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See Appendix, Vol. VI, for

COMPLETE TABLES SHOWING THE

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

By STATES AND TERRITORIES, COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND BOROUGHS

As returned at the TWELFTH CENSUS, JUNE, 1900

Prepared under the direction of

WILLIAM C. HUNT

Chief Statistician for Population

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SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

TWENTY CLASSES AND THREE HUNDRED WORDS

THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD, in Circular No. 2, issued March 21, 1906, mentions twenty distinguishable classes of words, and includes a list of three hundred common words spelled in two ways, of which the BOARD says: "choose the simpl r spelling."

The twenty distinguishable classes of words, arranged in the alphabetical order of the letters or affixes affected, are as follows:

1. Words spelled with **ae, æ** or **e**. Rule: choose **e**. Ex.: *Anesthetic, esthetic, medieval*, etc.

2. Words spelled with **-dge-ment** or **-dg-ment**. Rule: Omit **e**. Ex.: *Abridgment, acknowledgment, judgment, lodgment.*

3. Words spelled with **-ed** or **-t**, the preceding single consonant being doubled before **-ed** (*-pped, -ssed*) and left single before **-t** (*-pt, -st*). Rule: Choose **-t** in all cases. Ex.: *dipt, dript, dropt, stept, stopt*, etc., *blest, prest, distrest, mist*, etc., *brusht, husht, washt*, etc.

(Forms like these, being inflections, are commonly omitted in the dictionary lists of words spelled in two or more ways, but they are genuine historical spellings and can not be ignored. Some are very ancient (for example, *kist* is Anglo-Saxon *cyste*, and *mist* is Anglo Saxon *miste*), and all are frequent and normal in English literature from Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton to Tennyson and Lowell. For example, Milton has *compast, languisht, vanquisht, admonisht, astonisht, diminisht, polisht, worshipt, supt, ceast, linkt, matcht, scorcht*, etc.—SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD.)

4. Words spelled with **-ence** or **-ense** (Latin **-ens-a**). Rule: Choose **-ense**. Ex.: *Defense, offense, pretense.*

5. Words spelled with **-ette** or **-et**. Rule: Omit **-te**. Ex.: *Coquet, epaulet, etiquet, omelet*, etc.

6. Words spelled with **gh** or **f**. Rule: Choose **f**. Ex.: *Draft.*

7. Words spelled with **-gh** or without. (1) **-ough** or **-ow**. Rule: Choose **-ow**. Ex.: *Plow.* (2) **-ough** or **-o**. Rule: Choose **-o**. Ex.: *Altho* (Bunyan), *tho* (Bunyan), *thoro, -boro* (in place names).

8. Words with the verb suffix, of Greek origin, spelled **-ise** or **-ize**. Rule: Choose **-ize**. Ex.: *Catechize, criticize, exorcize, legalize*, etc.

9. Words spelled with **-ite** or **-it**. Rule: Omit **e**. Ex.: *Deposit, preterit.*

10. Words spelled with **-ll** or **-l** (**-ill** or **-il**). Rule: Choose **-l**. Ex.: *Distil, fulfil, instil.*

11. Words spelled with **-ll-ness** or **-l-ness**. Rule: Omit one **l**. Ex.: *Dulness, fulness.*

12. Words spelled with **-mme** or **-m**. Rule: Omit **-me**. Ex.: *Gram, program.*

13. Words spelled with **oe, œ** or **e**. Rule: Choose **e**. Ex.: *Ecumenical, esophagus.*

14. Words spelled with **-our** or **-or**. Rule: Choose **-or**. Ex.: *Favor, fervor, flavor, honor, labor, rigor, rumor, tenor, tumor, valor, vapor, vigor.*

15. Words spelled with **ph** or **f**. Rule: Choose **f**. Ex.: *Fantasm, fantasy, fantom, sulfate, sulfur.*

16. Words spelled with **-rr** or **-r**. Rule: Omit one **r**. Ex.: *Bur, pur.*

17. Words spelled with **-re** or **-er**. Rule: Choose **-er**. Ex.: *Center, meter, miter, niter, sepulcher, theater.*

18. Words spelled with **s** or **z** (in the root). Rule: Choose **z**. Ex.: *Apprize, assize, comprize, raze, surprize, teazel.*

19. Words spelled with **s-** or **sc-**. Rule: Omit **c**. Ex.: *Simitar, sithe.*

20. Words spelled with or without silent **-ue**. Rule: Omit **-ue**. Ex.: *Catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog.*

The three hundred common words spelled in two ways, arranged in alphabetical order, are as follows:

SIMPLER (New)	OLD
abridgment	abridgement
accouter	accoutre
accurst	accursed
acknowledgment	acknowledgement
addrest	addressed
adz	adze
affixt	affixed
altho	although
anapest	anapaest, anapæst
anemia	anaemia, anæmia
anesthesia	anaesthesia, anæs-
anesthetic	anaesthetic, anæs-
antipyrin	antipyrine
antitoxin	antitoxine
apothem	apothegm, apophth-
apprize	apprise
arbor	arbour
archeology	archaeology, archæo-
ardor	ardour
armor	armour
artisan	artisan
assize	assise
ax	axe
bans	banns
bark	barque
behavior	behaviour
blest	blessed
blusht	blushed
brazen	brasen
brazier	brasier
bun	bunn
bur	burr
caliber	calibre
caliper	calliper
candor	candour
carest	caressed
catalog	catalogue
catechize	catechise
center	centre
chapt	chapped
check	cheque
checker	chequer
chimera	chimaera, chimæra
civilize	civilise
clamor	clamour
clangor	clangour
clapt	clapped
claspt	clasped
clipt	clipped
clue	clew
coeval	coaeval, coæval
color	colour
colter	coulter
commixt	commixed
comprest	compressed
comprize	comprise
confest	confessed
controller	comptroller
coquet	coquette
criticize	criticise
cropt	cropped
crost	crossed
crusht	crushed

SIMPLER (New)	OLD
ene	quene
eurst	eursed
eutlaw	eutlass
eyelopedia	eyelopaedia, eyelopædia
dactyl	daetyle
dasht	dashed
decalog	decalogue
defense	defenee
demagog	demagogne
demeanor	demeanour
deposit	deposite
deprest	depressed
develop	develope
dieresis	diaeresis diæresis
dike	dyke
dipt	dipped
disenst	discussed
dispatch	despateh
distil	distill
distrest	distressed
dolor	dolour
domicil	domoeile
draft	draught
dram	draehm
drest	dressed
dript	dripped
droopt	drooped
dropt	dropped
dulness	dullness
ecumenical	oecenmenieal, œcu-
edile	aedile, ædile
egis	aegis, ægis
enamor	enamour
eneyclopedia	eneyelopaedia, -pædia
endeavor	endeavour
envelop	envelope
Eolian	Aeolian, Æolian
eon	aeon, æon
epaulet	epauletle
eponym	eponyme
era	aera, æra
esophagus	oesophagus, œsoph-
esthetic	aesthetie, æsthetie
esthetics	aestheties, æsthetics
estivale	aestivate, æstivate
ether	aether, æther
etiology	aetiology, ætiology
exoreize	exoreise
exprest	expressed
fagot	faggot
fantasm	phantasm
fantasy	phantasy
fantom	phantom
favor	favour
favorite	favourite
fervor	fervour
fiber	fibre
fixt	fixed
flavor	flavonr
fulfil	fulfill
fulness	fullness
gage	gauge
gazel	gazelle
gelatin	gelatine
gild	guild
gipsy	gypsy
gloze	glose
glyeerin	glyeerine
good-by	good-bye
gram	gramme
gript	gripped
harbor	harbour
harken	hearken
heapt	heaped
hematin	haematin, hæmatin
hiccup	hiccough
hoek	hough
homeopathy	homœopathy, homœ-
homonym	homonyme

SIMPLER (New)	OLD
honor	honour
humor	humour
husht	hushed
hypolenuse	hypothennse
idolize	idolise
imprest	impressed
instil	instill
jail	gaol
judgment	judgement
kist	kissed
labor	labour
lacrimal	lachrymal
lapt	lapped
lasht	lashed
leapt	leaped
legalize	legalise
license	lleenee
licoriee	liquoriee
liter	litre
lodgment	lodgement
lookt	looked
lopt	lopped
luster	lustre
mama	mamma
maneuver	manœnver, -œuvre
materialize	materialise
meager	meagre
medieval	mediaeval, mediæval
meter	metre
mist	missed
miter	mitre
mixt	mixed
mold	mould
molder	moulder
molding	moulding
moldy	monldy
molt	moult
mnllen	mnllein
naturalize	naturalise
neighbor	neighbour
niter	nltre
nipt	nipped
oeher	oehre
odor	odonr
offense	offenee
omelet	omelelte
oppress	oppressed
orthopedie	orthopaedie, -pædie
paleography	palaeography, palæo-
paleolithie	palaeolithie, palæo-
paleontology	palaeontology, palæ-
paleozoie	palaeozoie, palæozoie
paraffin	paraffine
parlor	parlour
partizan	partisan
past	passed
patronize	patronise
pedagog	pedagogne, pæda-
pedobaplist	paedobaplist, pædo-
phenix	phoenix, phœnix
phenomenon	phaenomenon, phæn-
pigmy	pygmy
plow	plough
polyp	polype
possest	possessed
practise, v. and n.	practlee
prefixt	prefixed
prenomen	praenomen, prænо-
prest	pressed
pretense	pretenee
preterit	preterite, præterite
pretermit	praetermit, præter-
primeval	primaeval, primæval
profest	professed
program	programme
prolog	prologue
propt	propped
pur	pnrr
quartet	quartette

SIMPLER (New)	OLD
questor	quaestor, quæstor
quintet	quintette
rancor	rancour
rapt	rapped
raze	rase
recognize	recognise
reconnoiter	reconnoitre
rigor	rigour
rime	rhyme
ript	ripped
rnmor	rnmour
saber	sabre
saltpeter	saltpetre
savior	savionr
savor	savour
scepter	sceptre
septet	septette
sepulcher	sepulchre
sextet	sexlette
sylvan	sylvan
simitar	semitar, cimeter, etc.
sipt	sipped
slthe	scythe
skilful	skillful
skipt	skipped
slipt	slipped
smolder	smoulder
snapt	snapped
somber	sombre
speeter	speetre
splendor	splendour
stedfast	steadfast
stept	stepped
stopt	stopped
strest	stressed
stript	stripped
subpena	subpoena, subpœna
succor	succonr
sulfixt	sulfixed
sulfate	sulphate
sulfur	sulphur
sumac	sumach
suppress	suppressed
surprize	surprise
synonym	synonyme
tabor	tabour
tapt	tapped
teazel	teasel, teasle, leazle
tenor	tenour
theater	theatre
tho	though, tho'
thoro	thorough, thoro'
thorofare	thoroughfare
thoroly	thoronghly
thru	through, thro', thro
thruout	throughout
tipt	tipped
topt	topped
tost	tossed
transgrest	transgressed
trapt	trapped
tript	tripped
tumor	tnmour
valor	valour
vapor	vaponr
vext	vexed
vigor	vigour
vizor	visor
wagon	waggon
washt	washed
whipt	whipped
whisky	whiskey
wilful	willful
winkt	winked
wisht	wished
wo	woe
woful	woeful
woolen	woollen
wrapt	wrapped

proving town, and exports slates in great quantities. It is principally notable, however, for its magnificent castle, built by Edward I. of England, in 1282, where, in a turret which may still be seen, was born his son, the first Prince of Wales, afterwards the unfortunate Edward II. *Pop.* 9,874.

Caernarvon, In *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks county.

—A flourishing township and village of Lancaster county.

Cæsalpin'ia, *n.* [From the name of CÆSALPINUS, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Cæsalpiniæ*. The species are trees or shrubs, natives of the warm parts of America and Asia, having pinnate or bipinnate leaves, showy yellow flowers, and stems which are

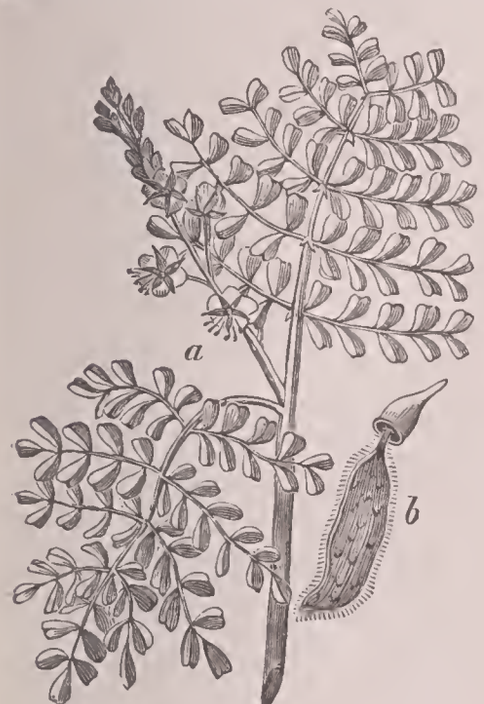


Fig. 467.—CÆSALPINIA CRISTA, (*Brazil-wood.*)
a, branch with leaves and flowers; *b*, a pod.

usually more or less prickly. The useful products of the genus are very numerous. The valuable dye-wood known in commerce as Brazil-wood, is said to be obtained from the species *C. crista*. It is used for dyeing red, rose-color, and yellow. Braziletto-wood, which produces fine red and orange tints, is said to come from *C. braziliensis*. Nicaragua, Lima, or Peach-wood, which is extensively used for dyeing red or peach-color, is probably the produce of *C. echinota*. The exact species yielding these three dye-woods have not, however, as yet, been determined with certainty. Another valuable dye-stuff, also giving a red color, is obtained from the Asiatic species *C. sapan*, and is known as Sapan, Bookum, or Bukkum-wood. The roots of this tree, under the names of Sapan-root and Yellow-wood, are sometimes imported from Singapore, and employed for dyeing yellow. The twisted legumes of *C. coriaria* are powerfully astringent, and are extensively used in tanning. In commerce they are known as Divi-divi, or Libi-dibi pods. The legumes of *C. papai*, the Pi-pi of commerce, are employed for similar purposes, but they are very inferior to them. The roots of *C. moringa* and *nuga* are said to be dinretic, and the wood of *C. echinata* is stated to possess tonic properties. From *C. oleosperma* an oil is obtained.

Cæsalpiniæ, (*se-zăl-pin'e-e.*) A sub-order of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, characterized by having petals in æstivation imbricated, the uppermost interior The genera belong to the warm regions of the globe, and some of the species—the locust-trees for example—grow to a prodigious size. (See HYMENÆA.) Among the products of this sub-order useful to man, are many valuable dye-woods; such as Brazil-wood (*Cæsalpinia*), logwood (*Hematoxyton*), and bar-wood (*Baphia*); many excellent kinds of timber; some important medicines, as senna (*Cassia*), and balsam of copaiba (*Copaifera*); edible fruits, as the tamarinds (*Tamarindus, Codarium*), and the carob (*Ceratonia*); tanning substances, fibres, and gums.

Cæsalpi'nus, ANDREAS, (or ANDREA CÆSALPINO,) a celebrated Italian naturalist, B. at Arezzo in 1519. He studied medicine, took the degree of doctor, and espousing the philosophical doctrine of Aristotle, he secured a great number of disciples, who listened eagerly to his prelections. His work, entitled *Quæstiones Peripateticæ*, published at Florence in 1569, acquired great celebrity, and was attacked by various parties, who wished to bring the author before the tribunal of the Inquisition. They failed, however, in their attempt. It is said that he was the first to give hints in regard to the circulation of the blood. He devoted much attention to botany, and endeavored to free the science from the dogmata and errors of the schools. Being appointed professor of botany at Pisa, *C.* proposed a classification of plants according to the nature of the flower, fruit, and seeds, and initiated a new æra in the science. In his work, *De Plantis*, he divides the vegetable kingdom according to the duration of life, whether annual, biennial, or perennial, according to the situation of the radicle, the number of seeds in the fruit, the form and nature of the root, and the absence of flowers and fruits. This system of *C.*, although imperfect, led the way in the advancement of botanical science. He devoted attention also to mineralogy and its classification. Died in 1603.

Cæsar (*se'zar*), *n.* (*Hist.*) This title, originally the name of a branch of the Julian family at Rome, was assumed as a mark of dignity by the emperors after Nero. It became subsequently the title of the presumptive heir to the empire, and the next title of dignity after *Augustus*, but was superseded in the Greek empire under Alexis Comnenus by that of *Sebastocrator*. In the West, it was conferred on Charlemagne and was borne by those who succeeded him on the imperial throne of the Holy Roman Empire. At the present date, "the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias" still retains the title of "*Tzar* at Moscow, Kieff, Vladimir, Novgorod, Astrakhan, of Polaud, Siberia and Chersonnese Taurica;" the ruler of Austria-Hungary is *Kaiser* of Austria and King of Hungary; and the King of Prussia has been "Deutscher *Kaiser*" since 1871.

Cæsar, (*sē'zar,*) CAIUS JULIUS, dictator of Rome, was born B. C. 100, and descended from the Julian family. At the early age of sixteen he lost his father, who was prætor; and very shortly after that event married Cornelia, the daughter of Lucius Cinna, the friend of Marius. This connection gave great offence to Sylla, who, having vainly endeavored to bring about a divorce, caused *C.* to be proscribed. *C.* however, escaped, and Sylla was at length induced to exempt him from proscription, though unwillingly; telling those who interceded with him that he could see in Cæsar the germ of *many Mariuses*. Having distinguished himself as an orator in the impeachment of Cornelius Dolabella, he speedily grew a public favorite, and became successively military tribune, quæstor, and ædile. The profusion with which he lavished his liberality while holding offices involved him very deeply in debt; but having obtained, B. C. 61, the government of Spain, he contrived to amass money sufficient for the discharge of his debts, though they are said to have exceeded $7,500,000, and though he held the government only a year. Having united with Pompey and Crassus in the memorable coalition called "the first triumvirate," he became consul (60), and obtained the government of Gaul, with the command of four legions, 58. And now it was that his genius had ample scope. His military career was rapid and brilliant. Belgians, Helvetians, and Nervians succumbed to him; the German tribes were repulsed, and Gaul was wholly subjected to the Roman power. These transactions and his invasions of Britain (55–54) are graphically related in his *Commentaries*. His successes had the effect of exciting the jealousy of Pompey, who had influence enough in the senate to cause *C.* to be recalled from the government of Gaul. He refused to obey this order, and marched with his army into Italy (49), Pompey retiring into Greece. Having seized the public treasury, and commissioned Mark Antony to watch over his interests in Rome, he proceeded to Spain, where a large army remained in Pompey's interest, which he defeated, and on his return to Rome was declared dictator. He then followed Pompey into Greece, and defeated him in the memorable battle of Pharsalia (June, 48), from which Pompey escaped only to be assassinated in Egypt. *C.* next passed into Egypt, carried on the Alexandrian war, and restored the kingdom to Cleopatra, whose beauty fascinated and detained him in Egypt for nine months. Having crushed every attempt at resistance on the part of the sons and friends of Pompey, and having been honored with four several triumphs, he was declared perpetual dictator (44), a title which some of his friends wished to alter to that of king. And as the great body of the Roman people—dazzled by his military genius, and gratified by the liberality of his largesses—were insensible of, or indifferent to, his insatiable thirst for domination, it is more than probable that he would have become an absolute king, but that Brutus and other republicans penetrated his designs, and sternly resolved to make his life a sacrifice to the freedom of his country. Notwithstanding dark hints had been given to him of his danger, he attended a meeting of the senate without taking any measures for the safety of his person, and fell beneath the daggers of the conspirators on the ides of March, B. C. 44, and in the 56th year of his age. *C.* was not only the first general and statesman of his age, but he was—excepting Cicero—its greatest orator. As a historian, he has never been surpassed, and rarely equalled in simplicity and vigor of style, and in the truthfulness with which he narrates events of which he was an eye-witness. He was, in addition, a mathematician, philologist, jurist, and architect, and always took great pleasure in literary society. Most of his writings have been lost, though their titles are preserved; but we still possess his invaluable *Commentarii* (generally known as "Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars"). The *editio princeps* was printed at Rome, 1449. One of the best English accounts of the life of Cæsar is to be found in *Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire*, (vols. i. and ii.) The *Vie de César*, in 3 vols., by Louis Napoleon, ex-Emperor of the French, was completed in 1870. It is largely an apology for Napoleonic absolitism. The history of Cæsar is also well treated in Mommsen's *History of Rome*, Vol. IV.; in Long's *Decline of the Roman Republic*, Vols. III.–V., and in Froude's *Julius Cæsar*.

Fig. 468.—JULIUS CÆSAR.
(Brit. Museum—actual size.)

Cæsare'a, a ruined and deserted coast-town of Palestine; Lat. 32° 23′ 37″ N., Lon. 34° 44′ 45″ E. Under the Romans it was the cap. of the dist. in which it stands, and the residence of a pro-consul. An artificial harbor, a castle, the walls of the city, and two aqueducts, are among the most perfect remains; but a great extent of ground is covered with the ruins of public and private buildings. It owed its existence, or importance, to Herod the Great, who named it *Cæsarea*, in compliment to Augustus, B. C. 22. It figures in the early history of Christianity as the place where Peter converted Cornelius and his house (*Acts* x. i), and as the scene of Paul's memorable speeches to Felix and Agrippa (*Acts* xxiv., xxv., and xxvi.) Here also Paul continued a prisoner for two years before he was conducted to Rome, after he had appealed to Nero. Vespasian made *C.* a Roman colony under the name of *Flavia Colonia*, and it continued to flourish till A. D. 635, when it fell into the hands of the Saracens. In 1101 it was taken by the Crusaders, and in the wars of this period it sank, never to rise again.

Cæsa'rean, Cesa'rian, *a.* Pertaining to Cæsar.

Cæsa'rean Operation, *n.* (*Surg.*) An operation which comprises the dangerous and difficult task of cutting through the abdomen of the mother, opening the womb, and extracting the child from its enclosure without undergoing the natural process of parturition or birth. It bears this name on the authority of Pliny, who alludes to it, saying (*Nat. Hist.* lib. vii. cap. ix.) that Cæsar was so called from being taken by incision from the womb of his mother, and that such persons were called *Cæsones*. The causes which have led to this unnatural and dangerous mode of delivery are somewhat numerous; such as the sudden death of the mother, either prior to, or at the moment of, being seized with labor pains; great physical exhaustion; superfœtation or malformation of either mother or child. The operation consists in making a perpendicular lateral incision through the abdomen, with a shorter transverse cut, and then reflecting the triangular flap obtained, opening the side of the womb, removing the child, tying the navel, and, after taking away all the secondaries, closing both apertures by a few interrupted sutures, and treating the patient as occasion demands. Though this operation has been frequently performed, it has seldom been effected with perfect success as regards the life of both mother and child—the infant living, but the mother generally dying.

Cæsare'a Philip'pi. (*Anc. Geog.*) See BANIAS.

Cæsar's (*se'zars*) **Creek,** in *Indiana*, a township in Dearborn co.

Cæsar's Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Little Miami River in Warren co.

—A township in the S. of Greene co.

Cæ'sia, *n.* (*Chem.*) A strong alkali formed by the combination of cæsium with oxygen.

Cæ'sium, *n.* [Lat. *cæsius*, bluish-gray.] (*Chem.*) A metal discovered in 1860 by Bunsen and Kirchhoff, during the analysis of a certain spring-water which contained this metal in so minute quantity (2 or 3 grs. in the ton) that it would certainly have escaped observation if the analysis had been conducted in the ordinary way. The discovery was the result of the application of the method of SPECTRUM ANALYSIS, *q. v.* *C.* appeared constantly to accompany Rubidium, and till now its entire separation as an element has not been effected. It is so avid of oxygen, that even in the condition of an amalgam it oxidizes in the air, and decomposes cold water. Its hydrate ($CsO,HO+HO$) is extremely caustic, as is the carbonate which forms indistinct, deliquescent crystals. Its sulphate, nitrate, and chlorite have been obtained, the latter crystallizing in cubes, which deliquesced in air. It forms an alum, which is crystalline. *C.* has been found in lepidolite; and the rare mineral *pollux*, found in Elba, and resembling feldspar in composition, is said to contain a very large quantity of it. Equivaleut, 1·33; symbol, Cs.

Cæs'pitose, *a.* See CESPITOSE.

Cæstus, (*sees'tus,*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A rough gauntlet made of raw hide, and strengthened with lead or plates of iron. It was used by the wrestlers both to protect their hands and wrists, and to give force to their blows. The cæstus was also a kind of girdle made of wool, which the husband untied for his bride the first evening after marriage.

Cæsu'ra, *n.* [Lat., from *cædo*, I cut.] (*Pros.*) A metrical break in the verse occasioned by the separation of the first syllable of a foot, forming the last of a word from the next syllable forming the first of another: thus—

"I sing the sofa | I who lately sang
Of man's first disobedience | and the fruit."

In the first of these lines the *C.* is in the third; in the latter, in the fourth foot.

Cæsu'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura.

Cæ'teris par'ibus. [Lat., other things being alike or equal.] A term frequently employed by mathematicians and philosophers to denote the equality of all other points or circumstances except those at issue; as when it is said that the velocity and quantity of blood circu-

lating in a given time through any section of an artery will, *cæteris paribus*, be according to its diameter and its nearness to, or distance from, the heart.

Cafe (*kă-fā'*) *w.* [Fr.] Coffee (the grain, the powder, and the infusion); also a coffee-house.

Caf'enet, *n.* [Turk. *khâneh*, a house.] In Turkey, an inn, coffee-house, or caravanserai.

Caf'fa. See KAFFA.

Caffe'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance existing in coffee. It much resembles gallotanuic acid. (Sometimes called *Caffotannic* or *Chlorogenic acid.*)

Caffeine, or THEINE, (*kăf-een',*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline alkaloid found in tea, coffee, Paraguay tea, and in *guarana*, a species of chocolate prepared from the fruit of the *Paullinia sorbilea*. Tea contains from 2 to 4 per cent. of caffeine, coffee but 1 per cent. It is easily obtained from tea by making a strong infusion of the leaves, mixing it with subacetate of lead, which precipitates the tannin, and transmitting a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through the liquid to precipitate the excess of lead. On evaporating the solution, and allowing it to cool, the caffeine crystallizes out in long silky needles. It has a weak, bitter taste, and fuses at 352°. Water and alcohol dissolve but a small quantity in cold, but it is very soluble in boiling water and ether. The fact that caffeine forms the essential principle of three substances used by widely different nations is a very curious one, and shows that the craving which it satisfies is as natural as it is universal. The use of tea or coffee as an article of diet seems to exercise a very important influence in retarding the waste in the tissues of the body. Its effect on the human system has, however, yet to be fully studied. *Form.*, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$.

Caffraria (*kăf-frair'e-a*), KAFFRARIA, or KAFFIR-LAND, a region of S. Africa, extending from the N. E. confines of Cape Colony, in about Lat. 32° and 34° S., to Delagoa Bay; Lon. between 27° 30′ and 29′ 30° E. It is bounded on the W. by the Transvaal Territory, on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, and on the N. by a range of mountains running E. and W. *Surface*, mountainous, but beautifully wooded, and watered by several rivers. *Prod.* Millet, maize, and fruit. *Zoöl.* Elephants, lions, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, *&c.* *Clim.* Healthy.—Between 1835 and 1851, the Kaffirs made frequent inroads upon Cape Colony, and a war in 1847 led to an appropriation of a large portion of their territory, called *British Caffraria*, and in 1865 incorporated in Cape Colony. Another war broke out in 1877, which ended in the overthrow of the Kaffirs. By 1888 all *C.* up to the borders of Natal, with the exception of East Pondoland (a British protectorate) had become part of Cape Colony.

Caffre, CAFFIR, KAFIR, or KAFFIR, (*kaf'r,*) *n.* [Arabic, *kâfir*, an infidel.] An inhabitant of Caffraria in South Africa. The color of the *C.* is neither black, like that of the negro, nor of the color of a faded leaf, like that of the Hottentot, but a deep brown. Hair short, curling, and woolly; but it is not of the woolliness of the negro. Nose tolerably elevated; lips large and thick; but the lower maxillary bone does not project in the remarkable manner seen in the negro, and consequently the facial angle is much greater. The body, instead of being, as in the Hottentot, diminutive and feeble, is muscular and athletic, and the stature is equal to that of the European race, the peculiarities of the female form in their Hottentot neighbors having no existence among them; and the genius of their language is distinct and peculiar. In the useful arts they have made considerable progress. Besides domesticating the ox and sheep, they have also tamed the horse and goat, and their agriculture extends to the cultivation of rye and millet. It is a singular and distinctive trait that they practise universally the rite of circumcision. Of the origin of the practice they can give no account; and it has been most probably derived from intercourse, at some remote period, with some people by whom it was practised. They are believed to have received the name of *Caffre* from the Mohammedans, on account of their refusal to adopt the religion of Islam.

Fig. 469. — GIRL IN DANCING DRESS.

Caf'fre-bread, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ENCEPHALARTOS.

Caf'fristan, Cafiristan. See KAFIRISTAN.

Caf'ila, Caf'fila, Kaf'ila, *n.* [Ar.] In Oriental countries, a caravan of travellers or merchants.

Caf'tan, Kaf'tan, *n.* [Fr. *cafetan*; Turk. *gaftân.*] A kind of vest or body-garment worn by the Turks, Arabs, and Persians.

—*v. a.* To clothe with a caftan. (R.)

Cag, *r* Same as KEG, *q. v.*

Caga'yan, a province in the island of Luzon, E. Archipelago; *pop.* abt. 60,000.

Caga'yan-soo'loo, an island of the E. Archipelago, in Lat. 6° 58′ N., and Lon. 118° 28′ E. It is abt. 20 m. in circumference, well wooded and elevated.

Cage, (*kaj,*) *n.* [Fr. *cage*; Dan. *kevie*; Scot. *cavie*; Lat. *cavea*, an excavated place.] Originally, a hollow place, cave, or den; specifically, an enclosure formed of wire, twigs, &c., for confining birds and beasts; a stall; a coop.

"And singing birds in silver *cages* hung." — *Dryden.*

—A prison for petty malefactors.

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a *cage*." — *Lovelace.*

(*Carp.*) An outer framing of timber used in building.

(*Mach.*) An appliance used to keep a valve in its place.

—*v. a.* To fasten in a cage; to shut up or confine.

Cage'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Haywood co.

Cage'-work, *n.* (*Shipbuilding.*) The uppermost carved work of the hull of a ship.

Cagli, (*kal'yē,*) (anc. *Callis,*) a town of central Italy, prov. Urbino and Pesaro, at the foot of Mount Petraro, 14 m. S. of Urbino; *pop.* 10,116.

Cagliari, (*Kal-yair'e,*) (anc. *Calaris,*) a maritime city of the island of Sardinia, of which it is the capital, is seated on a bay of the same name, on the S. shore of the island, in Lat. 39° 13′ 14″ N., Lon. 9° 7′ 48″ E. This city consists of four quarters, and a suburb, and has an imposing appearance from the sea. It has some splendid public buildings, as the royal palace, the citadel, the cathedral, and the university. It also contains 30 churches, a college of nobles, a public library, 21 convents, many schools, &c. The port is one of the best and safest in the Mediterranean, and the Gulf of Cagliari, 24 m. across, has good anchorage everywhere, after getting soundings. *Manuf.* Cotton fabrics, soap, saffron, &c., with a large trade in corn, legumes, salt, oil, and wine. — *C.* is very ancient, its foundation being carried back to the fabulous ages. It was the residence of the king of Sardinia, from 1798 to 1814, during the occupation of his continental dominions by the French. The latter bombarded it unsuccessfully in 1793. *Pop.* 28,244.

Caglia'ri, PAOLO. See VERONESE.

Cagliostro, ALESSANDRO, COMTE DE, (*kal'ye-os-tro*), the assumed title of a great impostor, whose real name was GIUSEPPE BALSAMO, B. at Palermo, of poor parentage, 1743. Having lost his father at an early age, he was placed under the protection of the Friars of Mercy, whose order he entered as a novice. Here he acquired the elements of chemistry and physic; but he speedily made his escape, and committed so many frauds in Palermo, that he was obliged to abscond. After visiting various parts, he at length reached Naples, where he married a woman of abandoned character, with whom he travelled to Spain, Portugal, and England, pretending to supernatural powers, and wringing considerable sums from those who became his dupes. In England they established an order of what they called *Egyptian Masonry*, and as their dupes were of the higher class, they easily obtained from them the loan of valuable jewels, on pretext of some intended ceremonial. With these they went to Paris, and lived there in the utmost extravagance. The Count, however, was thrown into the Bastile, on a charge of being concerned in the fraud of the celebrated "diamond necklace" of Marie Antoinette; and, upon obtaining his liberty he was compelled to quit France. He then went to England again, and soon after to Italy, where his wife divulged some of his crimes to the Inquisition. He was confined in the dungeons of the Castle of St. Angelo, and D. there in 1795. The *Mémoires Authentiques*, circulated under his name, are apocryphal.—Alex. Dumas, Sen., founded his well-known romance of *The Memoirs of a Physician*, on events in the life of *C.*

Cag'mag, *n.* An English provincialism for a tough, old goose; — hence, the term is applied to rough, unpalatable food.

—An inferior breed of sheep.

Cagnano, (*kan-ya'no,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Capitanata, 25 m. NE. of Foggia; *pop.* 4,500.

Cagnola, LUIGI, MARQUIS DE, (*kan-yo'la,*) an Italian architect, B. of an illustrious family at Milan, 1762. He was a member of the State council, and was much engaged in political affairs. His most celebrated works are the *Arco della Pace*, commenced in 1807, and the *Porta Ticinese* at Milan, the *Campanile* at Urgnano, completed in 1829, and the *Mausoleum* for the Metternich family. D. 1833.

Cahaw'ba, in *Alabama*, a river rising near the E. border of Jefferson co., and falling into the Alabama at Cahawba, in Dallas co. It is navigable for small boats for 100 m.

—A village, the former cap. of Dallas co., on the right bank of the Alabama river, about 92 miles below Montgomery.

Cahier, (*kü-e-yā',*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *codex.*] A number of sheets of paper tied loosely together.

(*French Hist.*) The reports and proceedings of certain assemblies; as those of the States General, the clergy, the notables, &c. The famous cahiers presented by the States-General to the King of France, at their convocation, June 24, 1789, contains the best account of the then state of France. They were systematized and condensed in a book in 3 vols., called *L'Esprit des Cahiers*, to which the reader is referred.

Cahir, or **Caher,** (*kar,*) in Ireland, 2 small islands off the coast of Mayo.

—A thriving market-town of co. Tipperary, on the river Suir; *pop.* 4,000.

—A parish of Queen's co.

Cahiragh, (*kah'er-ah',*) in Ireland, a parish of co. Cork.

Cahireiveen, (*Kar'ie-veen,*) in Ireland, a town of co. Kerry, 2½ m. E.N.E. of Valentia; *pop.* 1,569. Here Daniel O'Connell was born, 1775.

Cahirconree, in Ireland, a mountain of co. Kerry. On the summit are the remains of Druidical altars. Height, 2,764 feet.

Cahirconlish, (*kah-er-kau'lish,*) in Ireland, a parish and village of Limerick co.; *pop.* 676.

Cahoes', COHOES, COHOOS, in *New York*, a thriving city of Albany co., on the right bank of the Mohawk river; *pop.* (1890) 22,500; (1897) abt. 25,000.

Cahoes Falls, in Mohawk River, N. York, 3 m. above its mouth. The river is here about 1,000 feet wide; and the rock over which it pours extends across, in a direct line from S.W. to N.E., and is 70 feet high. From the bridge three-quarters of a mile below, the falls are in full view.

Caho'ka, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clark co., 20 m. W. of Keokuk, Iowa.

Caho'kia, in *Illinois*, a village of St. Clair co., at the mouth of Cahokia Creek, 5 m. E. of St. Louis.

Caho'kia Creek, in *Illinois*, flows through Madison co., and enters the Mississippi River at Cahokia village.

Caho'la, in *Kansas*, a flourishing township of Lyon county.

Cahoot', *n.* A company or partnership; as, to go in *cahoot* with a person. (A vulgarism used in the S. and W. States of the Union.)

Cahors, (*kah-hōr',*) a town of France, dep. Lot, of which it is the cap., on the Lot, 60 m. N. of Toulouse. It is ill built, with crooked and narrow streets, but presents to notice some few fine ancient buildings. *Manuf.*, woollens and paper. It has also a fair trade in an excellent red wine, the *Vin de Grave* (raised in its neighborhood), and in oil, hemp, and flax. *C.* is an ancient Roman station, and the birthplace of Pope John XXII., of the poet Clement Marot, and of Murat, king of Naples. *Pop.* 15,228.

Cah'to, in *California*, a post-village of Mendocino co., 44 m. N. of Utah.

Cai'aphas, high-priest of the Jews, who condemned Christ, and was afterwards dismissed from his office by Vitellius, upon which he put an end to his life.

Cai'cos, a group of small rocky islands of the Bahamas, W. Indies, in Lat. 21° N., Lon. 72° W.

Caifa, Caipha, or **Haifa,** (*kai'i-fâh,*) a sea-port town of Palestine, situated opposite Acre, upon a spur of Mount Carmel, and on the S. side of a wide semi-circular bay, 4 miles across. It is the ancient *Hefa*, or *Sycaminopolis*. It covers but a small space of ground, and contains only a few minarets. The houses are built of rough unhewn sandstone, plastered over with lime; the roofs flat. *Pop.* abt. 2,000 — Moslems, Christians, and Jews. *C.*, having a better anchorage than Acre, is fast eclipsing that city as a port, and within the last few years almost all the trade of Acre has been transferred to it. The river Kishon, referred to in Scripture, flows past the town.

Caille, NICOLAS LOUIS DE LA, (*kaïl,*) an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, B. at Rumigny, 1713, became assistant to Cassini at the Observatory of Paris, and afterwards professor of mathematics at the Collége Mazarin. In 1751 he visited the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of studying the stars of the southern hemisphere, and he determined the position of 9,000 previously unknown. His principal works are, *Astronomiæ Fundamenta, Cours de Mathématiques pures, Cœlum Australe Stelliferum*, &c. D. 1762.

Caillet, GUILLAUME. See JACQUERIE.

Cailliaud, FREDERIC, (*kaïl'le-ō,*) a French traveller and geologist, B. at Nantes, 1787. After visiting Holland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Sicily, he passed into Egypt, and, under the auspices of the Pasha, explored a portion of the Nile. He afterwards went into Nubia, and discovered, on Mount Zaharah, the emerald-mines which had been worked in the reigns of the Ptolemies; and was enabled, by his own exertions, to transmit to the pasha ten pounds' weight of the precious stones which he found in the vast excavations of the mountain. He visited Thebes, and returned to Paris in 1819; but, before the expiration of the same year, he once more set out for Egypt, to prosecute his travels. He now visited the remains of the temple of Ammon, and other oases in the desert, and subsequently discovered Assour, above the confluence of the Taccazze with the Nile. In 1822 he returned to Paris, and afterwards took up his residence in Nantes. The results of his travels and discoveries are given to the world in various volumes. D. 1869.

Caillie', RÉNÉ, a French traveller, B. 1799 at Mauzé, and celebrated for his journey to Timbuctoo. His notes of travel, arranged by M. Jomard, were published under the title of *Journal d'un Voyage à Tombouktou et à Jenné dans l'Afrique Centrale*, 3 vols., Paris, 1830. D. 1838.

Cailloma, or CAYLLOMA, a town of Peru, cap. of a province of the same name, dep. of Arequipa; *pop.* of province abt. 27,000.

Caillou Lake, (*kail-loo',*) in *Louisiana*, in Terre Bonne parish, 2 m. N. of the Gulf of Mexico, and about 10 m. long. It is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by Caillou Bayou.

Caimacan, CAIMAICAN, or KAIMACAN, (*kai'mă-kăn,*) *n.* [Turk.] A dignitary in the Ottoman empire, corresponding to that of lieutenant-governor. There are usually two *C.*'s, one residing at Constantinople as the governor, the other attending the Grand Vizier in the capacity of lieutenant. Sometimes there is a third, who attends the Sultan.

Cai'man, *n.* See CAYMAN.

Cain, (*kain.*) The first-born of the human race, and the first murderer. (See ABEL.) He became an outcast, travelling to the E. of Eden, where he built a city and

had a son, named Enoch. The Jewish tradition is, that he was slain by Enoch.

Cain, in *Indiana*, a growing township of Fountain county.

Cain'an, (*Script.*,) son of Enos, and father of Mahalaleel. —2. Son of Arphaxad and father of Salah.

Cain Creek, in *S. Carolina*, joins the Catawba a few miles S.W. of Lancaster Court-House.

Caines'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Cain'ites, or **Cain'ians,** *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Gnostic sect that arose in the 2d century. They pretended that Cain was produced by a superior virtue to that which produced Abel, who was thus easily overcome. They honored all the worst characters mentioned in Scripture, Judas among the number. Origen did not regard them as Christians.

Cainozo'ic, *a.* [Gr. *kainos*, recent, *zoe*, life.] (*Geol.*) A term applied to the upper stratified systems holding recent forms of life, as distinguished from *Mesozoic* (holding intermediate), and *Paleozoic* (holding ancient and extinct forms). The *C.* period embraces the tertiary and post-tertiary systems.

Cain's, in *Georgia*, a post-vill. of Gwinnett co.

Cain's, in *Pennsylvania*, a small post-village of Lancaster co.

Cain's Store, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Pulaski co.

Cains'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Wilson co.

Cain'tuck, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of New Hanover co.

Cain'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Rock co.

Caique, Caic, (*kā-eek'*,) *n.* [Fr. *caïc;* Sp *caique;* It. *caicco*, from Turk. *qâig*, boat.] A skiff attached to a galley.

—A boat used on the Bosphorus, as the Sultan's *caique.*

Ça ira, (*sä ē'rä,*) *n.* [Fr. "*It* (the Revolution) *shall go on.*"] (*Hist.*) The burden of a famous revolutionary song, beginning with—

"Ah, ça ira, ça ira, ça ira!
Les aristocrates a la lanterne!"

It was composed in 1790 in denunciation of the French aristocracy, and for 4 years inflamed the lower classes, and incited them to deeds of cruelty. The melody is older than the words, having been a favorite air with Queen Marie Antoinette. It is not true, as has been asserted time and again, that this has become naturalized among the French national songs. This sanguinary song, associated with the most terrible scenes of the Revolution, is repudiated in France, even by those who are enthusiastic *doctrinaires* of the first Revolution.

Ça Ira, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Cumberland co., on Willis River, 60 m. W. of Richmond.

Caird, (*kaird,*) *n.* One who tramps the country to find work; an itinerant tinker; a vagrant.

"The tribes of gipsies, jockies, or *cairds.*" —*Sir W. Scott.*

Cairn, (*kārn,*) *n.* [W. *carn;* Gael. *carn, cairn;* Ar. *kern*, a little hill.] A round or conical heap of stones erected as a sepulchral monument. They are found on the hills of England, Wales, and Scotland, and some have assigned to them a peculiar character, as receptacles for the bodies of criminals burnt in the wicker images of the Druids, &c. According to some antiquaries, *cairn* is distinct from *carnedd*, the Welsh name for heaps of stones on the tops of high mountains (*Carnedd David, Carnedd Llewellyn*, &c.), which are said to have been sacrificial. Some cairns are undoubtedly sepulchral. In common language, a cairn is distinguished from a *barrow*, the former being a heap of stones, the latter a mound of earth; but in all probability they had for the most part the same object, and the difference of materials was merely occasioned by local circumstances. — See BARROW.

—A pile of stones erected as a landmark, as in exploring, surveying, &c.

Cairn'gorm Stone, *n.* (*Min.*) The name given to pellucid wine-yellow varieties of smoky quartz, after the mountain of Cairngorm, in Scotland, where they are found. They are much used for seals, brooches, and the larger forms of jewelry.

Cai'ro, or KAHIRA, (Ar. *El Chahireh*, "the victorious," sometimes called GRAND CAIRO, and by the inhabitants *Musr,*) the modern capital of Egypt, and the second city of the Mohammedan world; chief residence of the Viceroy, and seat of his govt., near the right or E. bank of the Nile, about 12 m. above the apex of its delta, 112 m. S.E. of Alexandria, 97 S.S.W. of Damietta, and 75 W. of Suez, on the railway from Alexandria to Suez. Viewed from a distance, *C.* has a magnificent appearance, but, like most other Eastern cities, the charm departs upon a closer inspection. A great part of it has long had an unenviable name for squalor and consequent unhealthiness, but the rigid police surveillance established by the later viceroys has effected such a change, that for cleanliness, as well as order, quiet, and the absence of crime, *C.* may now rank with the best governed cities of the civilized world. This city contains 240 principal streets, 46 squares, 11 bazaars, 140 children's schools, 300 public cisterns, 1,166 coffee-houses, 65 public baths, 406 mosques, and several good hospitals. The whole city is surrounded by a stone wall, and possesses a strong citadel built by Saladin about 1176. It is entered by four gates of considerable size and magnificence. *C.* has been of late greatly improved, and can no longer be altogether described as little better than a labyrinth of tortuous, narrow, unpaved lanes. New streets have been cut through the more crowded districts; and the Ezbekeeyah, the principal square of the city, has been transformed into public gardens with a lake in the center, while houses and shops of considerable pretensions have sprung up in the neighborhood. Within the citadel are the palace and harem of the Khedive, the mint, divan, state mosque, and arseual. *C.* has always been, and still is, the seat of the best schools for Arabic literature, and Mohammedan theology. Most European nations, as well as the American, have vice-

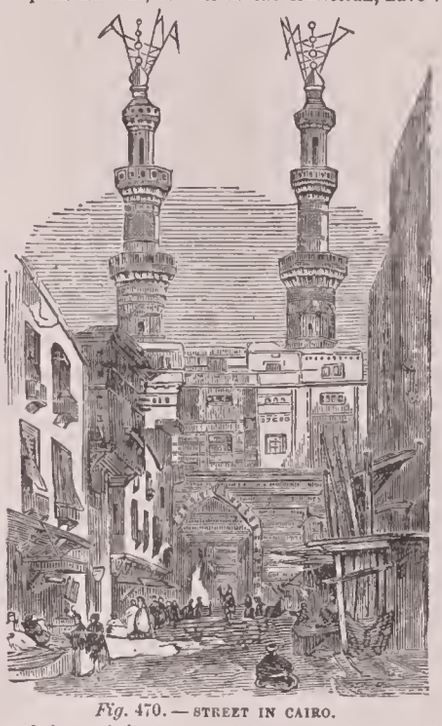


Fig. 470. — STREET IN CAIRO.

consuls here; it is the seat of the patriarch of the Coptic church; there are both Roman Catholic and Greek convents, and an English church. Few Europeans, however, reside in *C.* The neighborhood of this metropolis abounds with palaces and objects of great interest (too numerous to mention here). *C.* has manufactures of arms, accoutrements, gunpowder, clothing, paper, &c. — This city is supposed to have been founded by Jauhar, an Arab general under the first Fatimite caliph, in 970. The caliph Moez afterwards made it the cap. of his dominions, which distinction it retained until the overthrow of the Mameluke dynasty by the Turks, in 1517. It was the residence of the pasha of the Turkish prov. of Egypt till 1798, when it was taken by the French, who held it until its capture by the English and Turks, in 1801. *C.* was the scene of the massacre of the Mamelukes, by order of Mehemet Ali, in 1811. *Pop.* Including the port of Bonlac on the Nile, and Old Cairo, the number of inhabitants is 353,851, of which number abt. 250,000 are Egyptian Moslems, 10,000 Copts, and the remainder Jews and foreigners. *C.* was occupied by the English in Sept., 1882.

Cai'ro, in *Illinois*, the cap. of Alexander co., at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, on a low point of land forming the S. extremity of the State, and subject to inundations. It is the S. terminus of the Illinois Central R.R., which connects with the Mobile and Ohio line, and is an important shipping point both by rail and water. *Pop.* in 1897, est. 15,000.

Cairo, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Louisa co., 7 m. W. of Wapello and 30 N.N.W. of Burlington.

Cairo, in *Kentucky*, a small village of Henderson co.

Cairo, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Cairo, in *New York*, a post-township of Greene co., is drained by Catskill Creek.

Cairo, in *Ohio*, a village of Allen co., 6 m. N. of Lima.

—A post-office of Stark co.

Cairo, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Edgefield district.

Cairo, in *Tennessee*, a village of Sumner co., on Cumberland River, 30 m. N.E. of Nashville.

Cairo, in *West Virginia*, a post-village of Ritchie co., 30 m. E. of Parkersburg.

Cais'son, *n.* [Fr., from *caisse*, a box or chest.] (*Mil.*) A tumbril, or wagon, in which ammunition for the use of artillery is carried. — A large wooden chest charged with powder and shell, and buried under or near any fortification, to be exploded, if necessary, like a mine.

(*Mar.*) A machine for raising vessels, resembling an enormous chest, with an air-tight chamber in the interior, which will not allow it to sink beyond a certain depth. In order to raise the vessel, it is sunk by letting the water into it, and brought under the ship's bottom, and there secured. The holes through which the water entered are then closed, and the water pumped out. This causes it to rise and lift the vessel, bringing the bottom out of the water for inspection and repairs, which can be thus effected without bringing the vessel into dock, or hauling her on shore.

(*Arch.*) A sunken panel in a flat or vaulted ceiling, or in the soffit of a cornice; in ceilings they are of various geometrical forms, and often are enriched with rosettes or other ornaments.

(*Civil Engineering.*) An inclosure or large vessel, in which the foundations of a bridge are built in the dry; and the vessel being brought over the position assigned to it (the ground being first properly dredged, or prepared to receive it), the sides are removed, and the whole structure then subsides into its place. Sometimes the sides are designed to remain, and the foundations in those cases are protected by loose stones thrown down around the caisson. — The term is also applied to a kind of gate, for the purpose of closing the entrance to graving docks or other similar works.

Caitawist'ky Creek, in *North Carolina*, flowing S.W. into Chowan River.

Caith'ness, a maritime county of Scotland, occupying its N.E. extremity, having on the W. the co. of Sutherland, and N.E. and N. the ocean. Dunnet Head, on the N. shore of this co., in Lat. 58° 40½′ N., Lon. 3° 22′ W., is the most northerly point in Great Britain. *Area*, 712 sq. m. *Surface.* Mountainous, and in many tracts covered by extensive moors. *Soil.* Poor; oats and potatoes being the staple crops. Wick and Thurso, its principal towns, are, at present, the chief seats of the British herring fishery.

Caitiff, (*kā'tif,*) *n.* [It. *cattivo*; Lat. *captivus*, a captive; from *capio*, to take.] Originally, a captive or slave. In a modern sense, a degraded wretch; a mean villain; a despicable slave.

"Vile *caitiff!* vassal of dread and despair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air." —*Spenser.*

—*a.* Resembling, or partaking of, the qualities of a caitiff; mean; vile; despicable.

Cains, or KAY, (*kaze*) JOHN, B. at Norwich, England, 1510, was physician of Edward VI. and queens Mary and Elizabeth. He D. at Cambridge, 1573, leaving his estate for the founding of Gonvills Hall, Cambridge, into a college, now called Gonville and Caius College.

Caj'anus, *n.* [From the Malay name *Catjang.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Papilionaceæ.* The species yield a kind of pulse, known as pigeon-peas, much used for food by the poor of the West Indies. In Jamaica, pigeons are usually fed with these seeds; hence, their English name.

Caj'aput, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MELALEUCA.

Cajazzo, (*kah-jat'zo,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, on a hill near the Volturno, 11 m. N.E. by E. of Capua. This town is very ancient, and is defended by a castle built by the Lombards. *Pop.* 6,801.

Caj'eput, *n.* See MELALEUCA.

Cajetan, (*kah-ya-tan',*) THOMAS DE VIO, an Italian cardinal, B. at Gaëta, 1469. In 1518, Leo X. sent him as legate into Germany, his high character and his learning giving him great weight and influence. Luther appeared before him at Augsburg, but their conferences were without result; the legate insisting on one point—retractation—and the monk steadily refusing. *C.* was soon after named bishop of Gaëta, was again sent into Germany in 1523, and was taken prisoner at the sacking of Rome in 1527. D. 1534.

Cajole, (*ka-jōl',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *cajoler.*] To coax; to court; to wheedle; to entrap; to delude or deceive by flattery.

"Thought be 'tis no mean part of civil
State prudence, to *cajole* the devil." —*Hudibras.*

Cajole'ment, *n.* Deception by wheedling measures; cajolery.

Cajol'er, *n.* One who cajoles: a flatterer; a deluder.

Cajol'ery, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude.

Cake, (*kāk,*) *n.* [Du. *kock;* Swed. *kaka*; Ger. *kuchen*, from *kochen*, to cook, to boil; Lat. *coquo*, to cook, to bake.] A small round mass of dough baked; a composition of flour, butter, sugar, &c., baked into a small round mass.

"Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more *cakes* and ale?" — *Shaks.*

—Anything in the form of a cake; a mass of matter concreted; as, a *cake* of soap.

"And *cakes* of rustling ice come rolling down the flood." *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To form into a cake or mass.

—*v. i.* To concrete, or form into a hard mass.

"And clotted blood that *cak'd* within." — *Addison.*

Ca'kile, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ.* The Sea Rocket, *C. maritima*, native of the seacoast and of the lake-shores of New York, is a smooth, succulent plant, branching and procumbent, 6–12 inches long. Leaves minute-dentat, caducous; flowers on short, fleshy peduncles, in terminal spikes or racemes; petals purple, obtuse at end; blossoming in July.

Cak'ing Coal, *n.* A term applied to those kinds of bituminous coal which form a pasty cake, or swell and expand in the fire somewhat in the manner of borax when exposed to heat.

Cal, *n.* (*Mining.*) In Cornwall, England, a term given to a kind of iron gossan stone found in the bryle and backs of lodes, much of the color of old iron; reckoned a poor brood with tin.

Calabar', a territory of Western Africa, situate on Cross River, which is of considerable magnitude, and forms, at its mouth, a species of æstuary, opening into the Bight of Biafra. The principal towns on its banks are Acoons, Coons, and Omun, or Bosun, on an island of the same name. There are also places called Duke Town, and Creek Town, which are the seats of missions.—*New Calabar*, a branch of the Niger, falls into the Bight of Biafra. The town of *C.* is situated on an island formed of two branches of the river. Since 1884, all of *C.* is embraced in the British Niger Protectorate.

Calabar' Bean, *n.* The product of the *Physostigma venenosa*, imported from Africa, where it is used medicinally, and as an ordeal in cases of suspected crime; if it causes vomiting, it indicates *innocence;* if purging, *guilt.* It operates as an emetic and purgative, and also as a narcotic poison; it induces fainting fits, and partial paralysis. It has been lately asserted that the *C. B.* is an antidote to Strychnia.

Calaba'sas, in *Arizona*, a post-office of Pima co.

Cal'abash, *n.* [Sp. *calabaza.*] The fruit of the Calabash tree, also called Bottle-Gourd. It contains a pale yellow,

juicy pulp, of an unpleasant taste; and is covered with a greenish yellow skin, enclosing a thin, hard, and woody shell, which is employed in the West Indies in lieu of various kinds of domestic utensils, such as bottles, cups, and goblets of every description. They are often highly polished, and curiously carved with colored figures. The rinds of gourds are also sometimes similarly used, and called *Calabashes*.

Fig. 471.— CALABASHES.

Cal'abash-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CRESCENTIA.

Calaboose', *n.* [From Sp. *calabozo*, a dungeon.] A term given in some parts of the U. S. to a prison, jail, or cell.

Calabo'zo, an inland town of S. America, in Venezuela, prov. Caracas, near the Guarico River, 11 m. N. by E. of Capau; Lat. 8° 55′ N., Lon. 67° 42′ W. Many of its inhabitants are prosperous cattle farmers. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Calabria, (*ka-lu'brē-a,*) a former province of the Neapolitan dominions, and now the most S. portion of the kingdom of Italy, between 37° 46′ and 40° 7′ N. Lat., and 15° 39′ and 17° 13′ E. Lon.; having N. the prov. Basilicata, N.E. the Gulf of Tarento, S.W. the Strait of Messina, and in the rest of its extent, the Mediterranean. It comprises the chief of the two peninsulas at the extremity of Italy, and forms what is called the "foot of the Italian boot." The surface of *C.* is very mountainous, being intersected by the lateral chain of the Apennines, which attain here a considerable height, Monte Silo reaching an elevation of 4,632 feet above sea-level. The plains are few and of no great extent, but it is well watered by mountain streams, and has many small lakes. No part of Europe presents a greater variety of fine scenery than this. It is truly a land "of the olive and the vine, the mountain and the flood."— *Soil and Prod.* The former is generally good, producing corn, olives, capers, saffron, and cotton; fruits of every kind flourish luxuriantly; the coasts abound with fish, and the woods with game. Timber of large size is plentiful, and marble, alabaster, crystal, and rock-salt yield in abundance. The Calabrese may be generally termed a race of mountaineers, good-looking, and picturesque in their dress, but prone to brigandage and mendicancy.— Before the Roman dominion, *C.* formed part of *Magna Græcia*, a region that comprised all Italy S. of Naples. After the fall of the Roman Empire, it fell under the sway of the Goths, and subsequently of the Greek emperors, the Arabs, and finally of the Normans. At the reorganization of the old provs. under the govt. of the king of Italy, in 1861, *C.* was divided into the 3 new provs. of *Cosenza, Reggio*, and *Catanzaro*. *Pop.* 1,306,104.

Calade', *n.* (*Manege.*) The rise of an elevated ground for the exercise of horses.

Cala'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Araceæ*. The species are mostly natives of S. America and the West Indies, and are frequently cultivated as stove-plants in this country for the sake of their elegant spotted stems and neat leaves. They have the same general appearance as the species of *Arum*, and resemble them in being all more or less acrid. The species *C. seguinum* is highly poisonous, and when any part is chewed, the tongue swells so much that the power of speech is lost. On this account, it has received the popular name of "dumb-cane." *C. sagittifolium*, the Brazil cabbage, is cultivated in many parts of the world for its leaves and root-stock, which, when boiled, are edible. The leaves are preferred, and are said to form a most nutritious and delicate vegetable. The corms of many other species, when cooked, are edible.

Ca'lah, (*Anc. Geog.*) a city of Assyria, built by Ashur, or Nimrod (*Gen.* x. 11, 12). It was at some distance from Nineveh, and is thought to have been near the river Lycus, the great *Zab*, which empties into the Tigris.

Cala'horra, (anc. *Calagurnis Nasica,*) a city of Spain, prov. Soria, on the Cidacos, 24 m. S.E. of Logroño. It possesses an agricultural trade. Quintilian is reputed to have been born here. *Pop.* 7,816.

Calais, (*kal'aiz,*) a fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Pas-du-Calais, on the Straits of Dover, 19 m. N.N.E. of Boulogne. It is generally well built, the houses being of brick, and the streets broad and straight. A new tidal harbor, 15 acres in extent, quay wall, graving dock, and other improvements, costing abt. $14,000,000, will soon revolutionize *C.* The ramparts, which are planted with trees, form an agreeable promenade. *C.* derives its principal importance from its being the nearest French port to England; it is only 20½ m. from the S. Foreland, and 22½ from Dover, with which it has daily steam-communication. The mail steamers from Dover, arriving twice a day, make the passage in about 1½ hours. The entrance to the harbor is between two piers nearly ¾ m. in length. The anchorage is good.— *Manf., &c.* Lace, salt, and liquors; vessels are fitted out for the deep-sea fisheries, and the town derives much benefit from the transit of travellers to and from England. Edward III. of England took *C.*, after a long and memorable siege, in 1347. The obstinate resistance made by the besieged so much incensed that monarch, that he determined to put to death six principal burghers of the town, who, to save their fellow-citizens, had magnanimously placed themselves at his disposal. By the tears and entreaties of his queen Philippa, he, however, spared them. The English held possession of *C.* for more than two centuries, and its loss (being taken by the Duc de Guise in 1558) so much affected Mary, Queen of England, that when dying she is said to have uttered, "When I am dead, you shall find Calais lying in my heart." In 1596, it was taken by the Archduke Albert, but in 1598 was restored to France. *Pop.* 1890, 55,000.

Fig. 472.— CALAIS.— THE OLD BELFRY.

(From "Voyage dans l'Ancienne France.")

Cal'ais, in *Maine*, a city of Washington co., 28 m. N. by W. of Eastport, at the head of tide-water on St. Croix River, 30 m. from the sea, and opposite the English town of St. Stephen, with which it communicates by means of 4 bridges. Lumber and ship-building are the two most important branches of trade.

Calais, in *Minnesota*, a village of Crow Wing co., 12 m. E. of Mississippi River.

Calais, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Monroe co., about 100 m. E. of Columbus.

Calais, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Washington county.

Cala'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) See TURQUOISE.

Calamagros'tis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. It is distinguished by having a contracted panicle; glumes 2, subequal, acute, or acuminate; paleæ 2, mostly shorter than the glumes, surrounded with hair at base, lower one mucronate, mostly awned below the tip, the upper one often with a stipitate pappus at base. *C. Canadensis* and other species are found in the U. States.

Calamanco, (*kal-ah-mang'ko,*) *n.* [Sp. *calamaco*, from L. Lat. *camelaucum*, from *camelus*, a camel.] A woollen stuff of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp, originally made of camel's hair.

"He had a red coat, flung open to show a *calamanco* waistcoat."— *Tatler.*

—A kind of cap or mitre.

Cal'amander-wood, *n.* See DIOSPYROS.

Cal'amar, Cal'amary, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SQUID.

Cal'ambac, *n.* A name sometimes applied to a fragrant species of AGALLOCHUM, *q. v.*

Cal'ambour, *n.* A commercial name for a species of aloes-wood, or *Agallochum*, used by cabinet-makers. It is of a light, friable texture, less fragrant than calambac, and of a dusky or mottled color.

Calamianes, (*kal-ah-mi'ah-nez,*) a group of islands, in the E. Archipelago, Lat. about 11° 25′ to 12° 20′ N., Lon. 120° E. Calamianes, the largest of the group, is about 35 m. long by 15 broad. It is a Spanish settlement.

Calamiferous, *a.* Reedy: producing reeds.

Cal'amine, *n.* [Lat. *calamus*, a reed.] (*Min.*) A native carbonate of zinc.

Electric calamine is a silicate of zinc, found in various parts of America in rhombic prisms and in massive incrusted aggregations. On being heated, it possesses electric properties; whence its name. It is an important ore of zinc.— See ZINC.

Cal'amine, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Lafayette co., on the Pecatonica River, 10 m. S. of Mineral Point.

Cal'amine, or **Cal'amus,** in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dodge co., 11 m. W. of Juneau.

Calamin'tha, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *mintha*, mint.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*. Some species are known respectively by the trivial names of mountain-balm, cat-mint, basil-balm, and wild basil. The first, which is also termed the common calamint (*C. officinalis*), has aromatic leaves, which are frequently employed by country people to make herb-tea, and as a pectoral medicine.

Cal'amite, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, translucent kind of tremolite of an asparagus-green color, found in rhombic prisms in serpentine, at Normarken in Sweden.

(*Pal.*) Fossil stems occurring abundantly in the coal-measures. They are hollow-jointed cylinders, with longitudinal furrows, and their flattened condition proves that they must have been so soft as to offer little resistance to pressure. The true affinities of the gigantic plants, of which these are the remains, have not yet been perfectly determined. According to the published researches of Messrs. Binney and Carruthers, they would belong to the actual order *Equisetaceæ*.

Calam'itous, *a.* [Lat. *calamitosus*; Fr. *calamiteux.*] Miserable; involved in distress; unhappy; wretched;— applied to persons.

"This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favor of the necessitous and *calamitous*." — *Calamy.*

—Full of misery: making wretched; distressful; — in relation to external circumstances; as, a *calamitous* event.

"In this sad and *calamitous* condition." — *South.*

Calam'itously, *adv.* In a calamitous manner; inducing distress.

Calam'itousness, *n.* Misery; wretchedness; distress.

Calam'ity, *n.* [Lat. *calamitas*. Probably from *cado*, to fall, through adj. *calamis*, written by Pompey *cadamitas.*] A downfall; any great misfortune; disaster; distress; affliction; unhappiness; misery; adversity.

"*Calamity* is man's true touchstone."— *Beau. and Fletcher.*

Cal'amus, *n.*; *pl.* Lat. CALAMI, Eng. CALAMUSES. [Lat., from Gr. *kalamos*, a stalk, stem, or reed.] A sort of reed, probably the stem of *Arundo donax*, which the ancients used as a pen for writing. To this day the Arabs generally write with a reed pen that they call *kalâm.*— The name was also applied, by the ancient poets, to a pipe of reed, probably resembling a modern fife or flageolet, on which enamoured shepherds would play.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Palmaceæ*. It consists of numerous species, all having very slender stems, which are found climbing over the trees in the forests of the hotter parts of the East Indies. Some of the best descriptions of walking-canes are obtained from the plants of this genus. The Malacca cane is the produce of *C. Zalacca*; Rattan cane, of *C. scipionum* and *rudentum*; and Partridge cane, of an undetermined species.— The natural section of *C. draco* constitutes the best D'jurnang or *Dragon's blood*, a dark-colored, insipid resin: a second, or rather inferior, kind is produced from the fruit from which the natural secretion has been removed by heat and bruising; the third, and most inferior, kind appears to be the refuse of the last process.— *C. aromaticus* is the name given by the ancients to a plant generally supposed to be the Sweet flag, (see ACORUS,) and probably identical with the *Sweet C.* and *Sweet Cane*, mentioned in Scripture (*Exod.* xxx. 23, and *Jer.* vi. 20).

(*Anat.*) The name of *C. scriptorius* is given to a small, angular cavity, situate at the superior extremity of the medulla, in the fourth ventricle of the brain, which has been, by some, supposed to resemble a pen.

Calan'do, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Growing slower and softer; diminishing in loudness and force from forte to piano. It differs from decrescendo or diminuendo, as the tempo, at the same time, is slightly retarded, but not so much as in ritardando.

Calan'dra, *n.* [Fr. *calandre.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, family *Curculionidæ*, some of the minute species of which commit great havoc in granaries, both in their larval and perfect state. The species are very numerous, and among them is the well-known Corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*). This insect bores a hole into the grain with its proboscis, and there deposits an egg, which turns to a little grub, and devours the whole of the inside of the grain, leaving the husk entire. Another species of *C.*, distinguished by its having four red spots on its elytra, attacks rice in the same way as the one above mentioned does wheat. These insects must not be confounded with the still more destructive larvæ of the Corn-moth (*Tinea granella*), which also attack stored grain; nor with the orange-colored maggots of the Wheat-fly (*Cecidomyia tritici*), which are found in the ears of growing wheat. Although the grain-weevils are not actually injurious to vegetation, yet as the name properly belonging to them has often been misapplied, some remarks upon them here may not be inappropriate. The true Grain-weevil or Wheat-weevil of Europe (*Calandra granaria*), in its perfect state, is a slender beetle of a pitchy red color, about one-eighth of an inch long, with a slender snout slightly bent downwards. This little insect, both in the beetle and grub state, devours stored wheat and other grain, and often commits much havoc in granaries and brew-houses. Its powers of multiplication are very great, for it is stated that a single pair of these destroyers may produce above six thousand descendants in one year. The female deposits her eggs upon the wheat after it is housed, and the young grubs hatched therefrom immediately burrow into the wheat, each individual occupying alone a single grain, the substance of which it devours, so as often to leave nothing but the hull; and this destruction goes on within, while no external appearance leads to its discovery, and the loss of weight is the only evidence of mischief that has been done to the grain. In due time the grubs undergo their transformation, and come out of the hulls in the beetle state, to lay their eggs for another brood. These insects are effectually destroyed by kiln-drying the wheat; and grain that is kept cool, well ventilated, and frequently moved, is said to be exempt from attack.

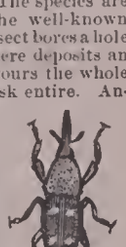


Fig. 473.

RICE-WEEVIL, (*C. oryza.*)

Calan'gay, *n.* A species of white parrot.

Cal'anus, an Indian philosopher, much esteemed by Alexander the Great. At the age of 73, being seized with illness at Pasargada, he caused a funeral pile to be erected, which he ascended with a composed countenance, and expired in the flames, saying, that having lost his health and seen Alexander, life had no more charms for him. B. C. 323.

Calapoo'ya, or **Calapoo'ia River,** (also written CALAPUYA,) in *Oregon,* a stream of Linn co., flowing into the Willamette at Albany.

Calapoo'ya, in *Oregon,* a village of Linn co., on the Calapooya River, 24 m. E. of Albany.

Calap'pa, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Box crab,* a genus of crustacea of the Decapods family. They have crested chelæ, which are large, equal, compressed; with their upper edge, which is notched or crested, very much elevated, and fitting exactly to the external border of the shell or carapace, so as to completely cover the mouth and anterior parts; the rest of the feet short and simple; carapace short and convex, forming behind a vaulted shield, under which the posterior legs are hidden when the animal is in a state of repose; eyes mounted on short pedicles, and not far apart. There are several species widely diffused: some inhabit the seas of the Indian archipelago, and of New Holland; others are met with in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, the seas of South America, &c.: others, again, inhabit the Mediterranean sea. They frequent the fissures of rocks, some of them at a great depth. The females deposit their eggs in summer.

Fig. 474.—CALAPPA CRISTATA.

Cala'ry, in Ireland, a parish of co. Wicklow.

Ca'las, JEAN, a Protestant merchant of Toulouse, memorable as the victim of judicial murder. His eldest son committed suicide; and as he was known to be attached to the Roman Catholic faith, a rabble cry arose that he had on that account been murdered by his father. It was in vain that the unhappy parent pointed out the fact that he had a Roman Catholic servant who was uninjured. He was condemned literally without the shadow of a proof of his guilt, and put to death by being broken on the wheel. Voltaire generously pleaded the cause of the unhappy family, the process was revised, and the widow procured a pension. The unjust and ignominious death of *C.* took place in 1762.

Calascibet'ta, a town of Sicily, Val di Caltanisetta, cant., 15 m. N.E. of the latter city; *pop.* 5,575.

Calash', *n.* [Fr. *calèche;* Pol. *kolaska,* from *kolo,* a wheel.] A small low-wheeled carriage or chariot, employed for taking exercise in parks, gardens, &c. It is generally provided with a hood or coveriug, which can be raised or drawn down at the pleasure of the occupant, so as to make it either a close or an open carriage.

"Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to flash
The vig'rous steeds, that drew his lord's *calash.*"—*King.*

—A hood or covering of a carriage movable at pleasure.

—A sort of stiffened hood for protecting a lady's headdress.

Calaspar'ra, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, 40 m. N.W. of Murcia city; *pop.* 5,886.

Calatabello'ta, or CALTABELLOTA, a town of Sicily, Val di Girgenti, on the summit of a high mountain, near to, and overlooking, the river of the same name, 10 m. N.E. of Sciacca; *pop.* 6,186.

Calataffi'mi, a town of Sicily, Val di Napani, 8 m. S.W. of Alcamo. This is an ugly, ill-built place, but situate in a fine country. *Pop.* 10,536.

Calatagirone, or CALTAGIRONE, (*ka-la'tazh-e-ro-nai,*) a town of Sicily, Val di Catania, 35 m. S.W. of the latter city. This is, perhaps, the richest, best governed, most industrious, and handsomely built city in the island. *Manf.* Porcelain, saffron, colors, &c. *Pop.* 20,411.

Calatañaz'zor, a town of Aragon, Spain, about 10 m. S.W. of Soria, celebrated for a great victory over the Christians obtained by Almauzor, in 1001; *pop.* about 1,500.

Calataniset'ta, or CALTANISETTA, a fortified town of Sicily, cap. of prov. of same name, in a large and fertile plain, on the Salso, 62 m. S.E. of Palermo. It is handsome and well built. *Pop.* 20,411.

Calatay'ud, (anc. *Bilbilis,*) a city of Spain, prov. of Aragon, on the Jalon, 45 m. S.W. of Saragossa, and 115 N.E. of Madrid. It is a pleasant, handsomely built city, and possesses thriving manufactures of cloths, paper, and leather. It is noted as being the birthplace of Martial. *Pop.* 10,803.

Cala'thian-violet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GENTIANA.

Cala'thium, or **Calathid'ium,** *n.* [Gr. *kalathion,* a little basket.] (*Bot.*) A term employed by some German botanists to denote that kind of depressed inflorescence which is found in composite flowers. It is in reality an umbel with all the flowers sessile.

Calatra'va la Vieja, in Spain, the remains of the ancient city of Calatrava, the *Oretum,* or *Orea,* of the Romans, on the Guadiana, prov. La Mancha, 12 m. N.E. of Ciadad Real, and 15 N. of Almagro. The order of the *Knights of Calatrava* had its origin here. The city being menaced by the Moors, in 1158, was abandoned by the Templars, who had held it for 10 years, and Sancho III. promised it to any one who would undertake its defence. Raymond, abbot of Fietero, and Diego Velasquez offered themselves for the task, and were furnished with money, arms, and ammunition. A crusade was proclaimed, and plenary indulgences were granted to all who should be found at the defence of the city. The Moors, alarmed at the report of these preparations, abandoned the enterprise, and Velasquez, in his turn, made several incursions into their territories. Upon this, the king confirmed the grant, with new donations. The order was then regularly organized into two classes, one for the service of the choir, and the other for the field; but the knights, on the death of Raymond, separated themselves from the monks, and chose a grand-master distinct from the abbot, who returned with his monks to Fietero. The knights subsequently acquired great fame and riches in their contests with the Moors; but having sustained serious reverses, and quarrelling among themselves, the Pope adjudged the grand-mastership in perpetuity to the crown of Spain. The order has lost most of its possessions, and, at present, is little more than an order of rank. The robe of the order is a white mantle, with a red cross cut out in the form of lilies, on the left breast.

Fig. 475.
RED CROSS OF KNIGHTS OF CALATRAVA.

Calave'ras, in *California,* a N. central co., with an area of about 1,000 sq. m. It derives its name from Calaveras River, running centrally through it, is bordered by Amador co. on the N.W., by Alpine on the N.E., by Tuolumne on the S.E., and by Stanislaus and San Joaquin cos. on the S.W. The Mokelumne River separates it from Amador, and the Stanislaus River from Tuolumne co. Bear Mountain, a rocky, wooded range, about 2,000 feet high, strikes northward across the middle of the co., dividing this central portion into two sections, the lower of which includes a rich copper-mining district, and also many valuable quartz lodes. Placer mining is profitably conducted in a number of localities. Through an elaborate system of canals this co. is generally well supplied with water. Agriculture, viniculture, and stock-raising receive a good deal of attention in *C.* Its magnificent grove of mammoth trees (*Sequoiæ gigantæ*) is a great center of attraction for visitors. *Cap.* San Andreas. *Pop.* in 1897, about 9,200.

Calcaire-grossier, (*kăl-kaire-gros'se-ai.*) [Fr., coarse limestone.] (*Geol.*) An important member of the Eocene group of beds in the Paris basin, usually coördinated with the Barton, Bagshot, and Bracklesham beds of England. A compact silicious limestone called *Calcaire-silicieux* (flinty limestone), takes sometimes the place of the Calcaire-grossier, in the same basin.

Calca'neal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the great bone of the heel, or *calcaneum;* as, *calcaneal* arteries.

Calca'neum, *n.* [Lat. *calx,* gen. *calcis,* the heel.] (*Anat.*) See HEEL.

Cal'car, *n.* [Lat. *calcaria,* a lime-kiln.] (*Glass Manf.*) A small oven or reverberatory furnace, in which the first calcination of sand and potash is made for turning them into *frit,* from which glass is ultimately made.

(*Bot.*) A petal lengthened at the base into a hollow tube or spur;—called also *nectarotheca.*

Cal'carate, *a.* [Lat. *calcar,* spur; from *calx,* heel.] (*Bot.*) Furnished with a spur, as the flower of the violet.

Calca'reo-argilla'ceous, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, calcareous and argillaceous earth.

Calca'reo-bitu'minous, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, lime and bitumen.

Calca'reo-sili'clous, *a.* Consisting of, or belonging to, calcareous and silicious earth.

Calcareous, (*kăl-kai'ri-us,*) *a.* [Lat. *calcarius,* from *calx, calcis,* a stone, limestone, lime.] Partaking of the nature of lime or chalk; containing lime.

Calca'reous Earth, *n.* (*Min.*) The same as lime, of which there are various combinations, as marble, limestone, marl, gypsum, &c.

Calca'reousness, *n.* State or quality of being calcareous.

Calca'reous Spar, Calcite, *n.* (*Min.*) Crystalline carbonate of lime, composed (when pure) of 44 per cent. of carbonic acid and 56 lime. It occurs massive, disseminated and crystallized, in numerous forms, all of which are reducible to an obtuse rhombohedron, which is the primary form. The color is generally white, with a vitreous lustre, but sometimes it is of various shades of gray, red, green, or yellow, owing to an admixture of iron, manganese, bitumen, or other impurities. It passes from perfect transparency to complete opacity. The white transparent varieties are often iridescent. The purest and most limpid kind of this spar is procured in Iceland, which, in common with other transparent varieties, exhibits double refraction to a remarkable degree. Calcareous spar is a mineral of universal occurrence found in veins and rocks belonging to every formation, in all parts of the world.

Calca'reous Tu'fa, CALC-TUFF, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral formed in volcanic districts by the deposition of calcareous matter in a more or less compact form.

Calca'reous Waters, *n. pl.* (*Geol.*) Carbonate of lime dissolved in pure water to the extent of 2 or 3 grains to the gallon; but when carbonic acid is present, it is much more freely taken up. If, however, the temperature be raised, the carbonic acid escapes, leaving behind a crystalline deposit of carbonate of lime. In nature, enormous crystalline concretions of this kind are formed by water charged with carbonic acid, percolating calcareous strata.—*Stalactites* are formed by water charged with carbonic acid and carbonate of lime dripping from the roof of a cavern, and leaving behind a portion of carbonate of lime before it drops. When it falls on the floor of the cavern, another deposition of calcareous matter takes place, forming a *stalagmite,* which gradually rises to meet the stalactite above it; in this way a natural pillar is formed. Most spring-water contains carbonate of lime held in solution, which is deposited on the sides of the vessel when the carbonic acid is expelled by heat. In steam-boilers this becomes a great inconvenience, and is obviated by adding sal-ammoniac to the water. Chloride of calcium is formed, which remains dissolved, while the carbonate of ammonia is volatilized with the steam. Water containing carbonate of lime in solution, or *hard water,* as it is popularly termed, is therefore softened by means of boiling. Hard water precipitates soap as *stearate* and *margarate of lime,* forming the well-known curdy precipitate. Until the whole of the lime is thrown down, no lather can be formed; hard water is, therefore, very economical for washing purposes.

Cal'casieu, in *Louisiana,* a river rising in the W. part of the State, and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of 250 m. Not navigable.

—A S.W. parish, bounded on W. by the Sabine River, on S.E. by the Mermenteau, and intersected by Calcasieu River. *Area,* 5,500 sq. m. *Surface,* undulating, interspersed with savannas and plains. *Soil,* fertile near the streams. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 25,000. *Cap.* St. Charles.

Cal'casieu Lake, in *Louisiana,* in the above parish, is an expansion of Calcasieu River; length, 18 m.; breadth, 6 m.

Calcaval'la, *n.* A Portuguese sweet wine, highly esteemed.

Cal'ceated, *a.* [Lat. *calceatus.*] Shod; fitted with shoes.

Calcedon'ic, Calcedo'nian, *a.* See CHALCEDONIC.

Cal'cedony, Calced'onyx, Cal'cedon, *n.* See CHALCEDONY.

Cal'ceiform, *a.* See CALCEOLATE.

Calceola'ria, *n.* [Lat. *calceola,* a little shoe.] A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ,* distinguished by the following characters: calyx 4-partite; corolla 2-lipped, the lower lip being inflated so as to form a bag, and the shape of the sohele, in some species, resembling that of a slipper, fruit, a capsule, semi-bivalvular, with bifid valves; only two fertile stamens. The species are native of S. America. In Chili and Peru they occur in such abundance as to give a peculiar aspect to the landscape. Most of them have corymbs of showy flowers, generally yellow, but sometimes purple. *C.* are extensively cultivated by florists, and by crossing the species some lovely hybrids have been produced. Some of the species are used in S. America for dyeing.

Cal'ceolate, Calceiform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Slipper-shaped as a petal of the lady's-slipper.

Cal'ces, *n. pl.* See CALX.

Calc Grit, *n.* (*Geol.*) The name given to a subordinate member of the oölitic series of rocks in England, lying above and below the coral rag. This rock consists of crushed shells mixed with a large proportion of sand the whole cemented into a poor grit-stone with laminæ of clay, and passing into tough marly rock.—See CORAL RAG

Calchas, (*kăl'kăs,*) a celebrated soothsayer, son of Thestor, lived in the 12th century, B. C. He accompanied the Greeks to Troy, in the office of high-priest, and prophesied the principal events which were destined to take place regarding that doomed city. He had received the power of divination from Apollo, and was informed that as soon as he found a man more skilled than himself, he must perish. This happened near Colophon, after the Trojan war. He was unable to tell how many figs were on the branches of a certain tree; and when Mopsus mentioned the exact number, Calchas died through grief.

Cal'ci, *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) See CALI.

Calcif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *calx,* limo, and *ferre,* to bear.] Containing carbonate of lime.

Calcif'ferite, *n.* [Lat. *calx,* and *ferrum,* iron.] (*Min.*) A hydrated phosphate of iron and lime related to *Vivianite;* found in the form of yellowish modules in a deposit of clay at Battenburg, in Rhenish Bavaria.

Calcifica'tion, *n.* The process of change into a stony substance containing much lime, as in the formation of teeth.

Cal'ciform, *a.* [Lat. *calcis,* and *forma,* form.] In the form of lime or chalk.

Cal'cify, *v. t.* [Lat. *calx,* lime, and *facere,* to make.] To change into a stony condition, in which lime is a principal ingredient, as in the formation of teeth.

—*v. a.* To make stony by depositing or secreting a compound of lime.

Cal'cigrade, *n.* [Lat. *calx,* the heel, *gradior,* I walk.] Who or which walks on the heel, viz: so that the heel sinks deeper than the foot. Also used adjectively.

Cal'cimine, *n.* [From *calx.*] A superior kind of white or colored wash for walls.

—*v. a.* To wash walls with calcimine.

Calci'nable, *a.* [From the verb CALCINE.] Capable of being calcined; susceptible to calcination.

Cal'cinate, *v. a.* Same as CALCINE, *q. v.*

Calcina'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *calx,* lime.] (*Chem.*) The process of subjecting a body to the action of fire, to drive off the volatile parts, whereby it is reduced to a condition that it may be converted into a powder thus marble is converted into lime by expelling the carbonic

acid and water; and gypsum, alum, borax, and other salins bodies are said to be *calcined* when they are deprived of their water of crystallization.

(*Metal.*) To oxidize metal into a calx.

Calcin'atory, *n.* An apparatus used in calcination.

Calcine, (*kal-sēn'*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *calciner*, from Lat. *calx, calcis*, a stone, lime, chalk.] To reduce a substance to a calx or powder, or to a friable state; as, to *calcine* a bone.

—To oxidize into a metallic calx

—*v. i.* To be convertsd by heat into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx.

Cal'ciner, *n.* Ths person, or thing, that calcines.

Cal'cite, *n.* [Lat. *calx*, lime.] (*Min.*) A general term under which are comprised the different varieties of carbonate of lime.

Calcitra'tion, *n.* The act of kickiug.

Calcium, (*kal'se-um,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal of the 2d group, haviug for its analognes barium, strontium, and magnesium. It is one of the most abundant substances in naturs, forming a very large portion of ths crust of the earth. It occurs in nature in combination with fluorins as fluor-spar, with oxygen and carbonic acid as chalk, limestone, and marble, and with oxygen and sulphuric acid as gypsum, which is hydrated sulphats of lime. *C.* was first obtained by Sir Humphrey Davy by electrolysis, in 1808; but little was known of its propsrtiss until Dr. Matthiessen formed it by the electrolytic decomposition of a mixture of the chlorides of calcium aud strontium. It is a light-yellow metal, of the color of gold alloyed with silver; it is rather harder than lead. It melts at a red heat, and is very mallsable. It tarnishes in a day or two even in dry air, and in molst air it becomes slowly oxidized. It burns with a brilliant whits light when heated in air, chlorine, or the vapors of iodine, bromine, and sulphur, and rapidly decomposes even at ordinary temperatures. It has also bsen obtained by MM. Liès-Boudart and Jobin by acting on iodids of calcium with sodium No other metal is so largely employed in a state of combination as *C.*, for its oxide, *lime* (CaO), occupies among bases much the sams position as that which sulphuric acid holds among the acids, and is used, directly or indirectly, in most of the arts and manufactures The sp. gr of *C* is 1·55; equivalent 20; symbol Ca.—See Lime.

Chloride of C. may be obtained from ths residne remaining in the retort after the preparation of ammonia, by adding to it a slight excess of hydrochloric acid and evaporating. On cooling, the solution deposits crystals containing six atoms of water of crystallization These crystals, which ars six-sided prisms, are highly deliquescent. By fusing at a heat uot exceeding 392° Fabr., four equivalents of water are expelled, and ths remaining white porous mass is extremely useful in the laboratory for drying gasss. Further fusion expels the whole of the water. Anhydrous chloride of calcium, on being mixed with water, gives riss to a considerable elevation of temperature; while the crystallized or hydrated salt, mixed with snow or water, depresses the temperature to —82° Fahr. *C. of C., Form.* CaCl, from its deliqnescent propsrtles, is recommended for watering the streets of cities.

Fluoride of C. occurs somewhat abundantly in the mineral kingdom as fluor-spar, which is generally associated with the ores of tin, lead, copper, and zinc It is found in crystals, the primitive form of which is the cube. They are generally yellow or purple, and sometimes pale green, or even colorless On being heated, they decussitate violently, and emit a peculiar bluish-green phosphorescent light, which is probably due to electricity. Fluoride of calcium is sparingly soluble in water. It is soluble to some extent in nitric and hydrochloric acids, from which ammonia precipitates it unchanged. Sulphuric acid decomposes it, forming sulphate of lime with the evolution of hydrofluoric acid. It is principally used in the laboratory for this latter purpose. It is also employed as a flux in copper-smelting. *Form.* CaF.

Phosphide of C. is a compound interesting as the source of the phosphides of hydrogen. It is prepared by distilling phosphorus over lime hcated to a low redness, a mixture of phosphide of lime and phosphate of calcium being the result. Phosphide of calcium is a dull red substance, hard enough to strike fire with stecl. When powdered and exposed to the air, it slacks, emitting phosphuretted hydrogen In its unslacked form, it is decomposed when thrown into water, phosphurctted hydrogen being evolved, which ignites spontaneously. *Form.* Ca_2P.

Sulphides of C. There are several compounds of *C.* with sulphur, the principal of which are the protosulphide, which is known by the name of Canton's phosphorus, and the pentasulphide.

Calcog'rapher, *n.* A practiser of calcography.

Calcograph'ic, Calcograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to calcography.

Calcog'raphy, *n.* [Lat. *calx*, chalk, and Gr. *graphein*, to write.] The art of drawiug with chalk, or of engraving after that style.

Calc-sinter, Calc-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Calcareous Spaa, *q. v.*

Cal'culary, *a.* [Lat. *calcularius*, from *calculus*, a pebble.] (*Med.*) Relating to the disease of the stone in the bladder.

—*n.* (*Bot.*) A congeries of little stony knots in the pear, and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.

Cal'culate, *v. a.* [Lat. *calculo, calculatus*, from *calculus*, a small stone or pebble, from *calx*.] In the original sense, to count or compute hy the help of small pebbles.—To compute or reckon by the ordinary rules of arithmetic: as, to *calculate* one's expeuses.

—To compute or ascertain by reckoning; as, to *calculate* a nativity.

"A cunning man did *calculate* my birth." — *Shaks.*

—To adjust; to fit or adapt, as the means to an end; as, to *culculate* a system.

"The reasonableness of religion . . . is . . . *calculated* for our benefit." — *Tillotson.*

—*v. i.* To make a computation; to estimate; as, to *calculate* a sum.—In the U. States, this term is used to express *to intend, to determine*, &c.; as, to *culculate* to taks a wife.

Calculating-machine, *n.* A piece of mechanism for assisting the human intellect in the performance of arithmetical operations. The system of logarithms, invented by the celebrated Napier of Merchistoun. in 1614, which is of the greatest assistance to mathematicians and others in the computation of figures, by shortening the ordinary operations, seems to have beeu instrumental in directing attention to ths construction of an instrument by which arithmetical results could be produced by mechanical means, although the *abacus* had been long used in Europe and Asia for effecting calculations; and Napier himself had produced what may be termed an elementary calculating-machine, consisting of rods with four faces, known as *Napier's Bones.* The first instrument which can be justly called a calculating-machine, was invented by Blaise Pascal, in 1642, when he was ahout nineteen years of age. It was more especially contrived for the calculation of sums of money, although it would also perform the ordinary operations of arithmetic with numbers on ths common, or decimal scale of notation. It consisted of a set of cylinders, with numbers marked on their external surface, moving on axles to which wheels were attached, with a certain number of notches cut in their circumference. Among the varions *C. M.* which have been invented lately, the two devised by Mr. Babbage, but never fully executed, are by far the mors elaborate. The invention of the brothers Schentz was based on the description of Mr. Babbage's Differeuce Machine, and is similar to it in general principles, though it varies from it in some points in ths method adopted in its construction. It was purchased by Mr. Rathbons, of Albany, U. S., for $5,000, and presented by him to the Dudley Observatory in that city. As it is a matter of extreme difficulty to understand ths construction and operation of a complex *C. M.* without a description so complicated with figures and mathematical demonstrations as to bs incompatible with the nature of ths pressnt work, we therefore refer to ths special works of Mr. Babbage on this subject: *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher*, and *History of the Anulytical Engine.*

Calcula'tion, *n* Ths art or process of calculating or reckoning; computation; estimats.

"Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*." — *Holder.*

Cal'culative, *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

"Long habits of *calculative* dealings." — *Burke.*

Cal'culator, *n.* One who calculates, computes, or reckons.

Cal'culatory, *a.* [Lat. *calculatorius*.] Belonging to calculation.

Cal'culous, *a.* [Lat *calculosus*.] Stony; gritty; hard, like stone

(*Med.*) Affected with the stone or gravel.

Cal'culus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Physiol.*) The general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds, formed in various parts of the body, and bearing in shape or compositiou a general resemblance to stones. Such concretions receive different names, according to the organ or parts in which they form; thus, the chalk-stones, or concretions formed on the joints of gouty subjects, are called *arthritic calculi;* when deposited in the articulations, *articular calculi.* In the gall-bladder or ducts, they are denominated *biliary calculi;* and in other parts, *lachrymal, pancreatic, pulmonary*, according as they are found in the duct of the eye, the pancreas, or the lungs The only two varieties of these several calculi to which we shall refer are those found in the bladder and the bile. For these, see Gall-bladder, and Uainary *calculi.*

(*Math.*) In modern usage, the term is employed to denote any branch or any operation of mathematics which requires or may involve numerical calculation; and therefore may be applied to the whole of the mathematical sciences, excepting pure geometry. Thus, that part of algebra which treats of exponents is called the *exponential calculus.* In like manner the phrases *calcutus of definite integrals, calculus of functions, calculus of variations*, &c., are used to denote certain branches of the higher mathematics.—See Differential Calculus; Infinitesimal Calculus; Integral Calculus; Variations, &c.

Calcut'ta, a celebrated city of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, cap. of the British dominions in the East, and seat of the supreme government, on the Hooghly River, an arm of the Ganges, about 100 m. N. of the Bay of Bengal, Lat. 22° 33′ N., Lon. 88° 17′ E. On approaching *C.* from the sea, it presents a magnificent appearance, with its elegant villas on each side of the river, the government botanical gardens, its numerous spires of churches and temples, and the strong and regular citadel of Fort William. This city extends along the bank of the Ganges for 6 m., and has an average breadth of 2 m. A handsome quay, the *Strand*, about 40 ft. above low-water mark, embanks the river for about 3 m., and is furnished with about 30 principal *ghauts*, or landing-places. The river here is about a mile in width, and is crowded with shipping. The European residents live mostly in the Chowringhee suburb of the city, and at Garden Reach, in beautiful and detached villas. The citadel of *C.*, or Fort William, is not only the strongest and most complete fortress in India, but also in the British dominions, requiring a *force of* 10,000 men for its *proper* garrison. *C.* is popularly denominated the "City of Palaces," and this is uot an overdrawn appellation. It is certainly replete with magnificent buildings, but, nevertheless, like all Easteru cities, it contains quarters, inhabited by the native people, which are dingy-looking and mean. Among the principal public edifices are the Government

Fig. 476. — GOVEANMENT-HOUSE.

House, Mint, Custom House, the Scotch, Portnguese, Greek, and American churches, the Courts of Jnstice, Colleges, Hospitals, &c. The environs of this city are very attractive, and its market is admirably supplied with the choicest game, fruits, &c. European society hers is gay and convivial; but a certain degree of formality prevails, and the Brahminical institution of "caste" would appear to have communicated itself to all the ranks and classes of Europeans. The commerce of *C.* is very exteusive; the average of its annual imports for the last ten years was about $125,000,000; exports, $140,000,000. *Pop.* (with snburbs) 794,645.

Calcut'ta, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Columbiana co.

Calda'rium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Rom. Arch.*) An apartment in a hath heated for the purpose of causing perspiration. Vitruvins, however, uses ths word to signify a hot bath.

Cal'das, Francisco José ne, a S. American naturalist, b. at Popayan, New Granada, in 1773. He was employed by the Congress of New Granada to complete the *flora* of Bogota, when the disturbed state of public affairs interrupted the work; and Caldas and his colleague, Don Lozano, having sided with ths patriot party, were put to death by the Spanish general Morillo, in 1816.

Cal'der, the name of several English rivers, none of which are of much importance.

Cal'derite, *n.* (*Min.*) A massive variety of garnet found in Nepaul.

Cal'deron, Don Serafin-Estevan, a Spanish modern poet, and professor of poetry and rhetoric in the university of Granada His principal works are. *Poesias del Solitario, The Literature of the Moriscos* (1838), *Andalusian Scenes* (1847). B. 1801; D. 1867.

Cal'deron de la Barca, Don Pedro, very distinguished Spanish dramatist, was b. in 1601. He studied at the university of Salamanca, and after a residence at the court, he entered the army, and served in Italy and Flanders. In 1640 he settled at Madrid, was made a knight of St James, and director of the court theatre. About 1652 he took holy orders, and was made a canon of Toledo. Calderon was a most prolific writer, beginning at the age of 14, and writing his last *auto* at 80. After he entered the church he wrote only sacred pieces, and became indifferent to his comedies and other earlier works. He had a marvellously fertile imagination, crowds his plays with incident and action. and clothes his thoughts and sentiments in the richest and most exuberant language. Among the most admired of his dramas are, *Love after Death, The Secret in Words, The Constant Prince, The Dawn in Copacavana, Purgatory of St. Patrick*, &c. One of the most celebrated of his "autos," or sacred pieces, is the *Devotion of the Cross.* Calderou d. in 1683

Cal'dron, (sometimes written Cauldron,) *n.* [Fr. *chaudron;* Lat. *caldarium*, from *caldus, calidas*, warm, hot, from *caleo*, to be warm or hot.] A large kettle, or boiler, for heating or boiling liquids.

"The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil." — *Dryden.*

Cald'well, in *California*, a village of Sacramento co., 22 m. E. by S. of Sacramento.

Caldwell, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Appanoose co., 36 m. S.S.W. of Ottumwa.

Caldwell, in *Kentucky*, a W. co., bounded on S.W. by Tennessee River, on N.E. by the Tradewater Creek, and is intersected by the Cumberland River. *Area*, 700 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. Iron ore and coal are abundantly found on the banks of the rivers. *Cap* Princeton. *Pop.* (1890) 13,200.

Caldwell, in *Louisiana*, a N. central parish, has an area of 528 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Bœuf Bayou, and intersected by Washita river, which is navigable by steamboats through the parish. *Cap.* Columbia. *Pop.* (1890) 5,814.

Caldwell, in *Missouri*, a N. W. co., area 435 sq. m Shoal creek, au affluent of Graud river, flows through the middle ot the co., from W. to E. *Surface*, level, *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Kingstou. *Pop.* (1897) abt 17,200.

Caldwell, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and towuship of Essex co., about 10 m. N. W. of Newark.

Caldwell, in *New York*, a pleasant village of Warren

county, 62 miles N. of Albany, in the midst of a picturesque region, at the S. end of Lake George. It contains the ruins of Fort William Henry, and Fort George, souvenirs memorable in the French and Revolutionary wars.

Cald'well, in *North Carolina*, a N.W. co., area 450 sq. m. The Yadkin River rises in the county, and the Catawba touches its S. border; the S.E. part of the county is mountainous. In general, the land is fertile. *Cap.* Lenoir. *Pop.* (1890) 12,300.

Caldwell, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Noble co., 25 m. N. by W. of Marietta.

Caldwell, in *Texas*, a S. central co., bounded on the S. W. by San Marcos River. *Area*, 540 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating. *Cap.* Lockhart. *Pop.* (1890) 15,800.

—A town, the cap. of Burleson co., about 85 m. E. by N. of Austin. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Caldwell, or Caldwell Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Racine co., 25 m. S.W. of Milwaukee.

Caldwell, CHARLES, an American physician and medical writer, b. in Orange co., North Carolina, in 1772. He studied medicine at Philadelphia, and, in 1795, began his career as an author by translating from the Latin, Blumenbach's *Elements of Physiology*. His writings soon became numerous. In 1819 he became professor of the institutes of medicine in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. He subsequently founded a medical school in Louisville, and d. there in 1853.

Caldwell, REV. JAMES, an American revolutionary patriot, b. in Charlotte co., Va., 1734. After graduating at New Jersey Coll., he became Presbyterian pastor at Elizabethtown. During the growing antagonism between the Colonies and Great Britain, *C.* warmly took the side of the former, and when hostilities commenced, became chaplain to the Jersey brigade, and took an active share in its campaigns, fighting, as it were, like one of the old Cromwellian type, "with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other." He was accidentally shot by a sentinel, at the Point, New York, Nov. 24, 1781, and buried at Elizabethtown, N. J., where a costly marble monument covers the remains of the "soldier-parson."

Ca'leb, son of Jephunneh, of the tribe of Judah, 15th cent. B. C., was sent by Joshua, with one man from each of the other tribes, to view the land of Canaan, of which he gave a faithful description, and thereby raised the spirits of the people. He possessed the country of Hebron, and d. at the age of 114.

Cal'ebee Creek, in *Alabama*, Macon co., flows into Tallapoosa River.

Caleche, (*ka-lăsh'.*) [Fr.] See CALASH.

Cal'edon, in Ireland, a market-town of Tyrone co., on the Blackwater River; *pop.* 1,166.

Caledo'nia, the name given by the Romans to that part of Scotland which lay between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and which was partially inhabited by the tribe of *Caledonii*. The name Caledonii disappears about the beginning of the 4th cent., when the inhabitants of Scotland begin to be spoken of as *Scots* and *Picts*. The word Caledonia has been retained as a kind of poetical name for Scotland.

Caledo'nia, in *Illinois*, a vill., former cap. of Pulaski co., on the Ohio river, 220 m. S. of Springfield.

Caledonia, in *Iowa*, a village of Dubuque co., 9 m. W. by S. of Dubuque.

—A post-village of Ringgold co., 80 m. S.S.W. of Des Moines.

Caledonia, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kent co., on the Thorn Apple River, 12 miles S. E. of Grand Rapids.

—A township of Shinwassee co.

Caledonia, in *Minnesota*, a township and village, capital of Houston county, 14 miles west of the Mississippi River, and 20 miles south-west of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Caledonia, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Lowndes co., abt. 154 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Caledonia, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 70 m. S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Caledonia, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., on the Genesee River, 20 m. S.W. of Rochester.

Caledonia, in *Ohio*, a village of Hamilton co., on the Ohio River.

—A post-village of Marion co., on the west branch of the Whetstone River, 54 m. N. of Columbus

Caledonia, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Elk co., 140 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Caledonia, in *Tennessee*, a flourishing village of Henry co., 120 m. W. of Nashville.

Caledonia, in *Texas*, a village of Rusk co., 22 m E. by S. of Henderson.

Caledonia, in *Vermont*, a N.E. co., bounded on the S.E. by the Connecticut, and drained by the Passumsic, Lamoille, and Wells rivers. *Area*, abt. 650 sq m. This co., mountainous, but generally fertile, has several sulphur springs, and abundance of granite and limestone. *Cap.* St. Johnsbury.

Caledonia, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Columbia co., on Wisconsin River.

—A village and township of Trempealeau co., on Black River, 5 m. S. of Galesville.

—A township of Waupaca county, 20 m. N. W. of Oshkosh.

Caledonia, in prov. of Ontario, a village of Haldimand co., 20 m. E.S.E. of Brantford.

Caledonia, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Racine co., 20 m. S. of Milwaukee.

Caledo'nian, *n.* A native, or inhabitant of Caledonia, the ancient name of Scotland.

Caledo'nian, *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia; Scottish; as, the *Caledonian* Hunt.

Caledo'nia. (New.) See NEW CALEDONIA.

Caledonia Springs, in prov. of Ontario, a village and watering-place of Prescott co.

Caledonia Station, in *Illinois*, a township of Boone co., 13 m. E.N.E. of Rockford, and 12 m. S.S.E. of the town of Beloit.

Cal'edonite, *n.* [From *Caledonia*, Scotland.] (*Min.*) A cupreous sulpho-carbonate of lead, found in minute bluish-green crystals, associated with other ores of lead.

Calefa'cient, *a.* [Lat. *calefacere*, to make warm.] Making warm or hot. (R.)

—*n.* (*Med.*) Any substance medicinally applied to the body to produce external or superficial heat, and effect a mild kind of counter-irritation. The warming plaster poultices of mustard and flour, hot water and turpentine, hartshorn and oil, belong to the class of what may be termed calefacients.

Calefac'tion, *n.* [Lat. *calefactio.*] Art or operation of making warm or hot. — State of being heated or hot.

Calefac'tor, *n.* A small stove. (R.)

Calefac'tory, *a.* [Lat. *calefactorius.*] That which heats, or communicates heat.

Cal'efy, *v. t.* [Lat. *calefio—calidus*, warm, hot, and *fio*, to become.] To become hot or warm; to be heated. (R.)

—*v. a.* To make hot or warm.

Calembourg, (*kal'am-bōōrg,*) *n.* [Fr.] A French expression for what in English is called a *pun*. A certain Westphalian Count Calemberg (*Kahlenberg*), who visited Paris in the reign of Louis XV., and was famous for his blunders in the French language, is said to have given the name to this species of *jeu de mots*.

Cal'endar, *n.* [Lat. *calendarium*, from *calendæ*, the first day of the old Roman month, from *calo*, Gr. *kaleō*, to call. See CALENDS.] (*Chron.*) A distribution or division of time into periods adapted to the purposes of civil life; also a table or register of such divisions, exhibiting the order in which the seasons, months, festivals, and holidays succeed each other in the year. The most remarkable calendars are:—1. The *Hebrew C.* The year of the Jews was a lunar one, being composed of 354 days, divided into 12 months, which had alternately 29 and 30 days. In order to make this lunar year accord with the solar year, the Hebrews supplied, seven times in nineteen years, an intercalary month of 29 days. Each month was divided into periods of 7 days, or weeks, the Saturday being celebrated under the name of *Sabbath*. —2. The *C. of the Greeks*, whose year was likewise lunar, and composed of 12 months, containing alternately 29 and 30 days. To accommodate this year to the solar one, the Greeks added every two years a supplementary month. Each month was divided into three decades. —3. The *Roman*, or *Julian C.* The Roman year, under Romulus, contained only 10 months, or 304 days. Under Numa, however, the year was extended to 12 months, or 355 days; but, although nominally thus defined, the *C.* did not in reality fix anything more precise than the commencement of the months and seasons; and through the ignorance or negligence of the priests, the utmost derangement subsequently arose. To obviate this confusion, Julius Cæsar, in 46 B. C., effected a reform, by the introduction of the Julian *C.*, in which the length of the solar year was fixed at 365 days, to which was added, every four years, a day called *bissextile*. This *C.* was adopted not only by the Romans, but also by all the modern nations, and remained in use until the introduction of the *C.* of Gregory XIII. The Roman year had 12 months, each being divided into unequal parts by the *Calends*, *Nones*, and *Ides*; (see these words.) —4. The *Gregorian C.* This mode of distributing time was the result of the reform inaugurated by Gregory XIII. (See BISSEXTILE.) It came into operation in Oct., 1582. The Greeks and Russians have refused to adopt the Gregorian *C.*, retaining the *old style* or Julian *C.* Hence it is necessary to deduct 12 days from the *new style*, in order to make it agree with the old. — 5. The *Ecclesiastical C.* The adaptation of the civil to the solar year is attended with no difficulty; but the church *C.* for regulating the movable fasts, imposes conditions less easily satisfied. The early Christians borrowed a portion of their ritual from the Jews. The Jewish year was luni-solar; that is to say, depended on the moon as well as on the sun. Easter, the principal Christian festival, in imitation of the Jewish passover, was celebrated about the time of the full moon. Differences of opinion, and consequently disputations, soon arose as to the proper day on which the celebration should be held. In order to put an end to an unseemly contention, the Council of Nice laid down a specific rule, and ordered that Easter should always be celebrated on the Sunday which immediately follows the full moon that happens upon, or next after, the day of the vernal equinox. In order to determine Easter according to this rule for any particular year, it is necessary to reconcile three periods, namely, the week, the lunar month, and the lunar year. To find the day of the week on which any given day of the year falls, it is necessary to know on what day of the week the year began. In the Julian *C.* this was easily found by means of a short period or *cycle* of 28 years, after which the year begins with the same day of the week. In the Gregorian *C.* this order is interrupted by the omission of the intercalation in the last year of the century. The connection of the lunar month with the solar year is an ancient problem for the resolution of which the Greeks invented cycles and periods, which remained in use with some modifications till the time of the Gregorian reformation. The author of the Gregorian *C.*, Luigi Lilio Ghiraldi, or, as he is frequently called, *Aloysius Lilius*, employed for the same purpose a set of numbers called *epacts*. — 6. *New French C.* A new reform of the *C.* was attempted to be introduced in France during the period of the first revolution. This was adopted by a decree of the National Convention of Oct., 1793. The year was therein divided into 12 months, of 30 days each, 5 complementary, or "sans-culottides" days, being added at the end of each year. The commencement of the year was fixed at midnight of the 22d Sept. (the autumnal equinox), and retrospectively, the new year, or Year I. of the Republic, began on the 22d Sept., 1792. Fresh names were given to the months and the days, the titles of the months being, for the autumn season, *Vendémiaire*, *Brumaire*, and *Frimaire*; for the winter season, *Nivôse*, *Pluviôse*, and *Ventôse*; for the spring season, *Germinal*, *Floréal*, and *Prairial*; and for the summer season, *Messidor*, *Thermidor*, and *Fructidor*: these names having reference to agricultural labors, or the state of nature in the different seasons of the year. Each month was divided into three *decades* (10 days each), each day bearing, instead of the name of a saint, that of an agricultural product, implement, or animal useful in cultivating the earth. This *C.* remained in force during 13 years, and was abolished by decree of Napoleon I. on Jan. 1, 1806. — See ÆRA. CYCLE, DOMINICAL LETTER, EPACT, GOLDEN NUMBER, HEGIRA, METONIC CYCLE, YEAR, &c.

Cal'endar, *v. a.* To register; to enter in a calendar.

Calenda'rial, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to the calendar.

Calen'der, *n.* [O. Fr. *calendrer*; Sp. *calentár*, to heat, from Lat. *caleo.*] A machine or hot-press used to press cloths, and make them smooth and glossy; one who follows the business of calendering.

"My good friend the *calender*." — *Cowper.*

—One of a Dervish sect of Oriental countries, called after its founder.

—*v. a.* To press under or over a heated roller, or a hollow iron cylinder filled with hot coals; to press between rollers for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy, as cloths, paper, &c.

Cal'endering, *n.* (*Manuf.*) The subjection of cloth, paper, and other articles to a machine, which, when so prepared, are *calendered*, literally meaning *hot-pressed*; by passing between cylinders or rollers, they acquire a level or uniform surface. After goods are bleached and washed, they are twisted and tangled, so that they would not pass smoothly between the cylinders. They are previously passed over the surface of a water-cistern, and reaching the rollers in a damp state, they unfold themselves readily. The first pair of rollers over which the cloth is passed, does not dry or quite smooth it. The rollers in the calender are fixed in a vertical series in an upright frame, the rollers being pressed forcibly together by lever-power. The lower rollers are generally grooved to remove creases; the upper rollers are smooth. In passing between these, the cloth is smoothed and stretched, when it is wound upon a roller, ready to be starched. The cylinders were formerly made of wood, but they are now made of paper and cast-iron, or copper; a cylinder of paper working against one of iron, as the paper cylinders combine some slight degree of elasticity with the extraordinary hardness they possess. These cylinders are made of discs, or plates, or thick pasteboard, with a hole in the centre to receive an iron axis, and others near the circumference, through which long iron bolts, with nuts and screws at either end, are passed. Iron plates are added at the ends of this cylinder of pasteboard discs, and the whole is tightly compressed by the action of the screws. The surface of the roller is rendered true by turning it in a lathe. The iron cylinders which are used in conjunction with those of paper are hollow, and heated by the introduction of steam, or red-hot heaters. — The starch is made from flour, fermented and strained to separate the bran; a little indigo is added to give a blue tint, and the liquor thickened with porcelain clay, or calcined gypsum, to give apparent strength and thickness to the cloth, and make it more attractive to the purchaser. The starch is laid on by a stiffening mangle; the cloth first passing under a roller into a trough containing the starch-liquor, becomes filled with starch, and then carried upwards, passes between rollers of brass and wood, tightly fitting against each other, by which the superfluous starch is pressed out, and falls down into the trough below. The cloth is then dried by being passed over tin or copper cylinders, heated by steam. Muslins are merely stretched on long frames to dry. The finish for cotton goods is generally by *glazing*, which gives a bright gloss to the material. In this case the cloth must first be damped, which is done by passing it over a cylinder, while a brush is at the same time scattering fine sprays of water on the stuff. It is then passed between the rollers of the colors, and gets a silky lustre. Cop-

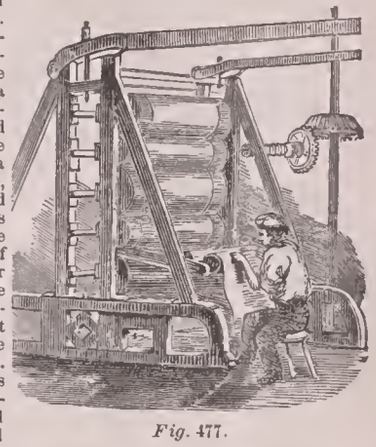


Fig. 477.

per-embossed rollers are occasionally used for producing figures and patterns on velvet goods. After the cloth has received its final gloss, it is smoothly folded on a clean board, and taken to be measured preparatory for sale. There are upwards of one hundred ways for making up goods. Muslin is made up in book-folds, in pieces of 24 yards; usually two half pieces are made up in one book. Cambrics and linens are in pieces 34 inches wide, and 8½ yards long, folded up small, and tightly pressed. Handkerchiefs are sometimes folded in dozens.

Calendog'rapher, *n.* [Lat. *calendarium*, and Gr. *graphein*, to write.] A maker of calendars.

Cal'endrer, *n.* A calender; one who calenders things.

Calen'drical, *a.* Of the nature of a calendar; belonging to a calendar.

Calends, or KALENDS, (*ka'lendz,*) *n. pl.* [Lat. *calendæ*, from *calo*, to call or proclaim; Gr. *kaleō.*] (*Chron.*) In the ancient Roman calendar, the *C.* were the first days of each month. The Roman month was divided into three periods by the *Calends*, the *Nones*, and the *Ides*. The Calends were invariably placed at the beginning of the month; the Ides at the middle of the month, on the 13th or 15th; and the Nones (*novem*, nine) were the 9th day before the Ides, counting inclusively. Those days comprised between the calends and the nones were denominated *days before the nones;* those between the nones and the ides, *days before the ides;* and those from the ides to the end of the month, *days before the calends*. Hence the phrases *pridie calendas, tertio calendas*, &c.; meaning the second day before the calends, or last day of the month, the third day before the calends, or last but one of the month (the *calends* of first day of the following month being included in the reckoning), and so on. In the months of March, May, July, and Oct., the ides fell on the 15th day, and the nones, consequently, on the 7th. In all the other months the ides fell on the 13th, and the nones, consequently, on the 5th. The number of days receiving their denomination from the *C.* depended on the number of days in the month and the day on which the ides fell. For example, if the month had 31 days, and the ides fell on the 13th (as happened in Jan., Aug., and Dec.), there would remain 18 days after the ides, which, added to the 1st of the following month, made 19 days of calends. Hence the 14th day of Jan. was styled the *nineteenth before the calends* of Feb.; the following day, or 15th of the month, was the *eighteenth before the calends*, and so on.

Calen'dula, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Marigold, a genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The species *C. officinalis* is the *Pot marigold* of our gardens, the *Gold-blume* of the Germans, the *Souci* of the French, and the *Furrancio* of the Italians. Formerly, many medicinal virtues were ascribed to this plant, and its flowers were usually added to soups to color them, and also to act as "comforters of the heart and spirits.". Saffron is frequently adulterated with yellow florets of the marigold.

Calendulin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A mucilaginous substance or species of gum, obtained from the marigold (*Calendula officinalis*).

Cal'enture, *n.* [Fr.; from Sp. *calentura*, heat, from Lat. *calere*, to be warm.] (*Med.*) A word applied to all sudden diseases of the head and brain, such as seamen were formerly much subject to in the low latitudes of America and India, in which the patient was deprived of all consciousness, and appeared to be laboring under an attack of sudden mania, or inflammation of the brain. After suffering intense pain, the patient was seized with the hallucination of the sea being an extended plain of verdent pasture, and which nothing short of personal restraint could prevent him from rushing forth to stroll in. The disease which nearest approaches to the *C.* is now called SUNSTROKE, *q. v.*

Calepin, *n.* (*kăl-e-pan(g')*,) a French name denoting a collection of literary or scientific notes or information; a pocket-book in which one inscribes his observations or reflections. The word is derived from AMBROGIO CALEPINO, a learned Italian monk of the Augustines, who spent all his life in the compilation of a dictionary of the Latin and Italian languages, which became very famous, and passed through many editions. He died blind, in 1511.

Caler's Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

Cales'cence, *n.* [Lat. *calescens*] Increasing warmth or heat.

Cale'ta, in *Texas*, a post-office of Trinity co.

Calf, (*kăf,*) *n.*; *pl.* CALVES, (*kăvz.*) [A.S. *cealf*; Swed. *kalf*; Goth. *kalbo*; Ger. *kalb*; Gael. *colpa*; Sansk. *kalabha*, an elephant's calf.] The young of the cow, and of other animals of the bovine genus.

—A dolt: an ignorant, stupid, cowardly person.

"Some silly, doating, brainless *calf*." — *Drayton.*

—The fleshy, protuberant part of the human leg behind; as, a footman's *calves*.

—A small floating mass of ice, detached from a berg.

Calf (*The Golden*). See GOLDEN CALF.

Calf'killer Creek, in *Tennessee*, (E. central part,) falling into Cumberland River, in White co., about 10 m. S. W. of Sparta.

Calfpas'ture River, or **North River,** in *Virginia*, rising among the Alleghany Mountains, in Augusta co.; it flows into James River; length abt. 100 m.

Calf-skin, the skin of a calf; leather made of the hide of the same.

"Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a *calf's-skin* on those recreant limbs." — *Shaks.*

Cal'houn, JOHN CALDWELL, one of the most eminent American statesmen of the present century, was b. in S. Carolina, Mar. 18, 1782. He graduated with distinction at Yale College, in 1804, and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1807. After serving for two sessions in the legislature of his native State, he was elected its representative to Congress in 1811. From that time until his death, a period of nearly 40 years, he was seldom absent from Washington, being nearly the whole time in the public service, either in Congress or in the Cabinet. Few American statesmen have had so much experience in public affairs, or have preserved so high a reputation for ability and uprightness. Though an active party leader, and often engaged in the most exciting political contests, not the slightest imputation was ever thrown upon his private character, or the sincerity and manliness of his public conduct. When he first entered Congress, the difficulties with England were fast approaching actual hostilities, and *C.* immediately took part with that section—the *Young Democracy* as they were termed—of the dominant party whose object it was to drive the still reluctant administration into a declaration of war. They succeeded, and as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, *C.* reported a bill for declaring war, which was passed in June, 1812. He afterwards strenuously supported all the necessary measures for carrying on hostilities with vigor, especially that for chartering a national bank, to aid in providing the requisite funds, though the bill for this purpose could not be carried till 1816. At the same period he also supported bills for effecting internal improvements, and for encouraging domestic manufactures, by imposing protective duties—measures which his later policy strongly condemned. When Monroe formed his administration, in 1817, *C.* became Secretary of War, a post which he filled with great ability for 7 years, reducing the affairs of the department from a state of great confusion to simplicity and order. In 1824, he was chosen Vice-President of the U. States under John Q. Adams, and again, in 1828, under General Jackson. With the latter, he did not long continue on amicable political relations, but entered into fierce opposition, when the President, and a majority of Congress, determined to enforce submission to the law of 1828, imposing a heavy protective tariff. It was at this period that *C.* broached his famous "Nullification Doctrine," which is substantially, that the U. States is not a union of the people, but a league or compact between sovereign States, any of which has a right to judge when the compact is broken, and to pronounce any law to be null and void which violates its conditions. In short, *C.* was the first great advocate of the disastrous doctrine of Secession. From this time forward, that is, for the last 17 years of his public service, *C.* hardly aspired to be considered a *national* statesman acting for the whole country; he was content—he was even proud to be viewed only as a *Southern* statesman. Hence his advocacy of the extreme doctrine of State-Rights; his censure of the Missouri Compromise, passed 13 years before, when he was himself in the cabinet; his support of all measures tending to the extension of slave-holding territory; and finally, his proposal to amend the Constitution by abolishing the single office of the presidency, and creating *two* presidents, one for the North, and the other for the South, to be in office at the same time. The place in which he advocated these doctrines was his own favorite arena—the floor of the United States senate, where he continued for the rest of his life, except for a short time at the close of Mr. Tyler's administration, when he accepted the office of Secretary of State, in order to complete a favorite measure—the annexation of Texas. At this period of his life, his policy respecting European affairs was pacific; and it should be remembered, that he probably prevented a war with England on the Oregon question. He d. at Washington, in 1850. "*C.*'s eloquence," says Daniel Webster, "was part of his intellectual character. It grew out of the qualities of his mind. It was plain, terse, strong, condensed, concise, sometimes impassioned, still always severe. He had the basis, the indispensable basis of all high characters, and that was unspotted integrity, unimpeached honor and character." *C.* is the author, among other works, of *A Disquisition upon Government*, and *A Discourse on the Constitution of the United States*.

Calhoun', in *Alabama*, an E. N. E county bordering on Georgia.—*Area*, 1,170 sq. m. Its mountain ridges are full of mineral wealth, iron ores, fine marbles, and lime-stone being most abundant.—*Products* are corn, wheat, oats, pork, live-stock. Large manufacturing interests exist at Anniston (*q. v.*).—*Rivers*, the Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tallasahatchee and Chacolochee.—*Cap.* Jacksonville.—*Pop.* (1890) 33,835; (1897) about 37,500.

Calhoun, in *Arkansas*, a S. co., bounded on S. W. by the Washita, and E. by Moro river, the former of which is navigable for steamboats. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, mostly fertile, producing chiefly cotton and Indian corn. *Cap.* Hampton. *Pop.* (1890) 7,267.

—A township of Columbia co.

Calhoun, in *Florida*, a W. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; bounded on the E. by Appalachicola river, and on S. W. by St. Joseph's Bay. *Cap.* Blountstown. *Pop.* (1890) 2,094.

Calhoun, in *Georgia*, a S. W. co.; *area*, 360 sq. m. It is watered by Ichawaynochaway creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, productive. *Cap.* Morgan. *Pop.* (1890) 8,438.

—A flourishing township and village, capital of Gordon county, 80 miles N. W. of Atlanta, and 50 from Chattanooga.

—A S. village of Lumpkin co., 50 m. N. N. E. of Atlanta.

Calhoun, in *Illinois*, a W. co.; *area*, 260 sq. m. *Surface*, broken. *Cap.* Hardin. *Pop.* (1890) 7,652.

Calhoun, in *Iowa*, a W. co., washed by Raccoon river. *Cap.* Rockwell City. *Pop.* in 1890, 13,100; in 1897 est. at 16,900.

—A township of Calhoun co.

—A post-township of Harrison co.

Calhoun, in *Kentucky*, a twp. of McLean co.

Calhoun, in *Michigan*, a S. W. central co.; *area*, 720 sq. m.; Intersected by St. Joseph's and Kalamazoo rivers, and drained by Battle creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, luxuriant. White and Burr oak are in abundance; also quarries of sandstone. *Cap.* Marshall. *Pop.* (1894) 47,471.

Calhoun, in *Mississippi*, a N. cent. co., drained by the Yallobusha river. *Cap.* Pittsborough. *Pop.* (1890) 14,688.

—A post village of Madison co., 16 m. N. by E. of Jackson.

Cal'houn, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Henry co.

Calhoun, in *Missouri*, a station of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in Franklin co., 59 m. W. of St. Louis.

Calhoun, in *Nebraska*, Washington county. More correctly Fort Calhoun (*q. v.*).

Calhoun, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Henderson co.

Calhoun, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Anderson district, 115 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

—A post-office of Abbeville district.

Calhoun, in *Tennessee*, a township and village of McMinn co., on the Hiawassee River; *pop.* of township 716.

Calhoun, in *Texas*, a S. co.; *area*, 484 sq. m.; bounded on S.W. by Guadalupe River, and on N.E. by Matagorda and Lavacca bays. *Surface*, level. *Cap.* Port Lavacca.

Calhoun, in *W. Virginia*, a central co. *Area*, 300 sq. m., watered by Little Kanawha river. *Surface*, uneven. *Cap.* Grantsville. *Pop.* (1890) 8,200.

Cal'hounsville, or MACALLISTERSVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Juniata co.

Ca'li, Cal'ci, *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) The tenth *avatar*, or incarnation, of the god Vishnu.

Cali, (*ka-lee'*,) or SANTIAGO DE CALI, a town of S. America, in New Granada, 70 m. N. by E. of Popayan; Lat. 3° 25′ N., Lon. 76° 30′ W. It lies on the W. slope of the Andes, and is a wealthy and well-built place. *Pop.* 4,200.

Cal'iatour-wood, *n.* An East India dye-wood, somewhat resembling red sandal-wood.

Cal'ibre, Cal'iber, *n.* [Fr. *calibre*, said to be from Lat. *æquilibrare*, to balance equally, to have perfect equality, because the bore must be equal, else the piece will burst.] (*Gunnery.*) The diameter of the bore of a cannon, or gun. It is measured in terms of inches, and in smooth-bored guns is always rather larger than the shot.—See WINDAGE.

—Diameter of a round body, as a bullet.

—Compass or capacity of the mind: extent of mental or intellectual qualities. (Used in a figurative sense.)

Calibre-rule. (*Gunnery.*) A gunner's calipers; an instrument used to determine the diameter of shot.—See CALIPERS.

Calibo'gus, *n.* A cant term used in the U. States for a beverage concocted of rum and spruce beer.

Cal'ibrate, *v. a.* To determine the calibre of.

Calibra'tion, *n.* The art or process of gradnating the estimated calibre of a thermometer-tube.

Cal'ice, *n.* See CHALICE.

Cal ico, *n.* (*Manuf.*) A stuff made of cotton, first imported from *Calicut* in India.

—Printed cotton cloth, coarser than muslin. (U. States.)

Cal'ico-printer, *n.* One who pursues the business of printing calicoes.

Cal'ico-printing, *n.* (*Fabrics.*) The art of printing ornamental figures on cotton cloths, for detailed description of which see SECTION II.

Calic'ular, *a.* [Lat. *caliculus*, a small cup.] Shaped like a cup; resembling a cup.

Cal'icut, a maritime dist. of Hindostan, in the province of MALABAR, *q. v.*

CALICUT, a maritime town, cap. of above dist., and of the prov. Malabar, 102 m. S.W. of Seringapatam, and 380 W.S.W. of Madras; Lat. 11° 15′ N.; Lon. 75° 52′ E. It exports teak, pepper, sandal-wood, cardamoms, cori, cordage, and wax, but has no good harbor. This was the first place in India made by the Portuguese under Vasco de Gama, who arrived here May 18, 1498. In 1509, the Portuguese were repulsed with great slaughter while making an attack on the place. In 1766, *C.* was taken by Hyder Ali, and, subsequently, Tippoo Sahib destroyed both fort and town, but on the conquest of the prov. by the British, it was restored. Calico is believed to have been first manufactured here, whence the name is derived. *Pop.* estimated at 24,000.

Ca'lid, *a.* [Lat. *calidus.*] Hot: fiery; ardent; fervent.

Calidasa, (*ka'le-da'sa,*) a much-admired Hindoo poet. Tradition pronounces him one of the *nine gems* who lived in the court of King Vicramaditya. He wrote several poems which display a remarkable genius. His *Sacuntala* was translated by Sir William Jones, and was the first work which made his name known to Europeans. Supposed to have flourished under the reign of Vicramaditya II., in the 5th century.

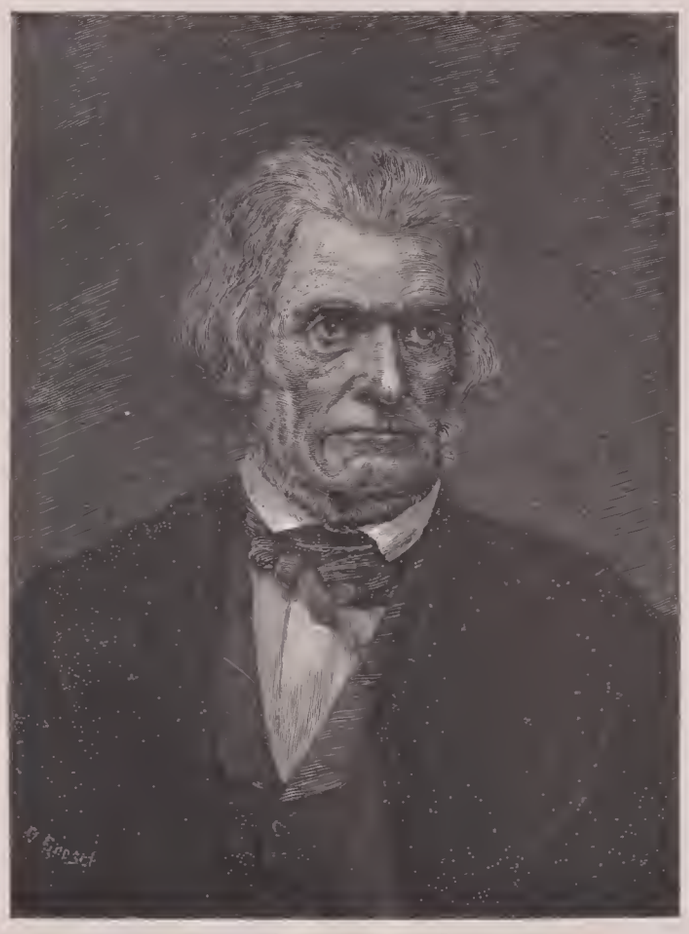
Calid'ity, *n.* A state of warmth; heat.

"Ice . . . will not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters." *Browne.*

Cal'iduct, *n.* [Lat. *calidus*, hot, and *duco*, to lead.] A pipe or flue to conduct heat.

Cal'if, *n.* See CALIPH.

California, one of the United States of America, extending along the W. coast from 32° 28′ to 42° N. Lat., having S. the peninsula of Lower California, a province of Mexico; E. by Nevada and the Rio Colorado; W. by the Pacific Ocean, and N. by the State of Oregon, from which it is separated by the 42d parallel of Lat.—*Desc.* In outline this State forms an irregular parallelogram, with an average length of about 700 m., and a breadth of nearly 200 m.—*Area*, 158,360 sq. m., or more than 100,000,000 statute acres, of which 35,000,000 are arable, 23,000,000 pasture, and about 5,000,000 swampy and inundated lands, but possibly reclaimable. The water surface amounts to nearly 4,000,000 acres; sandy plains and deserts take up about 10,000,000: while the balance, say 23,000,000 acres, is given to heavily-wooded mountain ranges.—*Mountains and Valleys.* The State throughout



John Caldwell Calhoun

1782–1850

its area is mountainous, and the Sierra Nevada extends, under different names, and with different altitudes, from the S. extremity of the peninsula to Alaska. The length of this chain, and its constituents, embrace a distance of nearly 500 m. in length through the State, and 300 in width. The highest peaks of this chain are Mount Shasta (some 15,000 feet above sea-level), Spanish Peak, Lassen's Butte, Pilot Peak, Mounts Tyndall, Whitney, Dana, Lyell, &c. These vary in altitude from 10,000 to 15,000 feet, and principally take a line running N. 31° W. The Sierra Nevada chain is remarkable for its parallelism and proximity to the sea, its great elevation, and its numerous volcanic peaks, stretching far above the line of perpetual snow. Its distance from the coast varies from 150 to 200 m., so that the area of this portion of the country exceeds 100,000 sq. m. The great mountain wall of this Sierra intercepts the warm winds charged with vapor, which sweep across the Pacific Ocean, precipitates their accumulated moisture in fertilizing rains and snows upon its western flank, and leaves cold and dry winds to pass on to the E. Hence, the characteristic difference of the two regions, — mildness, fertility, and a superb vegetable kingdom on the one side; comparative barrenness and cold on the other. Between the Lat. of 34° and 41°, a range of lower mountains runs close along the shore, the culminating point of which, Monte Diablo, close to the Bay of San Francisco, attains to the height of 3,674 feet. The valley between this coast chain and the grand barrier of the Sierra Nevada comprises the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, 500 m. long, and by far the most valuable portion of *C.* The W. flank of the Sierra belongs to the latter. It is a long, wide, timbered, grassy slope, with intervals of arable land, copiously watered with numerous and bold streams, and without the cold which its name and altitude might imply. It is from 40 to 70 m. in width from the summit of the mountain to the termination of the foot-hills on the edge of the valleys below. Timber ranks first among the products of this slope, the whole being heavily wooded, first with oaks, which predominate to about half the elevation of the mountain, and then with pines, cypresses, and cedars, the pines in majority, and hence called the *Pine Region*, as that below is called the *Oak Region*, though mixed with other trees. The highest summits of the Sierra are naked, massive, granite rocks, covered with snow in sheltered places, all the year round. The cypress, pines, and cedar are between 100 and 250 feet in height, and from 5 to 12 ft. in diameter, with clean, solid stems. Grass grows on almost all parts of the slope, except towards the highest summits, and is fresh and green all the year round, being neither killed by cold in winter, nor dried by drought in summer. The foot-hills of the slope are sufficiently fertile and kindly to admit of good settlements, while valleys, coves, beaches, and meadows of arable land are found throughout. Many of the numerous streams, some of them even considerable rivers, which flow down the mountain side, make handsome, rich valleys, and furnish good water-power. The climate, in the lower part of the slope, is that of constant spring. That portion of the coast-line between Bodega Bay on the S., and Mendocino co. on the N., has, with some exceptions, a bleak and arid appearance. The Salinas and Russian River valleys, treading E. and W., are highly fertile, and produce the finest cereals, fruits, and vegetables raised on this part of the coast. Among the inland valleys are those of Napa, Sonoma, Petaluma, Amador, San Ramon, &c. That division of the Monte Diablo range called the *Contra Costa Hills*, presents many lofty peaks, the most elevated of which, Mount San Bernardino, is 8,500 feet high. — *Bays, Rivers, Lakes, &c.* The principal feature in the country between the Sierra Nevada and the ocean is the great bay or inlet of the sea called San Francisco. It has a narrow entrance, the famous "Golden Gate," (Fig. 479,) abt. a mile in width, in 37° 48′ N. Lat. Within, it expands into a noble basin stretching N.N.W. and S.S.E. 60 or 70 m., and E. about 50 m., being divided into the three great compartments of San Pablo Bay on the N., Santa Clara on the S., and that of Suisun on the E., and affording accommodation for all the navies of all the countries in the world. Its coast-line of about 275 m. is highly diversified, displaying a singularly rich and varied outline. Two great rivers, the Sacramento from the N., and the San Joaquin from the S., fall into this bay. The Suisun, Napa, Sonoma, and Petaluma rivers, all embouch into San Pablo Bay on the N., and are navigable by steamers. Other extensive indentations of the coast of *C.* are, the bays of San Diego, San Pedro, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey, all to the S. of San Francisco; and Tomales, Humboldt, and Trinidad to the N. Besides the rivers above mentioned, are the Salinas (navigable), the Pajaro, Santa Inez, Santa Ana, &c. to the S., and the Russian, Mad, and Eel rivers, &c. to the N. of the Golden Gate. The principal lake is that of Tulare (bulrush), in the upper part of the San Joaquin valley, between 35° and 36½° Lat., surrounded by extensive swamps overgrown with luxuriant bulrushes, and receiving all the streams in the S. end of the valley. In the wet season it attains to a great size, its surplus waters being discharged into the San Joaquin. In the dry, it is much reduced in limit, and is, in some places, fordable. *C.* possesses many fine cataracts, as the Yosemite Falls (Fig. 478) in the valley (Fig. 2638) of the same name, with a sheer descent of 2,550 feet; the Pohono, or "Bridal Veil," falling 1,000 feet; the Nevada, the Vernal, &c.—*Soil, Vegetation, &c.* The appearance of the N. and S. portions of this State differs considerably, the former being much better timbered than the latter. Below Lat. 39° the forests are limited to some scattered groves of oak, in the valleys and along the river bottoms; and of red-wood on the ridges and in the gorges of the hills, the latter being sometimes, also, covered with dwarfish shrubs. With these exceptions, the country is clothed in the wet season with the finest herbage, consisting either of different grasses, or of wild oats, which, in the valleys especially, flourish luxuriantly. But in the latter

Fig. 478. — YOSEMITE FALLS.
(Since 1877 a Government Reservation.)

part of the dry season, it has a burnt-up, scorched appearance, and is often subject to destructive fires. N. of Lat. 39°, the forests are extensive and valuable, and are fitted to supply all but inexhaustible supplies of timber. In Mariposa and Calaveras cos. are found the "Big Trees" (*sequoia gigantea*, Fig. 2339), monarchs of the forest, from 250 to 325 feet high, and probably 1000 years old! So far as is known, they surpass anything of the kind that the world can show. The soil of the coast region, and W. slope of the Sierra, is, generally, a deep, black, alluvial mould, porous, and extremely fertile, producing grain in the richest abundance, and fruits and vegetables of the most superb and various kinds. The N. part of the country is well suited to the growth of wheat, barley, rye, and oats. All the edible roots of the Atlantic coast find, even, a finer development here; and apples, peaches, pears, vines, &c., come to the highest possible perfection. In the S. valleys, between the coast and the Sierra, the climate is sufficiently hot to mature maize, rice, and tobacco. The heat and drought of summer make irrigation a most important auxiliary in agricultural operations; but it is not indispensable. In Lat. 34° 16′ N., apples, pears, plums, figs, oranges, grapes, peaches, and pomegranates may be found growing together with the tropical products of the plantain, banana, cocoa-nut, sugar-cane, and indigo, and all prolific in yield, and unsurpassable in quality. Humboldt was of opinion that the olive oil of this region is equal to that of Andalusia, and the wine resembling that of the Canary Islands. The mission of San Luis Obispo (Lat. 35°) bears a special distinction for the excellence of its olives,

Fig. 479. — GOLDEN GATE.

which are finer and larger than those of the Mediterranean. Of late years, wine-growing is cultivated in the fertile coast-lands lying S. of the Golden Gate, to a great extent, and this industry promises to still further develop itself into a rivalry with the grape products of Southern Europe. — *Clim.* The temperature of *C.* is a good deal higher than that in the corresponding latitudes on the E. coast of America. The year is divided into two seasons, — the dry, from May to Nov., and the wet. In the latter, the rains, though not by any means continuous, are frequent and heavy. In the S. parts, the dry season commences earlier and continues longer than in the N. During the prevalence of the latter, the district immediately contiguous to the shore is infested with fogs and cold winds from the sea. But within the coast range the climate is delightful; the mid-day heats not being so great as to hinder labor, while the nights are cool and pleasant. *C.* may be truly termed the "Italy" of this continent. — *Zoöl.* Among the wild denizens are found bears, wolves, bighorn, or mountain sheep, otters, beavers, hares, &c. The elk, the white and black-tailed deer, and the American antelope, roam the forests and grassy plains. The sea contains exhaustless stores of fish. — *Minerals and Mining.* The vegetable and animal products of this State have, hitherto, been reckoned but of little account, compared with its mineral productions, particularly with the gold found in the beds of some of its rivers and ravines. There are three distinct gold regions in *C.*, though the first two are connected by outlying "placers" and "leads." 1st. *The Eastern Range*, extending from the summit ridge of the mountains to within about 25 m. of the edge of the plains. This district possesses about 1,000 sq. m. of available mining territory, including both placers and veins of gold-bearing quartz. 2d. *The Middle Placers*, situated at about an average distance of 20 m. from the line of the higher foot-hills, and having its W. border within about 4 m. of the edge of the plains. This district covers an area of about 6,000 sq. m., and the mining is mainly gold-washing. 3d. *The Valley Mines*, which are situated among the lower foot-hills of the mountains, and extend thence westward to the E. edge of the plains of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, to an extent of from 3 to 5 m. These mines extend from N. to S. a linear distance of about 250 m.; and the amount of territory that they occupy is probably not less than 6,000 sq. m. The profitable mining of the deposits, in these, as in middle placers, has required the construction of extended watercourses for the washing of the gold from the sand and gravel. The varieties of mining are: *Placer mining*, which bears considerable analogy to coal mining in Pennsylvania, adits being driven into the hills, and often through solid rock, to the locality where the gold deposit exists; *Hydraulic mining*, where a broad, open ditch is carried through the hills, and the sides washed down by directing a powerful stream of water on them: *River mining*, in which, when the rivers are low, the streams are diverted from their courses by means of flumes, tail-races, &c., and the beds of the rivers thus exposed and their sands washed for gold — this can only be carried on for about six months of the year; *Gulch mining*, in which a large flume is formed below the surface of the earth in such a manner as to receive all the adjacent streams after being used by the miners; and lastly, *Quartz mining*, which requires a considerable investment of capital, but is profitable. In this description of mining the gold-bearing quartz is crushed by powerful stamps, in mills driven by steam, water, or mule power, to the fineness of flour, and then the gold taken up by means of quicksilver by the usual washing process. The total value of gold produced in *C.*, from the discovery of the mines in May, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1894, and deposited at the U. S. Assay offices, was $767,568,763. Gold is not the only valuable mineral yielded by *C.* Silver exists, and has been profitably mined in El Dorado, Mariposa, Santa Barbara, and Santa Clara cos.; and most of the gold contains a considerable portion of silver. Many millions' worth have thus been obtained since the period of the gold discovery. Copper, strongly impregnated with gold and silver, is found in Placer, Shasta, El Dorado, and other counties. Quicksilver in the form of cinnabar is largely produced at the New Almaden, Guadaloupe, Aurora, and other mines. Iron, in large quantities and various forms, is found in all the coast range; in Placer co., in a condition approaching to native iron in purity, and in Mariposa co., in the form of hydrate. Sulphate of iron in large quantities occurs near Santa Cruz, and magnetic iron in the same region. The mining of quicksilver, copper, iron, &c., has also been very profitable. Platinum is almost as widely dispersed through the State as gold, though in smaller quantities; osmium and iridium are closely associated with it. Tin is also found in several parts of the State, and will probably ere long be mined with advantage. Chromium, gypsum, nickel, antimony, bismuth, sulphur, lead, salt, saltpetre, borax, good coal and petroleum, in large quantities, marbles of extraordinary beauty, alabaster granite, buhrstone, lime, &c., are the other principal mineral products of the State. Mineral springs abound. It was known from the statements of the earliest visitors of the country, that gold had been found, or was known to exist, in *C.*; but these statements had either been forgotten, or made no impression till late in May, 1848, when the auriferous deposits were discovered, that attracted so much attention, and had such wonderful results. They were found on the S. fork of the American River, a tributary of the Sacramento, at a place now called Coloma. The news of the discovery, and of the unparalleled richness of the deposits, spread with extraordinary rapidity; and before the end of the season about 5,000 men had been attracted to the spot, and their enterprise had been rewarded by the acquisition of the precious metal to the value of $5,000,000. During the season of 1849, emigrants of all

descriptions, and from the remotest countries, including Americaus, Mexicans, Chilefios, Europeans, South-Sea Islanders, and Chinese, crowded in swarms to the Sacramento and its affluents. The foreigners resorted principally to the S. mines, which gave them a great superiority in numerical force over the Americaus, and enabled them to take possession of some of the richest in that part of the country. After the discovery, in 1851, of the Australian fields, the "gold-fever" in this region somewhat abated in intensity, and its surplusage of miners, or "diggers," found a new vent for their energies. *Agric.* The husbandry of this State has greatly developed itself within the last few years. Since the comparative subsidence of the gold frenzy, the majority of her citizens have energetically turned their attention to the agricultural resources of the soil, and have achieved wonderful results. In 1867, a breadth of 684,376 acres of wheat yielding about 15,000,000 bushels was harvested; in 1890 *C.* had 52,984 farms, with a total acreage of 21,427,293, while the product of the laud far exceeded in value that of the mines of precious metals. The value of farming property, including land, buildings, machinery, &c., was $711,806,340; live stock, $60,259,230; agricultural products, $87,033,290. Since then the value of farming products has largely increased. *C.* wheat is claimed to be the best raised in the U. S. and commands in Europe the highest market price. The yield in 1895 was 40,097,798 bushels. The yield of barley was over 17,000,000 bushels. Oats are raised in much smaller quantities. Maize does not prosper in this soil, probably on account of the lack of sufficient moisture. Rye and buckwheat are but little attended to. Rich grasses, clovers, and roots are plentiful, and greatly encourage the feeding of cattle as a staple industry; the dairy produce is excellent. Several million pounds of butter are annually produced, a great part of which is exported. Cheese is made in considerable quantities. Sheep-farming is profitable, and turns out many million pounds of wool annually. There were in the State in 1896, 2,962,126 sheep, valued at $5,483,784. Only two States, Texas and Montana, surpass this number, while the value of *C.* sheep is the highest in the States. Wine-making has become an extensive and important industry. In 1890 there were 200,000 acres in grapes, and there is a much wider area to-day. In addition to the production of wine and brandy, there were exported 1,372,195 boxes of raisins. A new and important product of *C.* is beet-root sugar, to which its soil seems remarkably well adapted, and in which it has already gone far beyond any of the other States. A statement of three years product will suffice to show the rapid rate of progress: in 1892 the yield was 8,175,438 lbs.; in 1893, 21,801,288 lbs.; and in 1894, 35,088,969. No later reliable statistics are available, but the above will suffice to show a remarkably rapid advance. The raising of tropical fruits, oranges, lemons, figs, apricots, olives, &c., and of temperate fruits, such as peaches, pears, cherries, &c., has become a highly important feature of *C.* agriculture, and vast quantities of these fruits, dried or otherwise preserved, are exported annually to the East. The raisins of *C.* are among the best in the world, while bee-keeping is an industry of great importance, *C.* honey being of unsurpassed excellence. The productiveness of *C.* has been enormously increased by the wide-spread practice of irrigation, rendered necessary by the rainless climate of much of the southern region, and useful wherever applied. The Merced, Kern Co., Fresno and Tulare canals have redeemed fully 1,000,000 acres of fertile land, while irrigation canals elsewhere have added largely to the gain. Much of this irrigation has been achieved by the sinking of artesian wells, of which there are large numbers in the farming districts of the State.—*Manuf. C.* will, no doubt, soon possess manufacturing interests sufficiently extensive to form a powerful element in her system of industrial economy. Woolen goods, blankets, flannels, broad-cloths, &c., are produced to a considerable extent, and of admirable quality. At the Paris Exposition of 1867, the blankets and flannels from this State surpassed all their American competitors. Coarse cotton and flax goods are also manufactured. Flour is manufactured extensively. Iron, machinery, engines, lumber, leather, hides, gunpowder, chemicals, agricultural implements, saddlery, furniture, &c., form other and important features in the manufacturing operations of this State.—*Finance.* The assessed value of real and personal estate at the end of the year 1896 was over $1,200,000,000; the State debt $2,286,500. The principal towns are San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento (the capital), San José, San Diego, Stockton, Alameda, Fresno, Vallejo, Santa Barbara, &c.—*Government. C.* was ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848. On their arrival in the territory, the new emigrants from the United States, and other distant countries, found themselves in a singular position. There were few inhabitants, and no government or police in the country; and the immigrants were totally unacquainted with the Spanish laws, by which the property and affairs of the settlers had hitherto been regulated. In consequence, the greatest confusion and disorder took place. Congress soon became aware of the untoward state of things, and of the importance of the vast addition made to its territory. But the efforts of the govt. to organize the country into a new State, or to subject it to a constitutional regime, were obstructed at the outset by the formidable difficulty of deciding whether slavery should or should not be allowed in the new State: and the disinclination or inability of Congress to decide this question prevented the admission of *C.* into the Union, either as a State or Territory. Under these circumstances the Americans in the country displayed their singular capacity for self-government, by promptly and unanimously adopting the manly and safe course of forming themselves into a State. In June, 1849, representatives were chosen from all parts of the territory, to meet for the purpose of framing a constitution. The new State was admitted into the Union in 1850, and Sacramento declared to be its capital. By the terms of the State Constitution, the legislature of *C.* consists of the senate and assembly, and convenes annually at Sacramento on the first Monday in January. The senate is composed of 40 members, chosen from 28 senatorial districts, and the term of office is two years. The lieut.-governor is *ex-officio* president of the senate. The *assembly* is composed of 80 members, elected annually, and the presiding officer is chosen from their own body. The pay of the legislative members is, for the first 90 days of the session, $10 per diem, and for the remainder of the session $5 per day, and milage at the rate of $4 for every 20 miles of travel from their residence by the nearest mail-route to the capital. The constitutional amendments provide for biennial sessions, to commence on the first Monday in Dec. Members of the assembly are to be chosen for two years, and senators for four years.—*Mining.* The *débris* arising from the effect of hydraulic mining has produced cause for serious alarm in this State. It consists in practically burying large areas of land under the mining *débris*, or "*slickens*," and sand. The territory most seriously affected thus far, has been on the Yuba, American, and Bear rivers; the loss thereby to agricultural property was estimated by the State Engineer as reaching $6,000,000 in 1880. This valuation is only what may be called the *direct* damage. Millions of property in the valley of the Sacramento are threatened with certain destruction. This area alone covers nearly 1500 sq. miles of fertile territory, and the estimated value of this land, together with other similarly situated, is placed at the large sum of $60,000,000; a total certainly worthy the immediate attention of the State authorities. To add to this loss, is the possible destruction of many of the rivers as water-way. It is a query then for the State to solve, if the destruction caused by the manner hitherto adopted in this process of mining will not by far exceed the product of these mines. The annual out-put of the hydraulic mines is placed at about $14,000,000. Canals constructed by private companies for purposes of mining and navigation are of extraordinary extent. Steamers make the passage from New York and New Orleans to Aspinwall, respectively, in about 7 and 4 days; and allowing three days for the conveyance of freight across the Isthmus, and 10 days for the voyage from Panama to San Francisco, the passage from New York to the latter is made in 20, and from New Orleans in 17 days.—*Hist. C.* was discovered by Cabrillo, a Spaniaro, in 1542. In 1578, Sir Francis Drake sailed along its shores, prolonging his voyage to the 48th degree of Lat. From this circumstance the name *New Albion* was sometimes formerly given to the country N. of San Francisco. It was not colonized by the Spaniards till 1768. The latter founded establishments in various parts of the country under the names of *Presidios* and *Missions;* the former being military posts, and the latter a sort of semi-religious foundations under the guidance of the Franciscan friars. Like the Jesuits, these fathers exerted themselves to instruct the Indians in the art of husbandry, and apparently their efforts were crowned with success. But here, as in other parts, the civilization of the Indians appears to have been wholly forced and factitious; and when the missions were deserted by the friars, the natives relapsed into their original barbarism. Their numbers have since rapidly declined; and it is probable, that at no distant period the race will be entirely extirpated. Americans seem generally to regard them as a sort of *ferœ naturæ*, or at best as irreclaimable savages without the pale of humanity. In 1830, *C.* began to be resorted to by American and English hunters, and other adventurers; who soon began to think of emancipating themselves from the feeble dominion of Mexico. The latter was overthrown in 1836. Subsequently the country became a prey to all sorts of disorders—adventurers from the U. States and Mexico alternately getting the ascendancy. After the war between the two countries in 1846, the Mexicans having been defeated at all points, finally ceded *C.* to the U. S. in 1848. Since then the discovery of gold and its remarkable fertility, have given it a phenomenal progress. It is more subject to earthquakes than any other state. Much the severest of these was the great one of April 18, 1906, which devastated San Francisco and brought ruin to a number of other cities and towns, especially Santa Rosa and San José. The Leland Stanford, Jr., University was badly wrecked, the loss here being about $4,000,000. At San Francisco fire followed the earthquake, and the money loss was enormous, a great part of the city being destroyed and the estimated loss being more than $300,000,000. It is being rapidly rebuilt. *C.* possesses two superior astronomical observatories, the Lick, in charge of the Univ. of *C.*, on Mt. Hamilton, near San José, and that on Echo Mountain, near Los Angeles. *Pop.* (1900) 1,485,053

Califor'nia, in *Missouri*, a thriving town, the cap. of Moniteau Co. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Caliga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *caligatio.*] Darkness; cloudiness. (R.)

Calig'inous, *a.* Obscure; dim; affected with darkness. (R.)

Calig'inously, *adv.* In a dark or obscure manner. (R.)

Cali'go, *n.* [Lat., darkness.] (*Med.*) Dimness or obscurity of vision. Hence, *C.* forms part of the name of various diseases of the eye attended with dimness or loss of sight; as, *caligo cornææ, lentis, humorum*, &c.

Calig'raphy, *n.* See CALLIGRAPHY.

Calig'ula, CAIUS CÆSAR, the 4th of the Roman emperors, son of Germanicus and Agrippina, B. 12 A.D., received his surname from *caliga*, a kind of shoe which was worn by the common soldiers, and which he frequently wore himself in order to gain their affections. *C.* early devoted himself to courting the favor of Tiberius, and so far succeeded in ingratiating himself with the emperor, that he was soon promoted to responsible offices of state. The uncertainty of succession which followed the death of Tiberius, who was put to death probably by one of *C.*'s favorites (*Tac. Ann.* vi. 50), together with the general popularity which *C.* himself enjoyed, afforded him a favorable opportunity of succeeding to the sovereign power (A. D. 37). His government began well, and with symptoms of great clemency; but his conduct was soon changed. He became addicted to intemperance and cruelty, and his extravagance knew no bounds. He took upon himself the highest titles of honor, and even had temples erected and sacrifices offered to him as a god. It seems probable that his grandmother Antonia died by his orders. According to Dion Cassius, he frequently visited the prisons in person, and ordered all the captives, untried, guilty or not, to be thrown to wild beasts. Sometimes he would order a number of the spectators to be seized and thrown among them, after having had their tongues cut out, that their cries might not interrupt his ferocious delight. Old age and weakness rather attracted than averted his cruelty. He even put to death Macro, who had been the means of his elevation, and his wife with him. A favorite horse, *Incitatus*, he fed with gilt oats and delicious wines; he appointed him a great number of attendants, and treated him with the most absurd attentions. He erected a bridge over the sea from Baiæ to Puteoli, on which he rode along, enjoying the sight of numbers of persons drowning under his order. He made great preparations for a war against the Germans, and crossed the Rhine with a large army, but returned without having seen a single enemy. He invaded and plundered Gaul, and banished his sisters Agrippina and Livia. It is said that *C.* had a design to destroy the works of Homer, Virgil, and Livy. After a reign of less than 4 years, and in the 29th year of his age, he was murdered by a band of conspirators, headed by Cassius Chærea, a tribune, A. D. 41. The character of this emperor is pretty accurately given by Seneca (*De Irâ*), when he says that nature seems to have intended to show in the instance of *C.* how much harm can be done by the greatest vices leagued with the greatest power.

Ca'lin, *n.* [Fr.] An alloy of tin and lead, used in China to make tea-canisters, &c.

Calipash', *n.* [Fr. *carapace.*] (*Cookery.*) The green fat of turtle.

Calipee', *n.* [See CALIPASH.] (*Cookery.*) The yellowish gelatine of turtle.

Cal'ipers, Cal'iper Compasses, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs, for measuring the calibre (whence the name) or diameter of cylinders, balls, or other round bodies. *C.* of the best sort are made with a scale having different sets of numbers engraved on it, like a sliding-rule, for the purpose of exhibiting at once various relations depending on the magnitude of the diameter of the body measured. Thus, as the weight of balls of the same metal are in a constant ratio to the cubes of their diameters, the scale may be so graduated and numbered that the observer may read off either the diameter in inches or the weight in pounds. Other numbers having a less immediate application are also frequently attached; for example, the degrees of a circle, the proportions of troy and avoirdupois weight, tables of the specific gravities and weights of bodies, &c. It is obvious that these may be varied infinitely, according to the purposes proposed to be accomplished.

Caliph, CALIF, KALIF, or KHALIF, (*kal'if,*) *n.* [Ar. *khalaf*, to succeed.] Originally, a successor, vicar, deputy, or lieutenant, but afterwards applied chiefly to the successors of Mohammed in the supreme power. As representatives of the prophet Islam, the *C.* exercised a power which was primarily spiritual; and in theory, therefore, he claimed the obedience of all Mussulmans. In practice the claim was soon disregarded; and the Fatimite caliphs of Africa, and the sovereigns of the Ommiad dynasty of Spain each professed to be the only legitimate representatives of Mohammed, in opposition to the Abbasside caliphs of Bagdad. The latter caliphate reached its highest splendor under Harouu-al-Raschid, in the 9th century; but his division of the empire among his sons showed how completely the *C.* had lost sight of the spiritual theory of his office. For the last 200 years the appellation of *C.* has been swallowed up in *Shah, Sultan, Emir*, and other titles peculiar to the East.

Cal'iphate, KAL'IFATE, CAL'IPHSHIP, KHAL'IFSHIP, *n.* Office, dignity, or government of a caliph.

Calip'pic, *a.* (*Chron.*) Relating to the Calippic period. In ancient chronology, a correction of the Metonic cycle, proposed by Calippus. The Metonic cycle was a period of 19 solar years, at the end of which time the new moons return again on the same days of the year. The period contained exactly 6,940 days. Now 6,940 days exceeds 235 lunations by only seven hours and a half. At the end of 4 cycles, or 76 years, the accumulated excess of 7½ hours amounts to one whole day and six hours. Calippus therefore proposed to quadruple the period of Meton, and to deduct a day at the end of it by changing one of the months of 30 days into a month of 29 days. The period of Calippus is sometimes referred to as a date by Ptolemy.—See METONIC CYCLE.

Calip'pus, a mathematician of Cyzicus, who lived in the 4th cent. B. C.—See CALIPPIC.

CALIFORNIA

SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

State Capitol ⊛ County Seats ○
Indian Reservation Boundaries
Military Reservation Boundaries
Forest Reserve Boundaries

Places of 100,000 and over SAN FRANCISCO
" 25,000 to 100,000 Oakland
" 10,000 to 25,000 Stockton
" 5,000 to 10,000 Riverside

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 15

PART OF SOUTHEASTERN CALIFORNIA
SAME SCALE AS MAIN MAP

Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of California
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120 Longitude W West 119° from G Greenwich 118°

CALIFORNIA.

Land surface, Sq. m. 155,980
Water surface, Sq. m. 2,380
Pop. 1900. 1,485,053
White...1,402,727
African....11,045
Indian.....15,377
Chinese...,45,753
Japanese. 10,151
Native-born, 1,117,813
Foreign-born, 367,240
Males.....820,531
Females..664,522

COUNTIES.

Alameda..... D 5
Alpine.....F 4
Amador.....E 4
Butte ....D 3
Calaveras.....E 4
Colusa .....C 3
Contra Costa.D 5
Del Norte.....B 1
Eldorado.....E 4
Fresno .....F 6
Glenn.....C 3
Humboldt.....B 2
Inyo.....H 6
Kern .....G 7
Kings..... ....F 6
Lake.....C 3
Lassen .....E 2
Los Angeles...G 8
Madera..... F 5
Marin.....C 4
Mariposa.....F 5
Mendocino....B 3
Merced.....E 5
Modoc.....E 1
Mono.....G 5
Monterey.....D 6
Napa.....C 4
Nevada. .....E 3
Orange..... .H 9
Placer.....E 3
Plumas.....E 2
Riverside.....J 9
Sacramento...D 4
San Benito....D 6
San BernardinoJ 8
San Diego J10
San Francisco C 5
San Joaquin D 5
San Luis Obispo E7
San Mateo.....C 5
Santa Barbara E8
Santa Clara...D 5
Santa Cruz....C 5
Shasta..... C 2
Sierra .....E 3
Siskiyou.....C 1
Solano.....D 4
Sonoma .....C 4
Stanislaus. ...D 5
Sutter.....D 3
Tehama.....C 2
Trinity.....B 2
Tulare..... G 6
Tuolumne.....F 4
Ventura.....F 8
Yolo.....D 4
Yuba.....D 3

CITIES-TOWNS

Pop. Thousands.	
342	San Francisco C 5
102	Los Angeles G 8
66	Oakland ...C 5
29	SacramentoD 4
21	San Jose...D 5
17	San Diego H10
17	Stockton...D 3
17	Alameda.. C 5
13	Berkeley...C 5
12	Fresno .....F 6
9	Pasadena...G 8
7	Riverside...H 9
7	Vallejo .....C 4
7	Eureka .....A 2
6	Santa Rosa .C 4
6	Santa Barbara F 8
6	San Bernardino H 3
5	Santa Cruz .C 6
5	Pomona ....H 9
4	Santa Ana..H 9
4	Bakersfield .F 7
4	Redlands .H 8
4	Grassvalley D 3
4	Napa ..... C 4
3	San Rafael..C 5
3	Petaluma...C 4
3	Santa Clara.D 5
3	Watsonville.C 6
3	Marysville..D 3
3	Salinas.....D 6
3	Nevada City D 3
3	Visalia.....F 6
3	Santa Monica H 9
3	San Luis Obispo E 7
2	Redding ....C 2
2	Hanford ....F 6
2	Woodland ..D 4
2	Benicia.....C 4
2	Red Bluff... C 2
2	Chico..... D 3
2	Ventura.....F 8
2	Jackson.....E 4
2	Long Beach.G 9
2	Tulare.. ....F 6
2	Auburn .....D 4
2	Modesto... .E 5
2	Oroville ....D 3
1	Merced.....E 5
1	Hayward....C 5
1	Sonora.....E 4
1	Healdsburg.C 4
1	Ukiah.. ...B 3
1	San Mateo ..C 5
1	Gilroy.....D 5
1	Placerville..E 4
1	Monterey...D 6
1	San AndreasE 4
1	Paloalto.....C 5
1	Redwood....C 5
1	Sausalito....C 4
1	Whittier ...H 9
1	Fort Bragg.B 3
1	St. Helena ..C 4
1	Livermore..D 5
1	Yuba.....D 3
1	Anaheim....H 9
1	Colusa .....C 3
1	Corona .....H 9
1	Belvedere...C 4
1	Pacific Grove D 6
1	Martinez....D 5
1	Hollister....D 6
1	Colton.....H 8
1	Kern .....F 7
1	Alturas.....E 1
1	Yerka.....C 1
1	Paso Robles.E 7
1	Vacaville....C 4
1	Orange.....H 9
1	Monrovia...G 8
1	Pleasanton..D 5
1	National City H 9
1	Selma .....F 6
1	Lincoln .....D 4
1	Rocklin.....D 4
1	Emeryville..C 5
1	South Pasadena G 8

Pop. Hundreds.	
9	Kelseyville..C 4
9	Lompoc.....E 8
9	Arcata .... .A 2
9	Coronado..H 10
8	Willows.... C 3
8	Azusa.... ..G 8
8	Redondo....G 9
8	Ferndale....A 2
7	Willits..... .B 3
7	Winters.....C 4
7	Dixon . .....C 4
7	Escondido..H 9
7	Cloverdale..C 4
7	Lakeport ...C 3
7	Ontario.....H 9
6	Crescent....A 1
6	Calistoga....C 4
6	Rio Vista....C 4
6	Antioch.....D 5
6	Sonoma ....C 4
6	Suisun.....C 4
5	San Jacinto .J 9
5	Independence G 6
5	Pottervalley b 3
5	Wheatland..D 3
5	Etna. .... C 1
5	Downieville.E 3
4	San Juan ...D 6
3	Bridgeport..F 4
3	Fort Jones..C 1
3	Oceanside..H 9
3	Junction City C 2
2	Elsinore ....H 9
1	Hornitos....F 5
1	Markleeville F 4

Calisthen'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to calisthenics; as, *calisthenic* exercise.

Calisthenics, (*kal-is-then'iks,*) *n. pl.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, fair, and *sthenos*, strength.] Exercises designed to promote grace of movement and strength of body. See GYMNASTICS.

Cal'iver, *n.* (*Gun.*) A hand-gun in common use about 1600, that could be discharged from the shoulder without a rest. It was fired by means of a matchlock. The barrel was shorter than that of the old musket, and much lighter, and the diameter of its bore was made according to a fixed standard; hence the name of the weapon, corrupted from calibre.

Ca'lix, *n.* See CALYX.

Cal'ixtines, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of one division of the Bohemian reformers, who, in the 15th century, protested against the errors of the Church of Rome, and maintained their independence by force of arms. After the death of Huss, his followers split into two principal parties, under the names of *Taborites* and *Calixtines;* of which the latter were the most moderate, and held out chiefly on the ground of the refusal of the cup (*calyx*) to the laity, whence they derive their name. Their hostility was at length propitiated by indulgence on this point; the Church of Rome declaring expressly at the same time, that the giving or withholding of the sacramental wine is a matter of ecclesiastical ordinance merely, and neither the one nor the other essential to the reception of the benefits of the eucharist. The Council of Basle (1431) says. "*Sive sub unâ specie sive duplici quis communicat, secundum ordinationem seu observationem ecclesiæ, proficit, digné communicantibus ad salutem.*" — The same name is given to the followers of George Calixtus, *q.v.*, a German divine of the 17th cent., who proposed a reconciliation between the Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Reformed Church on the basis of the Apostles' Creed.

Calix'tus, a saint, and one of the early popes, succeeded Zephyrinus A. D. 219, and D. 223. He is said by some to have suffered martyrdom. One of the Roman catacombs was named after him.

CALIXTUS II., son of William, Count of Burgundy, succeeded Pope Gelasius II. 1119, and D. 1124

CALIXTUS III., (Alfonzo Borgia,) a Spaniard, succeeded Nicholas M. 1455, and D. 1458. He was maternal uncle to Rodrigo Borgia, whom he made Cardinal, and who became afterwards Pope Alexander VI.

Calixtus, GEORGE, (properly *Callisen,*) the most spiritled and independent theologian of the Lutheran Church in the 17th cent., B. Dec. 14, 1586, in Schleswig-Holstein. He was educated at Flensburg and Helmstedt, devoting himself in the latter place to philosophical studies. A few years after he turned his attention to theology, and started, in 1609, to visit the universities of Southern Germany, returning in 1611 to Helmstedt, where, through his polemic disputations on the dogmas of the church, he was declared an original genius and courageous combatant of the prevailing prejudices. Soon after, in company with a rich Hollander, he travelled through Germany, Holland, England, and France, returning in 1613 to Helmstedt, where the following year he became professor of theology, and in 1636 abbot of Königsbutter. He was one of the greatest honors and ornaments to the University of Helmstedt, to which he was attached his whole life. D. 1656.

Caliyu'ga, *n.* (*Hindoo Chron.*) The Hindoo æra of the Deluge. Hales remarks: "Though the date of the astronomical æra *Caliyuga* be invariably fixed to B. C 3102, the historical æra of that name fluctuates considerably. The *Bhuvagat* reckons it B. C. 1913; the *Vishna Purana*, B. C. 1905; other *Puranas*, B. C. 1370; the followers of *Jina*, B. C. 1078."

Calk, (*kalk,*) *n.* A Cornish term for lime.

Calk, Calque, *v. a.* [Fr. *calquer*, to trace by means of chalk; from Lat. *calx.*] To copy, as a drawing, by rubbing the back of it with red or black chalk, and then tracing the lines through on paper, &c., by means of a blunt style or needle.

Calk, (*kawk,*) *v. a.* (*Naut.*) See CAULK.

—To sharpen the points of the shoes of a horse or ox, to prevent their slipping when on ice.

Calk, *n.* [A. S. *calc*, hoof; Lat. *calx*, heel.] A sharp-pointed piece of iron placed on a horse's or ox's shoe, to prevent the animal from slipping on ice.

—An instrument with sharp points, worn on the sole of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice. (Used in the U. States.)

Calker, (*kawk'er,*) *n.* A sharp projection of iron on a horse's shoe.

(*Naut.*) See CAULKER.

Calkin, (*kaw'kin,*) *n.* Same as CALK, *q. v.*

Calking, (*kawk'ing,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) See CAULKING.

Calking, Calquing, (*kalk'ing,*) *n.* See CALQUING.

Calk'ing-iron, *n.* (*Naut.*) See CAULKING-IRON.

Call, *v. a.* [Icel. *kalla*; Dan. *kalde*, to call; Lat. *calo*; Gr. *kaleō*; W. *galw*; perhaps related to Heb. *kol*, voice, sound.] To name; to denominate; to style; as, how *call* you this child?

"And God *called* the light day, and the darkness he *called* night." — *Gen.* i. 5

—To invite; to summon; to summon to meet; to convoke; to ask, order, or command to come; as, to *call* one's friends together.

"You must wake and *call* me early, *call* me early, mother dear."—*Tennyson.*

—To appoint, name, or designate, as for a dignity, duty, office, or business; as, he was *called* to the ministry.

"For many are *called*, but few are chosen."—*Matt.* xxii. 14.

—To appeal to; to invoke; as, to *call* upon a lawyer for advice

"The authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the same paths, was still *called* upon." — *Clarendon.*

—To proclaim, or utter aloud; to publish; as, to *call* goods at auction.

To call back. To revoke; to retract; to recall.

"He also is wise, . . . and will not *call* back his words." *Isa.* xxl. 2.

To call in. To collect, as outstanding debts, money, &c.; to recall from circulation, as currency notes.

"If clipped money be *called in* all at once, . . I fear it will stop trade." — *Locke.*

—To summon together; to invite.

"He fears my subjects' loyalty,
And now must *call in* strangers." — *Sir J. Denham.*

To call a party. To buy a person's name in a court of law, and summon him to give evidence, or perform some duty. — *To call for.* To demand; to require; to claim; as, religion *calls for* virtue.

"Madam, his majesty doth *call for* you,
And *for* your grace, and you, my noble lord." — *Shaks.*

To call forth. To bring or summon to action; as, we must *call forth* our powers. — *To call out*, to challenge to a duel; to summon to fight; to muster into service; as, *to call out* the troops.

"When their sov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em *out*,
His foes to mortal combat they defy."—*Dryden.*

To call off. To summon away; to divert; as, *to call off* his attention; to be *called off* duty.

To call over. To recite a roll of names; to read aloud a list or muster-roll; as, the men were *called over.*

To call up. To bring into retrospect or recollection; to restore to view; as, *to call up* memories of the past; to bring forward into action or discussion; as, *to call up* members for a division. — *To call to mind*, to revise in the memory; to recollect; as, *to call to mind* an anecdote.

—*v. i.* To utter with a loud sound; to address or hail by name. (Often preceding *to;*) as, *to call to* a boot-black.

"Go, *call* a coach, and let a coach be *called*,
And let the man who *calleth* be the caller." — *Carey.*

—To stop at a place or house without intention of staying; to make a short visit; as, to *call* at the club. (Sometimes used with *in.*)

"I first of all *called in* at St. James's." —*Spectator.*

To call on, or *upon.* To make a brief visit to; as, *to call on* a friend.

"And as you go, *call on* my brother Quintus." — *Ben Jonson.*

—To solicit payment of a debt; to ask assistance; as, *to call on* a bank for a loan.

"I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be so forward with him, that *calls* not on me?" — *Shaks.*

—To implore; to pray to; to invoke; as, *to call upon* Heaven to witness.

"Thrice *call upon* my name." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* A vocal address of summons or invitation; as, a bugle-*call.*

"The moving mountains hear the pow'rful *call*." — *Pope.*

—A demand; a requisition; a claim; as, a *call* on charity.

"Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity." — *Addison.*

—A divine vocation or summons; an awakening to true religion; as, to have a *call* to preach the gospel.

"Yet be at length . . . by some wondrous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and sincere." — *Milton.*

—Calling; vocation; employment. (*Calling* is more frequently used in this sense.)

"Still cheerful, ever constant to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all." —*Dryden.*

—A short visit; as, to make a *call.*

(*Naut.*) A pipe or whistle used by a boatswain and his assistants when summoning sailors to their duty.

(*Sporting.*) A note blown, as to sound a *call.*—A sound made in imitation of a bird, a decoy when shooting.

Call of the house. In legislative assemblies, a calling over the names of the members to discover absentees, &c.

(*Stock Exch.*) The privilege of calling for, or buying, a certain stock at a specified price, within a given time. See PUT.

Cal'la, *n.* [Gr. *kallos*, beauty.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orontiaceæ.* The most interesting species is *C. palustrus*, from the arid rhizomes of which the Laplanders prepare a kind of bread, by drying, washing, grinding, and baking. The arid juice cannot be thoroughly removed without great labor in washing the rhizomes. This species is found in shallow water, in the Middle and N. States.

Callahan, in *Fla.*, a p.o. and R.R. centre of Nassau co.

Callahan's Corners, in *N. Y.*, a post office of Albany co.

Callaite, *n.* (*Min.*) See TURQUOISE.

Cal'lan, in *Ireland*, a river rising 6 m. from the city of Armagh, and flowing into the Blackwater at Charlemont, co. Tyrone.

Cal'land's, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Pittsylvania co.

Callao, (*kal-la-ō',*) a fortified sea-port town of Peru, 6 m. W. of Lima, of which it is the port; Lat. 12° 3′ 45″ S., Lon. 77° 13′ 7″ N. It is a meanly-built place, but possesses a considerable trade. The roadstead is by far the best on the Peruvian coast, with good anchorage in from 7 to 10 fathoms. An excellent carriage-road connects this town with Lima. *C.* is of comparatively modern origin; the former town having been wholly destroyed and submerged in the dreadful earthquake of 1746. *Pop.* about 33,000.

Callao, in the China Sea, a small island in Lat. 15° 48′ N., Lon. 108° 30′ E., 16 m. from the mouth of the Fai-Fo River. *Area*, about 10 sq. m.

Callao, in *Indiana*, a post-office of La Porte co.

Callao, in *Missouri*, a twp. and vill. of Macon co., 79 m. W. of Hannibal.

Cal'lapooya Indians, a tribe found in *Oregon*, between the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

Cal'laway, in *Kentucky*, a post-office in Bell co.

—A. S. W. county, on the border of Tennessee. *Area*, 450 sq. m. Watered by the Tennessee River (forming its N. limit) and by Clark's River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Murray.

Cal'laway, in *Missouri*, a county in the E. central part of the State, N. of the Missouri River. *Area*, 743 sq. m. Drained by Cedar and other creeks. *Surface.* Mostly undulating prairie. *Soil.* Very fertile, with sub-strata of coal, iron ore, and limestone. Potter's clay is abundantly found. *Cap.* Fulton.

Call'-bird, *n.* A bird trained to allure other birds by its call, into a snare or decoy.

Call'-boy, *n.* A boy whose duty it is to repeat orders issued by a captain of a steamer to the engineer, &c.; also, one who summons the actors during the progress of a theatrical performance.

Call'cott, JOHN WALL, an English musical composer, B. at Kensington, 1766. He has produced numerous and highly esteemed works, among which we will quote his fine piece, *Oh, Sovereign of the Willing Soul*, and his *Musical Grammar.* His mind gave way under excess of study, and he D. 1821.

Calleott, SIR AUGUSTUS WALL, an English landscape-painter, brother of the preceding, B. 1779. His best paintings are those called *Morning, Evening, Waiting for the Passage Boat*, and *Harvest in the Highlands.* D. 1844.

Calle, La, (*kal,*) a seaport on the coast of Algeria, 75 m. from Tunis. It is the seat of the French coral fishery. *Pop.* about 700.

Cal'lensburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Licking township, Clarion co., on Clarion River, about 65 m. N.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Callensville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Pendleton co., on the S. branch of Licking River.

Call'er, *n.* One who calls.

Calli'anee, an inland town of Hindostan, prov. Aurungabad, pres. Bombay, 24 m. N.E. of that city; Lat. 19° 15′ N., Lon. 73° 15′ E. It is the cap. of a dist. of the same name.

Callich'thys, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *ichthys*, a fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of abdominal Malacopterygious fishes, family *Siluridæ.* The body and head are protected by large, hard, scaly plates; the mouth is furnished with four long cirri; the teeth are very small; the eyes are also small, and situated on the side of the head. They are natives of South America and other hot climates, where the rivers frequently dry up; and they cannot only live for a considerable time out of water, but they are said to perform long journeys over land, directing their course to some other stream.

Cal'licoon, or **Col'licoon,** in *New York*, a township of Sullivan co., on the Delaware River, 90 m. S W. of Albany.

Cal'licoon Creek, in *New York*, Sullivan co., falling into the Delaware River.

Cal'licoon Depot, in *New York*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Callierat'idas, a Spartan general, who lived in the 4th cent. B. C., and succeeded Lysander in the command of the Lacedæmonian fleet. He took Methymne, and blockaded Conon, in Mitylene, but was conquered and killed the same year by the Athenians, at Arginusæ.

Cal'lid, *a.* [Lat. *callidus.*] Crafty; cunning; shrewd. (R.)

Callid'ity, *n.* [Lat. *calliditas.*] Cunning, shrewdness; craftiness.

Callid'ium, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *eidos*, form.] (*Zoöl.*) Small beetles, infesting houses, and very destructive to woodwork, especially of spruce and fir. One of this family (*Calidium bajulus*), a flattish, rusty-black insect, will, according to Messrs. Kirby and Spende, not only eat their way through the rafters of a house, but even bore through sheet-lead; fragments of lead having been found in their stomachs.

Callig'onum, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *gonia*, angle.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polygonaceæ*, characterized by a quadrangular fruit, winged at the angles. The species *C. pallasia*, which is found on the sandy steppes near the Caspian Sea, is valued by the wandering Kalmucks for the acid juice of its fruit and shoots, and for the nutritious gum which may be obtained from its root.

Callig'rapher, Calig'rapher, *n.* One skilled in calligraphy, or fine penmanship.

Calligraph'ic, Calligraph'ical, Caligraphic, Caligraph'ical, *a.* [Fr *calligraphique.*] Pertaining, or relating to, calligraphy.

Callig'raphist, Calig raphist, *n.* [Fr *calligraphe.*] A caligrapher

Calligraphy, Caligraphy, (*ka-lig'ra-fi,*) *n.* [Gr. *kalligraphia.*] The art of elegant penmanship, or handwriting. The scribes, who made a profession of copying MSS. before the invention of printing, have been termed *caligraphers.* Their art consisted, not merely in writing, but also in embellishing their work with ornamental devices called *illumination;* but which was also practised as a distinct employment. Among the MSS. of the early part of the Middle Ages, which are extant, there are some sumptuous specimens of the art, written in letters of gold, vermilion, &c., and on leaves of different colors, but that fashion went early out of use; and in general, it may be said, that the current writing of calligraphers diminished in beauty and in laborious minuteness, especially in Italy, during the centuries immediately preceding the invention of printing. — See ILLUMINATION.

Callimachus, (*kal-lim'a-kŭs,*) a Greek poet and historian, B. at Cyrene, in the 3d cent. B. C. He was tutor of Apollonius, the author of the *Argonautica.* Only 6 hymns and 73 epigrams remain of his numerous writings

Callim'achus, a Greek architect, lived in the 5th cent. B.C., and is said to have invented the capital so much admired in the Corinthian order of Grecian architecture.

Callimanco, *n.* Same as CALAMANCO, (*q. v.*)

Call'ing, *n.* The act of inviting, summoning, or naming; as, the *calling* of a division-list.

—Employment; occupation; vocation; as, every man to his *calling*.

"I left no *calling* for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father disobey'd." — *Pope.*

—Business; trade; profession; class of persons engaged in the same employment or occupation.

"It may be a caution not to impose celibacy on whole *callings*." *Hammond.*

—Divine vocation; invitation, summons, or impulse towards religion.

"St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles."—*Hakewill.*

Cal'linger, a strong fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal. It is built of stone, on the top of a mountain, 1,200 feet above the neighboring plains. It was captured by the British in 1812. Lat. 24° 58′ N., Lon. 80° 25′ E.

Callin'icus, an ancient architect, B. at Heliopolis, Egypt, who invented the Greek fire, and communicated his secret to the emperor Constantine Pogonat, who is said to have made use of it to burn the Saracen fleet at Cyzicus in 670. A. D.

Calli'nus, an orator of Ephesus, who flourished about the 6th cent. B.C. He is said to have invented elegiac poetry.

Calli'ope. [Gr., from *calos*, beautiful, and *ops, opos*, a voice.] (*Myth.*) The first of the Muses, who presided over epic poetry, or over poetry in general. She was said to be the mother of Orpheus, of the Sirens, &c. She was usually represented as a young girl, with majestic appearance, crowned with laurel, holding in one hand a trumpet, and in the other an epic poem.

(*Astron.*) The 45th asteroid, discovered by Hind in 1852.

—A steam-organ, or instrument constructed like an organ, in which the tones are produced by steam instead of wind. It is of American origin, and an application of the steam-whistle applied to railroad locomotives.

Cal'liope, in *Iowa*, a village, cap. of Sioux co., on the Sioux River, 36 m. N. by W. of Sioux City.

Callipash', *n.* See CALIPASH.

Callipee', *n.* See CALIPEE.

Cal'lipers, *n.* See CALIPERS.

Calliste'plus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The species *C. Chinensis*, China Aster, has a stem about 18 inches high, with long branches, each terminated by a single, large head; rays, dark purple, disc, yellow, blossoming from July to Sept. Cultivation has produced splendid varieties, double and semi-double, with white, blue, red, flaked and mottled rays.

Callis'thenes, a Greek philosopher, B. 365 B.C. He was a disciple and grandson of Aristotle, and accompanied Alexander the Great in his expedition to Asia. He refused to acknowledge the alleged divinity of this hero, and even had the misfortune to displease him by his railleries. He was afterwards accused of conspiracy, and put to death B.C. 328.

Callisthen'ics, *n. pl.* See CALISTHENICS.

Cal'lithrix, *n.* [Gr., fair-haired.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Sagouins, comprising the squirrel-monkeys, which are of small size and prettily colored. They are found chiefly on the banks of the Orinoco.

Cal'litriche'æ, STARWORTS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Euphorbiales*. This order consists of a few obscure, small, aquatic herbaceous species, all of which belong to the genus *Callitriche*. The distinctive character resides in the presence of several one-seeded carpels, combined into a single pistil with two styles, and altogether destitute of any floral covering. *C. Verna* is common in shallow streams and muddy places in the U. States.

Cal'litriche, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CALLITRICHACEÆ.

Callit'ris, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Pinaceæ*. The Arar-tree, *C. quadrivalvis*, yields the resin called Sandarach, juniper resin, or gum-juniper, which is imported in large quantities from Mogadore. It is much employed in the preparation of varnishes. When powdered, it is called pounce. The timber furnished by this tree is very durable, and is used by the Turks for the floors and ceilings of their mosques.

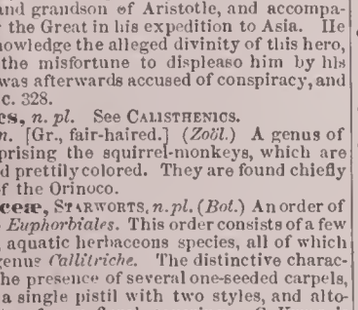

Fig. 480.— CALLITRIS QUADRIVALVIS, (Arar-tree.)

Callo'sa de Enser'ria, a town of Spain, prov. Alicante, 18 m. S.S.W. of Denia. It is situated in a fine country, producing fine fruits, oil, and wine. *Pop.* 4,290.

Callo'sa de Segu'ro, a town of Spain, prov. Alicante, 4 m. E. of Orihuela, on the Seguro; *pop.* 4,263.

Cal'lose, *n.* [See CALLOUS.] (*Bot.*) Possessing callosities or hard spots.

Callosity, (*kal-los'e-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *callosité*; L. Lat. *callositas*, from *callus*, hard.] Preternatural hardness of the skin, as that of the hands through hard labor.

(*Surg.*) Induration, or any part morbidly hard, as the edges of an indolent ulcer.

(*Bot.*) A thickened spot.

Callot, JACQUES, an eminent engraver, B. at Nanci, 1593, of a family recently ennobled. His father discountenancing his choice of a profession, he fled from home in order to make his way to Rome, the capital of the fine arts. Falling in with a troop of gipsies, he travelled in their company as far as Florence, from whence he went to Rome, where he met some acquaintances of his family, who compelled him to return home. He ran away a second time, and was a second time brought back, by his elder brother, whom he met at Turin. During his youthful adventures, as the story goes, his morals were preserved uncorrupted, by his constant prayer that he might grow up a good man, excel in his profession, and live to the age of 43. He set out a third time, with his father's tardy concurrence, studied for a long time at Rome, and returned to Nanci, where he married. He acquired considerable wealth, and his fame was such that he was invited to witness and perpetuate the events of the siege of Breda, and afterwards the sieges of Rochelle and Rhè, but he declined to commemorate the subsequent capture of his native place, and likewise refused a pension and lodging at Paris, offered to him by Louis XIII. He D. 1635, of complaints incidental to the practice of his art. His invention is lively and fertile, and he had a singular power of enriching a small space with a multitude of figures and actions. He engraved both with the burin, and the needle; but his best works are free etchings, touched with the burin, delicately executed, and sometimes wonderfully minute. There is a want of unity and breadth of effect in some of his larger engravings, which is not surprising in one who did not practice painting, and engraved even fewer pictures than most of his profession, working chiefly from original designs. His principal works are the *Sieges* above mentioned, the *Miseries of War*, the *Temptations of St. Anthony*, and a set of *Capricci*.

Calloteclnies, (*kal-lo-tek'niks,*) *n. pl.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *technè*, an art.] The fine or ornamental arts.

Callous, (*kal'lus,*) *a.* In a state of hardness; indurated; hardened; as, a *callous* ulcer.

—Hardened in mind; insensible; unfeeling; obdurate.

"Fattened in vice, so *callous* and so gross,
He sins, and sees not, senseless of his loss." — *Dryden.*

Cal'lously, *adv.* In a callous or insensible manner.

Cal'lousness, *n.* State of being callous; hardness; induration; — applied to the body.

"The skin becomes the thicker, and so *callousness* grows upon it." — *Cheyne.*

—Insensibility; obduracy; — applied to the mind or heart.

"Abandoned to a *callousness* and numbness of soul." — *Bentley.*

Callow, (*kal'lo,*) *a.* [A. S. *calo, caluw*; Ger. *kahl*; Celt. *calbh*; Lat. *colvus*.] Bald; destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged; as, a *callow* brood.

"And teach the *callow* child her parent's song." — *Prior.*

Callu'na, *n.* [Gr. *kelluno*, to adorn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ericaceæ*.

Cal'lus, *n.* [Lat., hardness.] (*Surg.*) That tough, flexible substance thrown out in all cases of fracture between the two ends of broken bones, binding them together, and which is soon filled up by osseous or bony matter, till the union of the fracture is complete; after which all the callus thrown out like a stiff glue round the broken bones is gradually absorbed, and the finger is unable to detect where the injury was.

(*Hort.*) The new formation over the end of a cutting, before it puts out roots.

Calm, (*käm,*) *a* [Fr. *calme*; Du. *kalm*. Said to be from Gr. *malakos*, soft, gentle.] Still; quiet; free from wind; peaceable; undisturbed; serene; as, a *calm* sea.

"*Calm* was the day, and through the trembling air,
Sweet breathings Zephyrus did softly play." — *Spenser.*

—In a state of mental rest; undisturbed by passion or excitement; tranquil; unruffled; serene; placid; composed; as, a *calm* demeanor.

—*n.* Absence of wind; stillness; tranquillity; quiet; freedom from motion and agitation: placidity.

"Ne'er saw I, never felt, a *calm* so deep." — *Wordsworth.*

(*Mar.*) That state of complete rest in the air when there is no wind stirring. The regions in the immediate vicinity of the equator are the parts of the ocean where the mariner is overtaken by the most frequent and most durable calms. In the Atlantic Ocean the region of calms has a breadth of six degrees. The Pacific Ocean derives its name from being characterized by an equatorial belt of calm region averaging five degrees in breadth, and lying between the south-eastern and north-eastern trade-winds. In these calm latitudes rain is constantly falling. The calm latitudes of the Atlantic Ocean are situated between the Tropic of Cancer and Lat. 29° N. — See TRADE-WINDS.

—*v. a.* To reduce to a state of calmness; to still, to quiet, as the elements.

"Neptune we find busy, in the beginning of the Æneis, to *calm* the tempest raised by Æolus." — *Dryden.*

—To pacify; to appease; to deliver from agitation or excitement; to allay; to tranquillize; to assuage; as, to *calm* a troubled spirit.

Cal'mar, a fortified sea-port town of Sweden, on the W. side of a narrow strait of the Baltic, separating the island of Œland from the continent, 90 m. N.E. by E. of Carlscrona; Lat. 56° 40′ 30″ N., Lon. 16° 26′ 15″ E. The town, built of wood, stands on the small island of Quarnholm: its port is small but safe and commodious. *Manuf.* Woollens, tobacco, and potash. Tar, alum, hemp, and timber are extensively exported. Here, in 1397, was concluded the famous treaty which united the kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway under the rigorous sceptre of Queen Margaret, surnamed the "Northern Semiramis." Here, also, in 1520, Gustavus Vasa disembarked to deliver his country from the domination of foreigners and of a sanguinary tyraut. *Pop.* 9,200.

Cal'mar, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Winneshiek co., 45 m. W.N.W. of McGregor, and 9 m. S.S.W. of Decorah.

Calm'-browed, *a.* Wearing the look or appearance of calmness.

Calmer, (*käm'er,*) *n.* He who, or that which, calms.

"Angling was . . . a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts." — *Walton.*

Calmet, AUGUSTIN, (*kal'mai,*) a learned and laborious French Benedictine, B. in Lorraine, 1672. He wrote a *Literal Commentary upon all the Books of the Scriptures*, 23 vols. 4to; a *History of the Old and New Testament*, 4 vols. 4to; a *Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible*; a *Universal History*, 15 vols. 4to; and other learned works. D. 1757.

Calmi'na, in Africa, a town of Dahomey, 15 m. from Abomey; *pop.* 16,000.

Calmly, (*käm'li,*) *adv.* In a calm or serene manner; without storm or violence.

"His curlèd brows,
Frown on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows." — *Denham.*

—Quietly; temperately; mildly; without passion.

"Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair." — *Prior.*

Calmness, (*käm'nes,*) *n.* State of being calm; quietness; tranquillity; opposed to storminess; as, the *calmness* of the weather.

"While the steep, horrid roughness of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood." — *Denham.*

—Composure; freedom from excitement or passion; mildness; as, *calmness* of manner.

"Till *calmness* to your eyes you first restore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more."—*Dryden.*

Cal'mucks, *n. pl.* This name was given to one of the principal divisions of Tartars by the Mohammedan Mongols. Expelled from China in 1672, they settled on the banks of the Volga. Repeatedly invited to return, the great transmigration of these hordes commenced in Jan., 1772, when above 300,000 of the tribe of the Torgots set out for their original seat in China. By the end of May they crossed the Torgan, after a march in which they endured such terrible hardships that 250,000 of their number perished in its progress. The tribe of the Derhets, or Tchoros, who remained in Russia, took possession of the Steppe between the Don and the Volga, where they are now associated with the Cossacks of the Don. The C., who are descendants of the Scythian barbarians of antiquity, are small and thin, with brown complexion, round faces, piercing eyes set near together, thick lips, wide nostrils, projecting cheek-bones, large and prominent ears, and black, thick, and bristling hair, which is shaved off the greater part of the head,—taken altogether, the ugliest in appearance of all the tribes of men. They are slothful, but intelligent, curious, and violent and deceitful, though hospitable. They are nomadic, dwelling in conical tents. Their principal riches consist in horses and sheep. They are almost always on horseback, and have bow-legs, with their feet turned towards each other. Their religion is Buddhism, but some of them have been converted to Christianity or Mohammedanism.

Calmy, (*käm'y,*) *a.* Calm; peaceful; unruffled; tranquil. (Used in poetical composition.)

"It was a still and *calmy* day." —*Fairie Queene.*

Caln, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.

Calne, (*kän,*) a borough of England, in Wiltshire, 89 m. W. of London. *Manf.* Flax. *Pop.* 5,696.

Calno, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Warren co.

Caloden'dron, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful trees, order *Rutaceæ*, natives of S. Africa.

Calog'raphy, *n.* Same as CALLIGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Calo'ma, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Marion co.

Cal'omel, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, good, *melas*, black, from the qualities of the Ethiop's mineral to which the name was originally applied.] See MERCURY, (CHLORIDE OF.)

Calonne, CHARLES ALEXANDRE DE, a French statesman, B. at Douai, 1734, who succeeded Necker in 1783 as comptroller-general of the finances, and found not a single crown in the treasury. In this office he continued till 1787. During this period he maintained the public credit by a punctuality till then unknown in the payments of the royal treasury, though he found it drained to the lowest ebb. He labored with unwearied assiduity to restore the equipoise between the annual income and expenditure, and to provide a supply for the emergencies of the state, without increasing the burdens of the people. For this purpose he advised the king to revive the ancient usage of convening the national assemblies of the "notables," to whom he proposed the bold project of suppressing the pecuniary privileges and exemptions of the nobility, clergy, and magistracy. This measure alarmed those powerful bodies, and M. de Calonne found it necessary to retire to England, where he wrote two elegant defences of himself, — his *Requête au Roi*, and *Réponse à l'Ecrit de M. Necker*. He subsequently returned to Paris, where he D., 1802.

Calophyl'lum, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Clusiaceæ*, including many valuable timber-trees. *C. angustifolium*, the Piney-tree of Penang and the islands to the eastward of

the Bay of Bengal, furnishes fine straight spars. *C. calaba* and *C. inophyllum*, besides yielding timber, produce seeds from which good burning oil is obtained. The fragrant resinous substance knowu as E. India tacamahaca is a product of the species of this genus.

Calopo'gon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. The Grass Pink, *C. pulchellus*, found in swamps and moist meadows in the U. States and Canada, is a trnly beautiful plant, with large purple flowers, remarkable for their inverted position.

Caloric, (*ka-lor'ik,*) *n.* [From Lat. *calor*, heat, from *caleo*, to be warm or hot.] Warmth; heat; the principle or matter of heat, or the simple element of heat. This term is applied by the French chemists to designate the *matter of heat*, it having been formerly assnmed that the phenomena of heat were dependent upon the presence of a highly attenuated, mobile, and imponderable form of matter.—See HEAT.

—*a.* Pertaining to caloric or heat, or to the principle of heat.

Caloric'ity, *n.* A faculty ln living beings of developing heat to resist external cold.

Calor'iduct, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, and *ducere*, to conduct.] A tube for conducting heat.

Calorifa'cient, Calorif'iant, *a.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, *facio*, I make.] Having the power of producing heat.

(*Physiol.*) This term is applied to those non-azotized materials of food in the form of fat, starch, sugar, and gum, which are believed to be employed iu the production of heat.

Calor'ifere, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, and *ferre*, to bear.] An apparatus used for distributing heat through conservatories, &c.

Calorifie, *a.* [Fr. *calorifique;* Lat. *calor*, and *facio*, to make.] That has the quality of produciug heat; causing heat; heating; as, "A *calorific* principle." — *Grew.*

Calorific Rays, a term applied to the invisible heating rays, which emanate from the sun, and from burning and heated bodies.

Calorifica'tion, *n.* [Fr. *calorification.*] The production of animal heat.

Calorim'eter, *n.* [Fr. *calorimètre;* Lat. *calor*, heat, and *metrum*, a measure.] (*Chem.*) An instrument for measurlng the quantity of heat given out by bodies ln passing from one temperature to another. — See HEAT.

Calorimet'ric, *a.* Pertainiug to the use of the calorimeter.

Calorimo'tor, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, and *moveo*, I put in motion.] (*Phy.*) This term has occasionally been applied to a peculiar form of the voltaic apparatus, composed of one pair of plates of great extent of surface, the electricity of which, when transmitted through good conductors. produces intense heat.

Calor Mor'dicans, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, *mordicans*, biting.] (*Med.*) A particular kind of heat, that sometimes attends typhus aud other fevers, and is considered a dangerous symptom. It is biting and pungent, rather than burning. and leaves a smarting sensation ou the fingers for several minutes after touching it.

Caloso'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of beautiful coleopterous iusects, belongiug to the family *Carabidæ*, one of which (*C. sycophanta*) is about one inch long. There are about 30 species of these iusects the prevailing color being some shade of green, with a kind of brassy hue. They are very useful in many places, for the number of noxious caterpillars they destroy.

Calot'ropis, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *lropis*, keel, in allusion to the keel of the flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants, order *Asclepiadaceæ*. The species *C. gigantea*, or *procera*, yields the medicinal bark known as Mudar bark, which has been much employed in India for the treatment of cutaneous affections, and occasionally as a substitute for ipecacuanha. It contains a peculiar principle, called *mudarine*. The fibres of the bark are known under the names of *Ak* and *Mudar fibres*. The bark of the root of *C. Hamiltonii* has similar properties, and is said to yield the fibres termed *Vercum*.

Calotte, Calote, (*ka-lot',*) *n.* [Fr. *calotte;* Celt. *cal*, *gïl*, the head, aud *ot*, habitation, covering.] A cap or coif of hair, satin, or other material; a skull-cap formerly worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics.

—The cap of a sword-hilt; anything resembling in form a small cup.

(*Arch.*) A round cavity or depression in form of a cap or cup.

Calotype, (*kal'ō-tīp,*) *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *typos*, type.] (*Fine Arts.*) A term applied to the photogenic drawiugs obtained by the action of light upon certain salts of silver. — See PHOTOGRAPHY.

Caloy'ers, *n.* [Mod. Gr. *kalogeros.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) Monks of the Greek Church, who follow the rule of St. Basil.

"Temperate as *Caloyers* in their secret cells." — *Maiden.*

Calp, *n.* (*Geol.*) A name given to a peculiar and impure limestone, found occasionally in rocks of the Devonian and Carboniferous series in Ireland.

Cal'pe, a lofty mountain in the most southern part of Spain, opposite to Mount Abyla, on the African coast. These two mountains were anciently called the *Pillars of Hercules*. It is the modern Gibraltar.

Cal'pee, in India. See KALPEE.

Calpel'la, in *California*, a post-village and township of Mendocino co., 6 m. N. of Ukiah; *pop.* of township 807.

Calpen'tyn, a long narrow peninsula on the W. coast of Ceylon, Lat. 8° 14′ N., Lon. 79° 53′ E.

Calpur'nia, a daughter of Calpurnius Piso, and the fourth wife of Julius Cæsar. The night previous to her husband's murder, she dreamed that the roof of her house had fallen, and that he had been stabbed in her arms. On that accouut she attempted. but in vain, to detain him at home. Lived in the first century B. C.

Calque, *v. a.* See CALK.

Calquing, CALKING, (*kalk'ing,*) *n.* The process of copyiug or transferriug a drawing It is effected by rubbing over the back of the origiual with a fine powder, or red chalk, or black lead; the smeared side ls then laid on a sheet of paper, and the liues of the drawing are traced by a blunt pointed needle, which imprints them on the paper underneath. Another method is to hold the drawing up to a window, with a sheet of paper before it; the outliues will appear through, and may be pencilled off without damage to the original.

Cal'ry, in *Ireland*, a parish of Sligo co.

Caltaniset'ta, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 28 m. N.E. of Girgenti. It has mineral springs and extensive sulphur works. *Pop.* 17,192.

Cal'tha, *n.* [Gr. *kalathos*, a goblet.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, tribe *Helleboreæ*. The species *C. palustris*, found throughout the Northern States, and commonly known as the Marsh Marigold, grows wild in marshy places, and has showy bright yellow flowers.

Calto'nica, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 15 m. from Girgenti, near which are sulphur works; *pop.* 8,315.

Cal'trap, Cal'trop, *n.* [A. S. *coltræppe*, a species of thistle; Fr. *chausse-trape;* It. *calcatreppo;* L. Lat. *calcare*, to tread, and *tribolo*, Lat. *tribulus*, a thistle.] (*Mil.*) An instrumentarmed with four iron spikes, so contrived, that when throwu to the ground one point enters it, leaving the remaining three projecting upward. It is generally used for impeding the progress of cavalry, by wounding the horses' feet.

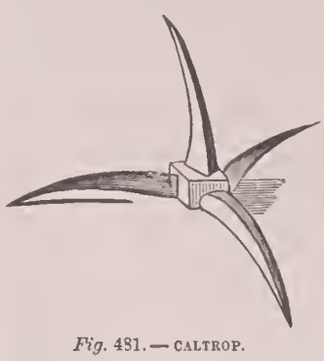

Fig. 481.— CALTROP.

Calnire, a town of France, dep. Rhone, on the Saone, 3 m. N.N.E. of Lyous; *pop.* 6,045.

Calumba, *n.* (*Med.*) A well-known bitter root, obtained from the *Jateorhiza palmala*, also called *Cocculus palmatus*, a native of the woods on the E. coast of Africa. The *C.* root is cut into thin circular slices, and being dried iu the sun, is exported to every part of the world. It is of a light brown color, with slightly aromatic odor, and an intensely bitter taste; but, like quassia, is destitute of the tanuin usually found in vegetable bitters. *C.* acts on the system as a stomachic and tonic, and, from its want of astringency, is one of the most useful bitters we possess, aud particularly serviceable in cases of indigestion proceeding from biliary disturbance, for which, in combination with dried carbonate of soda and ginger, it becomes a most valuable remedy.

Calam'bine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter substance, obtained from the *calumba root.*

Cal'umet, *n.* [Fr. *calumel;* from Lat. *calamus*, a reed.] (*Mod. Hist.*) A large, beautifully adorned pipe used by the North American Indians as the emblem of peace. The first notice of the *C.* among European writers is to be found in Hernando de Soto's account of his expedition through the Southern provinces in 1470. — The *C. of war*, of a different make aud fashiou, is used when proclaiming war.

Calumet, in *Michigan*, a fine town of Houghton co. Here is the richest copper mine in the world. *Pop.* (1890) 2.192; (1897) about 3,000.

Calumet, in *Wisconsin*, an E. county, bounded W. by Winnebago Lake, drained by the branches of Manitoowoc River, and traversed by a high ridge nearly parallel to the lake; *cap.* Chilton Centre.

—A post-village aud township of Fond du Lac co., 12 m. N.E. from the latter.

Cal'umick, or **Cal'umet,** a river rising in La Porte co., Indiana, and flowing westward into Illinois, discharges its waters into Lake Michigan.

Calum'niate, *v. a.* [Lat. *calumnior*; lengthened form of *calvor*, to devise tricks and artifices against, to attack with artifices; It. *calumniare;* Fr. *calomnier.*] To devise tricks and artifices against; to attack with artifices or false accusations; to defame falsely and maliciously; to slander; to detract from; to accuse falsely; to asperse.

"Love, friendship, charity, are subject all
To envious and *calumniating* time." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To utter calumnies: to utter or propagate slanderous reports falsely and maliciously.

"Even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to disdain and *calumniate* one another." —*Sprat.*

Calumnia'tion, *n.* Aet of calumniating; false and malicious accnsation.

Calum'niator, *n.* [Lat.] One who calumniates or slanders another; one who maliciously circulates false accusations or reports; a slanderer.

"He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent *calumniators*, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot." — *L'Estrange.*

Calum'niatory, *a.* Slanderous; maliciously false.

Calum'nious, *a.* [Lat. *calumniosus.*] Partaking of calumny; slanderous; bearing or implying calumny; injurlous to reputation; as, a *calumnious* report.

"Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes." — *Shaks.*

Calum'niously, *adv.* Slanderonsly.

Calum'niousness, *n.* Quality of being calumnious; defamation; slander; false accusatiou.

Calumny, (*kal'um-ni,*) *n.* [Lat. *calumnia.*] False accusation; false and malicious defamation; slander; detraction; falsehood; backbiting; evil-speakiug.— See LIBEL.

"Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape *calumny.*" — *Shaks.*

Cal'vados, a maritime dep. of France, so called from a chain of rocks of that name stretching along parts of its coast; bounded N. by the English Channel, E. by the dep. Eure, S. by Orne, and W. by La Manche. *Surface*, flat. *Soil*, generally good, producing excellent crops of cereals. Apples are largely enltivated, and cider is the common beverage of the country. The horses of this dep. are reckoned to be the finest in France; and milch cattle, and hogs, are bred in great numbers. *Principal towns.* Caen, the capital, Lisieux, Bayeux, Falaise, Honfleur, &c. *Pop.* 474,909.

Cal'vart, DENIS, B. at Antwerp, 1555. He opened a school for artists at Bologna, where he had among his pupils, Guido, Albano, and Domenichino. His best painting is *The Holy Family* in the church of St. Giuseppe, at Bologna. D. 1619.

Calvary, (*kal'va-re,*) *n.* [Lat. *calvaria*, from *calva*, the scalp without hair, from *calvus*, bald.] Originally, the brain-pan; the skull; whence, a place of skulls; particularly, the place where Christ was crucified.—See GOLGOTHA.

—A sculptural representation of the Passion of the Saviour, placed upon a natural or an artificial rock, or upou an architectural base.

(*Her.*) A cross; generally called *cross-calvary.*

Cal'vary, in *Ohio* a post-office of Morgan co.

Calve, (*käv,*) *v. i.* [A. S. *calfian*, from *cealf.*] To bring or cast forth a calf, as a cow.

"When she has *calv'd*, then set the dam aside,
And for the Unster progeny provide."—*Dryden.*

—Used metaphorically, in the sense of to bring forth young; to produce offspring. (R.)

"The grass clods now *calv'd*." — *Milton.*

Calvel'lo, a town of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, 13 m. S. of Potenza; *pop.* 6,878.

Calventu'ra Islands, a group of 3 islands in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Aracan; their centre being in Lat. 16° 53′ N., Lon. 94° 20′ E.

Cal'vert, LEONARD, the first governor of Maryland, was the second son of George, 1st, and brother to Cecil, 2d, Lord Baltimore, (*q. v.*) He arrived in the colony at the head of 200 emigrants in 1633–4, commissioned to attempt the foundation of an English barony on the shores of the Chesapeake, founded on the feudal principles both of rank and property. The democratic principles pervading the new settlement prevented, however, the fruition of his scheme, although the proprietary form of govt. remained in Maryland till the American revolution. In 1644, in consequence of an insurrection breaking out in that colony, *C.* took refuge in Virginia, from whence he returned, in 1646, with an armed force, reassnmed the govt., and restored general tranquillity. D. 1647.

Cal'vert, GEORGE HENRY, an American man of letters, B. in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1803. His grandfather, Benedict Calvert, a descendant of the Baltimore family, though a loyalist in the revolutionary contest, was an intimate friend of General Washington. *C.* graduated at Harvard College in 1823, and then went to Europe and studied at Göttingen, where he imbibed a taste for German literature, which colored many of his subsequent productions. After his return to America he edited a newspaper for a while, and in 1832 published *Illustrations of Phrenology.* Among his later writings are, a *Volume from the Life of Herbert Barclay* (1833); a translation of Schiller's *Don Carlos* (1836); *Count Julian*, a tragedy (1840); a translation in part of *The Göthe and Schiller Correspondence* (1845); *Scenes and Thoughts in Europe* (1846–52); and *Göthe, his Life and Works* (1872.)

Cal'vert, in *Maryland*, a county bordering ou Chesapeake Bay; *area*, 250 sq. m. It is a peninsula, formed by the Chesapeake and Patuxent rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, moderately fertile; staple products, tobacco and Indiau corn. *Cap.* Priuce Frederick. *Pop.* in 1890, 8,901.

Cal'vert Island, on the W. coast of British N. America, Lat. 51° 30′ N., Lon. 128° 10′ W.—Also a group of islands in the Pacific, Lat. 8° 55′ N., Lon. 172° 10′ E.

Cal'verton Mills, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.

Calves-snout, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the snap-dragon. See ANTIRRHINUM.

Cal'vey, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Franklin co., 43 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Cal'vi, a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on the N.W. coast of the island, on a gulf of the same name; Lat. 42° 34′ 7″ N., Lon. 8° 45′ 16″ E. It has a good harbor and roadstead, and was taken by the English in 1794, after a 51 days' siege. *Pop.* 2,275.

Calville, (*kal-vil',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Hort.*) A variety of apple, of which there are numerous sub-varieties. The Calvilles diminish in thickness from the middle towards the calyx, where they form a point; they have regular ribs, and a large open seed-chamber; also a pleasant smell, and are unctuous to the touch. They are never altogether streaked; they have a fine loose flesh, with a flavor somewhat resembling that of the raspberry or strawberry. The White Winter *C.* is in high repute, both as a culinary and dessert apple.

Calvin, JOHN, (*kal'vin,*) whose real name was CHAUVIN, which, after the custom of that age, he Latinized into CALVINUS, was the son of a cooper of Noyon, in Picardy, and was born in 1509. He early distinguished himself by his learning, abilities, and inquiring character, and, having entered into holy orders, the result of his Scrip-

tural researches was his secession from the Church of Rome and adhesion to the Protestant party in the twenty-fifth year of his age. The persecution against the Protestants in France forced him to retire to Basle, in Switzerland; and here, in 1535, he published his famous *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. The year following, he was chosen Professor of Divinity and one of the pastors of the church at Geneva. The strict discipline which he sought to introduce gave rise to ill feelings on the part of the citizens. He was banished from Geneva, and withdrew to Strasburg, where he filled the same posts as in the former city. He was deputed to assist when diets were held by order of the Emperor Charles V. at Worms and at Ratisbon, for the purpose of composing, if possible, the religious differences which were rending the Roman Church. Bucer accompanied him, and he conferred with Melancthon and other leaders of the Reformers. The people of Geneva now besought him to return. Complying with their request, he arrived there September 13, 1541, and straightway established a form of ecclesiastical discipline, and a consistorial jurisdiction with power of inflicting all kinds of canonical punishments, which seemed, to many, a yoke quite as hard to endure as that imposed by Rome. Calvin's inflexible character bore down, however, all opposition; and so sternly and rigorously did he carry out his own rules that he condemned to the stake and caused to be burnt his once intimate friend, Michael Servetus, for writing against the doctrine of the Trinity. Great as were Calvin's services to the cause of the Reformation, this was an act which will forever affix a stigma to his name. Calvin's life was one of unremitting labor. As preacher, spiritual magistrate, and theological writer, he knew no rest. He maintained an active correspondence with the churches in England, France, Germany, and Poland, and issued volume after volume from the press, not of ephemeral matter, but of the weightiest import, and which feed numberless spiritual lamps of the present day. His works, which fill nine folio, or some sixty octavo volumes, are a complete library of theological literature. As commentator, more especially, Calvin excels. He is surpassed by others in knowledge of the original languages of Scripture, but in developing its meaning he has few equals. "His works," writes a competent authority, "present specimens of exegesis that deserve to be ranked among the best extant, because they are occupied with the *spiritual essence* of the Bible — with the *theology* of the inspired writer." Calvin died on the 27th of May, 1564.

Cal'vin, in *Michigan*, a flourishing township of Cass county.

Cal'vin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Huntingdon co.

Calvinism, (*kal'vin-izm,*) *n.* (*Theol.*) The theological doctrines or tenets of Calvin. — See CALVINIST.

Cal'vinist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who embraces and follows the theological doctrines of Calvin; the second great Reformer of the 16th century, and founder of the Church of Geneva. The distinguishing tenets of this celebrated theologian refer to points both of discipline and doctrine. He was the first to reject the episcopal form of church government, originally it is said, with great reluctance, and compelled thereto by the want of regularly ordained ministers; but he afterwards maintained the exclusive divine appointment of the Presbyterian system, which has since obtained favor in Scotland, and among the French Protestants, and has had numerous adherents both in England and the U. States. The doctrinal opinions of Calvin, however, have not been permanently received among those who have adopted his views respecting the ministry. On the contrary, in England and Geneva, there are many Presbyterians Arminian in sentiment. It was at the Synod of Dort, in 1618, that the points in dispute between the Calvinists and Arminians were most accurately distinguished, and arranged under five heads, upon which the former party asserted the following opinions: — 1. *Of Predestination* — that all men have sinned in Adam, and are become liable to the curse; but that God has by an eternal decree chosen some from the beginning to whom He should impart faith of His free grace, and consequently salvation. 2. *Of the Death of Christ* — that is a sufficient sacrifice for the sins of the whole world; and the fact that some only believe and are saved, whereas many perish in unbelief, arises not from any defect in this sacrifice, but from the perversity of the non-elect. 3. *Of Man's Corruption*—that all men are conceived in sin and born the children of wrath, and are neither willing nor able to return to God without the aid of the Holy Spirit. 4. *Of Grace and Free-will* — that the influence of the Spirit upon our fallen natures does not force, but only quickens and corrects them, inducing them gently to turn themselves towards God by an exercise of their free will. 5. *Of Perseverance* — that God does not wholly take away His Spirit from His own children, even in lamentable falls; nor does He permit them to fall finally from the grace of adoption, and the state of justification. These opinions, which were laid down at the Synod of Dort, represent the sentiments of the founder of this school, and of the ancient or *Strict Calvinists*. In modern times, a class has arisen who consider that the above tenets go too far, and these are known as *Moderate Calvinists*; and there are others known as *High Calvinists*, who think that they do not go far enough. Calvinism originally existed in its greatest purity in the city of Geneva, whence it extended into Germany, France, the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and Great Britain. In Germany the followers of Calvin constitute the Reformed Church. In France, Calvinism was abolished by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In Holland it still continues to be the prevailing religion. In England it was adopted and made the public rule of faith in the reign of Edward VI.; but since the time of Elizabeth it has been on the decline, though, latterly, a revival has been taking place. In Scotland, Calvinism, as established by John Knox, the disciple of Calvin, has been most enduring, and exists there in its greatest purity. Generally, however, the extreme doctrines of Calvin may be said to be rapidly losing ground, though Calvinism, in its milder form, is the professed creed of Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, &c., in both the U. States and Great Britain. — See SUB-LAPSARIANS; SUPRA-LAPSARIANS.

Calvinis'tic, Calvinis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his tenets in theology; as, a *Calvinistic* minister.

Cal'vinize, *v. a.* To convert to the doctrines of Calvinism

Calvish, (*käv'ish,*) *a.* Resembling a calf.

Cal'vity, *n.* [Fr. *calvitie*, from Lat. *calvus*, bald.] Absence of hair, particularly at the top or hind part of the head.

Cal'vy, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Calx, (*kalks,*) *n.*; *pl.* CALXES or CALCES, (*kalk'sez* or *kal'sez.*) [Lat. *calx, calcis*; allied to Gr. *chalix.*] (*Chem.*) A term formerly applied to the product of the oxidation of a metal, when heated in the air, and now limited to lime prepared by calcination. — See LIME.

Calyb'io, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name adopted by some carpologists for such a one-celled, inferior, one or few seeded fruit, enclosed in a capsule, as the acorn of the oak, the mast of beech, &c.

Calycanthaceæ, (*kăl-e-kăn-thai'se-e,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rosales*. — DIAG. Flowers consisting of numerous imbricated scales, and convolute cotyledons. — This order consists of but two genera, *Calycanthus* and *Chimonanthus*, which agree in having: 1st, an imbricated calyx and corolla that pass insensibly into each other, and combine at their bases into a thick fleshy tube; 2d, a small number of perigynous stamens, whose anthers are adnate, and are tipped by a projection of the connective; 3d, several one-seeded nuts enclosed in the tube of the calyx; and 4th, a convolute embryo, destitute of albumen. Their wood is remarkable for the glandular nature of the woody tubes; and for having, in addition to the usual structure of exogens, four imperfect axes with concentric circles, lying at equal distances in the bark near the circumference, on which they produce externally four elevated lines or wheels. The nature of these additional axes constitutes a problem which no one has yet been able to solve. — The species are natives of Japan and N. America. The flowers, and in some species the bark and leaves, have a peculiar aromatic fragrance. The bark of *C. floridus*, the Carolina allspice or sweet-scented shrub, is sometimes used as a substitute for cinnamon-bark. The flowers are of a chocolate color.

Fig. 482. — C. FLORIDUS. (Carolina Allspice.)

Calycan'thus, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CALYCANTHACEÆ.

Calyceraceæ, (*kăl-e-se-rai'se-e,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Campanales*, differing from *Asteraceæ* in nothing but their seeds having albumen, and being pendulous, and in their antlers being only half syngenesious.

Calyciflo'ræ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An artificial division of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, proposed by Jussieu and adopted by Professor De Candolle. It is characterized by the stamens adhering more or less to the side of the calyx; or, in the language of the French school of botanists, being perigynous.

Calyc'iform, *n.* [Gr. *calyx*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a calyx.

Calyc'inal, Cal'ycine, *a.* Pertaining to, or situated on, a calyx.

Cal'ycle, *n.* [Lat. *calyculus*, dim. of calyx.] (*Bot.*) A row of small leaflets often found at the base of the involucre of compound flowers. An outer calyx.

Calycled, (*kal'i-kld,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Calyculate; supplied with bracts resembling a calyx.

Calyc'ulate, Calyc'ulated, *a.* Furnished with an outer accessory calyx, or set of bractlets resembling a calyx, as in Dianthus, (c, Fig. 484.)

Cal'ydon, (*Anc. Geog.*) a city of Ætolia, celebrated as the place where the wild boar was hunted by all the princes of the age. This boar-hunt, under the name of Calydonian chase, has been much celebrated by the poets — See MELEAGER.

Calyme'ne, *n.* [Gr. *kekalymnene*, concealed] (*Pal.*) A name devised to express the obscure nature of a genus of Trilobites (fossil crustaceans), distinguished from all other Trilobites by the faculty the species possess of rolling the body up into the form of a ball, in the same manner as the recent genera, *Armadillo, Glomeris*, &c., viz., by approximating the two extremes of the trunk at the under part.

Cal'yon, *n.* Flint or pebble stone, used in building walls, &c.

Calyp'so, (*Myth.*) The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or of Nereus, or, according to Homer, of Atlas, reigned in the solitary wooded isle of Ogygia, far apart from all gods and men. Ulysses being thrown upon her island by shipwreck, she treated him kindly, and promised him immortality if he would marry her. He was fascinated by her charms, but unwilling to desert his wife and his native land; she detained him, however, seven years, and bore him two sons. This incident forms a considerable portion of the *Odyssey* of Homer.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. The species *C. Americana*, or *bulbosa*, is a rare and beautiful plant, found in Vermont, Michigan, &c. It is distinguished by having leaves solitary, radical, broad-ovate, veined; lip narrowed and subunguiculate at base; spar bifid, longer than the lip, with acute teeth; scape 6–8 inches high, sheathed, bearing a single purplish flower at top.

Calyp'tolite, *n.* (*Min.*) An altered zircon, occurring in minute, short, square prisms of a dark-brown or greenish-brown color, at Haddam and Middletown, Connecticut.

Calyptorrhyn'chus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds of the *Psittacidæ* or Parrot family, found in Australia. The plumage is generally black, occasionally ornamented with large spots of a clear red, orange, or sulphur color, forming wide bands on the tail. The beak is short and considerably elevated.

Calyp'tra, Calyp'ter, *n.* [Gr. and Lat. *calyptra*, a covering.] (*Bot.*) The hood or veil of the spore case of a moss, or a body like it.

Calyptræ'idæ, *n.* [Gr. *kalyptra*, a head-dress.] The Bonnet-Limpet, order *Gasteropoda proper*. This family contains mollusks having a patelliform shell, to the concavity of which adheres either a smaller conical shell, like a cup in a saucer, or a semicircular testaceous process, forming the commencement of a columella. There are 160 living, and 100 fossil species. The family, originally formed by Lamarck, is composed of the genera *Calyptræa, Crepidula, Pileopsis, Metoptoma, Platyceras, Hipponyx*, and *Phorus*.

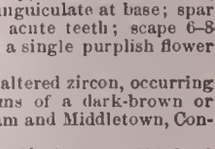

Fig. 483. CALYPTRÆA EQUESTRIS. (Philippines.)

Calyp'trate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with a calyptra, or something like it.

Calyp'triform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped like a calyptra or candle-extinguisher, as the calyx of *Eschscholtzia*.

Calyste'gia, *n.* [Gr. *calyx*, and *stegē*, covering.] A genus of plants, order *Convolvulaceæ*. About 20 species have been described, natives of the temperate parts of America, Europe, and Asia; all herbaceous, lactescent, and climbing. Our wild convolvulus of the hedges, or Great Bindweed, *C. sepium*, found in hedges and low grounds, from Canada to Carolina, may be taken as the type. This plant, with its trailing and twining, is very ornamental. The expressed juice of the root is purgative, and forms a preparation called false or German scammony.

Calyx, (*kā'liks,*) *n.*; *pl.* Eng. CALYXES, *pl.* Lat CALYCES. [Lat. *calyx*; Gr. *kulyx*, from *kalypto*, to cover; Fr. *calice.*] (*Bot.*) The external envelope of a flower. It is composed of modified leaves, called *sepals*, which are usually green. Within the whorl of sepals there is generally another whorl of leaves, called the corolla (which *see*), but sometimes the calyx is the only envelope of the parts of fructification. The calyx may either consist of a number of separate sepals, as in the poppy, buttercup, and wall-flower, or these parts may be more or less united, as in the fuchsia, melon, and tobacco. In the former case, the calyx is termed *polysepulous* or *polyphyllous;* in the latter, *monosepulous* or *monophyllous*, or, more correctly, *gamosepalous* or *gamophyllous*. Sepals are generally of a more or less oval, elliptical, or oblong form, with the extremity either blunt or acute. In their direction they are *erect*, or pointed upwards; *connivent*, or turned inwards; *divergent* or *patulous*, spreading outwards; or if their apices are turned downwards, *reflexed*. When of the usual green color, they are said to be *foliaceous* or *herbaceous*: but when colored, as in the fuchsia and tropæolum, *petaloid*. Whatever be its color, the external envelope must be considered as the calyx. In describing a polysepalous calyx, the number of parts is indicated by the prefix of a Greek numeral; thus a *trisepalous* calyx has three sepals, a *pentasepalous* calyx, five; and so on. When the sepals are of equal size and like form, and arranged in a symmetrical manner, the calyx is said to be *regular:* when they are of different sizes and forms, it is *irregular*. In a monosepalous or gamosepalous calyx, the parts adhere in various ways. Thus the union may only take place near the base, as in the pimpernel, when the calyx is said to be *partite;* or it may extend to about the middle, as in the centaury, when it is *cleft* or *fissured;* or the joining may leave but a small portion of each sepal free, as in the lychnis, so as to form a *toothed* calyx; or the union may be complete, as in the chrysanthemum, in which case the calyx is termed *entire*. The number of partitions, fissures, or teeth, is also indicated by Latin numerals, as in the terms *quinque-partite* (five-parted), *quinque-fid* (five-cleft), and *quinque-dentate* (five-toothed). In a monosepalous calyx the part formed by the union of the sepals is sometimes called the *tube*, the free portion

Fig. 484. — PINK, (*Dianthus.*) *a* corolla: *b.* calyx; *c.* bractlets.

kimb, and the orifice of the tube the *throat*. The tube of the calyx sometimes adheres, more or less, to the ovary, as in the iris, gooseberry, currant, and in all plants of the Composite order. When such adhesion takes place, the calyx is said to be *adherent* or *superior*, because it appears to arise from the summit of the ovary. When there is no such adhesion, the ovary being quite distiuct, as in the wall-flower and buttercup, the calyx is described as *free*, *non-adherent*, or *inferior*. Many other terms which are sometimes applied to the calyx are explained under the heads LEAF, COROLLA, and FLOWER.

(*Anat.*) [Written also *calix*.] One of the small cup-like membranous canals, which surround the papillæ of the kidney, and open into its pelvis, whither they convey the urine. Their number varies from 6 to 12 in each kidney.

Cam, DIEGO, a Portuguese navigator and traveller, who, in 1484, visited Congo as far as 22° S.

Cam, a river of England, rising in Essex, and falliug into the Ouse, 4 m. from Ely.—Another, which rises in Gloucestershire and runs into the Severn.

Cam, *n.* [W. *cam*, bent, crooked.] (*Machinery.*) A contrivance for converting a uniform rotatory motion into a varied rectilinear motion. The end of a rod which is free to move only in the direction of its length is held in contact, by the action of a spring, or weight, with the edge of an irregularly shaped mass, which revolves uniformly upon an axis. A varied motion is thus communicated to the rod, which carries with it the machinery by which the motion is to be applied. This contrivance is much used in the machinery for lace-making.—See ROSE-ENGINE.

Camach'o, or **Camax'o**, in Brazil, prov. of Santa Catharina, a series of locks connected with one another by natural canals. One of them is large, the others small. They are commonly named *Jaguaruna*, *Guarupaba*, and *Santa Martha*.

Camaieu, (*ka-mā'yōō*,) *n.* [Fr.] A stone engraved in relief.—See CAMEO.

(*Painting.*) A painting executed in different shades of one color is said to be *en camaieu*. This term may be applied to drawings in sepia and Indian ink, and even to those in chalk and pencil. It is synonymous with the expression "monochrome;" but it was also originally applied to paintings in which more than one color appeared, although one particular tint prevailed, and almost concealed the others.

Camail', *n.* [It. *camaglio*.] A short cloak, or capuchin, sometimes made of fur.

(*Mil.*) In armor, a throat-guard made of chain-mail.

—A purple ornament worn by a bishop over his rochet.

Camak', in *Georgia*, a village of Warren co., 46 m. W. of Augusta.

Camaldu'lians, CAMALDULEN'SIANS, CAMAL'DULITES, CAMAL'DOLITES, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order (now almost extinct), founded at Camaldoli, or Campus Malduli, a desert spot on the lofty heights of the Apennines, about 30 m. from Florence, by Romualdo, an Italian, in 1023. They follow the rule of St. Benedict, and are divided into *Cenobites* and *Eremites*.

Ca'mamu, in Brazil, the name of a town, a bay, and an island. The bay is 75 m. S.W. of Bahia, and the town has a *pop.* of about 2,000.

Camanche', in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., 22 m. S.W. of Mokelumne Hill.

Camanche, in *Iowa*, a township and village of Clinton co., on the Mississippi River.

Camanche Indians. See COMANCHE.

Cama'no Island, in the State of *Washington*, separated from the main land by a narrow channel. It is about 12 m. long, and forms part of Island co.

Camapnan', a river of Brazil, prov. of Matto-Grosso. It is 70 m. long, and is one of the head-streams of an affluent of the Paraguay, called Tacoary or Taquari.

Cam'aran'ca, a river of W. Africa, in Guinea, rising in the Kong Mountains, Lat. 9° N., Lon. 9° 15′ W. After a course S.W. of about 250 m., it falls into Yawry Bay on the coast of Sierra Leone.

Cama'ra Nutmeg, *n.* A false or wild nutmeg, obtained from the *Acroclidium Camara*, a plant of the Laurel order, growing in Guiana. It is also known as the Ackawai nutmeg by the natives, who employ it as a spice.

Camar'go, MARIE ANNE, a celebrated danseuse, B. in Brussels, 1710, descended from an ancient Roman family named Cuppi by her father's side, and from the Spanish house of Camargo by her mother's. She made her *début* at the Opera in Paris in 1726, delighted the public still more by her beauty than by her dancing, and became very popular. She remained attached to the Opera until 1751. D. 1770.

Camar'go, in *Illinois*, a township of Douglas co., 22 m. S. of Urbana.

Camargo, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Camargo, in *Iowa*, a village of Lee co., on Des Moines River, 10 m. N.W. of Keokuk.

Camargo, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Camargo, in *Mississippi*, a village of Monroe co., on Town Creek, 20 m. N. of Aberdeen.

Camargo, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster county.

Camargo, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Lincoln co.

Camargue' (La), a river island of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, and forming, in fact, the delta of the Rhone. It is quite flat, and but partially cultivated, and mostly composed of mud-banks and arid sand, affording pasture to wild horses, cattle, and sheep.

Camarilla, (*kam-ah-ril'yah*,) *n.* [Sp., a small room.] A king's private room or audience-chamber.

(*Hist.*) A term employed in modern political phraseology to signify the influence of secret and unaccredited counsellors in matters of state or government. In Spain, where the term was first used, this influence had a most pernicious effect. Under Ferdinand VII. the name was applied to those flatterers by whom that monarch was mostly influenced, and who were generally men without talent, and opposed to every kind of reform. The term was also much used in France during the reign of Charles X. In England, the term is nearly synonymous with *clique*.

Camar'ines, in the island of Luçon, the name of two provinces, *C.* North, and *C.* South.

Camas'sia, *n.* [From *quamash*, its native name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*. The species *C. esculenta*, a native of the W. States, has edible roots, which are used by the Red Indians under the name of *quamash*. They are also known as biscuit-roots. This species is by some included in the genus Phalangium.

Camas'yen, *n.* See CAMAIEU.

Cam'ba, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Cambacérès, JEAN JACQUES DE, (*kam-bas'a-raiz*,) a distinguished French senator, B. at Montpellier, 1753. He adopted the law as a profession, and succeeded his father as counsellor of the audit office of Montpellier. When the Revolution broke out, he was chosen to represent the order of the nobles in the legislative assembly, and soon afterwards as a deputy to the convention. During the reign of terror, which followed the condemnation of Louis XVI., *C.* endeavored, though cautiously, to check the illegal and arbitrary measures of the assembly. Subsequently, he was a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and devoted much time and labor in the classification of the civil laws; and in 1796, drew up a *Projet de Code Civil*, which became the basis of the Napoleonic code of which he was one of the compilers. He was a zealous supporter of Napoleon in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and accepted the office of second counsel under him, which he held till Napoleon was elected emperor; after which he was elevated to the office of arch-chancellor, with the perpetual presidency of the senate; had bestowed on him the title of duke, &c., &c. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, *C.* withdrew into private life; but on the return of the emperor from Elba, he was again promoted to the office of minister of justice. After the final overthrow of Napoleon, *C.* was banished from France on the ground of his having voted for the death of Louis XVI.; but in 1818 he was reinstated in all his civil and political rights, and permitted to return to Paris, where he D. in 1824.

Cambay', a maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Gujerat, in the Guicowar's dominions, formerly a celebrated and flourishing seaport, but now much decayed. It is 72 m. N.N.W. of Surat, and 200 N. of Bombay. Many fine Hindoo and Mohammedan remains are to be seen here. *Exp.* Grain, indigo, tobacco, &c.—This city and adjacent territory prospered under the Moguls. In 1780 it was tributary to the Mahratta peishwa, since whose fall his rights have devolved on the British govt., to whom the nabob yields allegiance. *Population* (1895) 31,390. The gulf of *C.* is 72 m. long, 2 m. wide at its entrance; Lat. between 21° 5′ and 22° 17′ N., Lon. between 72° 19′ and 72° 51′ E.

Cam'ber, *n.* [Fr. *cambrer*, to vault, to bend.] (*Arch.*) The small rise which is given to a piece of framing, a roof, or an opening of any kind in a building, for the purpose of compensating for the settlement of the various parts, or for the necessary subsidence of the joints, is known by the name of *camber*. It is given in order to prevent the beam or the piece of timber or stone from becoming concave on the upper surface, either by its own weight, or by the load it may have to carry.

(*Ship-building.*) A term signifying a curvature upwards. A deck is said to be cambered when higher amidships than at the bow or stern.

(*Naut.*) A small dock for boats and timber. *Cambered beams* are those used in the flats of truncated roofs, and raised in the middle with an obtuse angle, for discharging the rain-water towards both sides of the roof.

Cambered, (*kam'berd*,) *a.* Having a convexity upward.

Cam'bering, *a.* (*Naut.*) Arching in the middle; as, a *cambering* deck.

Cam'berwell, a suburb of London, 2 miles S.W. of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Cam'berwell Beauty, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of butterfly, genus VANASSA, *q. v.*

Cam'bial, *a.* [Lat. *cambialis*, from *cambire*, to exchange.] (*Com.*) Pertaining to money exchanges.

Cambia'so, LUCA, called LUCHETTO DA GENOVA, a distinguished Italian painter, B. at Genoa, 1527. His best works are the *Martyrdom of St. George*, and the *Rape of the Sabines*. D. in Madrid, 1585.

Cambio, (*kām'be-o.*) [It., exchange.] A term sometimes used in the mercantile phraseology of various countries, particularly of Holland, in the sense of exchange.

Cam'bist, *n.* [It. *cambista*, from Lat. *cambire*, to exchange; Fr. *changer*.] One who exchanges foreign money, or deals in foreign notes or bills of exchange. It is also applied to a book in which the weights, measures, and moneys of different countries are converted into those of one particular place; as, Kelly's *Universal Cambist*.

Cam'bistry, *n* The science of money exchanges, weights, measures, &c.

Cam'bium, *n.* [Lat *cambio*, to exchange.] (*Bot.*) In spring, when the sap of plants is in motion, there may be seen between the bark and the wood, if they are gently separated, an apparently mucilaginous liquid, which seems at the same time both to unite and separate the bark from the wood. This liquid has been called *C.* by the early botanists, and the part which it plays in the phenomena of vegetation is most important. In a short time this *C.* changes its mucilaginous appearance, and becomes a cellular tissue, which ultimately becomes thickened pleurenchyma. It is from this generative tissue, in fact, that all the succeeding layers of wood are developed. In most dicotyledonous plants, the cambium is gradually matured into wood from within outwards; but in the monocotyledonous and flowerless cormophytes it often remains, in great part, in a delicate and soft condition, forming what are called the proper vessels.

(*Med.*) A name formerly applied to a fancied nutritive juice, which was supposed to originate in the blood, to repair the losses of every organ

Cambo'dia, or **Cambo'ja**, a territory of India, beyond the Ganges, formerly one of the most flourishing in that peninsula, but at present mostly divided between the empire of Anam, the kingdom of Siam, and the French. It lies between Lat. 8° 30′ and 15° 30′ N., and Lon. 103° and 107° E.; having N. Laos, E Cochin China, W. Siam, and S. the ocean and the French possessions. The principal rivers are the Cambodia or Mekong, and the Saigon. *C.* exp. camboge, gum, hides, &c. The natives resemble Siamese, and are, mostly, Buddhists.—*Cap.*, Cambodia. *Pop.*, abt. 1,000,000. *C.*, under French protectorate since 1863, was annexed to Cochin-China (*q. v.*) in 1884, and taken under French administration.

CAMBODIA, or CAMBOJA, the ancient cap. of the above territory, is situated on both sides of the Mekong, nearly 200 m. from the sea: Lat. 13° N., Lon. 104° 35′ E.

CAMBODIA (CAPE), the S. extremity of Cambodia, Lat. 8° 30′ N., Lon. 104° 55′ E., at the N. entrance of the Gulf of Siam.

CAMBODIA RIVER. See MEKONG.

Camboge', GAMBOGE, *n.* (*Med.*) A gum resin exuded by one or more species of *Garcinia*, trees found principally in Cambodia. It is soluble in alcohol, forms an emulsion with water, and has a brilliant yellow color. It is used more frequently as a pigment than as a medicine, exercising only one action on the animal system—that of a powerful cathartic, unless taken in excessive doses, when it induces vomiting and acute pain. On account of its rapid action, and producing watery evacuations, *C.* is a drug of great importance in all cases of dropsy, apoplexy, and where a brisk effort and copious discharge from the bowels are required. It should not, however, be given alone, but combined with aloes, colocynth, and scammony.

Cam'boose, *n.* (*Naut.*) See CABOOSE.

Camborne', a town of England, co. Cornwall, 12 m. W.N.W. of Falmouth. In its immediate neighborhood are the copper mines of Dalcoate, 1,000 feet in depth. *Pop.* 7,928.

Cam'bra, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., 25 m. N.E. of Danville.

Cam'brasine, *n.* A species of fine linen, resembling cambric, manufactured in Egypt.

Cam'bray, or **Cam'brai**, a well fortified city of France, dep. Nord, cap. arrond., on the Scheldt, 32 m. S.S.E. of Lille. Its fortifications were improved by Vauban; the town is pretty well built, and has a magnificent *place d'armes*. Its principal public buildings are the Cathedral, the Hotel de Ville, and the Theatre, and it has some good schools of art, and a public library. *C.* was formerly an archbishopric, and has to boast of having had Fenelon, who died here in 1715, among its prelates. *C.* has long been famous for its manufacture of fine linens and lawns, whence all similar fabrics are called *cambrics*. It has also manufactures of thread, cottons, soap, leather, linens, &c.—This is a very ancient city, having been an important place under the Romans. In 1508 the League of Cambray was concluded here. It was formed by Maximilian I. of Germany, Louis XII. of France, the king of Aragon, Ferdinand of Spain, and Pope Julius, against the Venetian republic. In 1529 peace between Francis I. and Charles V. was also concluded here. This was called the *Ladies' Treaty*, being negotiated by Margaret of Austria, Charles V.'s aunt, and Louise of Savoy, Francis I.'s mother. In 1536 this treaty, which was disadvantageous to France, was broken. *Pop.* 22,207.

Cam'brel, *n.* See GAMBREL.

Cam'bria, the ancient name of Wales, the *Britannia Secunda* of the Romans. The name is derived from that of *Cimbri* or *Cymri*, by which the Welsh have always called themselves.

Cam'bria, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Wayne co., 60 m. S. by E. of Des Moines.

Cambria, in *Michigan*, a township in Hillsdale co., 5 m. S.W. of Hillsdale.

Cambria, in *New York*, a post-township of Niagara co., 22 m. N. of Buffalo.

Cambria, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.W. central county, on the W. slope of the Alleghany Mountains: *area*, about 670 sq. m. Conemaugh Creek and the W. branch of the Susquehanna rise in this co., which has a very broken surface, and is extensively covered with forests of pine and other timber. Bituminous coal and iron ore are abundant and largely raised. *Cap.* Ebensburg. *Pop.* (1890) 66,375.

—A township in the above co.

Cambria, in *Wisconsin*, a p.-v. of Columbia co.; *p.* 502.

Cambria Mills, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Hillsdale co., on Palmer Creek, 37 m. W. by S. of Adrian. 18 m. E. of Portage City.

Cam'brian, *a.* Pertaining or relating to *Cambria* or Wales.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of *Cambria* or Wales; a Welshman.

Cam'brian System, *n.* (*Geol.*) The lowest classified groups of fossiliferous rocks, lying next below the

Silurian. The Potsdam sandstone of this country is included in it by Lyell, and the sandstones and conglomerates of Lake Superior are referred by Logan to the same group, or possibly to one still older. — *N. American Cyclop.*

Cambric, (*kām'brik,*) *n.* A kind of thin, white, and fine fabric made of flax or linen; — supposed to be first manufactured at Cambray, whence the name is derived. —A fabric made in imitation of linen cambric.

"And *cambric* handkerchiefs reward the song" — *Gay.*

Cam'bridge, an inland county of England, having N. co. Lincoln, E. Norfolk and Suffolk, S. Essex and Hertford, and W. Bedford, Buckingham, and Northampton. *Area,* 548,480 acres. *Surface,* generally flat. *Soil,* clayey and stubborn. The most N. portion of the co. consists of the Isle of Ely, which has separate jurisdiction within itself. This district was formerly a vast fen, known as the *Bedford Level* (q. v.), and having been drained at a great expense, it now grows great quantities of wheat, oats, &c. Flax and hemp are also extensively raised. Dairy husbandry is carried to great perfection, and Cambridge butter has long enjoyed a high reputation. Manufactures and minerals of no importance. *Prin. towns.* Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket, Wisbeach.

CAMBRIDGE, a borough, cap. of the above co., and the seat of one of the great English universities, on the Cam, 48 m. N. by E. of London. The greater part of this town is embosomed in the foliage of the gardens of its numerous colleges. The streets are mostly narrow and irregular, houses ancient, and the place is well lighted, paved, and sewered. Of the fine churches here, we may mention St. Mary's, St. Sepulchre's, and Trinity. *C.* derives a considerable trade from the agricultural products of the surrounding country; but its chief prosperity is derived from its university.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. This celebrated seat of learning and education dates from certain public schools established in the town in the 7th cent. The first college was founded under royal charter in 1237. The number of colleges established are 20, viz:—St. Peter's College; Clare Hall; Pembroke Hall; Caius and Gonville College; Trinity Hall; Corpus Christi College; King's College; Queen's College; Catharine Hall; Jesus College; Christ's College; St. John's College; Magdalen College; Trinity College; Emmannel College; Sidney-Sussex College; Downing College; Cavendish, Selwyn, and Ayerst College.—The university statutes were confirmed by Victoria on July 31, 1858. The university "is a union of 20 colleges or societies, devoted to the study of learning and knowledge." Each college is a body corporate, but is controlled by the senate of the university, consisting of members from each of the 20 colleges. By act of that senate, March, 1881, women students are admitted to regular examination, and entitled to the degrees and honors previously confined to young men.

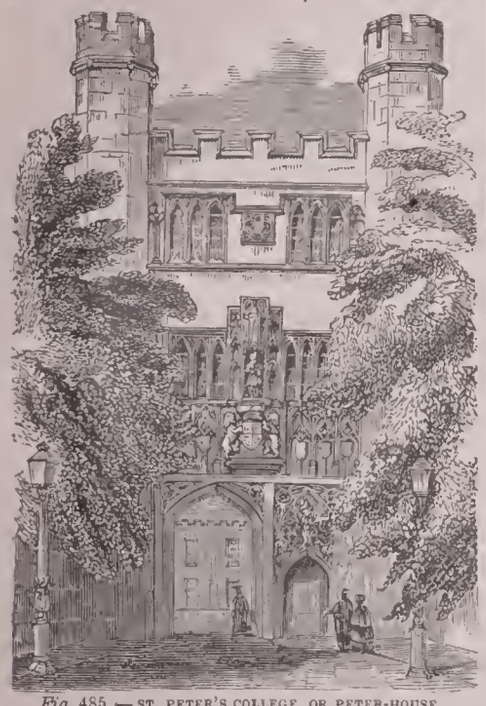

Fig. 485. — ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, OR PETER-HOUSE.

Cam'bridge, in *Alabama,* a post-village of Randolph co., 80 m. S. by E. of Tuscaloosa.

Cam'bridge, in *Illinois,* a post-village, cap., of Henry co., 140 m. N. by W. of Springfield.

Cam'bridge, in *Iowa,* a village of Cedar co., 27 m. N. W. of Davenport.

—A post village of Story co., on the S. Skunk river, 22 m. E. by N. of Des Moines.

Cam'bridge, in *Maine,* a post-township of Somerset co., 50 m. E. by N. of Augusta.

Cam'bridge, in *Maryland,* a township and village, cap. of Dorchester co., on Choptank river, 50 miles S. E. from Annapolis.

Cam'bridge, in *Massachusetts,* a city of Middlesex co., separated from Boston to the W. by the river Charles, which is nearly 1 m. in width. Two bridges connect it with Boston and one with Charlestown. It was settled in 1631, at first under the name of *Newtown,* and was incorporated as a city in 1846. *C.* is a fine and wealthy place; it has a court-house, county jail, a State arsenal, numerous churches, and many splendid private buildings. *C.* is divided into 3 distinct portions: *Cambridgeport, East Cambridge,* the business portion of the city, and *Old Cambridge,* the residence of literary and scientific men, it being the seat of the celebrated HARVARD COLLEGE, *q. v.* The house used by Washington for his headquarters, and afterwards inhabited by the poet Longfellow, is still standing. *C.* carries on a large amount of business. Its population, rapidly increasing, was 52,740 in 1880, 70,028 in 1890, and abt. 82,500 in 1897.

Cam'bridge, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Lenawee co., 10 m. N.W. of Adrian.

Cam'bridge, in *Minnesota,* a post-village, cap. of Isanti co., on Rum River, 40 m. N. of St. Anthony.

Cam'bridge, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Saline co., on the Missouri River, 50 miles east by N. of Lexington.

Cam'bridge, in *New Hampshire,* a township of Coos co., 100 m. N. by E. of Concord.

Cam'bridge, in *New York,* a post-township of Washington co., 33 m. N.N.E. of Albany.

Cambridge, in *Ohio,* a city, cap. of Guernsey co. Has large manufacturing interests, while within the city limits are coal mines and natural gas and oil wells. *Pop.* (1890) 4,361; (1897) abt. 5,600.

Cam'bridge, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Venango township, Crawford co., on French Creek, 15 m. N.N.E. of Meadville, and 25 S. of Erie.

—A post-village between Lancaster and Chester cos., 22 m. E. by N. of Lancaster.

Cam'bridge, in *South Carolina,* a village in Abbeville district, 60 m. W. by N. of Columbia.

Cam'bridge, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Lamoille co., on the Lamoille River, 33 m. N.E. by N. of Montpelier.

Cam'bridge, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Dane county, on the Koskonong River, 22 miles E. by S. of Madison.

Cam'bridge, or **Cam'bridge City,** in *Indiana,* a post-village of Wayne county, on the Whitewater River.

Cam'bridgeport, in *Vermont,* a post-village in Brandon township, Windham co.; it contains a bed of soapstone.

Cam'bro-Briton, *n.* A native of Wales; a Welshman.

Cambronne', PIERRE JACQUES ETIENNE, a French general, B. 1770. He entered the army during the Revolution, and served in most of Napoleon's campaigns. He commanded the Imperial guard at Waterloo; and when the day was lost, being surrounded by the enemy and summoned to surrender, he expressed his refusal by an energetic word that does not admit translation, which word was afterwards paraphrased into the celebrated sentence, — "The Guard dies, but does not surrender!" He was left for dead on the field, but recovered, and lived till 1842.

Camby'an, an island of the E. archipelago, 15 m. from Celebes, 20 m. long, by 15 broad; Lat. 5° 21' S., Lon. 121° 57' E.

Camby'ses, the second king of the Medes and Persians, succeeded his father, Cyrus, B. C. 529. He led an army against Egypt (B. C. 525), defeated the Egyptian king Psammenitus in a great battle, and reduced Egypt to the condition of a Persian province. The ruin of many of the monuments of Egypt is attributed, and perhaps to a certain extent correctly, to the fury of the barbarian invaders and of their king, who was mad. From Egypt, *C.* marched southwards against the Macrobian Ethiopians, (a people whose geographical position is not certain,) but his army, after suffering severely in the deserts, and being compelled to eat one another, returned to Thebes with much diminished numbers. A detachment of the Persian army, which was sent from Thebes against the Ammonium (*Siwah*), was lost in the desert. After committing numberless extravagances in Egypt, putting his brother Smerdis to death, marrying his sister, which was contrary to the Persian custom, and then killing her by a kick during her pregnancy, *C.* died (B. C. 521) of an accidental wound from his own sword at Ecbatana, a town of Syria (not Ecbatana the capital of Media). Ctesias says that *C.* D. at Babylon.

Cam'den, WILLIAM, a celebrated English antiquary, B. in London, in 1551. After quitting the university, he became one of the masters of Westminster School, and in 1592 was appointed head-master. In the year 1586 he published the first edition of his great work, the *Britannia, or the History of the Ancient Inhabitants of Britain, their Origin, Manners, and Laws;* a remarkable work, written in very elegant Latin. The whole of his leisure time was devoted to his favorite pursuit, and in preparing more complete editions of his standard work. Died in Kent, in 1628, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Camden founded a professorship at Oxford, and left all his manuscripts and literary productions to his friend, Sir Robert Cotton.

Cam'den, CHARLES PRATT, MARQUIS, a distinguished English judge and statesman, youngest son of Sir John Pratt, Chief-Justice of the Court of King's Bench, was born in 1714, and after having studied for the law, was called to the bar in 1738. After nearly twenty years devoted to close study and but little employment, he finally made himself a name, and in 1757 was appointed attorney-general, entered the House for a rotten borough, and four years later was created lord chief-justice. In 1765 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Camden. He distinguished himself at once by his exertions in behalf of the American colonies, and in 1766 rose to the highest legal dignity, that of lord high-chancellor. Died in 1794, leaving the reputation of being one of the most astute lawyers who ever sat on the woolsack.

Cam'den, in *Alabama,* a post-village, cap. of Wilcox co., situated 4 m. S. of Alabama River

Cam'den, in *Arkansas,* a city, cap. of Ouachita co., on the W. bank of Washita river, 110 m. S. by W. of Little Rock. *Pop.* (1890) 2,571; (1897) abt. 2,700.

Cam'den, in *Delaware,* a flourishing post-village of Kent county, 3 miles S. of Dover, on a branch of Jones creek.

Cam'den, in *Georgia,* a S. E. county, bounded on S. by St. Mary's river, and also watered by the Santilla river; *area,* 600 sq. m.; *surface,* mostly level; *soil,* sandy; *cap.,* St. Mary's; *pop.* (1890) 6,200.

Camden, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Schuyler co., 12 m. W. from Rushville.

Camden, or **Camden Mills,** in *Illinois,* a post-village of Rock Island, on Rock River

Camden, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Carroll co., on Deer Creek, 65 m. N.N.W. from Indianapolis.

—A post-village of Jay co., on Salamonie River.

Camden, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Story co., on Skunk River, 8 m. W.N.W. of Nevada.

Camden, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Knox co., on W. of Penobscot Bay, 40 m. S.E. by E. of Augusta.

Camden, in *Michigan,* a post-township in S.W. of Hillsdale co.

—A village of Kent co., 23 m. S.E of Grand Rapids.

Camden, in *Minnesota,* a township of Carver co., on Crow River, 40 m. W.N.W. of Minneapolis.

Camden, in *Mississippi,* a village of Madison co., 40 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Camden, in *Missouri,* a central county, intersected by Osage River, and drained by Niangua, Little Niangua, and Grand Anglaize; *area,* 600 sq. m. The surface presents a succession of hills and fertile valleys. Iron and lead are found here. *Cap.* Linn Creek.

—A township and village of Ray co., on Missouri River, 7 m. S.S.W. of Richmond. Grain, hemp, and tobacco are exported in large quantities.

Camden, in *Nebraska,* a post-village of Seward co., 75 m. W. of Nebraska City.

Camden, in *New Jersey,* a W.S.W county, bounded on N.E. by Pensauken Creek, N.W. by the Delaware, and on S.W. by Big Timber Creek; drained by Cooper's Creek. *Area,* 220 sq. m.; *surface,* level; *soil* on E., sandy, and on W., a fertile loam, producing fruits and vegetables for the Philadelphia markets. Iron and glass are the chief manufactures; marl is abundantly found. *Cap.* Camden. *Pop.* (1897) 100,104.

—A city, port of entry, and cap. of the above co., on the left bank of Delaware river, opposite the city of Philadelphia, and connected with it by 5 ferries. The streets are regular, wide, and adorned with fine public buildings, churches and dwellings. *C.* is the terminus of several railroads and has extensive iron works, ship-yards, iron foundries, cotton and woolen mills, and many other large manufacturing interests. The city was chartered in 1831, governed by a mayor and common council. Its proximity to Philadelphia has greatly aided the growth of its population, which in 1880 was 41,658; in 1890, 58,320; in 1897, about 64,000.

Camden, in *New York,* a twp. and vill. of Oneida co., 35 m. N. of Utica.

Camden, in *North Carolina,* a N E. county, bordering N. on Virginia, S. and S.W. on Albemarle Sound and Pasquotank River.

Cam'den, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Preble co., 38 m. N. of Cincinnati.

—A township of Lorain co.

—A village of Lorain co., 7 m. W. of Oberlin.

Camden, in *S. Carolina,* the capital of Kershaw district, 112 m. from Charleston, on the Wateree River, navigable to this point by steamboats. Two battles were fought here, the first in August, 1780, between Gates and Cornwallis, and the second in April, 1781, between Greene and Rawdon. A monument to Baron de Kalb was erected in 1825, of which Lafayette laid the corner-stone.

Camden, in *Tennessee,* a township and village, cap. of Benton co.

—A township of McNairy co.

Camden Court-House, in *North Carolina,* a post-village, cap. of Camden co. on Pasquotank River, 219 m. E.N.E. of Raleigh.

Camden Point, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Platte co., 34 m. N.N.W. of Independence.

Cam'denville, in *Kentucky,* a village of Anderson co., on Salt River.

Came, *imp.* of COME, *q. v.*

Came, *n.* [Scot. *caim,* a comb.] A glazier's tool of cast lead.

Cam'el, *n.* [Fr. *chameau.*] (*Naut.*) A machine invented by the Dutch for carrying vessels into harbors where there is not a sufficient depth of water. It consisted of two large boxes, or half-ships, built in such a manner that they could be applied on each side of the hull of a large vessel. On the deck of each part of the *C.* a number of horizontal windlasses were placed, from which ropes proceeded on one side, and being carried under the keel of the vessel, were attached to the windlasses on the deck of the other part. When about to be used, as much water as necessary was suffered to run into them; all the ropes were then cast loose, and large beams were placed horizontally through the port-holes of the vessel, the ends resting on the camels alongside. When the ropes were made fast, and the vessel properly secured, the water was pumped out, on which the camels rose and bore up the vessel.

Cam'el, *n.* [Lat. *camelus;* Gr. *kamēlos;* Heb. *gamal:* found in all the Semitic languages; probably from Ar. root *chamal,* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ruminating animals, without horns, tribe *Camelinæ,* or *Camelina,* further distinguished by the possession of incisive, canine, and molar teeth; the upper lip is divided; the

Fig. 486. — HEAD OF DROMEDARY.

neck long and arched; having one or two humps or protuberances upon the back, and naked callosities at the joints of the leg, the lower part of the breast, &c. They have a broad, expanded, elastic foot, terminated in front by two comparatively small hoofs, or toes; the whole structure of it being admirably fitted for enabling the animal to travel with peculiar ease and security over dry, stony, and sandy regions. The native country of this genus is said to extend from Mauritania to China, within a zone of 1,000 m. in breadth.—The common Camel (*Camelus Bactrianus*), having two humps, is found only in the northern part of this region, and exclusively from the ancient Bactria, now Turkestan, to China. It is larger than the Dromedary; the limbs are not so long in proportion to the body; the muzzle is larger and more tumid; the hair of a darker brown, and the usual gait slower; but the most obvious distinction is afforded by the Bactrian Camel having two humps, and the Dromedary, or Arabian Camel having but one, which single hump occupies the middle of the back, rising gradually on all sides towards its apex. The Arabian, or single-hump Camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) is found throughout the entire length of this zone, on its southern side, as far as Africa and India. The general height of the Arabian Camel, measured from the top of the dorsal hump to the ground, is about six feet and a half, but from the top of the head when the animal elevates it, not much less than nine feet; the head, however, is generally so carried as to be nearly on a level with the hump, or rather below it, the Camel bending the neck extremely in its general posture. In some particular attitudes, perhaps, the Camel may be said to have an elegant and picturesque appearance, yet its general aspect, and more especially its dorsal hump, at first sight, is apt to impress on the mind the idea of deformity, rather than a truly natural conformation. — It is highly probable that the Camel has long ceased to exist in its wild or natural state, as it has been enslaved by man from the earliest times of which we have record. Unlike the elephant and other animals which cease to breed in a state of captivity, the Camel is as prolific as if at liberty; and vast numbers are raised and employed throughout the East, especially in the commerce carried on between the people residing in the vicinity of the great deserts. In regions where water is scarce, and wells or springs are several days' journey distant from each other, it would be impossible to traverse the country with the usual beasts of burden. But the Camel can abstain from drinking for seven or eight days together without injury — an important advantage, which is owing to the possession of an additional cavity in the stomach, destined to receive water, whenever it can be procured, and capable of retaining it unchanged for a long time. But, besides a reservoir of water to meet the exigencies of long journeys across the desert, the Dromedary and Camel are provided with a storehouse of solid nutriment, on which they can draw for supplies long after every digestible part has been extracted from the contents of the stomach: this store-house consists of one or two large collections of fat stored up in ligamentous cells supported by the spines of the dorsal vertebræ, and forming what are called the humps. When the *C.* is in a region of fertility, the hump becomes plump and expanded; but after a protracted journey in

Fig. 487. — CAMEL, (*Camelus Bactrianus.*)

the wilderness it becomes shrivelled and reduced to its ligamentous constituent, in consequence of the absorption of the fat. Possessing strength and activity surpassing that of most beasts of burden, docile, patient of hunger and thirst, and contented with small quantities of the coarsest provender, the *C.* is one of the most valuable gifts of Providence. There is nothing, however, in the external appearance of the animal to indicate the existence of any of its excellent qualities. In form and proportions, it is very opposite to our usual ideas of perfection and beauty. A stout body, having the back disfigured by one or two humps; limbs long, slender, and seemingly too weak to support the trunk; a long, thin, crooked neck, surmounted by a heavily proportioned head, are all ill suited to produce favorable impressions. Nevertheless, there is no creature more excellently adapted to its situation, nor is there one in which more of creative wisdom is displayed in the peculiarities of its organization. To the Arabs and other wanderers of the desert, the *C.* is at once wealth, subsistence, and protection. The milk furnishes them with a large part of their nutriment. The flesh of the young animal is one of their greatest luxuries; of the skins they form tents, or manufacture them into saddles, harness, pitchers, shields, and many other articles; the various sorts of hair, or wool, shed by the *C.*, are wrought into different fabrics; and its very excrements serve as fuel, or are applied to other useful purposes. — These animals are trained, when extremely young, to the labors which they are afterwards to perform; and with this view, when but a few days old, their limbs are folded under their body, and they are compelled to remain on the ground while they are loaded with a weight, which is gradually increased as they increase in strength. The pace of the *C.* is a high and swinging trot, which, to persons unaccustomed to it, is at first disagreeable and apparently dangerous, but is afterwards tolerably pleasant and secure. The Arabians in general ride on a saddle that is hollowed in the middle, and has at each bow a piece of wood placed upright, or sometimes horizontally, by which the rider keeps himself in the seat; and the animal is guided, or stopped, by means of a cord that serves as a bridle, and is affixed to a ring which is passed through his nostrils. Small *C.* carry from 600 to 800 lbs.; the largest and strongest bear 1,000 lbs. or upwards from thirty to thirty-five miles a day; but those which are used for speed alone are capable of travelling from sixty to ninety miles a day. When a caravan of *C.* arrives at a resting or baiting place, they kneel, and the cords sustaining the load being untied, the bales slip down on each side. They generally sleep on their bellies, crouching between the bales they have carried; the load is, therefore, replaced with great facility. In an abundant pasture, they generally browse as much in an hour as serves them for ruminating all night, and for their support during the next day. But it is uncommon to find such pasturage, and they are said to prefer nettles, thistles, cassia, and other prickly vegetables, to the softest herbage. — The female goes with young twelve months, and brings forth one at a birth. Her milk is very rich, abundant, and thick, but of rather a strong taste; though when mixed with water it forms a very nutritive article of diet. Breeding and milk-giving *C.* are exempted from service, and fed as well as possible, the value of their milk being greater than that of their labor. The young *C.* usually sucks for twelve months; but such as are intended for speed are allowed to suck, and exempted from restraint for two or three years. The *C.* arrives at maturity in about five years, and the duration of its life is from forty to fifty years.

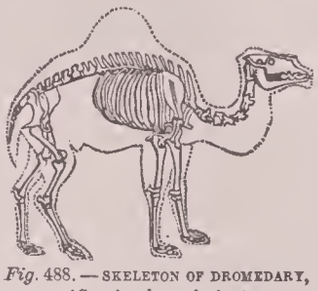

Fig. 488. — SKELETON OF DROMEDARY, (*Camelus dromedarius.*)

Camel-backed, (*kam'el-backt,*) *a.* Hump-backed; having a back like a camel.

Came'leon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CHAMELEON.

Camel'idæ, *n. pl.,* or CAMELINA. (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of ruminants, family *Bovidæ,* including the camels of the Old World and the Llamas of America.

Cameli'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CAMELIDÆ.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ.* The Golden Pleasure, *C. sativa,* a native of Europe, but found in our cultivated fields, has small yellow flowers, in paniculated racemes. It is cultivated in France for its seeds, from which an excellent oil is obtained.

Camel'lia, *n.* [Called after Father *Camelli,* or *Kamel,* the Jesuit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ternstromiaceæ.* It contains ten or twelve species, which are peculiar to S. Asia. They are lofty evergreen shrubs, with large beautiful flowers, varying from white to red, and rose color. The principal species is the *C. Japonica,* a native of Japan, and introduced by Camelli into Europe, in 1739. For many years this handsome plant was only found in the gardens of the curious or scientific botanist. Now it is cultivated throughout N. America and Europe with as great ardor as the rose or dahlia. Numerous varieties have been produced, and at the present day, not fewer, it is said, than 1,500 are known. The trade in camellias is one of very considerable importance in the U. States as in Europe. *C. Sasanqua,* the Sasanqua tea, is a native of China, and produces snow-white flowers. The leaves when dried have a sweet smell, and are mixed with tea to give it a grateful odor. The Chinese women use a decoction to wash their hair with. From the nut is expressed an oil which is considered equal to the best which comes from Florence. *C. oleifera* yields also a valuable oil much esteemed in China.

Cam'elopard, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GIRAFFE.

Camelopar'dalus, *n.* (*Astron.*) The camelopard, a constellation made by Hevelius out of the unformed stars which lie scattered between Persens, Auriga, the head of Ursa Major, and the Pole Star. It contains 58 small stars, the five largest of which are only of the 4th magnitude.

Camelot, (*kam'e-lŏt,*) *n.* (*Com.*) See CAMLET.

(*Lit.*) The name of the town where tradition states King Arthur kept his court. — "Many-towered *Camelot.*" — *Tennyson.*

Cam'elry, *n.* A place where camels are collected to be laden and unladen.

Camel's Rump, or **Camel's Back Mountain,** in *Vermont,* one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains; height 4,188 feet.

Cam'el-swal'lower, *n.* Applied to a weakly credulous person, or to one who is punctilious in small matters while negligent of greater.

Cameo, (*kam'ē-ō,*) *n.* [It. *cammeo;* Lat. *gemma,* a gem.] (*Fine Arts.*) A term applied to gems of different colors sculptured in relief. The art of engraving on gems boasts of high antiquity, having been practiced with various degrees of success by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. It was revived in Italy in the 15th century, and is even at the present day cultivated with considerable success. The *C.* of the ancients were usually confined to the agate, onyx, and sard, which, on account of the variety of their strata, were better suited to display the artist's talents; but they are also occasionally found executed on opal, beryl, or emerald, and even on a sort of factitious stone, the *Vitrum obsidianum* of Pliny, distinguished by the moderns as the antique paste. (*Encycl. Metrop.*) One of the most famous *C.* is the onyx at present in Paris called the *Apotheosis of Augustus.* It is one foot in height, and 10 inches in width. Cameo is sometimes, but wrongly, written Camaieu.

Cam'era, *n.* [Lat., a chamber.] (*Arch.*) In Greek architecture, an arched or vaulted roof, covering, or ceiling, formed by circular bands or beams of wood, over the intervals of which a coating of lath and plaster was spread; they resembled, in their construction, the hooped awnings now commonly in use.

—The form of the *camera obscura* used in photography.

Cameralis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to public revenue and finance.

Cameralis'tics, *n. pl.* [Fr. *cameralistique,* from N. Lat. *cameralista,* financier.] (*Polit. Econ.*) The science of public finance, or that branch of political economy which comprises the means of raising and disposing of public revenue.

Camera Lucida, (*kăm'e-rā loo-se-dā.*) [Lat., light chamber.] (*Optics.*) An instrument invented by Dr. Wollaston for the purpose of enabling any one, without a knowledge of the rules of drawing or perspective, to delineate distant objects, or trace the outlines of landscapes, &c., with perfect accuracy. It consists of a quadrangular glass prism, *a, b,* c, *d,* by means of which rays of light are bent, by two reflections, into a path at right angles to their previous direction. A ray of light proceeding from O enters the face of the prism at *a,* and continues its course in a straight line till it meets the adjacent side of the prism at *b,* and making with it a very acute angle, is wholly reflected in the direction *b* c. At *c* it again meets the side of the prism, and is in like manner reflected in the direction c E. The eye being placed at E, sees the image of the object on the surface of the prism at *c,* and refers it to P, on a plane M N, which may be covered with a sheet of white paper. The point of a pencil can also be seen on the paper, and thus the accurate outline of the object may be traced. It is easy to see from this the proper form which the crystal should have. By the laws of optics, the size of the picture will bear the same relation to the object delineated, that the distance of the eye from the paper bears to the distance of the object. Hence, in order to increase or diminish the size of the picture, the prism is mounted in a brass frame, supported by brass tubes capable of being lengthened or shortened at pleasure. A thin brass plate, affixed to the upper surface of the prism, and having a small hole in it for the observer to look through, keeps the eye in its proper place, and procures steadiness of vision. A convex lens may be placed over the hole in the brass plate, for the purpose of magnifying the image; or a concave lens placed before the prism at *a* will adapt it to short-sighted persons. The instrument is extremely convenient on account of its portability. There are various improvements and modifications of the camera lucida, the best of which is that contrived by Signor Amici of Modena, in which a triangular prism is combined with a plate of glass having parallel surfaces. The camera lucida has been most successfully employed in delineating the forms of wonder and beauty revealed by the microscope. The instrument used for this purpose resembles that commonly applied to landscape-drawing, but is provided with a fitting, which adapts it to the eye-piece of the microscope. The *steel disc* of Sömmer-

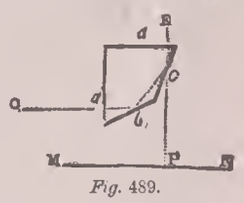

Fig. 489.

ing is used by many microscopic draughtsmen instead of the camera. This contrivance is a little disc of polished steel, placed at an angle of 45° with the eye-piece, so as to receive the magnified image of the object and reflect it upwards upon the retina of the observer. The disc is smaller than the aperture of the pupil, and the drawing-pencil can at the same time be seen very well as it traces the image apparently thrown down on the paper beneath. When either the camera or steel disc is used, the body of the microscope must, if possible, be placed horizontally.

Cam'era Obscura, *n.*, (*obs-ku'ra.*) [Lat., dark chamber.] (*Optics.*) An apparatus by which the images of external objects are thrown on a white surface, and represented in a vivid manner in their proper colors, shapes, &c. Hence the apparatus may be used for the purposes of delineation, as well as the camera lucida; but as it is from its construction less convenient, it is chiefly used for the production of images or pictures upon surfaces sensitive to light in the art of photography, and cameras of great optical perfection are now constructed for this purpose. The common camera obscura is thus constructed: Through a convex lens, or small circular hole at C, the light is admitted into a darkened room or box, so that rays proceeding from an object A B, and falling on a white ground within the room, paint an image of the object in it in an inverted position, *a b*. Sometimes a mirror D is placed in the interior of the box, making an angle of 45° with its sides, whereby the image is thrown down on the bottom of the box at *a b*, and by means of the reflection restored to its natural position. The best ground for receiving the image is plaster of Paris, formed somewhat concave. The image is viewed through an oblong aperture cut in the box. The most perfect camera obscura is formed by placing an inclined mirror in a revolving frame at the top of a building, by which the rays are thrown down on a convex lens in the roof, and the images of all the surrounding objects received on a table. The images being accompanied by the motions belonging to the objects, a very pleasing picture is formed. The invention of the camera obscura is usually ascribed to Baptista Porta, who lived in the 16th century. — See PHOTOGRAPHY.

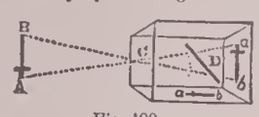

Fig. 490.

Camera'ria, *n.* [Named after Joachim *Camerarius.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Apocynaceæ*. The species *C. latifolia*, native of S. America, is named the Bastard Manchineel-tree, from its resemblance in quality to that formidable tree.

Camerarius, JOACHIM, (*kăm'e-rair'e-us,*) a German scholar, B. at Bamberg, 1500. He embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, was made professor of belles-lettres at Nuremberg, and afterwards removed to Leipsic to superintend the university of that city. He aided his friend Melancthon in drawing up the famous *Confession of Augsburg*, and wrote some valuable books, mostly on classical and religious matters. D. 1574. — His son, JOACHIM, B. 1534, made botany his favorite study. D. at Nuremberg, 1598.

Cam'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *cameratus*, from *camero*, from *camera*; Celt. *cam*, crooked, curved.] (*Arch.*) To build in the form of a vault or cell.

Cam'erated, *p. a.* (*Arch.*) Having the form of a vault; arched; as, the *camerated* roof of a church.

(*Conch.*) A term applied to the shells of certain Cephalopods which are divided by transverse partitions into a series of chambers traversed by a siphon. Most of the species are now extinct.

Camera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cameratio.*] (*Arch.*) The vaulting or formation of an arch.

Cameri'no, a town of Central Italy, prov. Macerata, 5 m. S.S.W. of Ancona. It is pretty well built, and has a fine cathedral and other public buildings. *Manf.* Silk. *Pop.* 13,039.

Camerlin'go, *n.* (Same as *chamberlain.*) A title given to one of the cardinals who administers the principal affairs of civil government at Rome.

Cam'eron, REV. RICHARD. See CAMERONIANS.

Cam'eron, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Screven co.

Cam'eron, in *Illinois*, a village of McDonough co., 8 m. S.W. of Galesburg.

—A post-office of Warren co.

Cam'eron, in *Missouri*, a city of Clinton co., 35 m. E. of St. Joseph.

Cam'eron, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Steuben co.

Cam'eron, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Moore co.

Cam'eron, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Cam'eron, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.W. central co. *Area*, 400 sq. m.; drained by Sinnemahoning creek. *Surface*, undulating. *Cap.*, Emporium. *Pop.* (1890) 7,240.

—A post-village of Cameron co.

—A township of Northumberland co.

Cam'eron, in *Texas*, a S. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and separated from Mexico by the Rio Grande. *Area*, about 3,000 sq. m. The *soil* is generally fertile. There are numerous salt lakes, the largest of which, named Sal del Rey, would furnish inexhaustible quantities. *Cap.*, Brownsville. *Pop.* (1890) 14,500.

Cam'eron, in *Texas*, a city, the capital of Milan co., on Little River, 58 m. N.E. from Austin City.

Cam'eron, in *W. Virginia*, a township of Marshall co., 28 m. S.S.E. of Wheeling.

Camero'nians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of one Richard Cameron, who entered Sanquhar, Scotland, 22d June, 1680, and made a public declaration that Charles II. had, by usurpation over civil and religious liberties, forfeited all right to the crown. They separated from the Presbyterians, refused the terms of accommodation proposed by Charles II., and demanded the rigorous observance of the "Solemn League and Covenant" received by Parliament, 25th Sept., 1643. They are, on this account, frequently called *Covenanters* (*q. v.*). Cameron was killed in a skirmish with the royal troops, 20th July, 1680, and his followers were dispersed. They published declarations against the test of 1681, 12th Jan., 1682; against the royal authority, 28th Oct., 1684, and 28th May, 1685. The *C.* renewed the covenants in 1712, and formed themselves into a presbytery called the *Reformed Presbytery*, 1st Aug., 1743. They are still existing in Scotland, as a small but tenacious body, distinct from other sects. The entire number is estimated at about 6,000. The standards of the church are the Westminster Confession of Faith, the larger and shorter catechism, and a *Testimony*, authorized and issued by the Synod in 1839.

Cam'eronites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Some French Calvinists, the followers of John Cameron, are thus designated. He was B. at Glasgow in 1580, and in 1600 went to France, where he held professorships at Sedan and Saumur. Mosheim says that this divine and his followers "devised a method of uniting the doctrines of the Genevans respecting the divine decrees, as expounded at the Synod of Dort, with the views of those who hold that the love of God embraces the whole human race." They were also called *Hypothetical Universalists*. Cameron, who was stabbed in the streets of Montauban, D. in 1625.

Cameron Mills, in *New York*, a P. O. of Steuben co.

Cameroons', in Africa, a river falling into the Bight of Biafra, near Lat. 4° N., Lon. 9° 40′ E.—A cape which is on an island in the estuary of this river. — A peak about 13,000 feet above sea, the highest point of a range of mountains of the same name, Lat. 4° 13′ N., Lon. 9° 10′ E. This country came under German protection in 1884.

Cam'eta, a town of Brazil, on the Tocautius, 85 m. S.W. of Para or Belem.

Camil'la, in *Geo.* a p. v. cap. of Mitchell co.

Camil'lus, in *New York*, a township and village of Onondaga co., 7 m. W. of Syracuse.

Camil'lus, MARCUS FURIUS, a celebrated Roman, who lived in the 4th century after the foundation of that city. There is so much of the fabulous in all that is told about him, that one might very reasonably suppose that Livy and Plutarch have derived the traditions respecting this warrior from some old poem. (Niebuhr, *H. R.*, vol. ii. p. 472.) That there was such a person, and that his actions entitled him to the gratitude of his countrymen, cannot, we think, be doubted. *C.* was created dictator five times, and triumphed four times, but never served the office of consul. (Plutarch, *Camill. init.*) His first dictatorship was in the 10th year of the siege of Veii, which was taken by him probably by means of a mine, by which part of the wall was overthrown. He also conquered the Faliscans, who, according to the legend, yielded unconditionally to him in consequence of his generosity in restoring to them their children, whom a traitorous schoolmaster had delivered into his hands. (Plutarch, *Camill.* x.) He was impeached, in A. U. C. 364, by the tribune L. Apuleius, on a charge of peculation in the distribution of the plunder of Veii, and his guilt was so manifest that even his own clients could not acquit him. (Liv. v. 32.) Camillus retired to Ardea, and lived there as an *inquilinus* till the battle of the Allia and the capture of Rome; he then took up arms for his country, and led the Ardeates against the Gauls, over whom he obtained some advantages. At length the people, sensible of the necessity of his recall, restored him to his civic rights, and after two battles, the one fought in the city, and the other on the road to Gabii, he completely exterminated the invading army. In his fourth dictatorship he had some more disputes with the plebeians, in consequence of which he abdicated his office. (Liv. vi. 38.) He died of the plague B. C. 365. His son and brother were also eminent men; but, with these exceptions, no one of his family, according to Tacitus (*Annal.* ii. 52), obtained military renown till the age of Tiberius, when Furius Camillus, proconsul of Africa, triumphed over the Numidians. The son of this Camillus raised a rebellion in Dalmatia in the reign of Claudius, and proclaimed himself emperor; but in a few days his soldiers returned to their allegiance, and Camillus committed suicide.

Cam'inus, *n.* [Lat.] According to Pliny, a smelting furnace.

Ca'mion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A kind of tumbril or wagon used for the transport of cannon.

Camisade', Camisa'do, *n.* [Fr. *camisade*, from O. Fr. *camise*, shirt.] (*Mil.*) A shirt formerly worn by soldiers over their armor or uniform, in order to recognize one another in the dark, during a night attack. (o.)

—A night attack made on an enemy by soldiers wearing the camisado.

"They had appointed the same night, . . . to have given a *camisado* upon the English." — *Hayward.*

Cam'isards, *n. pl.* (*French Hist.*) The title given to the Protestant insurgents in the Cevennes, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, from having worn their shirts over their dress by way of disguise, on the occasion of some nocturnal attacks. Their principal leader, Cavalier, succeeded so far as to effect a capitulation in their favor, with the French govt. He subsequently entered the English service, and at his death was governor of Jersey.

Cam'isated, *a.* Dressed with a shirt over uniform, &c.

Cam'let, *n.* [Fr. *camelot*; Gr. *kamēlō-tē.*] Literally, a camel's skin, or a garment made of the same. A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now made chiefly of wool or goat's hair. (Sometimes written *camelot.*)

"He had on him a gown, . . . of a kind of water *camlet.*"—*Bacon.*

Cam'leted, *a.* Undulating like camlet; veined.

Cam'lin, or **Crum'lin,** in *Ireland*, a parish of co. Antrim.

Cam'ma, in *Ireland*, a parish of co. Roscommon.

Cam'mas, Ca'mas, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAMASSIA.

Cam'mock, *n.* [A. S.] (*Bot.*) See ONONIS.

Ca'mœnæ. See MUSES, (THE.)

Camoens, LUIZ DE, (*kam'o-ens,*) the greatest poet of Portugal, B. at Lisbon about 1524. After having studied at Coimbra, he returned to Lisbon, fell in love with a lady of honor, was banished by royal authority to Santarem, joined the expedition of John III. against Morocco, and lost his right eye in a naval engagement with the Moors in the Straits of Gibraltar. On his return to Lisbon, his bravery as a soldier was no more honored than his genius as a poet. Disappointed in all his hopes, he determined to leave forever his native land, and sailed for India, 1553. Offended by certain abuses of the Portuguese authorities in India, *C.* ventured to expose them in a satire, entitled *Disparates na India*, "Follies in India," in which he treated even the viceroy with ridicule. For this offence the poet was banished, 1556, to Macao, where he lived several years, and was engaged in writing *Os Lusiadas*. In 1561 he was recalled from his banishment. Unhappily, in returning to Goa, he suffered shipwreck, and lost all his property, excepting his epic poem. After other wanderings and misfortunes, *C.* took ship for Lisbon, where he arrived in 1569. He dedicated *The Lusiad* to the young king, Sebastian, who bestowed on *C.* a very small pension, and permission to remain at the court of Lisbon. Even this small pittance was taken away after the death of Sebastian, and *C.* was left in such poverty that a faithful Indian servant begged in the streets of Lisbon for the support of the great epic poet of Portugal. *C.*'s lyric poems, written during this time of destitution, contain many pathetic lamentations. He died obscurely in the hospital at Lisbon, 1580. *The Lusiad* (*Os Lusiadas*, "the Lusitanians,") celebrates the chief events in the history of Portugal. Among the most famous passages are the tragical story of Inez de Castro, and the apparition of the giant Adamastor, who appears as the Spirit of the Storm to Vasco de Gama, when crossing the Cape. The versification of *The Lusiad* is extremely charming. Patriotic sentiments pervade the whole work. Besides his epic poem, *C.* wrote sonnets, odes, elegies, eclogues, epigrams, satires, epistles and three comedies. The best edition of *The L.* was published in Paris (1873). This poem has been also translated into nearly all modern languages. See LUSIAD.

Camoghe, (*kam'og,*) a mountain of Switzerland, 7 m. from Lago Lugano, height 8,800 feet.

Camogli, (*kam'ol-y,*) a town of N. Italy, built in the waters of the Gulf of Genoa, 13 m. E.S.E. of Genoa city; *pop.* 6,611.

Cam'olin, in *Ireland*, a town of co. Wexford, on the river Bann.

Cam'omile, Cham'omile, *n.* [Gr. *chamaimelon*, earth-apple, from its flowers smelling like apples.] (*Bot.*) See ANTHEMIS.

Camouflet, (*kăm-oo'flai,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) When sappers and miners have driven a gallery close to any part of the works of a besieged town, a countermine is sometimes made by the besieged, charged with a composition so called, the explosion of which destroys the works of the attacking party, and kills or injures the men employed in the trenches with its intolerable and suffocating odor.

Ca'mous, Camoys', *a.* [Fr. *camus*, flat-nosed, from Lat. *camurus*, crooked.] Flat; level; depressed;—spoken of the nose. (o.)

"Many Spaniards, . . . have not worn out the *camoys* nose unto this day." — *Browne.*

Camp, *n.* [A. S. *camp*; Fr. *camp*; Dan. and Swed. *kamp*; Ger. *kampf*; Lat. *campus*, a field or plain.] The ground on which an army pitch their tents; ground or spot on which any collection of tents are erected.

"From *camp* to *camp*, . . . the hum of either army
Stilly sounds." — *Shaks.*

—A series of huts, tents, &c., orderly arranged; as, a miner's *camp*. (Used in the sense of temporary habitation.

(*Mil.*) The station of an army, with its artillery, baggage, and other accessories, when it has taken the field for purposes of war. The history of camps involves that of the military art in all ages and in all countries. The Lacedæmonians appear among the first people who directed their attention to this subject. Their camps, whenever it was practicable, were of a circular form, which was said to possess the advantage that from the centre, where the general with the flower of the troops lay, help could soonest be afforded to any point menaced by the enemy. The other States of Greece, Macedonia, and Carthage, adopted the same leading principle, but accommodated the form and disposition of their camps to the nature and strength of the ground which they intended to occupy. It was from the Romans that the art of castrametation first acquired any systematic regularity. The form of the Roman camp was invariably quadrangular; it was surrounded by regular intrenchments, and was so admirably arranged that each cohort, legion, and individual knew exactly the point which he ought to occupy, and the part to which instant attention should be directed in the event of alarm. In modern times, and prior to the use of cannon, it is supposed that European armies were encamped in the field on a plan similar in general principles to that adopted by the Romans, the ground being marked out and a position assigned to

Luis de Camoëns

1524–1580

each division. But the practice of grouping the tents or huts in the form of a square or circle has been abandoned for some two centuries or more, to avoid exposing the army to the fire of the enemy in one mass; and it is now considered better to place the tents along an extended front, each regiment occupying the position it would take if the army were drawn up in order of battle, and the tents not showing a greater extent in front than the regiment would occupy when drawn up two deep. A battalion 1,000 strong would therefore require a space in front of abt. 1,000 ft. for the extent of the line of tents, as it would occupy this space when drawn up in file. A regiment of cavalry drawn up two deep, consisting of eight troops of eighty men each, would occupy a front of 960 feet. The tents for the infantry are placed in rows at right angles to the front; the tents of the captains and subalterns occupy another line; and the tents of the field-officers, the sutler's tent, and the field-officers' horses, are grouped behind these. The tents of the advanced-guard are placed about 500 ft. to the front, in the centre of the battalion, and the tents of the rear-guard are pitched about fifty feet to the rear of the sutler's tent. The regiment parades in front of the first line of tents, between these and the tents of the advanced-guard. A somewhat similar arrangement is adopted for cavalry; the tents of the privates are pitched in lines perpendicular to the front, and the horses are picketed between them. When an army is encamped, the infantry is generally disposed in the centre in two lines, with the reserve occupying another line in the rear; the cavalry is placed on either side, and the artillery is placed on the flanks with the cavalry, or in the rear. When an encampment is formed, great attention is always paid to the position of the ground aronnd it, and all approaches are fortified against attack by redonbts and intrenchments. Advanced guards are also thrown out all around to guard against surprise or sudden attack. — See LINES OF INTRENCHMENT.

—The whole body of persons encamped in the same spot, as of soldiers, miners, travellers, &c.

"Next to secure our *camp* and naval pow'rs." — *Pope.*

(*Agric.*) A mound of earth for the storage of potatoes, &c., for protection against frost. (Called also *barrow*, *pie*, and *hog*.)

—A game at ball, anciently practised in England.

—*v. a.* To encamp, or lodge in tents, as an army, or travellers.

"Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this host, we would all sup together." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To pitch a camp; to encamp. — See ENCAMP.

"They *camped* out at night." — *W. Irving.*

Camp, in *Iowa*, a township of Polk co.

Campagna, (*kam-pain'ya,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, cap. of dist., surrounded by high mountains, 18 m. E. of Salerno. *Pop.* 10,504.

Campagna di Roma, a district of Southern Italy, and embracing one of the most unhealthy tracts in that peninsula, if not in Europe. The Campagna extends along the western coast for nearly 70 miles, with a breadth of 40, and is bounded on the north by the States of the Church, south and east by Naples, and west by the Mediterranean, here called the Tuscan Sea. The ground, which never rises above 200 feet above the sea, is almost entirely volcanic, and the lakes are formed by craters of extinct volcanoes. The vapors rising from this district, and especially the *Solfatara*, produce the pestilential atmosphere styled *Aria Cattiva*. Some of the popes, especially Pius VI., have endeavored to drain the Pontine Marshes, and, during the dominion of the French in Italy, General Miollis made great improvements in drainage, timber-planting, and cultivation in the Campagna. The name of *Campagna di Roma* was adopted in the Middle Ages, to distinguish the country from the neighboring Campania, or *Campagna Felice*, in the kingdom of Naples.

Campagnol, (*kam-pan'yol,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) See MEADOW-MOUSE.

Campaign, (*kam-pān',*) *n.* [Fr. *campagne;* It. *campagna*, from Lat. *campus*, an open field.] An open field; a large, level tract of country.

"Where Tiber rolls majestic to the main,
And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign.*" — *Garth.*

(*Mil.*) A term applied to a series of operations in warfare, by which any important end is achieved. It was formerly taken to mean that which was done by an army between the time that it left its winter-quarters for active operations in the field during the summer months, until it entered them again. During this time the soldiers were under canvas, or without shelter in the open field; and hence the name.

—*v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

Campaigner, (*kam-pān'r,*) *n.* One who serves in a campaign; a veteran; an old soldier; one who has been under the enemy's fire. "She was an old *campaigner.*" *Thackeray.*

Campan, (*kam'pa,*) a valley and small town of France in the recesses of the Pyrenees, dep. of the Upper Pyrenees. The valley of Campan is at the source of the Adour, and comprehends in reality two valleys, one of them watered by the Adour, and the other by the Trasports, a tributary of the Adour. The delightful scenery of the valley of Campan forms one of the attractions of the neighboring watering-place Bagnères-de-Bigorre, the most frequented in this part of France. The little town of Campan is on the left bank of the Adour, a short distance above Bagnères. The Pic du Midi de Bigorre, which overlooks the valley, rises to the height of 9,544 ft.

Campan, JEANNE LOUISE HENAIETTE, b. at Paris, 1752. At 15 years of age she was appointed reader to the princesses, daughters of Louis XV. In 1770 she married M. *C.*, and was soon after appointed first lady of the bedchamber to Marie Antoinette, then dauphiness. She remained with Marie Antoinette during her husband's reign, and was with her in the first scenes of the Revolution, up to the storming of the Tuileries on the 10th of August, when she narrowly escaped with her life. Being forbidden to follow her mistress to her prison in the Temple, she retired into the country, and at last opened a boarding-school at St. Germain-en-Laye. The establishment prospered, and was patronized by Josephine Beauharnais, who sent her daughter Hortense to it. In 1806, when Napoleon founded the establishment at Ecouen for the daughters and sisters of the officers of the Legion of Honor, he appointed Madame *C.* to superintend it. After the restoration, the school of Ecouen being suppressed, Madame *C.* retired to Mantes, where she died in March, 1822, leaving behind her a character for mild virtues, and considerable information and accomplishments. She has written — *Mémoires sur la Vie Privée de Marie Antoinette, Reine de France, suivis de Souvenirs et Anecdotes Historiques sur les Règnes de Louis XV., et Louis XVI.*, translated into English in 1823. She gives the most faithful and impartial account of Marie Antoinette. Her recollections of the old court of Louis XV. are also curious.

Campa'na, *n.* [Sp. and It., from L. Lat. *campana*, bell.] (*Eccl.*) The bell of a church.

(*Bot.*) The pasque-flower.

Campa'na, an island on the W. coast of Patagonia; Lat. 48° 30′ S., Lon. 75° 30′ W. It is 55 m. long, with an average breadth of 10.

Camp'ana, (La,) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Madre-Viega, 37 m. E.N.E. of Seville; *pop.* 5,917.

Cam'panæ, Campan'læ, Gut'tæ, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) The drops of the Doric architrave.

Campana'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants. DIAO. Epigynous Exogens, with dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers, and an embryo with little or no albumen. The campanal alliance includes the orders *Campanulaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Stylidiuceæ*, *Valerianaceæ*, *Dipsaceaceæ*, *Calyceraceæ*, and *Asteraceæ*.

Campana'rio, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 62 m. E.S.E. of Badajos; *pop.* 5,730.

Campaned', *a.* (*Her.*) Bearing campanes, or bells.

Campanella, TOMMASO, (*kam-pa-nel'la,*) an Italian philosopher, b. in Calabria, 1568, was a monk of the Dominican order. His *Philosophia Sensibus Demonstrata*, &c., published in 1591 at Naples, which contained a defence of Telesius, exposed him to the hatred of the orthodox monks and schoolmen. In 1599 he was seized at Naples, and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Spaniards, who were then masters of his country. He was imprisoned 27 years, and was several times tortured, five times brought to trial, and finally sent to Rome at the request of the Pope. In 1634 he escaped and went to France, where Cardinal Richelieu allowed him a pension. His principal works are, *De rectâ Ratione studendi*, in which are some excellent rules for philosophizing, *Aphorismata Politica*, and *De Monarchiâ Hispaniâ*. D. 1639.

Campanes', *n. pl.* (*Her.*) Bells. (R.)

Campan'ha, a town of Brazil, prov. of Minas Geraes, on the Palmello; *pop.* 7,000.

Campa'nia, *n.* See CAMPAION.

Campa'nia, (*Anc. Geog.*) was that part of S. Italy now called *Terra di Lavoro*, q. v. The word *C.* is probably derived from *campus*, a plain. The Liris was the boundary between *C.* and Latium. To the North, *C.* was divided by the high Apennines from the country of the Marsi (the present Abruzzo), and to the N.E. by the mounts Callicula, Tifata, and Taburnus from the country of the Samnites. A continuation of the same ridge between Abella, which was in *C.*, and Abellinum, which was in Samnium, continued the boundary to the E. as far as the sources of the Sarnus. The off-set which there detaches itself from the same ridge, and runs in a W. direction, forming the peninsula of Surrentum, divided *C.* from the country of the Picentini, the present province of Salerno. These were the limits of *C.* under Augustus, when it formed one of the eleven regions of Italy. The limits of *C.* were afterwards extended, and it was made to embrace the country of the Picentini, Beneventum, and also part of the E. Latium. It was celebrated from the remotest times for its extraordinary fertility, and its soft and genial climate. The Osci, or Opici, and Ausones (probably all one people), are the first inhabitants of *C.* recorded in history. Etruscan colonies afterwards spread to this country, and founded twelve cities, including Capua, which became the principal city of *C.* The Etruscans of *C.* appear to have degenerated from their ancestors, and to have become licentious, insolent, and idle. The Etruscans were driven out or conquered by the Samnites, who finally yielded to the Romans. To prevent confusion as to the use of the term *C.*, it should be observed that the district belonging to Capua was first called Campanus Ager, and this restricted and original meaning of the term should not be confounded with the subsequent enlarged meaning of the term *C.* as used by Strabo for instance, and other writers after his time. The Campanians of Capua, after being allies of Rome, took the part of Hannibal, and were severely treated by the Romans in consequence. Livy (xxiii. xxv.) speaks at length of the Campanians, their manners, and the part they took in the second Punic war. Liternum, Teanum, Calatia, Vulturnum, Baiæ, Atella, Acerræ, Abella, Nuceria, Nola, and the Greek colonies of Cumæ and Parthenope, or Neapolis (Naples), were all towns of *C.* In the enlarged meaning. The island of Capreæ (Capri) was reckoned a part of *C.* The Volturnus was its principal river.

Campan'iform, *a.* [From Lat. *campana*, boll, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Bell-shaped.

Cam'panile, *n.* [It., bell-tower.] (*Arch.*) This term is, properly speaking, applied to a bell-tower, whether it be attached to a civic or ecclesiastical building. Though the word has been adopted in the English language from the Italian, and applied to the bell-towers of churches especially, it more correctly belongs to those towers near churches, but detached from them, which may be seen in many of the cities of Italy. The principal of these are the *C.* of Cremona, which is of the extraordinary height of 396 ft.; that of Florence, 268 ft. high, built from the designs of Giotto; the *Garisendi Tower* at Bologna, built in 1110, and the *Leaning Tower* of Pisa. This characteristic feature of Italian architecture is now frequently applied to domestic styles, rising then usually over the entrance, and terminating in a room of small size at the top, which often answers the purpose of the belvidere.

Fig. 491. — THE CAMPANILE OF FLORENCE.

Campanil'iform, *a.* [It. *campanilla*, a little bell, and *forma*, form.] Campaniform; having the shape of a bell.

Campanol'ogist, *n.* A bell-ringer; one skilled in the art of bell-ringing.

Campanology, (*kam-pan-ol'o-je,*) *n.* [Lat. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, a treatise.] The art of ringing bells. —A treatise on bell-ringing.

Campanu'la, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *campana*, a bell.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, forming the type of the order *Campanulaceæ*. It includes several American species, which are known to all lovers of wild flowers. *C. rotundifolia*, the Hare-bell or Rock bell-flower, found in all the States on damp rocks and rocky streams, is an exceedingly delicate plant, 1 foot high, with blue, bell-shaped flowers. *C. aparinoides*, the Prickly Bell-flower, found in wet meadows, from Canada to Georgia, has small white flowers, on thread-like, flexuous pedncles at the top of the stem. *C. Americana*, the American Bell-flower, found in fields, hills, &c., from Pennsylvania to Illinois, is from 2 to 3 feet high, and is also cultivated in gardens. *C. Illinoensis*, 3 to 5 feet high, is found in the prairies of Illinois.

Fig. 492. — HARE-BELL, (*Campanula rotundifolia.*)

Campanula'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Campanales*.—DIAO. Ovary 2 or more celled, free or half united anthers, naked stigma, and valvate regular corolla. — They are herbaceous plants or undershrubs, yielding a white milk. Leaves nearly always alternate, exstipulate; calyx superior, persistent; &c.

rolla monopetalous, regular; stameus equal in number to the lobes of the corolla, with which they are alternate; fruit dry, capsular, opening by lateral fissures or valves at the top, many-seeded; seeds with fleshy albumen. There are 29 genera and 500 species, chiefly natives of the temperate parts of the Northern hemispheres.

Campanula'ria, *n.*, **Campanular'idæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) In the system of Gray, a genus and family of zoöphytes, class *Anthozoa*.

Campan'ulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Campaniform; bell-shaped.

Camp-bed'stead, *n.* A trestle bedstead; a portable bedstead made to fold up in a small compass for soldiers' use.

Campbell, (*kam'l,*) the family-name of the dukes of Argyll, the most distinguished of which are noticed under the head ARGYLL.

Campbell, ALEXANDER, the founder of the religious sect called *Campbellites* or *Disciples of Christ*, B. 1788. He withdrew from the Presbyterian Church in 1812, received baptism by immersion the same year, and formed several congregations, which united with the Baptist association; but at the same time protesting against all human creeds as a bond of union, accepting the Bible alone as the rule of faith and practice. In 1827, he was excluded from the fellowship of the Baptist churches, and his followers began to form into a separate body. At the time of his death, in 1866, they numbered about 500,000. Bethany College, in Bethany, Va., was founded by *C.* in 1841. D. 1866.

Campbell, GEORGE, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, B. at Aberdeen, 1719, author, besides other works, of a *Philosophy of Rhetoric*, published in 1766, which is still a standard work on the subject. D. 1796.

Campbell, JOHN, B. at Edinburgh, 1708. He was the author of several valuable works, particulary the *Lives of the English Admirals*, and the *Present State of Europe*. He also wrote part of the *Ancient Universal History*, and *Modern Universal History*. D. 1775.

Campbell, JOHN, LORD, B. 1779, was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1841, and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1850. In June, 1859, he was appointed Lord Chancellor, under the Palmerston administration. In 1846 he produced his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, &c., in 7 vols., republished in Philadelphia; and in 1849 the *Lives of the Chief Justices*, in 3 vols. D. 1861.

Campbell, THOMAS, a distinguished British poet, B. in Glasgow, 1777. His *Pleasures of Hope*, published at the early age of twenty-one, is replete with romantic beauty and generous enthusiasm; his *Gertrude of Wyoming* abounds in the most beautiful home-scenes, and is marked by the most perfect delineation of character and passion. His *O'Connor's Child* is full of antique grace and passionate energy, while his noble lyrics or war-songs form the richest offering ever made by poetry at the shrine of patriotism. His prose works are also numerous, and his *Specimens of the British Poets* are models of chaste, yet animated criticism. He D. at Boulogne, 1844.

Campbell, SIR COLIN. See CLYDE, (LORD.)

Campbell, in *Georgia*, a N.W. central county, intersected by Chattahoochee River, and drained by Sweetwater Creek. *Area*, 360 sq. m. *Surface*. Undulating. *Soil*. Various. Grain and cotton are the chief productions; gold, iron, and soapstone are the principal minerals. *Capital*. Fairburn. *Pop.* in 1890, 9,200.

Campbell, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Coles co., 8 m. S. W. of Charleston.

Campbell, in *Indiana*, a township of Jennings county.

—A township of Warwick co.

Campbell, in *Kentucky*, a N. co., bordering on Ohio river; *area*, 120 sq. m.; bounded on the W. by Licking river. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.*, Newport. *Pop.* in 1890, 44,200.

Campbell, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ionia co., 30 m. W. by N. of Lansing.

Campbell, in *Tennessee*, a N. E. county, bordering on Kentucky, and drained by affluents of the Cumberland river. *Area*, 450 sq. m. The central part of the co. is traversed by a ridge of the Cumberland Mountains: the surface being generally hilly, and thickly wooded. *Cap.* Jacksborough. *Pop.* in 1890, 13,500.

Campbell, in *Virginia*, a S. county, with an area of 576 sq. m. It is bounded on N. by James river, and on S. by Staunton river: being also drained by Otter and Falling rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally fertile. Iron ore and granite are abundantly found. *Cap.* Rustburg. *Pop.* in 1890, 41,000.

Campbell, in *Wisconsin*, a township of La Crosse co., on Mississippi river.

Campbell Court-House, in *Virginia*, a village (now RUSTBURG), 130 m. W. S. W. of Richmond.

Campbell Island, in the S. Pacific, Lat. 52° 33′ S., Lon. 169° 9′ E. It is a lonely, mountainous, and small island, only 36 m. round, but valuable on account of its harbors.

Campbellites, (*kam'el-lites*) *n. pl.* See DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Campbell's Bridge, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Marion district.

Campbellsburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Washington co., 45 m. N.W. of New Albany.

Campbellsburg, in *Kentucky*, a township of Henry co., 31 m. N.W. of Frankfort.

Campbell's Creek, in *Indiana*, flows through Huntingdon co. into the Wabash.

Campbell's Grove, in *Iowa*, a village of Cass co., 180 m. W. by S. of Iowa City.

Campbell's Mills, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of New Loudon co.

Camp'bellsport, in *Ohio*, a village of Portage co., 3 m. S.E. of Ravenna.

Campbell's Station, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Knox co.

Campbellsville, in *Kentucky*, a p.-v. and twp., cap. of Taylor co., 75 m. S.S.W. of Frankfort.

Campbellsville, in *Tennessee*, a post-office and small place of Giles co. An action took place here, on Nov. 6, 1863, between a Union corps commanded by Burnside, and a Confederate force under Longstreet, in which the latter was repulsed with a loss of about 370 men, the National loss being about 300.

Campbellton, in *Florida*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

Campbellton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, formerly the cap. of Campbell co., on the Chattahoocheo river, 100 m. N. W. of Milledgeville.

Campbellton, in *Mississippi*, a village of Itawamba county.

Campbellton, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

Campbellstown, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Preble co.

Campbelltown, in *New York*, a village and township of Steuben co., on Conhocton river.

Campbelltown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lebanon co.

Campbellville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Campbelton, or **Campbeltown,** (*kam'el-ton,*) a seaport of Scotland, co. Argyle, and its most important town, on the E. coast of the long, narrow peninsula of Cantyre. It is a neat and thriving place, with an excellent harbor, having from 6 to 13 fathoms water. Steam communication is regular between this place, Glasgow, and the W. coast of Scotland. *Pop.* 6,636.

Camp'-boy, *n.* A boy on camp service.

Camp Call, in *North Carolina*, a P. O. of Cleveland co.

Camp'-ceiling, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of ceiling used in the construction of attics or garrets.

Camp Creek, in *Ohio*, a township of Pike co., on the Scioto River, 28 m. S. by W. of Chillicothe.

Camp Creek, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.

Camp Douglas, in *Utah*, a military post of Salt Lake co., 3 m. E. of Salt Lake City.

Campeachy, (*kăm-pe'che,*) a seaport town of Yucatan, Mexican Republic, Lat. 19° 50′ N., Lon. 90° 33′ W. It is a handsome city, with a good dock, and a large trade in cotton, wax, and logwood, called also *Campeachy wood*. *Pop.* 20,000.

Campel'lo, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth county.

Camp Elkwater, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Camp Eq'uipage, *n.* (*Mil.*) A general name for all the tents, furniture, fittings, and utensils carried with an army, applicable to the domestic rather than the warlike wants of the soldier. In the days when armor was worn, the *C. E.* was enormously heavy and complicated. In the present day, a certain amount of *C. E.* is provided for a given number of troops.—See ENCAMPMENT, TENT, &c.

Cam'per, PIETER, a Dutch physician and anatomist, B. at Leyden, 1722. Having lost his parents at the age of 26, he visited England, France, and Germany, where he cultivated the acquaintance of men of letters. To the study of medicine he united that of many other sciences, and cultivated a taste for the fine arts. He designed, painted, and modelled with exactness and elegance; but he excelled in the study of philosophy and natural history. His works on these subjects are in 6 vols. 8vo., enriched with over 100 folio plates. D. 1789.

Camp'erdown, a village of Holland, on the North Sea, 22 m. from Amsterdam. It gives its name to the victory obtained off its coast by Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet, Oct. 11, 1797.

Campes'tral, Campes'trian, *a.* [Lat. *campestris*, from *campus*.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground.

"But the *campestral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable." — *Mortimer*.

Camp'-fight, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A legal combat allowed bet. two persons to a point of controversy at issue.

Camp-follower, *n.* A sutler or any other kind of people who follow an army with the intent of getting money from the soldiers.

Camp'hausen, WILHELM, a German historical painter, B. at Düsseldorf, 1818. His chief productions are, *Cavaliers and Roundheads*, *Charles II. in the Retreat from Worcester*, *Charles I, at the Battle of Naseby*, *Prince Eugene at Belgrade*, *Godfrey de Bouillon at Ascalon*, &c. D. 1885.

Camphene', CAMPHILINE, CAMPHILENE, DADYL, *n.* (*Chem.*) A product obtained by actiug on turpentine with hydrochloric acid. Hydrochlorate of camphene is formed, which is transformed into camphene by the abstraction of the hydrochloric acid by the aid of quicklime. It boils at 273°, and is without any action on polarized light.

Camphine', *n.* (*Chem.*) A commercial name applied to a pure variety of oil of turpentine, which is said to be furnished by the *Pinus Australis*.

Cam'phire, *n.* The ancient name of CAMPHOR, *q. v.*

Camphogens, (*kăm'fo-jens,*) *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) A series of hydrocarbons, which when treated with hydrochloric acid, form artificial *camphor* or *terebenes*. They include oil of turpentine, oil of lemons, oil of rue, and one or two others.

Cam'phogen, *n.* The same as CAMPHENE, *q. v.*

Camphor, (*kam'fur,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *camphora*; late Gr. *kaphoura*; Ar. *kâfour*; Fr. *camphre*; It. *camfora*.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar concrete substance; a pure resin existing in many plants, only obtained in large quantities from two: namely, *Camfora officinarum* and *Dryobalanops aromatica*. The former, an evergreen tree growing in China, Formosa, and Japan, yields almost all the camphor of European commerce. The *C.*, which may be regarded as a solid volatile oil, is diffused through the entire plant, and is separated from the root, trunk, and branches. These parts are cut into chips, and boiled in water till the camphor begins to adhere to the stirring-rod, when the liquid is strained and allowed to stand until the *C.* concretes. It is then sublimed into inverted straw cones contained within the earthen capitals of the stills. Vast quantities of this *crude C.* are procured from the provinces of Fo-kien, in China, and the opposite island of Formosa; but some of good quality is exported from Japan. It is generally in small grayish, slightly sparkling grains, which, by aggregation, form crumbling cakes. Refined *C.* is prepared by mixing the crude product with lime, and sublimiug it into thin glass vessels of a peculiar shape, which are afterwards cracked so as to obtain the *C.* in concavo-convex cakes, each about three inches thick, with a hole in the middle. *C.* is colorless and transluceut, and has a strong, penetrating, aromatic odor, and a bitter, rather pungent taste, though leaving a sensation of coolness in the mouth. Its specific gravity is from ·98 to ·99; so that it floats upon water, and, evaporating while doing so, undergoes a curious rotatory movement. It volatilizes slowly at ordinary temperatures, melts at 288° Fahr., boils at 400°, and burns with a bright flame. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, oils, and dilute acids; also to a certain extent in water. The *Borneo C.*, q. v., named also Sumatra *C.*, greatly resembles the ordinary camphor, but is never seen in European commerce, because the Chinese give a price for it eighty or hundred times greater than that at which they sell their own camphor. It does not appear, however, that the Sumatra camphor is in any way preferable to that of China. The same tree which affords this rare substance yields also a pale yellowish limpid fluid, called *liquid camphor*, or *camphor oil*. Artificial camphor, closely resembling the natural product, may be formed by acting upon oil of turpentine with hydrochloric acid. It differs from true camphor in burning with a sooty flame, and in giving off, when heated, the odor of turpentine. Chemically considered, *C.* is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, in the proportions expressed by the formula $C_{10}H_8O$.

(*Med.*) *C.* is used both internally and externally, and it would take a page to enumerate all diseases and affections in which it may be used with advantage. Raspail, the founder of a peculiar system of medicine widely adopted in France, elevates *C.* almost to the dignity of universal medicine. See RASPAIL (SYSTEM OF).—In moderate doses, *C.* will allay nervous irritations and produce quietude and placidity of feeling. In very large doses it acts as a narcotic, and is said to be poisonous. Insects are kept from attacking specimens of natural history by placing pieces of *C.* in the cases in which such specimens are preserved.

—*v. a.* To camphorate, or impregnate or wash with camphor. (R.)

Campho'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lauraceæ*, yielding the camphor of commerce. The camphor-tree, *C. officinarum*, the *Laurus camphora* of older botanists, is a tree with lax, smooth branches and bright-green leaves. It is a native of China and Japan, and is cultivated in most of the warmer parts of the world. The camphor is obtained by boiling the timber. The tree is extensively cultivated in the island of Formosa, and the camphor is taken to Canton, which is the principal port for exportation. The exports from China may be reckoned at about 400,000 lbs. annually.

Camphoraceous, (*kam-fer-a'shus,*) *a.* Of the nature of camphor; partaking of camphor.

Cam'phorate, *v. a.* To impregnate with camphor: as, a *camphorated* liquor.

Cam'phorate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting of the combination of camphoric acid with a base.

Cam'phorate, *a.* Pertaining to, or impregnated with, camphor.

"By shaking the saline and *camphorate* liquors." — *Boyle*.

Cam'phorated, *a.* Impregnated with camphor; as, a *camphorated* draught.

Camphor'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) It is formed when camphor is acted on by concentrated nitric acid. It crystallizes in lamellar or acicular crystals, which have a bitterish, sour taste. They melt at 158° Fahr. and dissolve slightly in water. Camphoric acid forms salts with the various bases.

Cam'phor-oil, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid which exudes when the bark of the Borneo camphor-tree is incised. It is a solution of camphor in a hydrocarbon termed *borneene*.

Cam'phor-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAMPHORA.

Camphrone, (*kam'frōn,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile liquid obtained on passing camphor vapor over red-hot lime.

Camphuy'sen, DIRK, an eminent Dutch painter, B. at Gorkum, 1580, whose landscape and moonlight-pieces are extremely beautiful. D. 1627.

Cam'pi, an Italian family of artists, who founded, at Cremona, in the middle and near the close of the 16th c., an eclectic school of painting, parallel with that founded by the family Caracci. GIULIO *C.* (1500–1572) was the head of the school. He studied painting, sculpture, and architecture under Giulio Romano. His female heads, like those of his brothers, are remarkably beautiful. — ANTONIO *C.* studied, under his brother, both painting and architecture. He was also a plastic artist, an engraver, and the historian of his native place. — VINCENZO *C.* (B. before 1532, D. 1591) seems to have followed the guidance of Antonio rather than that of Giulio, and excelled more in small figures than in large pictures. His paintings of fruits are highly valued. — BERNAR-

DINO *C.* (B. 1522, n. abont 1590), a kinsman of the three brothers *C.*, was the most famous of the whole. Lanzi terms him "The Annibale Caracci" of the school. He chiefly followed Raphael, yet without servile imitation. Many of his works are found in Milau and Cremona. In the latter place, the cupola of the choir in the church San Gismondo is Bernardino's masterpiece.

Cam'pi, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Otranto, 9 m. from Lecce. *Manf.* straw hats. *Pop.* 4,428.

Camp'ing, *n.* In some parts of England, a game at ball.

Camp'ing Creek, in *S. Carolina*, flows into Saluda River in Lexingtou district.

Cam'pion, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LYCHNIS and SILENE.

Campistron', JEAN GALBERT DE, a French poet, B. at Toulouse, 1656. He was much celebrated in his time, and was a friend of Racine. D. 1723.

Camp Izard, in *Florida*, a post-office of Marion co.

Cam'pli, a town of S. Italy, prov. Teramo, 9 m. N. of that city; *pop.* 7,714.

Camp Luce, In *Iowa*, a village of Madison co., 130 m. W. of Iowa City.

Camp McDermitt, in *Nevada*, a post-office of Humboldt co.

Camp'-meeting, *n.* A meeting of religious persons, held principally by those of the Methodist persuasion, in some quiet, retired spot, where they romain for some days together, for preaching and continuous devotional exercises.

Cam'po-bas'so, a fortified town of S. Italy, cap. of prov. of the same name, 53 m. N.E. of Naples. *Manf.* Fine cutlery. *Pop.* 13,820.

Cam'po Bas'so, NICCOLO, COUNT DA, a celebrated commander of Italian mercenaries, lived in the latter half of the fifteenth century. He had first supported the house of Anjou, in the kingdom of Naples, but afterwards transferrod his services to their opponent, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. By pandering to the prejudices and caprices of that headstrong prince, he acquired great influence over his mind, and, in the end availed himself of the confidence placed in him by the duke to sell him to his enemies. While the Duke was engaged in the siege of Nancy, in 1477, on the approach of a superior torce under Ferrand, Duke of Lorraine, to relieve the place, Campo Basso deserted to the enemy immediately beforo battle. The Burgundians were, in consequence, defeated, and the duke himself slain. The treacherous Italian was supposed to be the murderer, as the bodies of some of his men were observed near the spot where the unfortunate prince was found killed and stripped the day after the battle.

Cam'po Bel'lo, an island of New Brunswick, at the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay. Lat. 44° 57′ N., Lon. 66° 55′ W. It is 8 m. long, and from 1 to 3 m. broad; and at its N. end has a light-bouse 60 feet above high-water mark.

Campo'bello, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Spartanburg district.

Cam'po de Cripta'na, a town of Spain, province Cindad-Real, 50 m. N.E. trom Ciudad-Real city; *pop.* 5,966.

Cam'po For'mio, a town of S. Italy, prov. Friuli, 4 m. S.W. of Udine. This place is famous in history for the treaty of peace concluded here, Oct. 17, 1797, between France and Austria, rospectively represented by Gen. Bonaparte and the Count of Coblentz. Austria ceded the Netherlands, Milan, and Mantua, and received as compensation the districts Istria, Dalmatia, and the left bank of the Adige, in the Venetian states, and the capital, Venice; while France took the remaining territory of Venice, its possessions in Albania, and the Ionian Islands. *Pop.* 1,749.

Cam'po-Maj'or, a frontier and fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 12 m. N.N.E. of Elvas, and 15 N.W. of Badajoz. It is an ill-built, dirty, miserable place. *Pop.* 5,127.

Campoma'nes, PEDRO RONRIGUEZ, COUNT OF, a distinguished Spanish statesman, B. in Asturias, 1723. In 1765 he was appointed fiscal advocate to the royal council of Castile, and was made afterwards minister of state. He was a friend of Aranda, and took part in the expulsion of the Jesuits by that minister. He labored zealously to rouse the Industry of Spain from its state of torpor, and wrote several good works on the education of the people, and especially of the artisans. Under the ministry of Florida Blanca, Campomanes was removed from the council, and lived afterwards in retirement. D. 1802.

Cam'pos, a town of the island of Majorca, 22 m. S.E. of Palma, and 7 from the sea; *pop.* 4,541.

Cam'po San'to, *n.* [It., Holy Field.] The name given in Italy to a cemetery or burying ground, but more especially to an enclosed place of interment, surrounded iuternally by an arcade, and destined to receive the remains of persons of distinction. The most famous *C. S.*, and that from which the others derived their name, is that of Pisa, in the neighborhood of the Dome, and consecrated to the memory of men who had deserved well of the republic. It was founded by Archbishop Ubaldo, towards the end of the 12th century. The architect was Giovanni Pisano. It contains an area of 400 feet in length, and 118 in breadth; and is surrounded by a lofty wall, on the inner side of which a wide arcade runs round the whole enclosure, giving to it the character of a magnificent cloister. The lofty circular arches of the arcade are filled with the richest Gothic tracery. The walls are adorned with frescoes, which are of great interest and value, both absolutely and with reference to the history of art. These remarkable paintings are supposed to date before the middle of the 14th century, and are ascribed to Buffalmaceo. But the most marvellous productions are those of Giotto, of Simone Memmi, the friend of Petrarch, and of Andrea and Bernardo Orcagna. As a museum of classical antiquities, the *C. S.* is perhaps even more remarkable than in any other point of view. Altars, sarcophagi, bas-reliefs, statues, inscriptions, everything that is interesting or curious which has come into the possession of the Pisans for centuries, they have accnmulated within its walls.

Campo Santo, a small town of N. Italy, 15 m. from Modena, celebrated for having been the theatre of a sanguinary battle, fought between the Spanish and Austrian forces in 1743.

Cam'pos dos Goitacazes, (*goi-ta-ka'zais,*) a town of Brazil, on the Parahyba, abt. 160 m. from Rio Janeiro; *pop.* 4,500.

Campo Seco, (*kam'po sā'ko,*) (i. e., "dry plain,") in *California*, a post-office of Calaveras co., 12 m. S.W. of Mokelumne Hill.

Camp Point, in *Illinois*, a post-township in Adams co., 22 m. E.N.E. of Quincy.

Camp Pinck'ney, in *Georgia*, a village in Camden co., on St. Mary's River.

Camp Ridge, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Williamsburg district.

Camp Run, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Camp'-sheeting, *n.* A piled enclosure, frequently erected at the foot of an embankment, or a cutting in a shaft or compressible formation. A camp-sheeting consists of: 1, a guide pile; 2, a *whale*, or a horizontal piece of timber; and, 3, a series of planks driven in, so as to enclose the space required for the foundation, usually of the thickuess of 3 inches, though this thickness is by no means necessary. A camp-sheeting is, in fact, nothing more than an euclosure by means of a series of plauks driven flatwise to the direction of tho thrust, and the thickness of the planks is that most commonly obtained in the market; its object being to resist tbe outward thrust of the earthwork, on which it is proposed to build, under the influence of a direct load.

Camp Stockton, in *Texas*, a post-office of Bexar co.

Camp'-stool, *n.* A stool with crossed legs, enabling it to be folded up.

Camp'ti, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, on Red River, 65 m. S.S.E. of Shreveport.

Camp'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Kane couuty.

Camp'ton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Delaware co., 50 m. W. by N. of Dubuque.

Camp'ton, or **Comp'ton,** in *Kentucky*, a post-village, the capital of Wolfe co.

Camp'ton, in *New Jersey*, a village of Essex co., 3½ m. S.W. of Newark.

Camp'ton. in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., 45 m. N. by W. of Concord, and intersected by Merrimack River.

Camp'tonville, in *California*, a post-village of Yuba county, near N. Yuba River, 41 miles N.E. of Marysville.

Camp'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., on Wyalusing Creek, 13 m. E.S.E. of Towanda.

Campulit'ropous, *a.* Same as CAMPYLOTROPOUS, *q. v.*

Cam'pus Mar'tins. (*Roman Antiq.*) The "Field of Mars," an extensivo plain or meadow without the walls of Rome, and adjoining the Tiber, where the levies of troops were made by the tribunes selected to command the legions, where the ballot for the conscription was drawn, and where all military exercises, drills, and evolutions were performed. It was also a gymnasium for the Roman youths, where they threw the discus and javelin, practised their horses, and competed in foot and chariot races. It was in tho *C. M.* that the great assemblies of the people took place to elect their public officers, military and civil tribunes, and other magistrates of the city.

Cam'pus Scelera'tus. (*Roman Antiq.*) This name was given to a spot within the walls, and close by the Porta Collina, where thoso of the vestal virgins who had transgressed their vows were entombed alive, from which circumstance it took its name.

Camp'ville, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Litchfield co.

Camp'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Tioga co., 240 m. from New York city.

Camp-vine'gar, *n.* A mixture of vinegar, with Cayeune pepper, soy, walnut-catsup, anchovies aud garlic.

Camp Watson, in *Oregon*, a village of Grant co.

Camp Wildcat, in *Kentucky*, in a spur of the Cumberland Mountains. An engagement occurred here, 21st Oct., 1861, between a National force commanded by Gen. Schoepf, and a body of Confederates led by Gen. Zollicoffer, in which the latter were worsted.

Campylosper'mous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to a seed or seed-like fruit, when rolled up so as to form a longitudinal furrow, down one side, as that of the sweet Cicely.

Campylot'ropous, Campylot'ropal, *a.* [Gr. *kampyleo*, to bend, and *trepo*, to turn.] (*Bot.*) Applied to an ovule which grows unequally, and consequently curved upon itself, so as to bring the apex round to the vicinity of the base, the chalaza and the orifice being at length brought nearly into contact at the point of attachment; as in the Mignonette.

Cams, KARL GUSTAV, an eminent German physician, physiologist, psychologist, and artist; B. 1789, in Leipsic, where his father had a dyeing establishment. He graduated in Leipsic, in 1811, and in this year established himself as lecturer on comparative anatomy, which branch had not been taught in Leipsic up to that time. He soon devoted himself to obstetrics and diseases of females. In 1814, he was made professor of obstetrics and director of the obstetrical clinic in the newly organized medical and surgical academy in Dresden; and, in 1862, was elected president of the Royal Leopold-Carolina Academy. He has been an arduous student in the sciences, and a voluminous writer. He wrote: *Lehrbuch der Zoötomie*, (1818;) *Lehrbuch der Gynäkologie*, (1820;) *Erläuterungstafeln zur Vergleichenden Anatomie*, (1826;) *Grundzüge der Vergleichenden Anatomie und Physiologie*, (1828;) *Ueber den Blutkreislauf der Insekten*, (1827;) *Vorlesungen über Psychologie*, (1831;) *Atlas der Kranioskopie*, (1843;) &c., &c., and many others on scientific subjects, and some on art studies.

Cam'toos, or **Gam'toos,** in S. Africa, a considerable river of the E., division of Cape Colony. It rises in the Niewveldt Mountains, and, after a course of 200 m.. falls into the sea, 20 m. from Uitenhage.

Camus'. We insert this article principally to make the distinction between several French mathematicians of this name. I. François Joseph des Camus, B. 1672, D. 1732, author of *Traité des Forces Mouvantes*, 1722, and editor of *Varignon's Mechanics*, 1725. He n. in England, whither he had gone in search of employment. 2. Charles Etienne Lonis Camus, B. 1699, D. 1768, was the companion of Clairaut, Lemonnier, and Maupertuis, in the measnrement of the meridian in Lapland, author of the *Hydraulique*, *Cours de Mathématiques*, and a list of works which may be found in Hutton's Dictionary. He was also concerned in the verification of Picard's Degree, 1757. 3. Nicholas le Camus de Mézières, B. 1721, D. 1789, author of various works on architecture, bis profession.

Cam'us, Cam'is *n.* A thin dress.

"All in silken *camus*, lily white." — *Spenser.*

Cam'-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) See CAM.

Cam'-wood, *n.* [Probably an abbreviation of *Campeachy-wood.*] The wood of *Baphia nitida*, (see BAPHIA.) It is used in dyeing, instead of Brazil-wood, and gives a finer and more durable red.

Can, *n.* [Du. *kan;* A. S. *canna;* Ger. *kanne;* W. *canw*, or *ganw*, to contain, from *gan*, capacity.] A cnp or vessel for holding liquor, generally made of tin, or other metal.

"His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to hoast the triumph of the day."— *Dryden.*

—A term nsed in Scotland for a chimney-pot.

Can, *v. i.* (*imp.* COULD.) [A. S. *cunnan;* Goth. *kunnan*, to know; Ger. *können.*] Originally, to know how to; hence to have intellectual, moral and gradually physical ability to; to be able to; to be competeut to; to possess the means to; (of things) to have sufficient capacity to.

Ca'na of Gal'ilee, (called by the natives *Kefr Cana*; or *Kana-el-Jelil,*) a town of Palestine,—celebrated in Scripture as the scene of our Lord's first miracle, when he turned water into wine,—is now a small village of a few hundred inhabitants, who are principally Greek-Cbristians or Nazarenes, situated about 13 m. W. of the Sea of Galilee, and 6 m. N. of Nazareth.

Ca'na, in *Indiana*, a post-office in S.W. of Jennings co., 70 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Canaan, the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah. His numerous posterity seem to have occnpied Sidon first, and thence spread into Syria and Canaan. The Jews believe that he was implicated with his father in the dishonor done to Noah, which was the occasion of the curse under which he and his posterity suffered.

Ca'naan, the land peopled by Canaan and his posterity, and afterwards given to the Hebrews. This country has at different periods been called by various names, either from its inhabitants, or some circumstances connected with its history.—1. *The Land of Canaan*, from Canaan, the son of Ham, who divided it among his sons, each of whom became the head of a numerous tribe, and ultimately of a distinct people. (Gen. x. 15–20, xi. 31.) This did not, at first, include any land east of the Jordan.—2. *The Land of Promise*, from the promise given to Abraham that his posterity should possess it. (Gen. xii. 7, xiii. 15.) These being termed Hebrews, the region in which they dwelt was called—3. *The Land of the Hebrews*, (Gen. xl. 15;) and—4. *The Land of Israel*, from the Israelites, or posterity of Jacob, having settled there. This name is of frequent occurrence in the Old Testament. It comprehends all that tract of ground on each side of the Jordan, which God gave for an inheritance to the Hebrews. At a later age, this term was often restricted to the territory of the ten tribes.—5. *The Land of Judah.* This at first comprised only the region which was allotted to the tribe of Judah. After the separation of the ten tribes, the land which belonged to Judah and Benjamin, who formed a separate kingdom, was distinguished by the appellation of "The land of Judah," or *Judea;* which latter name the whole country retained during the existence of the second temple, and under the dominion of the Romans.—6. *The Holy Land.* This name appears to have been used by the Hebrews after the Babylonish captivity. (Zech. ii. 13.)—7. *Palestine*, (Ex. xv. 14,) a name derived from the Philistines, who migrated from Egypt, and having expelled the aboriginal inhabitants, settled on the borders of the Mediterranean. Their name was subsequently given to the whole country, though they in fact possessed only a small part of it. By heathen writers, the Holy Land has been variously termed Palestine, Syria, and Phœnicia.— See PALESTINE.

Canaan, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., 35 m. N.W. by W. of Hartford.

Canaan, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jefferson co., 84 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Canaan, in *Iowa*, a township of Henry co.

Canaan, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Somerset co., 5 m. E. of Kennebec River, and 35 m. N. by E. of Augusta.

Canaan, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Gasconade co., 44 m. E.S.E. of Jefferson City.

Canaan, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., 52 m. N.W. of Concord.

Ca'naan, in *New York*, a post-township of Columbia co., 24 m. S.E. of Albany.
Canaan, in *Ohio*, a township of Athens co.
—A township of Madison co.
—A township of Morrow co.
—A post-township of Wayne co., 55 m. S.E. of Sandusky City
Canaan, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Wayne co., 6 m. W. of Honesdale.
Canaan, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Essex co., 110 m. N.E. of Montpelier.
Canaan Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., 26 m. S.E. of Albany.
Canaan Four Corners, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., 25 m. S.E. of Albany.
Ca'naanites, the descendants of Canaan. Their first habitation was in the land of Canaan, where they multiplied extremely, and by trade and war acquired great riches, and sent out colonies all over the islands and coasts of the Mediterranean. When the measure of their idolatries and abominations was completed, God delivered their country into the hands of the Israelites, who conquered it under Joshua. The following are the principal tribes mentioned in Scriptures:—The CANAANITES proper, who inhabited partly the plains on the W. side of the Jordan, and partly the plains on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea: the HIVITES; the GIRGASHITES; the JEBUSITES; the AMORITES; the HITTITES; and the PERIZZITES, *q. v.*
Ca'naanitish, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to Canaan; as, the *Canaanitish* nation.
Canaan Valley, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Litchfield co.
Can'ada, (DOMINION OF,) a vast territory of N. America, and one of the most important and prosperous portions of the British empire. The Dominion of *C.* is bounded N. by Baffin's Bay, the Arctic Ocean and the U. S. territory of Alaska; S. by the U. S., the river St. Lawrence, and the grand chain of lakes connecting it with the Lake of the Woods, and thence by the 49th parallel to the Gulf of Georgia; E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska. The Dominion of *C.* comprises the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (known previous to the confederation of the British N. A. provinces as Upper and Lower Canada), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Alberta, and the N.W. Territories. The four provinces first named were united on the 1st of July, 1867, and formed the nucleus of the already extensive Dominion of *C.* In June, 1870, the whole of the Hudson Bay Company's Territory was transferred to the Dominion of *C.*, out of which were formed the province of Manitoba and the N.W. Territories. On the 1st of July, 1871, British Columbia joined the confederation; and in 1880, such British possessions in N. America other than Newfoundland, as were not in the Dominion, were annexed thereto. The area of the Dominion is 3,456,383 sq. m. The present article is limited to general remarks on the Dominion of *C.*, and a more detailed description of Ontario and Quebec, or *C.* proper, the other portions of the Dominion will be described at considerable length under their respective names as they occur elsewhere in this work.—The area of the province of Ontario is 219,650 sq. m., and that of Quebec is 227,500 square miles.—The Ottawa or Grand river, which has its sources in abt. 48° 30′ N. Lat., and 80° W. Lon., and flows in an E.S.E. direction till it unites with the St. Lawrence near Montreal, forms nearly in its whole extent the line of demarcation bet. the 2 provs. Quebec comprising the whole region lying N.E. of the Ottawa, on both sides of the St. Lawrence; while Ontario comprises all the territory lying S. and W. of that river. The latter is entirely an inland prov.; but from its having the great lakes and a part of the St. Lawrence for its boundary, it has a vast command of internal navigation, and a ready access to the ocean.—DESC. The N. portion of both Upper and Lower *C.* consists of a table-land, little of which has been hitherto explored. In Upper Canada, E. of Huron, it has an average elevation of perhaps from 1,200 to 1,300 feet. It is covered with forests interspersed with ravines, swamps, and torrents, and abounds with lakes, which, anywhere but in the neighborhood of the immense lakes of this continent, would be deemed of considerable size. The coast of Lower *C.*, N.E. of the Saguenay, is less lofty than S.W. of that river, but of a very uninviting description. The interior of this part of the country, as described by the Indians and Esquimaux, by whom alone it is traversed, is composed of rocky cliffs and low hills, scattered over barren plains, diversified with thick forests of stunted pines, and checkered with small lakes. The cultivated country N. of Quebec does not extend far, being hemmed in by hill ranges. But as these ranges gradually recede from the St. Lawrence, and the country, at first diversified by varied eminences, sinks into a level plain, the surface of settled and cultivated land increases; and this is especially the case as we approach and penetrate Upper *C.* The peninsula or great plain of this province, between lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, comprising about 20,000 square miles, consists, for the most part, of alluvial soil, on a calcareous substratum. It is of varying fertility; but, on the whole, is believed to be the best grain country of any of the more N. portions of the American continent. A large part of this fine plain is still covered with lofty forests; it has, however, some prairies, or primeval meadows; but these are not extensive. At some remote period, it had evidently formed part of the bed of a vast inland sea, of which the five great lakes having been the deepest, are now the principal remaining portions. N. of Lake Ontario, two terraces intervene between the plain on the shore of the lake, and the table-land in the N., decreasing somewhat in fertility as they increase in height, and separated from each other, and from the plain, by two ranges of hills of moderate elevation. The most S. of these two ranges unites near Lon. 80° with a third, which passes N. and S. from Natawasanga Bay, in Lake Huron, to the W. extremity of Lake Ontario. The combined range, after encircling the head of the latter lake, crosses the bed of the Niagara River, forming the ledge over which are the celebrated falls, and is finally lost in the territory of the U. States. That part of Lower Canada S. of the St. Lawrence, extending between Lon. 72° 30′ and 74° 30′, and entering into the district of Montreal, consists, for the most part, of an extended plain almost completely flat, except that some detached hills diversify the surface, one of which, that of Ronville, is 1,000 feet in height. It is less extensive than the plain on the opposite shore of the river, and contains no large towns, but it is in many respects equally fertile and well-watered, and the cities are dependent on it for a large proportion of their supplies. To the S. and E. it ascends by degrees into the mountainous region, forming the boundary between the British and U. States territories. The aspect of the S. shore of the æstuary of the St. Lawrence, between Lon. 69° 30′ and 72°, though bold and hilly, is not mountainous, as on the opposite shore; and the hill ranges are interspersed with valleys, and even plains, of some extent, many of which, from the encouragement afforded by the contiguous markets of the capital, have been brought into very tolerable cultivation. E. of Kamouraska, the country is diversified by some abrupt eminences, while population and culture become more limited; and in the dist. of Gaspé the mountains rise into two chains of considerable elevation, enclosing a lofty plateau. The most southerly of these chains bounds on its S. side, the valley of the Restigouche and St. John rivers.—*Lakes, Rivers, &c.* Besides the great lakes indenting the W. outline of the country, *C.* contains numerous minor, yet still large-sized, bodies of water. In Lower *C.* the lakes and rivers have been estimated to cover 3,200 sq. m. of surface; the principal of the former hitherto discovered are Lake St. John, with an area of 840 sq. m.; those of Maniconagan, Piretibbe, and others N. of the St. Lawrence, and Memphremagog, S. of that river. In Upper *C.*, the chief are Nipissing Lake, Temiscaming, and St. Ann's, in the high table-land; and the Simcoe Lake in the upper terrace country of the Home district. Among the rivers falling into the St. Lawrence, or into the lakes which form a part of its system, there are some deserving of special mention whether for their utility as regards navigation, or their agency in fertilizing the soil. In the peninsula of Upper *C.*, the Thames originates in the dist. of London, near Lat. 43° and Lon. 81°, and after a course of about 150 m. chiefly S.W., falls into Lake St. Clair, situate between Lakes Huron and Erie. This river is navigable for large vessels, 15 m. up to Chatham, and intersects and waters a fine, fertile country. Next in magnitude is the Ouse, rising in the Home district, about Lat. 44°, Lon. 80° 10′, running generally S.E. and falling into the N.E. extremity of Lake Erie. Parallel to this river for about 50. m., runs the Welland or Chippeway River, which in one part of its course forms a portion of the canal between the Ouse and Lake Ontario, by means of

Fig. 493.—SAGUENAY RIVER.

which the Falls of Niagara are avoided. The Trent, in the Newcastle district, connects with various lakes, and after a tortuous course, discharges itself into the Bay of Quinté in Lake Ontario. The Lake Balsam is separated only by a short portage from that of Simcoe which discharges its waters into Gloucester Bay (Lake Huron) by the Severn River. A short and valuable line of direct water communication between the lakes Huron and Ontario is apparently impeded only by the intervention of this short portage, and by the rapids of the Severn, which river is, however, no more than 20 m. in length. The St. Lawrence, the great lakes, &c., are elsewhere treated of in this work. The Saguenay, (see *Fig.* 493,) a large and deep river, one of the principal tributaries of the St. Lawrence, emptying into its æstuary 120 m. N.E. of Quebec, is famous for the sublime and almost unique grandeur of its scenery. The Restigouche, which bounds the dist. of Gaspé S., and falls into Chaleur Bay, is the only river of any importance in *C.* not belonging to the St. Lawrence basin.—*Clim.* The climate of *C.* is subject to great extremes of heat and cold; the thermometer ranging between 102° above, and 36° below, the zero of Fahr. In such an extensive region there is, of course, some difference in this respect; as we ascend the St. Lawrence not only a more S. parallel is reached, but the country is less wild and exposed than that near its entrance; so that whilst Quebec has been said to have the summer of Paris, and the winter of St. Petersburg, the great plain of Lake Erie has the climate of Philadelphia. Still, the Canadian climate, as a whole, is very severe: all the streams are, in winter, locked up by ice, and the ground is covered everywhere, to an average depth of 5 or 6 feet by snow, for 4 or 5 months of every year. Frosts usually commence in Oct., whilst the weather, by day, is still mild and serene. But with Nov. begins a succession of snow-storms and tempests from the N. and E., accompanied by a great increase of cold; and this sort of weather usually continues to the 2d or 3d week of Dec., when the atmosphere again becomes serene, but the cold still more intense, so that the rivers become suddenly frozen over. Towards the latter part of April, or, in late seasons, the beginning of May, the ice begins to break up; a sudden increase of temperature stimulates vegetation, and makes its growth almost perceptible to the eye; so that spring and summer can scarcely be recognized as distinct seasons. May and June are occasionally wet, but the summers, in general, are very fine and hot. Thunder-storms are of great violence, and the Aurora Borealis is frequent and vivid. Fogs are of unusual occurrence, except in the dist. of Gaspé, and on the St. Lawrence, where they often seriously obstruct navigation. The length and severity of the Canadian winter is a heavy drawback on the country, and lays the farmer under serious difficulties and privations not experienced in countries where the climate is milder, as in the contiguous States of Indiana and Illinois. For 5 or 6 months almost all agricultural operations are suspended, so that time is not left in the rest of the year for the proper preparation of the ground for the crops, and other necessary labors. Horses, cattle, and other farm stock require a proportionally large supply of fodder for their keep; and to these causes must be ascribed the leanness of the animals, the high price of produce, and the cheapness of labor as compared with the U. States. But there is a material difference between the Lower and the Upper province. In the latter the severity and the length of the winter are materially diminished. The soil too is generally better; and the quality of the wheat improves nearer to the S. limit of the prov.—*Bot. and Veg.* The greater portion of both provs. of the Dominion is covered by extensive forests, principally pine. The silver and American firs, Weymouth and Canadian pines, white cedar, maple, birch, American ash, bass-wood, hickory, and several species of oak, are abundantly found. Of the smaller plants, the *Zizania aquatica* may be noticed as peculiar to *C.*, and abounding in most of the swamps (a grass not unlike rice, and affording food to birds, and occasionally to the Indian tribes), and the Ginseng, and Canadian lily, common to this country and Kamtschatka. Sugar from the maple-tree is manufactured in considerable quantities. The live-oak is well adapted for ship timber; and the various kinds of wood available for no other purpose, serve to supply the pot- and pearl-ash manufactories.—*Prod. C.* may, on the whole, be considered a fertile region; the upper prov. much more so than the lower. Tobacco, hemp, flax, and the different kinds of grain and pulse are successfully cultivated; as are all the commoner fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone.—*Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, tin, silver, marble, and lithographic stones. *C.* is supposed to be rich in minerals, but its wealth below ground has only been partially explored. Copper and iron ore are at present the chief produce of the mines.—*Trade and Industry.* The manufacturing industry in Canada is unimportant. Timber is the principal article of export; but large quantities of barreled beef, pork, flour, wheat, butter, vegetables, fruit, &c. are also exported. The importations consist chiefly of wines, spirits, molasses, tobacco, tea, coffee, refined sugars, and manufactured goods. The trade of *C.* is chiefly with the U. S. and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from Great Britain, but the greater part of the exports going to the U. S. In 1895–96 the total value of the exports was $118,500,000, and that of the imports $115,000,000.—*People.* The majority of the population of Lower *C.* are of French origin. These French-speaking inhabitants are for the most part descendants of settlers from Normandy, established in the colony previously to 1759. Their number is about 1,415,000. Neither the conquest nor the long period which has since elapsed, has wrought any great change in their character and habits; nor has their increasing numbers induced them to make any considerable encroachments on the wilderness around; on the contrary, they have continued within their original limits, subdividing the land more and more, and submitting to a constantly decreasing ratio of comfort. They are frugal, honest, industrious, and hospitable, but cling with unreasoning tenacity to ancient prejudices and customs; by temperament, cheerful, social, engaging, and (from the highest to the lowest) distinguished for courtesy and real politeness, they retain all the essential characteristics of the French provinces previously to the Revolution, and present the spectacle of an old stationary society, in a new and progressive

DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

ENGLISH STATUTE MILES

0 100 200 300 400 500

Hammond's 5"x 11" map of Dominion of Canada.
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Longitude 105 West from 100 Greenwich

ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BEAUFORT SEA
HUDSON BAY
HUDSON STRAIT
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
DENMARK STR.
GREENLAND (To Denmark)
ICELAND
YUKON TERRITORY
MACKENZIE
FRANKLIN
KEEWATIN
ATHABASCA
ASSINIBOIA
SASKATCHEWAN
ALBERTA
MANITOBA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
CAPE BRETON
NEWFOUNDLAND
UNITED STATES
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
WYOMING
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
Mackenzie R.
Yukon R.
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake
Athabasca L.
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Gulf of Boothia
Fox Chan.
Foxe Basin
Melville Sd.
Lancaster Sd.
Barrow Str.
Parry Islands
Melville I.
Banks I.
Victoria I.
Prince Albert Land
Wollaston Land
Victoria Land
Baffin I.
Ellesmere Land
North Devon
North Somerset
King William Land
Boothia Land
Prince of Wales Land
Cumberland Sd.
Frobisher Bay
Hall Pen.
Meta Incognita
Resolution I.
Southampton I.
Coats Land
Akpatok I.
Mansfield I.
Nottingham I.
Salisbury I.
Mill I.
Melville Pen.
Boothia Pen.
Committee Bay
Simpson Str.
Rae Isthmus
Repulse Bay
Wager R.
Chesterfield Inlet
Baker L.
Rankin Inlet
Marble I.
Coats I.
Southampton I.
Belcher Is.
Ottawa I.
Egg I.
Churchill
Port Nelson
Fort Severn
Hayes R.
Nelson R.
Severn R.
Albany R.
Moose R.
Abitibi R.
Mattagami R.
Missinaibi R.
Kenogami R.
Ft. George
Ft. Albany
Moose Factory
Rupert House
Mistassini L.
Abitibi L.
Nipigon L.
Lake Nipigon
Long L.
Rainy L.
Rainy R.
Lake of the Woods
Winnipeg R.
Red R.
Assiniboine R.
Saskatchewan R.
Athabasca R.
Peace R.
Slave R.
Liard R.
Great Bear R.
Great Slave R.
Mackenzie R.
Yukon R.
Porcupine R.
Pelly R.
Stewart R.
McMillan R.
Klondike R.
Hootalinqua R.
Teslin L.
Lake Laberge
Lake Bennett
Dawson
Ft. McPherson
Ft. Macleod
Ft. Saskatchewan
Edmonton
Battleford
Prince Albert
Carlton
Ft. Pelly
Yorkton
Regina
Moosomin
Brandon
Portage la Prairie
Winnipeg
Ft. Alexander
Selkirk
Stonewall
Emerson
Pembina
Ft. William
Port Arthur
Rat Portage
Michipicoten Har.
Sault Ste. Marie
Manitoulin I.
Parry Sound
Collingwood
Georgian Bay
Owen Sound
Toronto
Hamilton
Niagara Falls
Buffalo
Kingston
Brockville
Belleville
Ottawa
Montreal
Three Rivers
Quebec
Sherbrooke
Lake St. John
Chicoutimi
Lake Mistassini
Gaspe
Anticosti I.
Mingan
Natashquan
Blanc Sablon
Labrador
Hebron
Okkak
Ramah
Nain
Hopedale
Hamilton Inlet
Groswater B.
Sandwich B.
Hare B.
Belle Isle
Belle Isle (Str.)
St. John's
Harbor Grace
Carbonear
Trinity
Bonavista
Twillingate
Fogo I.
Cape Race
Cape Ray
Port aux Basques
Channel
Grand Falls
Labrador Pen.
Ungava Bay
Payne L.
Leaf Lake
Lake Seal
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
Lake Dauphin
Lake Athabasca
Lake Claire
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Lake Athabasca
Lake Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods
Lake Nipigon
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Champlain
Lake Memphremagog
Lake St. John
Lake Mistassini
Lake Temiscamingue
Lake Nipissing
Lake Simcoe
Lake Scugog
Lake Rideau
Lake Timiskaming
Lake Abitibi
Lake Kenogami
Lake Mattagami
Lake Missinaibi
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
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Ft. George
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Moose Factory
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Winnipeg R.
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Assiniboine R.
Saskatchewan R.
Athabasca R.
Peace R.
Slave R.
Liard R.
Great Bear R.
Great Slave R.
Mackenzie R.
Yukon R.
Porcupine R.
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Stewart R.
McMillan R.
Klondike R.
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Ft. Alexander
Selkirk
Stonewall
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Kingston
Brockville
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Montreal
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Sherbrooke
Lake St. John
Chicoutimi
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Port aux Basques
Channel
Grand Falls
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Ungava Bay
Payne L.
Leaf Lake
Lake Seal
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
Lake Dauphin
Lake Athabasca
Lake Claire
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Land surface, sq. m. 3,619,818
Water surface, sq. m. 125,756
Population 1901, 5,371,315

PROVINCES.

Alberta.....F 11
Area sq. m. 101,883
Pop.....65,876

Assiniboia....F 12
Area sq. m. 88,879
Pop.....67,385

Athabasca ...E 12
Area sq. m. 251,965
Pop.....6,615

British Columbia E 8
Area sq. m. 312,630
Pop.....178,657

Franklin.... .A 14
Area sq. m. 500,000

Keewatin.....E 14
Area sq. m. 470,416
Pop 8,546

McKenzie.....D 9
Area sq. m. 562,182
Pop.....5,216

Manitoba ....F 14
Area sq. m. 73,732
Pop.....255,211

New Brunswick G 20
Area sq. m. 27,985
Pop 331,120

Nova Scotia..G 21
Area sq. m. 21,248
Pop 459,574

Ontario .....G 17
Area sq. m. 260,862
Pop... .2,182,947

Prince Edward Island .....G 21
Area sq. m. 2,184
Pop.....103,259

Quebec .....G 19
Area sq. m. 351,873
Pop.....1,648,898

Saskatchewan F12
Area sq. m. 107,618
Pop.....25,679

Ungava .....E 19
Area sq. m. 354,961
Pop.....5,113

Yukon .....D 6
Area sq. m. 196,976
Pop. .... .27,219

NEW FOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.

New Foundland
Area sq. m. 40,200
Pop. 1901..217,037

CITIES-TOWNS

Pop. Thousands.	
29	St. Johns. .G 23
4	Harbour Grace G 23
3	Carbonear..G 23

Labrador.....
Area sq. m. 120,000
Pop. 1901....3,947

world. The inhabitants of the upper prov. consist principally of emigrants from Great Britain, and from Germany and Holland. The native Indians still occupy portions of this colony on Lakes Superior and Huron, and along the whole extent towards the N. boundaries, but the numbers are rapidly diminishing, and they are fast degenerating from their original spirit and character, so that the utter extinction of the race seems inevitable, as civilization advances on the wilderness, to which only they appear to be adapted. The emigration from Ireland is far below what it was some years ago. Many of the emigrants who land in Quebec ultimately settle in the U. S., while a comparatively small number of those who land in New York find their way to *C.*—*Government.* The legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two houses, the Senate and the House of Commons. The former consists of 81 members nominated for life by the governor, and of the same number elected by the people. The House of Commons comprises 215 members, chosen by as many electoral districts and boroughs—92 from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 21 from Nova Scotia, 16 from New Brunswick, 6 from British Columbia, 5 from Manitoba, 6 from Prince Edward Island, and 4 from the Northwestern Territories. Members must be possessed of freehold property of the value of not less than $4,000. Electors in counties and towns respectively must be possessed of the yearly value of $25 and $35. The House is elected for 4 years, but may be previously dissolved by the governor, in which case a new election must take place immediately. The executive is vested in a gov. general, styled "Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada," and appointed by the Crown. He has a salary of $50,000 per annum, and holds authority in the name of the sovereign of Great Britain. The gov.-general has the power to give or withhold the royal assent to bills passed by the Senate and House of Assembly, or to reserve the same till the royal pleasure be expressed. Such bills as are assented to by the governor, in the name of the Crown, are, nevertheless, subject to disallowance by the sovereign within two years after the receipt of authentic copies by one of the principal secretaries of state in Great Britain; and no bills, reserved for the consideration of the crown, have any force, unless the royal assent be signified within two years.—*Finances.* The revenue of the Dominion for the financial year ending June 30, 1902, was $52,514,701; expenditures, $46,866,368. More than one-half of the revenue of *C.* is obtained from custom duties, and the rest from excise dues and other indirect taxations. On June 30, 1902, the net public debt was $271,878,416. Public works had cost $181,717,980.—*Army.* The Imperial Government assumes charge of the naval defense of *C.* The military establishmont consists of (1) a corps of about 2,000 men

Fig. 494.—CITADEL OF QUEBEC.

forming the Imperial garrison at Halifax, and the naval station at Esquimault on the Pacific, and (2) a militia force consisting of about 35,000 men in active service for 3 years, and of all male inhabitants between the ages of 16 and 60 as a reserve force.—*Rel. and Educ.* There is no State Church. All the religious sects existing in the U. S. are represented in *C.*, but the most important are the Roman Catholic Church, which has about 1,990,460 adherents, and is governed by one archbishop and eight bishops, and the United Church of England and Ireland, governed by five bishops and numbering about 644,100 worshippers. Upper and Lower *C.* have separate school laws adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. The chief universities are Toronto, McGill (Montreal), and Laval (Quebec).—*Prin. towns.* In upper *C.*, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa (cap. of the Dominion), and London. In Lower *C.*, Montreal and Quebec.—*Hist. C.* is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. Its name is taken from the Indian word *kanata*, which signifies a collection of huts. In 1535, it was taken possession of by Jacques Cartier, in the name of Francis I., and called *New France.* In 1542, La Roque of Roberval, at no great distance from Quebec, founded the fort of Charlebourg; and in 1608, Samuel Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec. In 1617 a French expedition was formed to explore the colony; after which the English made several attempts between 1689 and 1711, without much success. In 1754 the war between France and England broke out, and continued till between 1759–60, when *C.* was conquered by the British, and definitely ceded to them by the treaty of Paris in 1763. One of the chief events of this war was the taking of Quebec, in 1759, where the French general, Montcalm, and the British leader, Wolfe, both fell, mortally wounded. During the American war of independence, Canada, in 1775, was invaded, but without success. In 1791 an Act of Parliament divided Canada into two provinces — an Upper and a Lower. In 1812, during the second American war, Upper and Lower Canada were the scenes of frequent combats bet. the British and Americans. In 1837 and 1838 both provinces were shaken by a violent insurrectionary movement, which was finally quelled. The two provinces were again united in 1841. In 1867 took place the formation of the Dominion of *C.*, as already stated.—The admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion is one of the questions of the day, and was an important feature in the manifesto issued, April, 1896, by Sir Charles Tupper, on his assuming his short-lived premiership. The election which ousted his party in July, 1896, marks an epoch in Canadian politics, the Liberals never having been in power but once before since the formation of the confederation in 1867.—*Pop.* (1901) 5,338,883.

Can'ada, in *New Mexico*, a vill. a few m. N. of Santa Fé.

Canada Bal'sam, *n.* See TURPENTINE.

Canada-rice, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ZIZANIA.

Canad'away Creek, in *New York*, of Chantanqua co., flows into Lake Erio.

Canaden'sis, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Monroe co., 16 m. N. of Stroudsburg.

Canadera'ga Lake, in *New York*, N. of Otsego co., is 4 m. long and 1½ wide.

Cana'dian, *n.* A native of Canada.

—*a.* Relating to Canada.

Canadian, or North Channel, one of the two passages into which the æstuary of the St. Lawrence is divided by the island of Anticosti; it is 30 m. in breadth and contains a number of islands, the most important of which are the Mingan islands.

Cana'dian, in *Oklahoma*, a S. central co. bordering partially on Indian Territory. *Cap.* El Reno. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 13,500

Canadian River, rises in New Mexico, among the mountains of the Guadalupe Range, abt. 200 m. N.N.E. of Santa Fé. The first part of its course for some 200 m. is nearly S., after which it flows in an E. direction through the N. of Texas, and the S. part of Indian Ter., entering the Arkansas River abt. 500 m from its mouth. Its entire length is abt. 900 m. During the dry season it is a small, shallow stream, but, like other Western rivers, is subject to inundation at the breaking up of winter. Its waters are slightly colored (whence it is sometimes called the "Rio Colorado"), and have a brackish taste.—*Branches.* The North Fork (or Rio Nutria) of the Canadian, rising near 37° N. Lat. and 103° W. Lon., flows nearly parallel with the main stream, which it joins abt. 100 m. W.S.W. of Fort Smith. The Rio Nutria may more properly be regarded as a tributary than as a branch or fork of the Canadian River.

Can'adice, in *New York*, a post-township of Ontario co., 218 m. W. of Albany.

Canaille, (*ka-nāl'*,) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *canalla;* from Lat. *canis*, dog.] The rabble; the "great unwashed;" the mob; the riff-raff.—Before the revolution in France, this word was applied by the nobility to all who were not of their own rank; and afterwards the people themselves adopted it in contempt of the aristocracy, when it came to lose its offensive signification. At present, the French apply the term only to such as have been guilty of some base act.

Canajohar'ie, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., on Mohawk River, 55 m W.N.W. of Albany.

Can'akin, *n.* [Dim. of CAN, *q. v.*] A little can, or cup.

Canal', *n.* [Fr.; It. *canale;* Ger. *kanal;* Lat. *canalis*, from *canna*, Gr. *kanna*, a hollow reed.] An artificial channel filled with water, formed for the purpose of draining, of irrigating, of supplying towns with water, or of inland navigation. The *C.* by which the Lago Fucino drains into the river Liri may be cited as an illustration of the first use; of the second, the canals with which ancient Egypt was intersected, and in our own time the *C.* of Suez; of the third, the artificial aqueducts of antiquity, or in modern times, the New River, by which London is in a great measure supplied by the streams from the head of the river Lea, and the Canal de l'Ourc, by which Paris is supplied from the valley of the Marne;—but the term is usually applied to channels made for the purpose of inland navigation, with which our country is more splendidly furnished than any country in Europe, the Netherlands excepted. That the importance of *C.* as a means of inland navigation attracted attention even in the earliest ages, is manifest from the *Fossæ Philistinæ*, large canals (*Pliny*, iii. 16), at the month of the Eridanus in Liguria, as well as from the grand design of the Cnidians, a people of Caria, in Asia Minor, to dig a channel through the isthmus which joined their territory to the continent. (*Herod.* ii. 78.) The attempt of the Egyptians to unite the Nile with the Red Sea, and that of the Greeks to make a navigable passage from the Ionian Sea into the Archipelago, have often been mentioned, and though in both cases unsuccessful, still it shows how they recognized their importance. There is no country in the world where the advantages of *C.* are more appreciated than in China. From time immemorial the rivers that intersect that vast empire have been united by innumerable *C.*; and the Grand Canal is said to be the most stupendous work of the kind that has ever yet been executed. Russia, too, despite all the innumerable difficulties peculiar to that country, is traversed by an unbroken line of water communication from St. Petersburg to the Caspian Sea. In the Netherlands, the construction of *C.* commenced in the 12th century, and to them may be attributed the present prosperity of Holland. France, too, has from a distant period exercised the skill of her engineers in the construction of *C.* for inland navigation. The first was the canal of Briare, which opens a communication between the Loire and the Seine, and thence between Paris and the western provinces; but the greatest engineering work of this kind ever attempted in that country is the canal of Languedoc, which connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic, and allows vessels of 100 tons burden to pass along its entire length. It is nearly 150 m. long, with upwards of 100 locks. In the U. States, the earliest constructed were the South Hadley and the Montagne canals, both undertaken by a company chartered in Massachusetts in 1792. Many long *C.* have been made in U. S., for example, the Erie *C.*, 363 m. long, completed in 1825; the Chesapeake and Ohio, 185 m., completed in 1850; the Wabash and Erie, 374 m., completed in 1853; the Ohio canal, 332 m., and the Miami and Erie, 291 m. locks, all of stone masonry, were originally 90 ft. long in the clear, and 15 ft. wide, but recently they have been greatly enlarged. Since the introduction of railroads, the *C.* have lost a great deal of their importance. They are nevertheless still used for transportation of heavy freights, and may be of much service for regular irrigation of dry lands. (*Continued in* SECTION II.)

(*Anat.*) A term applied to many parts of the human body. *Canalis arteriosus* is a blood-vessel in the fœtus, which unites the pulmonary artery and the aorta, but which disappears after birth. *Canalis venosus*, a *C.* which, in the fœtus, conveys the blood from the vena porta of the liver to the ascending vena cava. *Canalis nasalis*, a *C.* going from the internal canthus of the eye downwards into the nose. The *alimentary C.* extends from the mouth to the anus.

Canal of the Larmier. (*Arch.*) The channel recessed upwards on the soffit, for preventing the rain-water from reaching the lower part of the cornice.

Canal of the Volute. (*Arch.*) The face, in the Ionic capital, of the circumvolutious enclosed by a listel.

Canal', in *Indiana*, a post-office of Warwick co.

Canal, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Venango county, on French Creek, 8 miles N.W. of Franklin.

Canal'-boat, *n.* A barge or boat used on canals.

Canal'-coal, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

Canal Dover, in *Ohio*, a flourishing village and township of Tuscarawas co.— See DOVER.

Canale. (*ka-na'lai.*) a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 10 m. from Alba; *pop.* 4,065.

Canale, ANTONIO, commonly called **Canaletto,** CANALETTI, or IL TONTO, a celebrated Italian painter, b. at Venice, 1697. For some years he labored at scenic painting, and then proceeded to Rome. He is said to have used the camera-obscura to obtain his accuracy of outline. On the advice of Amiconai, Canaletto proceeded to England and remained there 2 years. His paintings are eminently favorites of the collectors, for there is hardly a gallery but possesses two, if not more, examples of this master. Still, his paintings do not reach much beyond the higher class of scene-painting. There is poetry in the subjects, but little in the master. He painted one uniform sunshine. In fine, he thought less of his art than of its emoluments; so from an artist he gradually degenerated into a mechanic. Among his higher paintings may be mentioned the drawing of the inside of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, England, distinguished by its perspective accuracy and lightness of color. D. 1768.

Canal Fulton, in *Ohio*, a town of Lawrence township, Stark co., 125 m. N. E. of Columbus. *Pop.* abt. 1,400.

Canal Gulch, in *Idaho*, a mining place of Shoshone co. Here are "placer" gold mines.

Canalic'ulate, Canalic'ulated, *a.* [Lat. *canaliculatus*, channelled.] (*Bot.*) Channelled; having a groove, pipe, or canal.

Cana'lis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A water-pipe or gutter; it is used in architecture for any channel, such as the flutings of columns; the channel between the volutes of an Ionic column.

Canaliza'tion, *n.* A system of canals. (R.)

Canal Lewisville, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Coshocton co.

Canal Port, in *Illinois*, a village of Cook co., 4 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Canal Winchester, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Violet township, Franklin co., 16 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* about 550.

Canandaigna. (*kăn-ăn-dāg'-wa*), in *Michigan*, a village of Oakland co., 38 m. N. by W. of Detroit.

—A post-village of Lenawee co., 14 m. S.W. of Adrian.

Canandaigua, in *New York*, a thriving manuf. town, capital of Ontario county, on a lake of same name, 29 miles S. E. of the city of Rochester, and 230 miles W. by N. of Albany. Lat. 42° 54′ N., Lon. 77° 17′ W. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 7,200.

Canandaigua Lake, in *New York*, W. central part, length 15 m., breadth, varying from ¾ to 1½ m.; *surface* about 437 feet above Lake Ontario. Its outlet flows into Mud Creek at Lyons, to form Clyde River, a tributary of Seneca River.

Cananore, (*kan'a-nor,*) a maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Malabar, 45 m. N.W. of Calicut, and 66 S.S.E. of Mangalore; Lat. 11° 42′ N., Lon 75° 27′ E. It trades with Bengal, Arabia, Sumatra, and Surat, from which it imports horses, piece goods, almonds, sugar, opium,

silk, benzoin and camphor. Its exports are chiefly pepper, cardamoms, sandal-wood, corn and shark-fins. It is the capital of the *talookdarate* of Chericul, a lofty and uneven tract, extending for two miles inland from the fort, and some years since containing, together with the town, about 11,000 inhabitants. Its territory is now subordinate to the British, but has long been governed by a succession of *Ranees*, or female sovereigns, whose authority has extended over most of the Laccadive islands. *C.* is the head military station of the British in the province of Malabar.

Ca'nar, in S. America, a small town of Equador, 150 m. from Quito, celebrated for its numerous ruins, and for a palace of the Incas, in an extraordinary state of preservation.

Cana'ra, a maritime dist. of Hindostan, prov. Madras, comprising the ancient countries of Tulava and Haiga, with small portions of Malabar and the Hindoo Kankana. It lies chiefly between Lat. 12° and 15° N., and Lon. 74° and 76° E.; having N. Goa and Dharwar (Bejapoor), E. the latter prov. and Mysore; S. Goorg and Malabar and W. the ocean; length, N. to S., 230 m.; average breadth about 35 m.; area, 7,477 sq. m. The province is bounded by the W. Ghauts, but includes a portion of the country above them, called *Carnata*, of which the name of this district is a corruption most improperly applied. —*Surface.* Generally rugged and uneven, but heavily wooded. The Mangalore is the chief river.—*Soil and Climate.* Similar to those of Malabar.—*Prod.* Teak and other large timber, sissoo, bamboo, the varnish tree of Burmah, nux vomica, catechu, cassia, sandal-wood, nutmegs, mangoes, &c. *C.* is the granary of rice for Arabia, Goa, Bombay and Malabar; and both the climate and soil, especially in the valleys, are highly adapted for its culture. Many different tribes inhabit *C.* The Jains are more numerous here than in any other part of India, and many ancient Jain temples exist in tolerable perfection. There are about 50,000 Roman Catholics in *C.*, mostly descendants of the Portuguese, Dutch, French and Danish colonists.—*Manuf.* Sugar and salt.—*Exports.* Rice, betel, black pepper, cocoanuts and oil, and raw silk. —*Imp.* Cloths, cottons, blankets, tobacco, black cattle, &c. *Chief Towns.* Mangalore, Barcelore and Calliampore, all in the S.—*Pop.* perhaps 1,000,000.—Tulava was governed by its own princes till A. D., 782; from that year till 866 it was subject to the rajahs of Bijnagur and afterwards to the princes of Ikeri. It escaped the Mohammedan conquests till 1765–66, when Hyder Ali invaded and conquered it, after which it suffered all the horrors of anarchy, till the death of Tippoo, in 1799, when it passed into the hands of the British.

Canard (*ka-närd'.*) [Fr., a duck; hence, humorously, a piece of news of no more real import than the quacking of a duck; cf. Eng. CACKLE.] A fabricated story or statement, of a sensational character; a fictitious newspaper report.

"A silly *canard* circulated . . . about England having joined France and Russia," &c.—London *Evg. Standard.*

Canar'der, *v. n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) To fire under cover, or from a place of safety.

Cana'ries. See CANARY ISLANDS.

Cana'ris, CONSTANTINE, a Greek patriot, b. in the island of Ipsara, abt. 1790. At the outbreak of the war of independence he was captain of a merchant vessel. In June, 1822, shortly after the barbarous devastation of the island of Scio by the Turks, he conducted to the harbor of that island two fire-ships manned by Ipsariotes and Hydriotes and succeeded in attacking them to the vessels of the Capudan Pasha and Capudan Bey, of which the former, illuminated at the time in celebration of the Ramadan, was blown up with hundreds of men. This deed was followed in the same year by a similar exploit in the harbor of Tenedos, which saved the Greek fleet from destruction, and filled the Turks with terror. On Aug. 17, 1824, he revenged the Turkish cruelties in his native island by a new victory at Samos. In 1848–49 he was minister of the navy, again in 1854; resigned May, 1855. In 1858 he sent back all his orders and commissions, resolved henceforth to be only a private citizen. In 1862 he returned to public life and was made prime minister. Died at Athens, Sept., 1877.

Cana'rium, *n.* [Malay, *Canari.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Amyrillaceæ*. The species are natives of the Spice Islands and parts of Asia. *C. commune* is cultivated for the sake of the kernels of its fruit and for the fragrant resinous substance which exudes from its bark. The latter probably constitutes the Manilla Elemi of commerce. *C. microcarpum* yields an oil very like copaiba, known in ship-building yards as Damar. Other species produce edible fruits, useful oils and resins.

Canar'sie, *New York*, a post-office of Kings co.

Canary (*ka-nā'ry*), *n.* (*Music.*) A lively dance-tune, in three-eighth time, that came at first from the Canary Islands. It was introduced by Purcell in his *Diocletian*, but is now long obsolete.

—*a.* Of, or belonging to, the Canary Islands.

—A canary-bird (*q. v.*)

—Of a light yellowish color.

Canary-bird, *n.* [Fr. *serin de Canarie;* Ger. *der Canarienvogel;* It. *canario.*] The *Carduelis canaria*, or *Fringilla canaria* of Linnæus, a well-known songster, which may be found caged in every house where the inmates are fond of song-birds. It is a native of the Canary Islands, but naturalized in Europe and in the United States. The color of the wild *C.* is a dusky gray; whereas in the domesticated *C.* we have a great variety of colors—green, yellow, white, brown, gray, &c. This is, of course, owing to the numerous cross-breedings this species has been subjected to. It breeds freely with several other species: the gold-finch, the bull-finch, the siskin, the green-bird, and the linnet, among the number. Altogether, it is reckoned that there are no less than thirty varieties of the *C.* The best authority on the subject says:—"Those *C.* that have the upper part of the body of a dusky green or linnet-brown, and the under part of the yellowish-green of the green-bird, with dark-brown eyes, are the strongest, and most nearly resemble the primitive race. The yellow and the white have often red eyes, and are the most tender. The chestnut are the most uncommon, and hold a middle rank for strength and length of life between the two extremes. The *C.* that is most admired among us now is one with the body white or yellow; the head (particularly if crested), wings, and tail, yellowish-dun. The second in degree is of a golden yellow, with the head, neck, wings, and tail black, or, at least, dusky gray. Next follow the gray or blackish, with a yellow head and collar, and the yellow, with a blackish or green tuft, both of which are very much valued. As for those that are irregularly spotted, speckled, or variegated, they are much less sought after, and are used to pair with those of one color,—white, yellow, gray, brown-gray, and the like." (Bechstein's *Cage-Birds.*) In its native home, the *C.* builds its nest in thick, bushy, high shrubs and trees, with roots, moss, feathers, hair, &c.; pairs in February, lays from four to six pale-blue eggs, and hatches five, and often six times in the season. Bechstein gives the following directions for getting and keeping good *C.*:—"The most essential is to choose from among the young that which promises a fine tone, and to seclude it from all other birds, that it may learn and remember nothing bad. The same precaution is necessary during the first and second moulting; for, being likely to re-learn, if I may say so, its song, it would introduce into it, with equal ease, foreign parts. It must be observed whether the bird likes to sing alone or in company with others; for there are some which appear to have such whims, liking to hear only themselves, and which pout for whole years if they are not humored on this point. Others sing faintly, and display their powers only when they can try their strength against a rival. It is very important to distribute regularly to singing-birds the simple allowance of fresh food which is intended for the day. By this means they will sing every day equally; because they will eat uniformly, and not pick the best one day, and be obliged to put up with the refuse the next. About two spoonfuls of dry food is sufficient for the daily nourishment of a *C.*"

Cana'ry-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PHALARIS.

Cana'ry Islands, or CANARIES, (believed to be the *Fortunatæ Insulæ* of the ancients,) a group in the N. Atlantic ocean, belonging to Spain, between 27° 40′ and 29° 40′ N. Lat., and 13° 32′ and 18° 20′ W. Lon., 135 m. N.W. of Cape Bojador on the W. coast of Africa, and 650 m. S.W. of Cadiz. This group consists of 7 principal islands, viz., Arecife, Guia, La Laguna, Orotava, Les Palmas, Santa Cruz de la Palma, and Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, also called Gomez y Hierro. The total area of the 7 islands embraces 3,256 sq. m. English geographers often describe Arecife under the name of *Lanzarote*, Guia, under the name of *Canary*, and Gomera y Hierro, as *Ferro*. Adjoining these chief isles, and included in the Canaries, are the small islands of Gracioso, Clara, and Allegranza. They are called the *Little Canaries*, are situated to the N.W. of Lanzarote, and connected with that island by a bank, on which there is, for the most part, 40 fathoms water. Lanzarote is the most easterly, Allegranza the most northerly, and Hierro, or Ferro, the most southerly and westerly of the

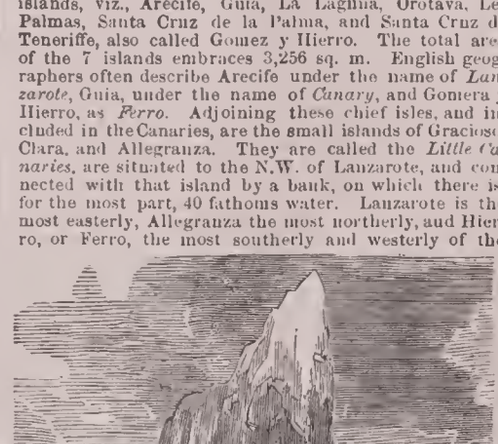

Fig. 495.—PEAK OF TENERIFFE.

group. This last-mentioned island has acquired considerable celebrity, from its having been selected by the early modern geographers as the point where they placed the first meridians, or from which they began to reckon the longitude. In some countries this method is still kept up, but the English and French adopt for their first meridians those passing through the observatories of Greenwich and Paris. The most W. part of Ferro, La Dabessa, is 18° 9′ 45″ W. of the meridian of Greenwich, and 20° 30′ W. of that of Paris.—*Desc.* These islands are all of volcanic origin, very mountainous, their coasts precipitous, and the channels between them very deep. The greatest elevation is the Peak of Teneriffe, 11,400 ft. above sea-level. In all the islands there are plentiful traces of extinct volcanoes; in Lanzarote one still continues active. The *C.* have no rivers, but they are watered in certain seasons by heavy mountain torrents. There are few roadsteads, and no close harbors, the bay of Palmas offering, perhaps, the best to be found.—*Clim.* Hot, but healthy.—*Soil* and *Prod.* The soil is very fertile, producing grains and fruits, of both the torrid and temperate zones, in abundance. Guia (or Canary) and Teneriffe are the best watered, and most fertile and finest cultivated of the group. The latter island yields a good growth of wines. Much brandy is distilled and exported. Among the other chief exports are silk, honey, wax, and cochineal. Cattle and poultry have been introduced from Europe. The Canary-bird is still found in these islands. The fisheries are on a large scale and employ an important quota of the population. *Manf.* Coarse woollens, silks, and linens. *Prin. towns.* Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, and Las Palmas, in Canary, are the chief commercial ports. The islands are governed by the Spanish laws, under a governor-general who resides at Santa Cruz. The military force is composed of 25,000 men.—The *C.* were first discovered in 1330, and in 1400 the French took possession of them. The conquest of the whole of the islands was afterwards effected by Spain before the end of the 15th century. *Pop.* 239,859.

Cana'ry-seed, *n.* The seed of the canary-grass, used as food for birds.

Cana'ry Wine, *n.* A wine made in the Canary Islands, and also known by the name of *Teneriffe*. In taste it resembles Madeira; it is made from grapes which have been gathered before they are ripe, and, when new, has a sour and unpleasant taste. After being kept carefully for two or three years, its mildness increases greatly, and, like Madeira, it is greatly improved by a journey to the tropics. More of it is produced on the island of Teneriffe than on the other Canary Islands. The name of Canary is only applied to the Bidogne wine, and never to the Malvoisie, or Malmsey, of the Canaries.

Cana'ry-wood, *n.* A sound, light, orange-colored wood (*Persea Indica*), brought from S. America under the name of Madeira mahogany, and used for cabinet-work, turnery, &c.

Canasau'ga, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Polk co., 170 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Canasera'ga, in *New York*, a post-village of Allegany co., 12 m. N. by W. of Hornellsville. *Pop.* abt. 700.

—A village of Madison co., 210 m. W. of Albany.

Can'asto'ta, in *New York*, a post-village of Lenox township, Madison co., 22 m. W. of Utica, on the New York Central R.R., and terminus of the Cazenovia and Canaslota R.R.

Canas'ter, *n.* [Sp. *canasta*, a basket.] A kind of tobacco used for smoking, and prepared from the dried leaves of the plant coarsely triturated;—named from a sort of rush basket in which it is usually packed in S. America.

Can'borough, in Ontario a post-village of Haldimand co., 35 m. S.E. of Hamilton.

Can-buoy, (*kan'boi.*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A large, floating, conical buoy.

Can'cale, a sea-port of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 9 m. E. of St. Malo, and 45 N. of Rennes, on the W. side of St. Michael's Bay. It has a good anchorage, and has a considerable trade in the excellent oysters which are found in the bay. *Pop.* 7,000.

Can-can, *n.* [Fr.] A name given to the French contra danse when danced with poses and movements offensive to modesty and delicacy. It originated in 1822 at the *bals de la chaumière*, with the students and the grisettes of Paris, and gradually made its way, though under many protests, to the public stage.

Cancel, (*kan'sel,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *canceller;* Lat. *cancello*, to make like a lattice; from *cancelli*, a lattice, dim. of *cancer*, a lattice.] Originally, to make cross-bars or lattice-work; to cross the lines of a writing, and deface them, to obliterate; to blot out; to expunge; as, to *cancel* a signature.

"I pass the bills, my lords, for *cancelling* your debts." *Southern.*

—To annul; to destroy; as, to *cancel* an obligation.

"I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge." — *Shaks.*

(*Printing.*) To suppress, or replace by other printed matter; as, to *cancel* a leaf.

—*n.* (*Printing.*) The suppression or reprinting of a certain portion of a work.—A leaf to cut away by the bookbinders, and another reprinted leaf substituted, or part of a sheet, usually indicated by a *, †, ‡, &c., in the signature.

Cancelier, (*kan-se-leer',*) *v. i.* (*Sport.*) In falconry, to turn in flight:—spoken of a hawk.

"He makes his stoop, but . . is forced to *cancelier.*"—*Massinger.*

—*n.* The turn of a hawk to recover herself, when on the wing, having missed her aim in the stoop.

"The fierce and eager hawks . . . make sundry *canceliers.*" *Drayton.*

Cancella'rean, *a.* Pertaining to a chancellor, or chancellorship. (R.)

Cancella'reate, *a.* Relating, or belonging to, a chancellor. (R.)

Cancella'ria, *n.* [Lat. *cancellatus*, cross-barred.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of molluscous animals belonging to the *Entomostomata* of De Blainville. There are many species, most of which are found in the Indian, African, and S. American seas. The shell is characterized as oval or turreted; spire generally short, slightly elevated, and pointed; mouth oval, having either a very short canal or a notch only; the outer lip marked within by transverse ridges; inner lip spread over part of the body whorl, terminating in a straight, thick, obtuse colu-

nella, with several irregular plaits. The shells are rare, but not remarkable, and are usually rough to the touch, and striped.

Can'cellate, *n.* (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves consisting entirely of veins, without connecting parenchyma, so that the whole leaf looks like a plate of open net-work. Instances of this kind occur in *Ouvirandra fenestrulis*, the lattice-leaf plant, but they are extremely rare.

Can'cellated, *a.* Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

(*Anat.*) Formed of cancelli; as, the "*cancellated* structure of bones."

Cancella'tion, *n.* The act of crossing out a writing. The manual operation of tearing or destroying a written instrument. — (*Math.*) The act of striking out common factors, in both dividend and divisor.

Can'celli, *n. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *cancellus*, dim. of *cancer*, a bar or lattice.] (*Arch.*) Among the Romans, the term for iron gratings and trellis-work. In modern buildings, latticed windows made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c.

(*Anat.*) The spongy, honey-combed appearance observed in all bones between their external and internal plates.

Can'cellous, *a.* (*Anat.*) Cellular.

Cancer, (*kan'ser,*) *n.* [Lat. *cancer*; A. S. *cancre*; formed from Gr. *karkinos*, a crab; Sausk. *karka*, a crab.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of decapodous short-tailed *crustaceæ*, family *Cyclometopa*. (See BRACHYURA.) Linnæus arranged all the crustaceæ belonging to the *Decapoda Brachyura*, under the general name of cancer. Recent zoölogists have restricted the genus within narrow limits, so as to contain only a few species. The common large edible crab, *C. pagurus* (Fig. 403), is the best known of these, though even this is removed by some to a separate genus, *Platycarcinus*. The carapace is large, rounded in front, narrow posteriorly, and the dorsal surface is granulated. Its color is reddish-brown, but the hands or claws are smooth and black. Of all the short-tailed crustaceæ, the crab is the most esteemed as an article of food, and the fishery constitutes an important trade on many parts of the coast. Their food consists of dead animal matter. The females are impregnated almost immediately after shedding their shell. The spawn is carried by them for a considerable time, and deposited at intervals during the spring and summer. When the young are first hatched, they are very unlike the parent, and were till lately considered as a distinct genus, and described under the name of *Zoea*. Several species of Zoea have been enumerated, which are either the young of different species of *C.*, or only different stages of growth of these young crabs.

(*Astron.*) The Crab, the fourth sign of the Zodiac which the sun enters on June 21st, when he reaches his greatest northern declination. The first point of *C.* is 90° distant from the first point of Aries, and is called the *Summer Solstice*. The parallel circle through this point is called the *Tropic of Cancer*. The *C.* contains 83 stars, of which one of the 3d magnitude, *Acubens*.

Fig. 496.

(*Med.*) A peculiarly malignant and dangerous disease, so called because the ancients believed that the yellow and discolored veins and lines leading from the seat of the disease bore some resemblance to the crab, but professionally known as *carcinoma*. *C.*, to use the popular name, is divided into two forms or stages — *scirrhous*, or occult, and *ulcerated*, or open cancer; the first being the primary stage, when the disease consists merely of a hard, painful tumor or swelling; the second, that advanced condition when the skin, having become involved, is in a state of open ulceration, discharging from its ulcerous mass a thin, irritating, and fœtid discharge. Of all the diseases that fall to the care of the surgeon, cancer is the most distressing to witness, and most hopeless to attend, for all parts of the body are liable to its inroads; though the organs most frequently attacked are the breasts of females, the glands generally, the womb, lips, tongue, eyes, nose, tonsils, and the skin. The lower lip in men, and the mammæ in women, are, however, the parts most frequently invaded by the disease. — Cancer seldom occurs under twenty-five years of age, the most general period for its attack being from fifty to sixty. A peculiarity of this disease is, that the younger the patient when attacked, the more rapid is the progress of the disease. Thus, in youth, cancer will frequently run its career in a few weeks, while in age it will continue in a state of torpidity for years. The tumor at first is small, hard, indolent, and nearly insensible, with little or no discoloration of the surrounding skin. It remains in this state for a longer or shorter period, but at length it passes into a more active condition; — the tumor increases in size, the skin changes to a livid or red appearance, and pain begins to be felt in it. The pain, which is of a shooting or lancinating nature, is at first slight, and occurs at considerable intervals; but it increases by degrees, and the intervals diminish until it becomes almost constant. The cutaneous veins become turgid, and the surface of the tumor presents to the feel a knotty, uneven surface. Sometimes the skin never actually breaks, but usually, after a longer or shorter period, the tumor ulcerates and becomes an open sore. The discharge is of a thin, fœtid, acrid nature, which corrodes the surrounding parts. The sore presents thick jagged edges and a soft centre, eaten, as it were, into irregular cells. The shooting pains are now much increased, and are of a very violent nature. The disease pursues its onward course; sometimes it seems as if it had exhausted itself, and was allowing nature to work a cure by the formation of new flesh; but this is merely a delusion, for it soon recommences its destructive course, and at length, it may be after years, it seizes upon some vital organ, or the patient sinks exhausted by the pain and continued drain upon his system. Of the cause, nature, or treatment of this terrible disease little is, unfortunately, known. By some it is regarded as constitutional, by others as local; some maintain that it is hereditary, others that it may be transmitted by inoculation. So far as may be judged from the conflicting evidence on these points, there does seem, in general, to be a certain constitutional predisposition to this disease. The evidence is against its being transmitted by inoculation. If *C.* be at any period merely a local disease, it can only be in its earliest stage, for in a short time the whole system seems to be infected with it; and hence it is that after a time the extirpation of the original tumor so often fails in effecting a complete cure. Though *C.* is, unfortunately, by no means uncommon, it is not all, nor even the majority of tumors that bear a general resemblance to it, that are cancerous; in fact, it is often with the greatest difficulty that the cancerous or non-cancerous nature of a tumor can be determined; the presumption always is, in the case of a tumor getting well, that it was not *C.*; hence the great importance, in every suspicious case, of having recourse to a skilful surgeon. The only hope of a cure in *C.* is by extirpating the tumor in its earliest stages; and even this, after all, frequently affords but a temporary relief. According to Mr. Paget (*Lectures on Surgical Pathology*), the average duration of life after the appearance of *C.* is 49 months. In 49 cases, in which the *C.* was once removed by operation, the average duration of life was somewhat more than 49 months; and hence he concludes that the average duration of life is not materially affected by the removal of the local disease, but adds, that it is probable that the progress of the more rapid cases is retarded by the operation. Sometimes, in place of the knife, escharotics, as chloride of zinc, are had recourse to, but with no better success. Though a cure may not be expected, much good may be effected by means of palliatives; the patient is to be sustained by good nourishing diet, but all stimulants are to be avoided, and everything that would tend to increase the activity of the disease. The state of the general health is to be carefully attended to, and both mind and body kept as free from excitement as possible. In the local treatment of this disease, sedatives, as hemlock, henbane, and opium, are to be had recourse to in order to allay the pain. Among the lower animals this disease is not of unfrequent occurrence, the animals most liable to its attack being the dog and cat.

Can'cerate, *v. i.* [Lat. *cancerare.*] To become cancerous; to grow into a cancer.

"But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated.*" — *L'Estrange.*

Cancera'tion, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

Can'cerite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A petrified crab.

Can'cerous, *a.* [Fr. *cancéroux.*] Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer.

Can'cerously, *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

Can'cerousness, *n.* The state of being cancerous.

Can'cer-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EPIPHEGUS.

Canche, (*kansh,*) a river of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais It rises near Estrées, and, after a course of 50 m., falls into the British Channel.

Can'criform, *a.* [Lat. *cancer*, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of, or resembling, a crab. — Cancerous; in the form of a cancer.

Can'crine, *a.* Having the qualities of a crab.

Can'crinite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and soda with carbonate of lime; remarkable as an instance of a silicate containing carbonic acid as a constituent element. It occurs in the Ural Mountains and other places, both massive and in crystals.

Cancroid, (*kan'kroid,*) *a.* [Lat. *cancer*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling, or relating to, a crab (*cancer*).

(*Med.*) That which assumes a cancerous appearance.

Cancro'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BOAT-BILL.

Candace, (*kăn-dai'se,*) a name common to the warrior queens of Æthiopia, in the later period of the kingdom of Merŏe. The most distinguished of these in history invaded Egypt 22 B. C., but was defeated by the Romans, and compelled to sue to Augustus for peace. This she obtained, with a remission of the tribute imposed on her by Petronius, one of the generals of the Roman army. Another *C.*, probably the successor of the preceding, had her high treasurer converted to Christianity by the preaching of Philip the Evangelist (*Acts* viii. 27).

Can'dahar, a fortified city of Cabul, in a plain near the Urgundaub River, 200 m. S.W. of Cabul, and 260 E.S.E. of Herat: Lat. 32° 30′ N., Lon. 66° 15′ E. (See *Fig.* 44.) The city is regularly built, most of the streets meeting at right angles; its houses are generally of brick, and often with no other cement but mud. Four long and broad bazaars meet in the centre of the city, in a small circular space about 45 yards in diameter, and covered with a dome, where proclamations are made, and the bodies of criminals exposed. The bazaars are lined with well-supplied shops, and there are many caravanseras and mosques, the principal building of the latter kind being the tomb of Ahmed Shah, formerly an inviolable sanctuary. A great variety of trades are carried on, and the streets are filled with a noisy and bustling crowd from morning till night; but unlike most Afghan cities, there are here no water-sellers, the want being well supplied by canals from the Urgundaub, whence subterranean or open water-courses are carried to the different streets, and there are, also, numerous wells. The vicinity of *C.* is fertile, and abounds with gardens and orchards, producing the finest fruits and vegetables, especially pomegranates. The climate is mild and healthy. — Persian traditions and the conjectures of European geographers agree in assigning the foundation of *C.* to Alexander the Great. The present city was built in 1754, by Ahmed Shah, who made it the cap. of his dominions, — an honor which his successor Timour transferred to Cabul. *Pop.* estimated at 50,000, the major portion of which are Afghans.

Can'daules, a king of Lydia, put to death by his favorite, Gyges, at the instigation of the queen. Gyges subsequently slew her also, and assumed the crown, 718 B. C.

Candeish', a *soubah* or prov. of the Deccan, in Hindostan, between Lat. 20° and 22° N., and Lon 73° and 77° E.; having N. Malwah, E. Gundwana, S. Berar and Aurungabad, and W. Gujerat; length E. to W., about 210 m.; average breadth, 80 m. It is penetrated by the three mountain ranges of the Sautpoora on the N.; the Chandore on the S.; and the Sydaree or W. Ghauts, in its S.W. parts. The Tuptee and Nerbudda rivers drain this prov. *Soil*, generally fertile, producing grain, cotton, and indigo. The hilly ranges are inhabited by Bheels, a small refractory, thieving set of people, who pretend to be Hindoos of the Brahmin and Rajpoot castes. This prov. is comprised within the several territories of the Guicowar, Scindia, the Nizam, and the British govt. *Prin. towns.* Boorhanpoor, Aseerghur, and Gaulna.

CANDEISH, an inland *zillah* or dist. of the above prov. pres. Bombay, between Lat. 20° and 21° 42′ N., and Lon. 73° 37′ and 76° 22′ E.; length, E. to W., about 180 m.; greatest breadth 115 m. *Area*, 12,527 sq. m. This dist. is nearly covered with jungle, and agriculture only partially prevails. Schools are established under the British govt., and the Moslems remain the most ignorant of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 478,500.

Candela'brum, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* CANDELA'BRA; Eng. *pl.* CANDELA'BRUMS. [Lat., from *candela*, candle.] The Latin name for the stand, or support, on which a lamp was placed. Candelabra varied in form, and were highly decorated with the stems and leaves of plants, parts of animals, flowers, and the like. There was no article of furniture in which the ancients displayed more taste and elegance than in candelabra. The etymology of the word would seem to assimilate the *C.* to our candlestick; it is, however, quite certain that the meaning of the word *candela* was nothing more than that of a lamp, and that the *candelabrum* was a support, more or less heavy in construction, upon which the lamp was placed, or whose top was hollowed out for the reception of oil, or some other combustible. Generally speaking, there were 2 species of candelabra: those which ended upwards in the form of a brazier, so nearly approaching the form of a portable altar as to be almost confounded with it; and those which possessed accessories and ornaments of the same character as those before described, but much higher in relief, and of marble. The first species must be classed with the tripod, and there seem to be reasons for believing that it was used only in temples and in small chapels. They were frequently sculptured in friezes, usually accompanied by genii and instruments of sacrifice. In the tabernacle of the temple of Jerusalem the golden *candlestick*, or, more properly, Candelabrum, stood on the left hand of one entering the Holy Place, opposite the table of show-bread. It consisted of a pedestal; an upright shaft; six arms, three on one side, and three on the opposite side of the shaft; and seven lamps surmounting the shaft and arms. The arms were adorned with three kinds of carved ornaments, called *cups*, *globes*, and *blossoms*. Its lamps were supplied with pure olive oil, and lighted every evening. In the first temple there were ten candelabra of pure gold, half of them standing on the north, and half on the south side, within the Holy Place. In the second temple there was but one, resembling that of the tabernacle. This was

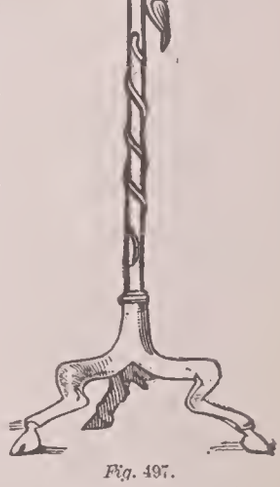

Fig. 497.

SMALL ROMAN CANDELABRUM. (British Museum.)

carried to Rome, on the destruction of Jerusalem: it was lodged in Vespasian's temple to Peace, and copied on the triumphal arch of Titus, where its mutilated image is yet to be seen. (See visions of the candlestick by Zechariah and John, *Zech.* iv. 2–12; *Rev.* i. 12–20.) — The modern *C.* exhibit as much variety in the form of the vase, or brazier, which it is their principal business to support, as in the body and base of the support itself. Sometimes they are capricious to excess, the contrivance and design of the foliage being such as to display more skill than propriety of taste. Others there are, however, which are exquisite models of form, taste, ornament, and execution. The word is also commonly applied to a chandelier, or candlestick with ornamental branches.

Candelaro, (*kan-dal-la'ro,*) a river of Naples, prov. Capitanata. It rises in Mount Liburno, and after receiving the Triolo, Salsola, and Celone, during a course of 40 m., it falls into the Adriatic Sea.

Can'dent, *a.* [Lat. *candens.*] Hot to the highest degree; of a white heat; glowing with intense heat.

Cande'ros, *n.* A kind of resin brought from the E. Indies, from which small ornaments are sometimes made.

Candes'cence, *n.* See INCANNESCENCE.

Can'di, in the island of Ceylon. See CANDY.

Can'dia, (Island of.) See CRETE.

Can'dia, (or MEGALO-KASTRON,) a fortified maritime city, cap. of Crete, in the Mediterranean, on the N. shore of that island, near its centre, 34 m. W. of Spinalonga, and 64 E.S.E. of Canea; Lat. 35° 21′ N., Lon. 24° 8′ 15″ E. The city derives its name from the word *khandah*, signifying an intrenchment in the language of the Saracens, by whom it was built. The present fortifications are of Venetian construction; they are massive, bastioned, and furnished with outworks. The port is formed by two moles, which, bending towards each other, project about 250 yards into the sea. It is at present so choked up by sand that a vessel drawing more than 8 ft. water cannot enter. The town is generally well built. The principal streets are wide, roughly paved, but clean, furnished with fountains, and adorned with clumps of trees. *Pop.* about 11,000. — For history, see CRETE.

Candia, in *N. Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co., 15 m. S.E. of Concord.

Can'did, *a.* [Lat. *candidus*, from *candeo*, to shine, from *caneo*, to be gray or hoary; Sansk. *can*, to shine.] Fair; frank; open; dispassionate; ingenuous; as, a *candid* man.

—Fair; just; impartial; sincere: as, a *candid* statement.

Can'didacy, *n.* Candidateship; position of being a candidate.

Can'didate, *n.* [Lat. *candidatus*, pl. *candidati*; from *candidus*, white; from the white toga, or dress with white marks, worn in ancient Rome by those who sought offices or preferments.] One who proposes himself, or is proposed, for some office, station, or honor.—One who aspires after preferment, distinction, or some high attainment. — It is followed by *for* when it relates to the office or station; as, "a *candidate for* the Presidency,"— and by *of* when it relates to the class of persons who propose him, or of whom the support is solicited; as, "a *candidate of* the Republican party."

—One who by meritorious actions or services is justly deserving of distinction or reward; as, a *candidate* for university honors.

"Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate* for praise?"—*Pope.*

Can'didateship, *n.* The state of being a candidate; candidacy.

Can'didature, *n.* State of one who is brought out, or put forward, as a candidate; candidateship.

Can'didly, *adv.* In a candid manner; without trick or disguise; fairly: frankly.

Can'didness, *n.* Candor; ingenuousness; openness of mind; frankness.

"It presently observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles."
South.

Candied, (*kan'did,*) *p. a.* [See CANDY.] Preserved or incrusted with sugar; as, *candied* fruit.

"Let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp."— *Shaks.*

—Converted into sugar; gradually formed into sugar; as, *candied* rock.

Can'dify, *v. i.* [Lat. *candificare.*] To make white; to whiten. (R.)

Can'diot, Can'diote, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the island of Crete, or Candia.

Can'dite, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of pleonaste (*Spinel*) in which part of the magnesia is replaced by protoxide of iron. It is found in the rivers and alluvial district near Candy. Whence the name *Candite*, in Ceylon.

Canditeer', *n.* (*Fortif.*) A frame covered with fagots and brush-wood, used for the protection of workmen at fortifications.

Candle, (*kan'dl*) *n.* [A.S. *candel*; Lat. *candela*, from *candeo*, to shine; W. *canwyll*; Pers. *kandeel*: Fr. *chandelle*; Sp. and It. *candela.*] A torch; a taper; a light; a cylindrical body of wax, tallow, &c., surrounding a wick, and used for giving light; as, a sperm *candle.*

"Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies." — *Shaks.*

To hold a candle to. A metaphorical phrase, implying an inferior degree of comparison.

"Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit *to hold a candle.*" — *Byron.*

Excommunication by bell, book, and candle. See EXCOMMUNICATION. —*To sell by the candle.* To sell at auction by the light of an inch, or so, of candle, bids being only permitted until the candle burns itself out.—*Rush-candle.* A long, thin candle with a wick of rushes.

(*Hist.*) The time at which *C.* were first used has not been ascertained. There are several instances of candles being mentioned in the Old and New Testaments; but the context proves in most cases that the Hebrew should be translated *lamp*, and not *candle.* For example, the seven-branched candlestick is ordered to have seven lamps made for it, and Aaron is directed to use olive-oil as the fuel thereof. Torches are mentioned in various ancient writings, and from them, no doubt, candles were gradually developed. Pliny, however, describes a candle made of brittle rushes, which clearly corresponds to our modern rush-light. In the later days of the Romans, wax candles were much used by the upper classes. In the Middle Ages, candles of the same material were made, weighing as much as 50 lbs.; and the Britons and Anglo-Saxons used ornamented tapers in their processions. The use made of candles by King Alfred for horological purposes is too well known to need further allusion. Good old Gilbert White of Selborne describes rush-lights as being made and used by the cottagers in his time. The manufacture of *C.* progressed but little until the beginning of the present century, when candle-making attained rapidly its actual perfection.

(*Manuf.*) *C.* are made of either wax, spermaceti, stearine, or tallow, or some compound or modification of these; but of whatever they may be made, they are formed either by dipping or casting, and hence the names, *dips* and *moulds.* When dips are to be made, a quantity of wicks of spun cotton are prepared by a machine, and doubled so as to form a loop at the top, through which a stick is passed. A number of wicks are arranged in a line on each stick, and several sticks placed side by side on a frame, which is attached to one end of a balance-beam (called by the workmen the "horse's head"), with weights at the other end, according to the weight of the candles to be made. The frame, with the wicks upon it, is suspended over a cistern of melted tallow (kept warm by a small fire or flue), into which it is lowered, so that the wicks dip into the tallow; this is repeated two or three times, till a coating of tallow is formed on the wicks, which are then placed aside to cool, while others are served in the same way, and so on over and over again, till each frame weighs enough to exactly counterpoise the weight at the other end of the beam. Mould candles are made by pouring melted tallow into a wooden trough, in the bottom of which pewter moulds of the size of the candles required are fixed in such a way that they open into the troughs by the ends, which correspond to the bottoms of the candles to be cast in them. The other end of the mould is brought to a point, with a small hole in it, through which the wick is passed and fastened to a stick running along the moulds; and as the moulds are placed in two lines, two sticks are sufficient for the trough. Melted tallow, or spermaceti, is poured into the trough, and when cold, the superfluous quantity is removed, and the candles drawn out of the moulds. *Wax candles* are made by pouring melted wax down the wick till sufficient has adhered to it, then rolling the candle on a marble slab till it is even, and afterwards polishing with a cloth. A tallow *C.* should be half sheep's and half bullock's tallow, for hog's tallow always gives an offensive smell. The *C.* moulding-machine, is the result of several inventions, and has superceded the old methods.

Can'dleberry-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MYRICA.

Candle-bomb, (*kan'dl-bum,*) *n.* A small glass bubble filled with water, which, if placed in the wick of a candle, bursts by the expansion of the steam into which the water is converted.

Can'dle-coal, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

Can'dle-holder, *n.* One who holds a candle for another; — hence, by implication, one whose assistance to another is of small importance.

"For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase
To be a *candle-holder*, and look on." — *Shaks.*

Can'dle-light, *n.* The light emitted by a candle.

"Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by *candle-light* to bed."—*Dryden.*

—The quantity of candles required for use during a certain time.

"I shall find him coal and *candle-light.*"—*Molineaux.*

Can'dlemas, *n.* [*Candle* and *mass*; A.S. *mæsse*, candle-feast.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a festival held on the 2d of February to commemorate the Purification of the Virgin. The name probably arose from the number of lighted candles used in the processions of the day; or, perhaps, from a custom of consecrating candles on that day for the rest of the year.

Can'dle-mine, *n.* A mass or mine of tallow, or other fatty matter.

Can'dle-stick, *n.* [A.S. *candel-sticca.*] Originally, a stick to hold a candle. In a modern sense, an instrument or utensil of metal (both precious and vulgar) applied to the same purpose. — See CANDELABRUM.

Can'dle-stuff, *n.* Any fatty substance of which candles may be made, as tallow, wax, grease, &c.

"By the help of oil, wax, and other *candle-stuff.*"—*Bacon.*

Can'dle-waster, *n.* One who wastes or consumes an undue quantity of candles by sitting up late, whether for study or dissipation.

"Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk with *candle-wasters.*"—*Shaks.*

Can'dock, *n.* A weed growing in rivers.

"Water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes."— *Walton.*

Can'dolle, AUGUSTIN PYRAMUS DE, an illustrious Swiss botanist, b. at Geneva, 1778. Having finished his studies at Paris, he soon attracted the notice of Cuvier and Lamarck, whom he aided in various scientific researches; and in 1808 was appointed to the chair of botany at Montpellier. Obliged to quit France for having taken office under Napoleon during the Hundred Days, he found refuge in his native city, where a chair of natural history was expressly instituted for him, and where he continued, for many years, to extend the boundaries of his favorite science by his lectures and publications. His chief works are, a *Théorie Élémentaire de Botanique*; *Regni Vegetabilis Systema Naturale*; *L'Organographie et la Physiologie Végétales*, &c.; in all of which he seeks to enforce what is called the "natural arrangement," now generally adopted. D. 1841.

Can'dor, Can'dour, (*kan'dẽr,*) *n.* [Lat. *candor*, from *candeo.* See CANDID.] Fairness; frankness; sincerity; openness of heart; ingenuousness of mind.

"He should have so much of a natural *candour* and sweetness . . . . as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation."— *Watts.*

Can'dor, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., 20 m. W. of Pittsburg.

Can'droy, *n.* (*Mach.*) A machine used in cotton-printing.

Can'dy, *v. a.* [It. *candire*; Pers. *kandi*, sugar; Sansk. *khand.*] To conserve or dress with sugar; to boil in sugar; as, to *candy* fruits.

"With *candy'd* plantains, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine."— *Waller.*

—To form into congealed or crystallized masses; as, to *candy* sugar.

—To incrust or cover with crystals or congelations.

"Since when those frosts that winter brings
Which *candy* every green."—*Drayton.*

—*v. i.* To take on the form of candied sugar; as, jam *candies* by keeping.

—To be formed into congealed crystals, as candy.

Can'dy, *n.* [Fr. *candi*; It. *candito.*] (*Confectionery.*) A name applied to ordinary sugar when procured in large crystals by the long-continued boiling and slow cooling of a concentrated solution of sugar; a conserve of sugar; a sweetmeat.

(*Com.*) In the E. Indies, a weight of twenty *maunds*, or 24·3 imperial bushels.

Can'dy, an inland town of Ceylon, at the head of an extensive valley, in Lat. 7° 17′ N., and Lon. 80° 36′ E., about 1,400 feet above sea-level, 80 m. E.N.E. of Colombo, and 95 S.W. of Trincomalee. It is surrounded by woody hills and mountains, varying from 200 to 2,000 feet in height, and stands on the border of an artificial lake; but its situation, though beautiful and romantic, is insecure. At a distance of 3 m. it is nearly surrounded by the Mahavilly Ganga, here navigable only for small boats. Temples are very numerous, and considered almost indispensable appendages to the houses of the opulent; in the greater number, lights are constantly kept burning; and in one of them the celebrated tooth, said to have been Buddha's, is kept! *C.*, better known as *Kandy*, was taken by the British in 1815. *P.* 1895, 20,252.

Can'dy-tuft, *n.* (*Bot.*) See IBERIS.

Cane, (*kān,*) *n.* [Lat. *canna*; Gr. *kanna*; Heb. *kaneh*, from root *kāna*, to set upright: Fr. *canne*; Sp. *caña.*] (*Bot.*) A name commonly applied to any small smooth stick, but more correctly limited to the stem of a small palm or large grass. — See BAMBUSA, CALAMUS; see also SUGAR-CANE.

—A reed, or slender pipe of wood, used as a walking-stick.

"Sir Plume, of amber snuff box justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded *cane.*" — *Pope.*

—A lance; a dart made of cane.

"The flying skirmish of the darted *cane.*" — *Dryden.*

—A measure of length. The French cane is obsolete. At Naples, it measures 7 feet 3 inches and a half.

—*v. a.* To beat with a cane, or walking-stick; as, to *cane* a scoundrel.

"He was *caned* by a brutal tutor." — *Macaulay.*

—To furnish with cane, &c.; as, to *cane* a chair's bottom.

Cane, or **Ken,** a river rising in Bundelcund, Hindostan, near Lat. 23° 54′ N., and Lon. 80° 13′ E., and, after a N.N.E. course of 230 m., entering the Jumna in Lat. 25° 47′ N., and Lon. 80° 35′ E. It is too rapid and rugged for navigation, and is remarkable for the matchless beauty of its pebbles.

Cane'a, or **Khani'a,** a fortified sea-port of the island of Crete, on the N. coast, 65 m. W.N.W. of Candia, Lat. 35° 28′ N., Lon. 24° 2′ E., on the site of the ancient *Cydonia.* It is a neat town, the buildings being almost all Venetian. Its harbor is the best in the island; it has a light-house, and is defended by a fort. *Manf.* Chiefly soap. *Pop.* 8,000, of whom about two-thirds are Mohammedans.

Canea'den, in *New York*, a post-township of Allegany co., 10 m. N. W. of Angelica, intersected by the Genesee river.

Cane'-brake, *n.* (*Bot.*) A term applied to the extensive growths of the *Arundinaria Macrosperma*, the most gigantic of the grasses which occur in the southern portions of the U. States, where the plant often reaches the height of 15 and 18 feet. The Arundina macrosperma is closely allied to the *Bambusa arundinacea.*—See BAMBUSA.

Cane Creek, in *Alabama*, of Benton co., flowing into Coosa River.

Cane Creek, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Conway co.

Cane Creek, in *Illinois*, a village of Gallatin co., 17 m. N.N.W. of Shawneetown.

Cane Creek, in *Missouri*, falls into Big Black River, 3 m. from N. boundary of Arkansas.

Cane Creek, in *Missouri*, a small post-village of Butler co.

Cane Creek, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Alamance county.

Caned, *a.* Made white, or filled with white matter;—said of vinegar.

Cane Hill, in *Arkansas*, a township of Washington county.

Cane Hill, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Cedar co.

Cane'-hole, *n.* A hole made in the ground for planting cuttings of the sugar-cane.

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Canella, (*kā-nel'lă,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Canellaceæ.* The inner bark of *C. alba* forms the Canella of the apothecaries The tree is common in many parts of S. America and in the W. India islands, where it is often called Wild Cinnamon. The bark is removed with an iron instrument, and, after being deprived of the epidermis, it is dried in the shade. It is seen in flat or quilled pieces, of a light buff color, and, from having been confounded with Winter's bark (see DRIMYS), it is sometimes called spurious Winter's bark. Being an excellent aromatic, stimulant, and tonic, it is frequently used in medicine, and also as a spice. Distilled with water, it yields a reddish-yellow, fragrant, and very acrid essential oil, which is often mixed with, and sometimes sold as, oil of cloves

Canella'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Berberales.* This order has but two genera: *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron.* Its characters are almost identical with those of the OLACACEÆ, *q. v.*

Can'emah, or **Canisemah,** in *Oregon,* a village of Clackamas co., on the Willamette River, 2 m. above Oregon City.

Cane'-mill, *n.* A sugar-mill; a mill for grinding sugar-canes.

Canephʻoræ, *n.* [Gr. *kanēphoroi,* basket-bearers.] (*Arch.*) A term applied to figures of young persons of either sex, bearing on their heads baskets containing the materials of sacrifice. They are frequently confounded with *Caryatides,* from their resemblance in respect of attitude, and in the modern abuse of their application. — See CARYATIDES.

Cane Point, in *Georgia,* a village of Troup co., 36 m. N. of Columbus.

Canes'cent, *a.* [Lat. *canescens.*] Growing white, or approaching to a white color.

Cane Spring Depot, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Bullitt co.

Ca'nes Venat'ici, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Astron.*) The Greyhounds. One of the constellations formed by Hevelius in the N. hemisphere. It is represented on the celestial globes and charts by the figures of two dogs, which are also distinguished by the names of *Asterion* and *Chara.*

Canes'ville, in *Indiana,* a S.E. village of Grant co., 60 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Cañete, a seaport town of Peru, cap. of a prov. of its own name, dep. of Lima; *pop.* of prov., 20,000.

Cane'-trash, *n.* Refuse, or macerated, sugar-canes.

Cane Valley, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Adair co.

Cane'ville, in *Louisiana,* a post-office of Jackson co.

Ca'ney, in *Arkansas,* a post-office of Nevada county.

Caney, in *Texas,* a post-office of Matagorda county.

Caney Bayou, (*ka'ne bī'oo,*) in *Texas,* a small stream entering the Gulf of Mexico at the head of Matagorda Bay

Ca'ney Branch, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Gresn co.

Caney Branch, in *Tennessee,* a village of Greene co.

Caney Creek, in *Kentucky,* a village of Morgan co.

Caney Creek, in *Tennessee,* a village of Greene co.

Caney Creek, in *Texas,* flowing through Montgomery co., into the San Jacinto River.

Caney Fork, in *Tennessee,* a tributary of Cumberland river. It rises among the Cumberland Mountains, and flowing in a N.W direction a distance of 125 m., empties itself into the above river at Carthage, Smith co.

Caney Spring, in *Tennessee,* a P. O. of Marshall co.

Caneyville, in *Kentucky,* a post-villags in Grayson co., 110 m. S.W. of Frankfort

Canfield, in *Illinois,* a village of Cook co., 12 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Canfield, in *Minnesota,* a post-village of Fillmore co., 16 m. S.W. of Preston.

Canfield, in *Ohio,* a post-township in Mahoning co., 17 m. S. by E. of Warren.

—A post-village, cap. of Mahoning co., 60 m. S.E. of Cleveland, and 64 m. N.W. of Pittsburg; it is situated in a rich and undulating country, in which stone-coal and iron ore are abundant.

Canfield, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Bradford co., on the Susquehanna River, 4 m. E. of Towanda.

Cang, Canque, (*kank,*) *n.* An instrument of punishment in China. See KEA.

Caugal'lo, a town of Peru, on one of the branches of the Apurimac, cap. of Cangallo province, which has a *pop.* of 22,600.

Can'gas de O'nis, a town of Spain, in the Asturias, 35 m. E.S.E. of Oviedo; *pop.* 6,720.

Can'-hooks, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes with flat hooks at each end, used for hoisting barrels or light casks.

Canicat'ti, a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 15 m. E.N.E. of Girgenti city, on the Naro; *pop.* 20,112.

Canic'ula, *n.* (*Astron.*) The Dog-star, a name of SIRIUS, *q. v.*

Canic'ular, *a.* [Lat. *canicularis.*] Pertaining to, or measured by, the Dog-star.

Canic'ular Days, *n. pl.* See DOG-DAYS.

Canic'ular Year, *n.* (*Chron.*) The ancient solar year of the Egyptians; so called because its commencement was determined by the heliacal rising of the Dog-star. The Egyptians chose this star for their observations, either on account of its superior brightness, or because its heliacal rising corresponded with the annual overflow of the Nile. At a very early period of history the Egyptians had perceived that the solar year contains 365¼ days, for their common years consisted of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366, as in the Julian calendar.

Can'icule, *n.* [Lat. *canicula.*] The Dog-star; figuratively, the DOG-DAYS, *q. v.*

Can'idæ, CANIDA, *n. pl* [Lat. *canis,* a dog.] (*Zoöl.*) The Dog family, comprising digitigrade carnivora without retractile claws and with all the feet apparently four-toed; the forward ones, however, with a rudimentary thumb high up. This family is divided into the two genera CANIS and VULPES, *q. v.*

Canigou, (*kan'e-goo,*) a mountain in France, and one of the culminating points of the Pyrenees, 125 m. from Perpignan. Height 9,137 feet.

Can'ine, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *caninus,* from *canis,* a dog.] Having the properties or qualities of a dog; having a resemblance to the structure of a dog.

Canine appetite. A disease (among the old doctors), where the patient was said to have an insatiable hunger, which, like that of a dog or wolf, could never be appeased. — *Canine teeth.* The dog- or eye-teeth. Four teeth, two situated in each jaw, and one on each side of the four incisors. In man, though extremely useful, these teeth are, in a measure, only rudimentary, while in the dog and lower animals they are fully developed, and known as the *fangs.* The canine teeth are now generally called the *cuspidati,* or teeth with one point. For the function and growth of this set of teeth, see TEETH. — *Canine letter.* The letter R, *q. v.*

Can'ing, *n.* A beating with a stick or cane.

Cani'no, (PRINCE OF.) See BONAPARTE, (LUCIEN.)

Ca'nis, *n.; pl.* CANES. [Lat.] (*Zöol.*) A genus of the *Canidæ,* including the dog, wolf, and jackal. Its principal characters are, six incisors and two canines in each jaw, six molars on each side of the upper jaw, and seven molars on each side of the lower jaw, making in all forty-two teeth, of which there are twenty in the upper, and twenty-two in the lower jaw. The first three molars in the upper, and the first four molars in the under jaw, are trenchant, and pointing or lacerating teeth: the succeeding molar in the upper jaw is very large, with two sharp cutting points towards the outer edge, and a small tubercle on the inner side interiorly; the others are smaller, and all furnished with tubercles. The first of these tuberculate molars in the upper jaw is very large. In all the wild varieties of the species of Canis the muzzle is elongated, and the ears are carried erect; the tongue is unprovided with cuticular spines; the fore-feet have five toes, the hind-feet four only; both are armed with non-retractile claws; the cæcum is cylindrical, and coiled upon itself; the anal glands are of moderate size; the coitus is prolonged. The dog (*Canis familiaris,* Linn.) is distinguished from the wolf and jackal by his recurved tail; but the varieties, as to size, form, color, and quality of the hair, are almost infinite. The dog is the most complete, singular, and valuable conquest ever made by man over the brute creation; each individual is devoted to his particular master, assumes his manners, knows and defends his property, and remains attached to him till death, and all this neither from constraint nor want, but solely from the purest gratitude and truest friendship. The swiftness, strength, and scent of the dog have rendered him man's powerful ally against all other animals, and have perhaps mainly contributed to the establishment of society. Some naturalists think the dog is a reclaimed wolf, and others that he is a domesticated jackal; nevertheless, dogs that come again to the wild state, revert neither into the one nor the other species. The wild dogs, and those that belong to savages, as the *dingo,* resemble, it is true, the wolf in the shape of the head, their straight pricked ears, rough and thick hair, long bushy tail, and lounging gait; moreover, they never bark, but utter a sharp cry or long melancholy howl, like the jackal and wolf; yet they are plainly distinct from both. The Esquimaux dogs present the first traces of a deviation from the wild type; the figure of the legs is more determined, and their pace bolder and more rapid; still they manifest their near relationship to the wolf in their sharp nose, pricked ears, and inability to bark. The Esquimaux and the people of Kamtschatka use these dogs as beasts of draught; six or seven dogs will draw a sledge laden with eight or ten hundred-weight at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, and will easily, under these circumstances, perform a journey of fifty or sixty miles a day, when the snow is hard and smooth, and the road level. — The Newfoundland dog may be regarded as the next removed from the Esquimaux variety. These fine and sagacious animals are employed in their native island to draw sledges and carts laden with wood and fish, and to render many other useful services performed elsewhere by the horse. The readiness with which the Newfoundland dog takes the water, his aptitude to fetch and carry, and his powerful and active swimming, have been the means of preserving the lives of many human beings. Another variety of dog nearly allied to the Newfoundland breed, and belonging to the same subdivision (*Aviculurius,* Linn., or Spaniel tribe), has been trained by the benevolent monks of the convent situated near the top of the mountain of Great St. Bernard, to hunt out and extricate such unfortunate travellers as may have been buried under the snow-drifts or avalanches, while attempting the neighboring dangerous pass between Switzerland and Savoy. In Europe, the shepherd's dog offers the example of one of the purest races of the domesticated animal, and that which, in its straight ears, its hair and tail, approaches nearest to the original stock. The shepherd's dog, though outwardly resembling in many points the "dingo," possesses a greater cerebral development, which continues to increase together with intelligence in the spaniel and barbet. Guided by the form of the cranium, we should associate the spaniel and its immediate varieties with the shepherd's dog, the wolf dog, the Newfoundland and Monut St. Bernard dog, and the Esquimaux dogs, in one family (*Sagaces*). A comparison of the crania indicates a closer affinity of the "dingo" with the family *Pugnaces,* including the mastiff and Danish dog, than with the *Sagaces.* After the pugnacious mastiff and its varieties, as the bull-dog, remarkable for the shortness and strength of its jaws, come the hound, the pointer, and the terrier, in the order of cerebral development. The varieties of this family (*Venantes*) differ between themselves chiefly in the size and proportions of the limbs; the greyhound is longer and more lank, its frontal sinuses are smaller, and its scent weaker.—The bandy-legged turnspits, and

Fig. 498. — ENGLISH SPANIEL.

the small pet dogs, as the pugs, poodles, Italian greyhounds, King Charles' breed, &c., are the most degenerated productions of the genus, and exhibit the most striking instances of that power to which man subjects all nature. — With some exceptions, among this latter anomalous group, all the domestic varieties of the genus *Canis* are easily and naturally referable to one or other of the three great tribes above mentioned, of which the mastiff, the hound, and the spaniel may be regarded as the several types, and which we have named *Pugnaces, Venantes,* and *Sagaces,* from their prominent aptitude respectively for the combat, the chase, and those more varied and complicated services which seem to demand for their fulfilment a greater amount of intelligence in our canine auxiliaries. In all the varieties of the dog, the following circumstances in his economy are constant: — He is born with his eyes closed: he opens them on the tenth or twelfth day; his teeth commence changing in the fourth month; and his full growth is attained at the expiration of the second year. The period of gestation is sixty-three days, and from six to twelve pups are produced at a birth. The dog is old at fifteen years, and seldom lives beyond twenty.

Ca'nis Major, *n.* [Lat., the greater dog.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere, below the feet of Orion. It contains *Sirius,* the brightest of all the stars, and its place may be found by means of this star, which is on the continuation of the line through the belt of Orion. It contains 31 stars. See SIRIUS.

Canis Minor, *n.* [Lat., the lesser dog.] (*Astron.*) A constellation situated about 5° N. of the Equinoctial, and midway between Canis Major and Gemini. *Procyon,* of the first magnitude, is its principal star, and lies in a direct line between Sirius and Pollux; so that the position of the constellation may be found by means of this star. It contains 14 stars.

Canis'nia, in *Louisiana,* a small lake about 4 m. S.W of Red River.

Can'isteo, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Steuben co., 37 m. W.N.W. of Corning, and 328 m. from New York City.

Canisteo River, in *New York,* rises in Alleghany co., and falls into the Tioga River in Steuben co.

Can'ister, in *Minnesota,* a township of Dodge county.

Can'ister, *n.* [Lat. *canistra, -orum,* from *canna,* a cane.] A small basket made of split canes or reeds; a wicker-basket; a small box or case for tea, coffee, &c.

Canister-shot, *n.* See CASE-SHOT.

Can'ker, *n.* [A. S. *cancre;* Lat. *cancer;* Fr. *chancre.*] Anything that gnaws, corrodes, devours, or destroys.

(*Med.*) This term, though now seldom used in medicine, formerly implied an eating, spreading sore, or ulcer, occurring more particularly in the mouth, whence it was called *cancrum oris* — a gangrenous form of scrofulous ulcer, dependent on a diseased state of the system, the result of unwholesome or insufficient food, and, like thrush, or *aphthæ* of the tongue and gums, rather the symptom or consequence of disease than a disease itself, and as such, only to be cured by constitutional means, and a strict attention to diet and regimen. Sometimes, however, canker of the mouth assumes a malignant character: the gum becomes involved in the mischief, the teeth fall out, a thin fœtid discharge takes place, the cheek suffers, in time, with an excessive flow of saliva, and a gangrenous ulcer harasses the patient both by night and day.

(*Farriery.*) A disease which appears in the feet of horses, and in the ears of dogs. In the horse it is produced very often by damp and dirt, but in some cases it is constitutional. Ulceration takes place between the outer casing of horn and the tender part of the foot which the horn protects. It is attended with considerable inflammation, the horn becomes detached in parts, and proud flesh is formed. The portions of horn that are separating from the foot should be removed, and the sore dressed at first with a caustic preparation to stop the growth of proud flesh, and afterwards with Friar's Balsam. Until a cure is effected, the foot should be protected with tow, which should be changed daily. Care should be taken to keep the foot clean and dry. In dogs, inflammation of the ear produces ulceration and the formation of proud flesh in the interior of that organ. Bathing with warm water will often check the disease; and if this will not do, Goulard's Lotion should be applied, to which a little alum may be subsequently added to heal the ulcer. In some cases, the disease appears at the edge of the flap of the ear, when means must be taken to prevent the dog from irritating the sore by scratching, and it must be dressed with an ointment in which a fair proportion of alum has been mixed.

(*Hort.*) A disease in trees, which attacks the young shoots and branches first of all, and at last appears in the trunk. If not cured, or its progress prevented by cutting back the tree, that it may throw out new branches, it will gradually destroy it in the course of a few years. It is produced by accidental injury to the branches, or by superabundant moisture about the roots, that a stiff sub-soil will not allow to drain away.

Can'ker, *v. a.* To eat, corrode, corrupt, or consume.

"A tithe purloin'd *cankers* the whole estate."— *Herbert.*

—To infect; to pollute.

"An estate *cankered* with the acquisitions of rapine."—*Addison.*

—*v. n.* To grow corrupt; to decay by corrosion.

"Or what the cross, dire-looking planet smite,
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite."—*Milton.*

Can'ker-bit, *a.* Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

"By treason's tooth bare-gnawn and *canker-bit.*"— *Shaks.*

Can'ker-bloom, Can'ker-blossom, *n.* The flower, or blossom of the *Dog-rose.*

Can'kered, *p. a.* Of a venomous or malignant temper; envenomed; crabbed; cankery.

Can'keredly, *adv.* Crossly; adversely.

Can'kerous, *a.* Corroding like a canker.

Can'ker-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GEOMETRIDÆ.

Can'kery, *a.* Rusty; cankered.

Can'mer, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Hart co.

Can'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An antelope of S. Africa (*Antelopa oreas*), called also Eland. It attains the weight of 800 to 1,000 lbs., and has horns very long and straight, with a spiral ridge.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Marantaceæ*, or Arrow-root family. One or more species growing in the W. Indies yield *tous-les-mois*, a very pure and useful starch, now largely consumed. The exact species from which this is obtained cannot be definitely ascertained; but it is probable that the three known respectively as *C. edulis*, *C. glanca*, and *C. archiras*, furnish the supply. The rhizome called *African turmeric*, from its resemblance in appearance and properties to ordinary commercial turmeric, is said to be the produce of *C. speciosa.* The seeds of *C. indica* are commonly called *Indian shot*, on account of their black color and peculiar hardness.

Cannabina'ceæ, HEMP-WORTS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Urticales.*—DIAG. Solitary suspended ovule, and hooked exalbuminous embryo, with a superior radicle. They are rough herbs with a watery juice, having the following structural characters: — Leaves alternate, lobed, stipulate; flowers small, unisexual, diœcious, the males in racemes or panicles; calyx scaly, imbricated; stamens 5, opposite the sepals, with thread-like filaments, the females in spikes or strobiles, each flower with one sepal surrounding the ovary; fruit indehiscent: seed without albumen. There are only two genera — *Cannabis* and *Humulus*, the Hemp and the Hop, and each consists of but one species. They are natives of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia.

Can'nabis, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., hemp.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cannabinaceæ.* The only species is *C. sativa*, the HEMP, *q. v.*

Can'næ, CANNE, a village of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, near the Ofanto (anc. *Aufidas*), 8 m. W.S.W. of Barletta. The village is near the site of the ancient city of Cannæ famous for the decisive victory gained in its vicinity by Hannibal over the Romans, 217 B.C. The scene of action is marked out to posterity by the name of *Campo di Sangue*, "field of blood," and spears, lance-heads, and other relics of armor still continue to be turned up by the plough. *Pop.* 4,670. — See HANNIBAL.

Cannanee' Creek, in *Georgia*, flows into the Ocmulgee River in Irwin co.

Can'nel-coal, CANAL-COAL, CANDLE-COAL, BRANCH-COAL, PARROT-COAL, *n.* A variety of bituminous coal, which differs from the purer kinds of ordinary coal, and jet, in containing extraneous earthy matters, which render it specifically heavier than water. It varies much in appearance, but is generally of a brown or black color, with a dull earthy to a brilliant waxy lustre. It is very dense and compact, and not easily frangible, breaking with an uneven or largely conchoidal fracture, and does not soil the fingers. When burning, it splits and crackles, without melting, and leaves 3 or 4 per cent. of ash. Being hard enough to take a polish, it is sometimes made into ornamental articles like jet; but its principal value is as a gas-coal. The name is a provincial pronunciation of the word *candle*, which has been applied to it in consequence of the bright flame with which it burns, or because the poor people of some places in the colliery districts of England sometimes use it instead of candles. It is called *Parrot-coal* in Scotland, from the way in which it crackles or chatters in the fire.

Can'nelton, in *Indiana*, a prosperous post-town of Perry co., on the Ohio River, 120 m. below Louisville, Kentucky. Extensive beds of coal are found; also, sandstone and fire-clay.

Can'nelton, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Kanawha co.

Can'nelures, *n. pl.* [Fr.] (*Gun.*) Circular grooves cut in the cylindrical part of a cylindro-conoidal shot.

Can'nequin, *n.* (*Com.*) A white cotton cloth brought from the E. Indies.

Cannes, (*kahn,*) a port and bathing resort of France, on the Mediterranean, dep. Var, cap. cant., 25 m. E. of Draguignan. Its port is only open to fishing-vessels and similar small craft. Napoleon I. landed in the neighborhood of this place, March 1st, 1815, on his return from Elba.

Can'nibal, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *caribales*, a name given by Columbus to the *Caribs*, the original inhabitants of the W. India islands, who were reputed to be man-eaters.] One who eats human flesh. See CANNIBALISM.

—*a.* Relating to cannibalism.

Can'nibalism, *n.* The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind; anthropophagy.

(*Hist.*) In the *Odyssey* of Homer we have the story of Polyphemus devouring human flesh; and in Herodotus, the Massagetæ (i. 216) are said to eat their aged parents. The Padæi of India (*Herod.* iii. 99) were in the habit of killing and eating their relations when they fell ill; a story which some would reject with as little show of reason as others would believe it. Modern facts, the truth of which is put beyond all doubt, confirm the statements of Herodotus. Among the ancient Tupis of Brazil, when the Pajé (chief) despaired of a sick man's recovery, he was by his advice put to death and devoured. Herodotus (iv. 26) also says that among the Issedones, when a man's father dies, his relations come and help to eat the dead man, whose flesh they render more palatable by mixing it with that of some animal. In the Middle Ages, these stories of *C.* were wonderfully enlarged, and people who had not yet embraced Christianity were pretty generally set down as anthropophagi. When the Lombards invaded Italy at the end of the 6th century, it was reported of them that they ate human flesh; and a century later the same aspersions were cast on the Slavonian tribes. It became the fashion to bandy the accusation between enemies: thus, during the Crusades, the Saracens said the Christians ate human flesh, as well as the unclean flesh of swine; while the Christians on their side maintained that the Saracens ate men, women, and children, and were particularly fond of a sucking Christian babe torn fresh from the breast of its mother. The giants and ogres of our nursery tales are only the Saracens of the Holy Wars seen through the magnifying-glasses of tradition and romance. It does not much surprise us that in those rude ages men should try to fix a revolting practice on their sworn foes, but we can hardly understand why the minstrels of the Christians should convert their most approved heroes into cannibals, and praise them for the quantity of infidel flesh they devoured. Yet Richard I. is put in this predicament by the author, or authors, of the romance of *Richard Cœur de Lion.* According to the poem, the first symptom of the king's recovery from a dangerous sickness at Acre was a violent longing for pork, and as pork was difficult to procure in a Mohammedan country, his cook dressed him a Turk's head, of which Richard ate with good appetite, and felt himself restored in consequence. After some more repasts of the same kind, he is made to say:

"King Richard shall warrant,
There is no flesh so nourissant
Unto an English man,—
Partridge, plover, heron, ne swan,
Cow ne ox, sheep ne swine,—
As the head of a Sarezyne."

The old travellers abound in stories of *C.*, which we may almost invariably pronounce to be false. Few persons would now credit that the Indians and Chinese sold human flesh in the market, or that the Grand Khan of Tartary fattened his astronomers and magicians with the carcasses of condemned criminals; but the statements of Marco Polo regarding the Battas, a people of Sumatra, have been confirmed. When America was discovered, *C.* was found to prevail to a very great extent, and as late as the year 1866, it is well known that two Brazilian officers exploring the Pachitea River, were eaten by the natives. In New Zealand and many parts of Africa, *C.* is systematically practised, with some; human flesh being regarded as a great delicacy, and even preferred to every other kind of food. M. Du Chaillu states that the Fans, a people of Equatorial Africa, not only devour the bodies of captives, but even the bodies of those who have died of disease, purchasing for that purpose the corpses of neighboring tribes, and disposing in the same way those of their own. He relates that "a party of Fans, who came down to the sea-shore, once actually stole a freshly-buried body from the cemetery, and cooked it and ate it among them; and, at another time, a party conveyed a body into the woods, cut it up, and smoked the flesh, which they carried away with them."

Can'nibally, *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shaks.*

Can'ning, GEORGE, a British orator and statesman, B. in London, 1770. His father, who was from Ireland, was a man of considerable abilities; but having offended his family by marrying a lady without fortune, came to London, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Like many others similarly situated, he soon abandoned the law for literature; but this failing to provide him with the means of support, he commenced business as a wine-merchant, and failed. Repeated disappointments seriously affected his health and spirits, and he died, broken-hearted, on the very day that his infant son was one year old. His widow, reduced by dire necessity, had recourse to the stage for support, and married an actor; he also died, and she then became the wife of Mr. Hunn, a linen-draper of Exeter. But she had the happiness to live to see the success of her son, and to receive from him at all times the tenderest marks of filial affection. The friends of his father first placed him at Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, and afterwards at Eton, where he greatly distinguished himself as a scholar, and formed many connections which were of great service to him in after-life. While at Eton he displayed great skill as an author, in his contributions to the *Microcosm*, a periodical work conducted by the senior scholars. At Oxford, also, he distinguished himself, and proceeded thence to Lincoln's Inn, his oratorical talents suggesting the bar as the profession best adapted for him. Being introduced to the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, he abandoned the law, and devoted himself wholly to politics. His strenuous and able support of the minister was rewarded in 1796 with an under-secretaryship of state; and in the year 1800 he was placed in affluence by his marriage with Miss Joanna Scott, the daughter of General Scott, with a fortune of $500,000. His talents as a poet and political writer were unquestionable, and he made an expert use of them in the articles he contributed to the *Anti-Jacobin*, a celebrated publication, in which the Whigs were wittily, unmercifully, and in some cases unjustifiably, held up to popular contempt. After the death of Pitt, and the dissolution of the coalition ministry of Fox and Grenville, Canning became Foreign Secretary in Perceval's administration; and to him may justly be ascribed the line of British policy in Spain, which destroyed the hopes of Napoleon, and led to his final overthrow; for, as he once emphatically declared, "his had been the hand which committed England to an alliance with Spain." Having, as it was alleged, unfairly endeavored to procure the removal of Lord Castlereagh from office, a duel took place, and both parties had to quit office. In 1812, he was elected a member for the great commercial town of Liverpool; and in 1816 he again became minister, being appointed President of the Board of Control. In this situation he made himself extremely unpopular by his defence of the Six Acts, and other no less obnoxious measures. On the return of Queen Caroline to England in 1820, Mr. Canning retired from office, that he might not have occasion to vote against her. This did not prevent his being appointed Governor-General of India in 1822; and he had already made preparations for his departure, when the death of the Marquis of Londonderry caused the seals of the Foreign Office to be delivered to Mr. Canning. In conjunction with Mr. Huskisson, he now advocated a course of both home and foreign polity strikingly at variance with that of which he had for years been the wittiest and readiest, if not the most profound, defender. His new policy was as popular as his old had been obnoxious; and the Earl of Liverpool being seized with paralysis, from which there was no hope of his recovery, Mr. Canning reached the grand object of his ambition — that of being the acknowledged head of the administration. But though the new premier was popular with the country, the party with whom he had in a great measure ceased to act rendered his task a difficult one. The opposition to him was fierce, almost rancorous; and it was soon obvious that he was suffering both in mind and body from over-exertion and constant excitement. These, aggravating the effects of a severe cold, caught while attending the funeral of the Duke of York, brought on a most painful inflammatory disease, which terminated his life at the age of 57, in 1827.

Canning, SIR STRATFORD. See STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE (VISCOUNT).

Canning, in *U. Canada*, a village of Oxford co.

Can'non. The origin and development of *C.* in general has been already considered under ARTILLERY (*q. v.*). In the present article it is proposed to deal only with the processes of manufacture, and the stages of progress through which the modern highly effective ordnance has come into existence. Previous to 1846 all *C.* were made with smooth cylindrical bores, their sizes being designated by the weight of their solid shot or the diameter of the bore. For rifled *C.* the diameter of the

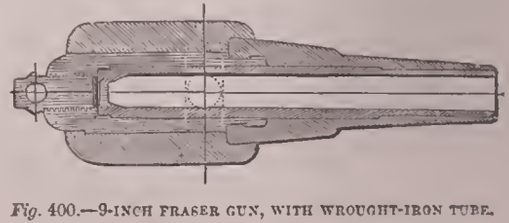
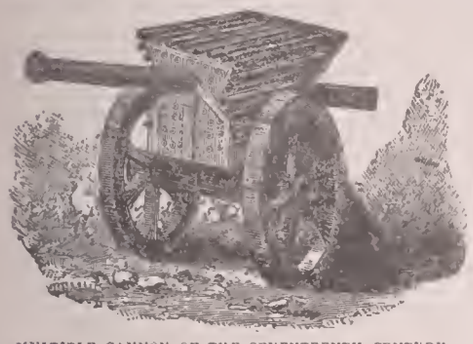


Fig. 400.—9-INCH FRASER GUN, WITH WROUGHT-IRON TUBE.

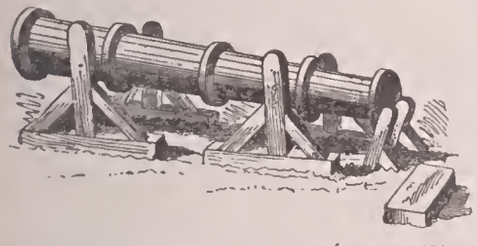
bore is alone used, except in England, where a very imperfect method of designating the calibre by the weight of the piece, in hundred-weights and tons, is often employed. Artillery began its modern career with the invention of gunpowder, the earliest record of construction of *C.* going back to the middle of the fourteenth century. The first known use of *C.* in battle was by Edward III against the Scotch and French (1327–1346). Their effect was probably rather to terrify than to injure the enemy. From this time forward *C.*

rapidly came into use. At first guns of small caliber, throwing stones or balls of 3 or 4 lbs. weight, were alone used, but they soon grew in size, and by the end the century field guns were employed throwing stones of 40 or 50 lbs., while siege guns flung projectiles of 200 lbs. weight.—*Mode of Construction.* These early *C.* were made of iron bars laid and joined together lengthwise, and bound by iron hoops, or wood wound with rope and sometimes wire. One of these still in existence, the great "Mons Meg," made at Mons, Brittany,



MULTIPLE CANNON OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

in 1486, and now in the castle of Edinburgh, is constructed of iron bars hooped together. Its bore is 20 inches. The "Tsar *C.*," in the arsenal of the Kremlin, Moscow, is a great bronze piece of about 30 inches caliber. It was made early in the seventeenth century. The great Turkish guns defending the Dardanelles are 15 feet long and 36-inch bore. These huge guns are without trunnions and were laid immovably, being useless except when the object of attack was directly opposite them. As late as 1807 they were used against



CANNON USED AT THE BATTLE OF CRÉCY, A. D. 1346.

the British fleet under Admiral Duckforth in its passage up the Dardanelles. Another mode of construction was introduced by Gustavus Adolphus, who employed what were called leather *C.* These were made of thin metal tubes, strengthened with hands and cords, while around them was shrunk a tightly-fitting cover of boiled leather, varnished exteriorly.—*Projectiles.* The projectiles of early *C.* were chiefly rounded stones, which were not generally replaced by cast-iron balls until the 16th century.—*Hist.* Cast-bronze *C.* were in use as early

ELBOW-SHAPED MORTAR, ABOUT A. D. 1500.

as 1401, and cast-iron *C.* began to be made about the middle of the fifteenth century. Early in the art of cannon-making the breech-loading principle was suggested, but its application was very crude and unsatisfactory. Brass *C.* were first cast in England in 1535. The first record of the use of shells was at the siege of Naples, by Charles VIII, 1494 A. D. Mortars for throwing shells were introduced in Germany in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and in France somewhat later. The shell was ignited before being placed in the mortar, and the charge then ignited. Dangerous as this practice was, it continued in use for half a century. The *howitzer*, a short *C.* for throwing large shells, was introduced near the end of the seventeenth century. In 1799 the *carronade*, a short *C.* of large caliber, was brought into use, but no long *C.* for firing shells by direct fire were introduced until 1812, when the *columbiad* was invented by Col. Bomford, of the U. S. Ordnance Department. (*Continued in* SECTION II.)

Cannon, *n.* (*Mech.*) A hollow cylinder through which a revolving shaft passes, as the prolonged eye of a wheel when bored to fit a spindle or shaft on which it is intended to work loosely.

(*Billiards.*) Act of hitting two or more balls with the ball propelled by the cue; a carrom; a carambole.

Can'non, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Kent co., 30 m. N.N.W. of Hastings.

Cannon, in *Minnesota*, a township of Rice co., intersected by the Cannon River.

Cannon, in *Tennessee*, a central co.; *area*, 220 sq. m. It is drained by Stones River and the Caney Fork of Cumberland River; *surface*, uneven; *soil*, productive; *cap.* Woodbury.

Cannonade', *n.* [Fr.] An attack with cannon or heavy artillery.

—*v. n.* To attack with cannon or heavy artillery; to batter with cannon.

—*v. a.* To discharge cannon or large guns.

Cannonad'ing, *n.* Act of battering with cannon-shot.

Can'non-ball, *n.* A ball to be shot from a cannon.

Can'non-bone, *n.* (*Farriery.*) The single metatarsal bone of the horse.

Cannon City, in *Minnesota*, a township of Rice co., on Cannon River, 3 m. N.E. of Faribault.

Cannoneer', Cannonier', *n.* [Fr. *cannonnier.*] An engineer who manages cannon.

Can'non-metal, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin. See CANNON.

Cannon River, in *Minnesota*, has its source near 44° N. Lat., and 93° 25' W. Lon., and flows a distance of 80 m., joining the Mississippi River at Red Wing Village.

Cannon River Falls, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Goodhue co., on Cannon River, 15 m. S. of Hastings; *pop.* about 350.

Can'nonry, *n.* Cannon collectively; artillery. (R.)

Can'nonsburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Boyd co.

Can'nonsburg, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Kent co., 60 m. W.N.W. of Lansing.

Can'nonsburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Carroll co., 27 m. S.E. of Massillon.

—A post-village of Hancock co., 12 m. S.S.W. of Findlay.

Cannon's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, flows eastward into Broad River, near the N. extremity of Lexington district.

Can'non-shot, *n.* A cannon-ball.—The distance to which a cannon will throw a ball; as, to be within *cannon-shot.*

Cannon's Mill, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Columbiana co.

Cannon's Store, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Sevier co.

Can'nonsville, in *New York*, a p.-v. of Delaware co., on Coquago River, 35 m. E. of Binghamton.

Can'not [*can* and *not*]. A very common combination of the verb *can*, and the negation *not* (*q. v.*).

Cannon'chee, in *Georgia*, a small river rising in Emanuel co., and flowing S.E. into the Ogeechee River, 12 m. S.W. of Savannah. The little Cannouchee unites with it in Bryan co.

Cann'stadt, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 3 m. N.E. of Stuttgart. It has mineral springs much frequented during the season. *Pop.* 6,216.

Can'nular, *a.* [Lat. *cannula*, a small reed.] Hollow, like a bamboo or tube.

Can'ny, *a.* A Scotch word, used in various senses, as cautious, prudent, artful, wary, frugal, gentle, safe, easy, fortunate, worthy, good, neat, pretty.—It is applied to persons or things having pleasing or useful qualities; as, a *canny* Scot.

Ca'no, ALONZO, a Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect; he was surnamed the "Michael Angelo" of Spain. His colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul were so admirably executed, that foreign artists from all parts travelled to see and copy them. Unhappily, in the midst of his triumph and celebrity, he became the victim of a horrible suspicion. During his absence from home, his wife was murdered and his house robbed by an Italian servant; and *C.* being suspected, was put to the rack. The torture itself could not shake his firmness, and as there was no evidence against him, he was released. He then entered the Church; and although he strictly attended to his religious duties, his love of the arts was unabated, and the "ruling passion" was so strong, that on his death-bed he averted his face from the crucifix of his confessor, because it was ill carved. B. 1600; D. 1664.

Ca'no, in *Iowa*, a township of Iowa co.; *pop.* about 400.

Canoe, (*ka-noo'*,) *n.* [Of Indian origin.] A small boat used by uncivilized nations, and usually formed of the body or trunk of a tree, excavated by cutting or by burning, and then trimmed into a suitable shape. Sometimes the *C.* is made of the tough bark of trees ingeniously sewed together, and the fissures and joints filled up with bitumen; others are made of seal-skins stretched out by ribs and bars of whalebone; and others again of frames of wicker-work, covered with skins or hides. The *C.* is adapted to receive either one or twenty occupants; it is generally impelled by paddles instead of oars, made with large blades like wooden shovels, and used perpendicularly. The *C.* used by the Canadian Indian is remarkably light and fragile, and though made of bark not more than a quarter of an inch in thickness, he will fearlessly trust himself on the mighty rivers of his country, permit himself to be sucked into the rapids, and flashing onwards as if riding the lightning, shoots the roaring cataract, and after some moments lost in mist and foam, emerges from the seething caldron a hundred feet below, dancing on the heaving pool like a sea-bird, and dashing the tide in sprays of silver from his merged wings. Some nations and tribes display great ingenuity in the construction of their *C.*, and join the bark or skin so neatly, by means of long grass or shreds of sinews for thread, as almost to defy discovery of the seam. The Esquimaux extends his skins so artistically, both at bottom and top, as to form for himself a deck, leaving only a round hole for his body to enter, so that when seated his legs are under the deck, which then comes level with his middle. These are called *raiak*, or man-boats; while the larger, undecked *C.* are denominated *umiak*, or the woman-boats, from being used to transport the females and domestic appurtenances. The paddle to this *C.* is about 10 feet long, and flat at both ends. In the South Sea, the natives, in addition to their small fishing-boats, have large *C.*, consisting, in fact, of two long *C.* firmly united by means of a stage or platform that rests on the gunwale of each, and on which they can step either one or two masts, to expand their straw mats in the shape of lateen sails; or they are propelled by the paddles, a row of natives being placed on each side to propel the vessel through the water. Such double *C.* are used either for mercantile purposes or as war-ships, the great sweep of deck admitting the conveyance of a considerable number of warriors. See also CANOEING, in SECTION II.

Canoe', in *Iowa*, a township of Winneshiek co., 30 m. W. of Lansing.

Canoe, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana county.

Canoe Creek, in *Alabama*, flows into Coosa river, through St. Clair co.

Canoe Place, or **New'man's Mills,** in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Indiana co., on Susquehanna River, 70 m. from Pittsburg.

Cano'ga, in *New York*, a post-village of Fayette township, Seneca co., 10 m. S.E. of Waterloo.

Can'on, *n.* [A.S. and Fr. *canon*; Gr. *kanon*, from *kanna*, a reed; Heb. *kaneh*, a reed, a measuring-rod. See CANE.] In its original sense, a cane or reed used as a measure or rule. Specifically, a law or rule in general.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A book containing the rules of a religious order used in monastic institutions.—A list or catalogue of the canonized saints of the Roman Catholic Church.—A dignitary of the Church; one who possesses a prebend, or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church. Canons were of various kinds; as, *cardinal canons*, *domiciliary canons*, *expectative canons*, *foreign canons*, *lay* or *residentiary canons*, *tertiary canons*, and *regular* and *secular canons.* The order of regular *canons of St. Augustine* was spared at the time of the Reformation, and it continues in the Anglican Church to the present day. They are still nominally what they once actually were,—the council of the bishop for the administration of the affairs of his diocese,—and they constitute the chapter of the body known as the *Dean and Chapter.*—See CANON LAW, and CANON OF SCRIPTURE.

(*Music.*) A vocal composition consisting of two, three, or four parts, in which the several voices begin at fixed intervals consecutively; sometimes each voice commences with the same, sometimes with different notes. Canons may be *finite* or *infinite*; the former end, like other compositions, with a cadence, while in infinite canons the theme is begun again before the parts which follow are concluded. They are so constructed as to form a perpetual *fugue*, but differ from ordinary fugues; for in the latter it is sufficient for the subject to be repeated occasionally according to the laws of counterpoint, while in the former it must be strictly repeated by all the succeeding parts. In ancient music, canons were rules for determining the intervals of notes. Among the ancient Greeks this term signified what is now called a *monochord.*

(*Surg.*) An instrument used by surgeons in sewing up wounds.

(*Printing.*) A kind of large type principally used in posting-bills. It was used for printing the canons of the Church. Whence its name.

A. D.

CANON TYPE.

(*Games.*) In Billiards, a carrom, or carambole, *q. v.*

Cañon, CANYON, (*kan'yun,*) *n.* [Sp. *cañon*, a tube.] A term commonly used in the Trans-Mississippi States of the Union, and in Mexico, to designate a deep gully, ravine, or gorge, between high banks or cliffs; as, the Yosemite *Cañon*; the Grand *Cañon.* (*q.v.*)

Cañon (*kan-yon'*, or *kan'yon*) **City,** in *California*, a village of Trinity co.

Can'on-bit, *n.* That part of a horse's bit that enters the mouth.

Cañ'on City, in *Colorado* a gold-mining village, cap. of Fremont co., on the Arkansas River, 100 m. S. by W. of Denver.

Cañon City, in *Nevada*, a village of Lander co., near Reese River, 180 m. E. of Carson City, and 12 m. S. of Austin.

Cañon City, in *Oregon*, a village of Umatilla co., on the Middle Fork of John Day River, 190 m. S.E. of the Dalles.

Can'oness, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a class of religious women in France and Germany. Their convents were termed *colleges.* They did not live in seclusion. The College of Remiremont was the oldest establishment of this order in France. Similar noble monasteries still exist in Germany, and the revenues and dignities of some belong to Protestants.

Can'ongate Marriages, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) In the middle of the 18th century, couples were married at public-houses in the Canongate, Edinburgh, by unauthorized persons. Hence the term by which such marriages were known.

Canon'ic, Canon'ical, *a.* [Lat. *canonicus.* See CANON.] Pertaining to a canon; according to the canon or rule; regular; stated; spiritual; ecclesiastical.

"No such book was found amongst those *canonical* Scriptures." — *Raleigh.*

(*Eccl. Hist.*) *Canonical hours.* The name given to certain stated times of the day assigned to the offices of prayer or devotion. They are principally observed in the Roman Catholic Church, and are *prime, tierce, sext,* and *nones,* — the first, third, sixth, and ninth hours of the day: *i. e.,* at six, nine, twelve, and three o'clock; *vespers* in the evening, at six; *complin,* as completing the services of the day; and *matins* and *lauds* shortly after midnight. In England, the canonical hours are from 8 to 12 o'clock, before or after which marriage cannot be legally performed in any parish-church. — *Canonical letters,* in the ancient Church, were testimonials of the orthodox faith sent by the bishops and clergy to each other in order to keep up the Catholic Communion, and to distinguish Christians from heretics. — *Canonical life,* the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community. — *Canonical obedience* is that submission which, by the ecclesiastical laws, the inferior clergy are bound to pay to their bishops, and religious persons to their superiors. — *Canonical punishments* are those which the Church has it in its power to inflict; as, in Roman Catholic countries, excommunication, penance, and the like. — *Canonical sins,* in the ancient Church, were such as were deemed capital or mortal; as, Idolatry, murder, heresy.

Canon'ical Form, *n.* (*Math.*) A term denoting a form, usually the simplest or most symmetrical, to which, without loss of generality, all functions of the same class can be reduced. The theory of canonical forms is of the highest importance in algebra and geometry; as yet, however, it is in an incomplete state.

Canon'ically, *adv.* In a canonical manner; in a method agreeable to the canon.

Canon'icalness, *n.* Quality or state of being canonical.

Canon'icals, *n. pl.* The full dress of the clergy worn when they officiate; as, an ecclesiastic in full *canonicals.*

Canon'icate, *n.* A canonry; the office of a canon.

Canon'ici, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied in early times to the clergy, from their names being enrolled in a canon or catalogue of some church.

Canonicity, (*kan-on-is'e-te,*) *n.* Quality of being canonical; state of belonging to the canon or genuine books of Scripture.

Canon'ics, Canon'ica, *n.* The name applied by Epicurus to his system of logic, as consisting only of a few rules or canons. Rejecting the dialectics of the Stoics, *C.* treated of the means by which knowledge, both physical and ethical, was obtained, and of the conditions or *criteria* of truth. These conditions, according to him, were *sensations, ideas* or *imaginations,* and *affections.* From these three sorts of consciousness we get all our knowledge, which is either *physical* or *moral;* the former perceived by the *sense,* the latter by the *understanding.* In reality, *C.* correspond very much to what is now termed *psychology.*

Canonicum, (*kăn-on'e-kum,*) *n.* In a general sense, this term denotes a tax or tribute. It is more particularly used in the Greek Church for a fee paid by the clergy to bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans, for degrees and promotions. It is also applied to the first fruits paid by the Greek laity to their bishops or priests, and which is regulated according to the number of houses or *fires* in a place.

Canon'icut Island, in *Rhode Island,* in Narragansett Bay, is 2 m. long and ½ m. broad. On the S. extremity is a light-house.

Canon'isant, *n.* (*Math.*) The name given to an auxiliary quantic, upon which depends the resolution of a given quantic in its canonical form.

Can'onist, *n.* One who is versed in canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

Canonis'tic, *a.* Relating to a canonist.

"Apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition." — *Milton.*

Canoniza'tion, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a solemn declaration that a beatified servant of God possesses a special glory in heaven, on account of which he is proposed to the special veneration of the whole Church. After the beatification of the deceased has taken place, the principal condition which is exacted, in order to go on with the process of canonization, is, that the newly beatified should perform two miracles, which must stand the test of a most rigorous examination, and be judicially approved by the competent tribunal. After this, several consultations are held, the Pope issues the decree of *C.,* and a magnificent ceremony takes place at St. Peter's church, at which the Pope officiates in person.

Can'onize, *v. a.* [Fr. *canoniser;* It. *canonizzare.*] To enrol in the canon or catalogue as a saint; to declare a person to be a saint.

Can'onizer, *n.* One who canonizes.

Can'on Law, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions, decisions, and rules, instituted for the government and regulation of the Rom. Catholic Church although many of the ordinances have been admitted into the ecclesiastical system of the Anglican Church, and still influence other Protestant bodies. It consists principally of ordinances of provincial and general councils, and the decretal epistles and bulls of the Holy See. The *Codex Canonum,* with the *Capitularies of Charlemagne,* and the decrees of the popes from Siricius to Anastasius IV. (385–1184), formed the chief part of the *C.* down to the 12th cent. In 1114, Ivo, Bishop of Chartres, collected the decrees made by the popes and cardinals, and this work was completed by Gratian, a Benedictine monk, and published in 1140. Raimundus Barcinus, chaplain to Gregory IX., published in 1234 the decretals, which were rescripts or letters of the popes, in answer to questions on ecclesiastical matters submitted to them. The work consisted of 5 books, to which Boniface VIII. added a sixth in 1298. Clement V. added what were called the *Clementines* in 1308. John Andreas added a commentary called the *Novellæ* in the 14th cent., and John XXI. or XXII. the *Extravagans* in 1317. To these have been since added some decrees by later popes, and the whole form what is now known as the *Corpus Juris Canonici,* or the great body of the canon law received by the Roman Catholic Church.

Can'on-lawyer, *n.* One skilled in the canon law.

Can'on of Scripture. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The term canon, as applied to the Scriptural writings, has been taken with various significations. At one time it expressed simply a catalogue of church belongings; at another, it was interpreted to denote an authorized specification of all holy books, appointed to be publicly read. Later, it was narrowed in its application to those inspired writings recognized by Christian believers. The *C.* of the Old Testament was the work of many years. The earliest record of the collection dates from 130 B. C., and is quoted by Josephus; and the Jews, it would appear, regarded it with especial veneration. The Alexandrine version was more particularly held as inspired writings by the Jews of Greece, rather than by the Palestine Hebrews. This version differed from the former in being supplemented by the 14 books of the *Apocrypha,* which were not judged to be of prophetic origin, however, but merely as forming an appendix of peculiarly valuable moral and religious precepts. The early Christians first accepted the Greek version in its entire extent as canonical: but later, when the Hebrew language came to be understood, this judgment was, to a certain degree, reversed. The canons of the Greek Church closely resemble each other. Those of Melito (A. D. 177), Nazianzen (A. D. 370), and of Amphilochius (A. D. 370), coincide with one another in containing all the Jewish books except Esther, but excluding the Apocrypha. Origen, Cyril (348), and the Council of Laodicea (363), agree in including all the Hebrew books, and that of *Baruch.* Athanasius again adopts *Baruch,* and excludes *Esther.* The Roman Catholic Church, following the example of the Latins, regarded the Jewish opinion of the Apocrypha as erroneous, and declared them canonical by a decree of the Council of Trent. At the period of the Reformation, the theologians of the school of Luther repudiated the acceptation of the Apocryphal writings, and adopted the Jewish view of them. The *C.* of the New Testament was founded upon, in a great degree, the ruling principles of the Old, and became gradually accepted as inspired writings to a partial extent. Origen held that the four Gospels, Acts, 12 Epistles of Paul, 1 Peter, 1 John, and perhaps, also, the Apocalypse, were undoubtedly sacred and genuine. The *C.* of the Greek Church agree in accepting all the books of the New Testament excepting the Apocalypse. The Council of Hippo (A. D. 393) ordained that the New Testament should consist of the 4 Gospels, Acts, 13 Epistles of Paul, 1 to the Hebrews, 2 of Peter, 3 of John, 1 of James, 1 of Jude, and the Apocalypse of John. The Council of Carthage (397) confirmed this decree, but ranked Hebrews among Paul's 14 Epistles. Pope Innocent I. afterwards decided that the *C.* of the Latin Church should include the above catalogue. Luther, still later, excluded Hebrews, James, Jude, and the Apocalypse. The Council of Trent (1545), in confirming the *C.* of Hippo and Carthage, established them by œcumenical authority. The Greek Church thereupon followed, and gave canonical effect to the Apocrypha, the Catholic Epistles, and the Apocalypse. The Socinians and Swedenborgians have since taken other views, but, generally speaking, the three Churches, Catholic, Greek, and Protestant, have received as canonical the entirety of the Holy Scriptures.

Can'onry, Can'onship, *n.* The office of a canon; an ecclesiastical benefice in a cathedral or collegiate church.

Can'onsburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a borough of Washington co., 18 m. S.W. from Pittsburg.

Canoo'chee, or **Cano'chee,** in *Georgia,* a post-office of Emanuel co.

Cano'pus. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Egypt, 12 m. from Alexandria. It received its name, it is said, from Canopus, the pilot of the vessel of Menelaus, who was buried in this place. Some affirm that the modern Aboukir stands on its site.

(*Myth.*) An Egyptian god of the water, represented under the form of a vase, surmounted with a man's or animal's head.

Canopy, (*kan'ō-pi,*) *n.* [Fr. *canapé;* Gr. *kōnōpeion,* from *kōnōps,* a gnat or mosquito.] An ornamental covering over a seat of state, and in its extended signification, anything which affords protection from above; as, a covering over a bed, a mosquito screen, a covering over the head, &c. In this sense it is also used in architecture, to denote a decorated covering over a throne, altar, pulpit; the head of a niche or tomb, &c.

"Now spread the night her spangled *canopy,*
And summoned every restless eye to sleep." — *Fairfax.*

—*v. a.* To cover with a canopy.

"And they were *canopied* by the blue sky." — *Byron.*

Cano'rous, *a.* [Lat. *canorus,* from *canor.*] Musical; tuneful; melodious; as, "A *canorous* peal of laughter." *De Quincey.*

Cano'rousness, *n.* Quality or state of being musical or melodious.

Cano'sa, (anc. *Canusium,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, cap. cant., near the Ofanto, 15 m. S.W. of Barletta. The old city, said to have been founded by Diomed, or in a period antecedent to the records of Roman history, was in ancient times one of the most considerable cities in this part of Italy for extent, population, and magnificence. It reached the acmé of its prosperity under Trajan. It was reduced to its present condition by a series of disasters inflicted on it by the Goths, Saracens, and Normans. *Pop.* 14,601.

Cano'sia, or **Cano'sa,** in *Minn.,* a v. of St. Louis co.

Canos'sa, a town of Central Italy, in the province of Modena, 11 m. S.W. of Reggio, with a castle in which the emperor Henry IV. performed penance before Pope Gregory VII., in 1077. Hence the expression, "*going to Canossa.*" See HENRY IV. of Germany.

Canou'an, in the West Indies, the central of the Grenadine islands.

Cano'va, ANTONIO, a celebrated Italian sculptor, B. 1757, at the little village of Passagno, in the Venetian territory. The seigneur of the village, having seen the figure of a lion modelled by Canova when only 12 years of age, placed him with Torretti, of Vienna, at that time the greatest living sculptor. At the close of his studies in Vienna he settled at Venice, and manifested the originality of his powers by various works. From Venice he passed to Rome, where he was greatly patronized, and in a comparatively brief time was admired by all Europe, and more or less employed by every European potentate. Fortune and honors flowed in upon him, and he used them wisely and honorably. Among his numerous works the finest are *Cupid and Psyche, Venus and Adonis, Mary Magdalen,* and *Napoleon holding the Sceptre.* To *C.* belongs the honor of having restored to sculpture the position which it had lost among the modern fine arts. After Michael Angelo Buonarotti, and Bernini, he was the third of epoch-making Italian sculptors. His delicate execution and masterly treatment of marble are unrivalled, and even his faults — viz., his exaggerated nicety and carefulness, and his use of corrosives to produce fine finish — served to attract by the novel effects which they produced. The essential characteristic of all his works is sentiment — often verging, however, on sentimentalism, — and this also, like his delicacy in details, was accordant with the taste prevalent in his time, and was the chief cause of his popularity. D. 1822.

Canox'inite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of soda and alumina, with carbonate of lime, from the Miasget in the Ural. Three varieties are also found in the granite of Litchfield, Maine.

Canquaga (*kan-kwah'ga*) **Creek,** in *New York,* a stream of Erie co., falling into Lake Erie 20 m. S.S.W. of Buffalo.

Canrobert, (*kăn-rob'ăir,*) FRANÇOIS CERTAIN, a marshal of France, B. 1809. He entered the army as a private, rose rapidly through the successive ranks of his profession, was sent to Africa as a sub-lieutenant in 1835, and participated in the attack on Constantine. In 1848, as colonel, he commanded an expedition against the Arabs, and afterwards against the Kabyles, in both of which he was successful. On the formation of the army to operate against Russia, he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea, and fought at Alma. Succeeding Marshal St. Arnaud as commander-in-chief of the French army, he was in the thickest of the fight at Inkermann, where he had a horse killed under him. In May, 1855, he resigned his command owing to ill health. In 1859, he distinguished himself in the battles of Magenta and Solferino, and was created a marshal of France. In 1870, he commanded the 6th army corps against Prussia. He was elected senator in 1876. Died Jan. 28, 1895.

Can'so, (Cape,) the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, and the southern boundary of the entrance of Chebucto or Chedabucto Bay. It is in Lat. 45° 17′ N., and Lon. 61° W. — 2. (STRAIT,) a passage, 17 miles in length and 2½ in average breadth, connecting the inlet just mentioned with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, so as to form an island of Cape Breton. Of the three channels between that island sea and the open ocean, it is the one that is least frequented by European vessels.

Can'statt, KARL FRIEDRICH, a German physician and medical author, B. 1807. He studied at Munich, Vienna, and Würzburg, where he graduated M.D., in 1829. Upon the cholera breaking out in Paris in 1832, he went there to make observations on that disease, then to Switzerland, and afterwards to Brussels, where the Belgian govt. established a cholera hospital under his care. After practising for some years in Brussels and Paris, he returned to Germany, and, in 1843, was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Director of the Hospital in Erlangen, where he n. 1850. Besides his monographs on the cholera epidemic, Bright's disease, &c., his work upon *Special Pathology and Therapeutics,* from a clinical point of view, has been a standard one for many years. He has done great service to medical science and knowledge by the establishing and editing since 1842 of the *Yearly Report on the Progress of Medicine and Surgery, (Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der gesammten Medicin;)* which since his death has been edited by Drs. Eisenmann, Friederich, Scherer, Virchow, &c.

Cant, *v. a.* [Ger. *kanten.*] To raise or tilt on the edge or corner, as a cask, &c., in order to cause its contents to run out more freely. — To turn over or around; to toss; to jerk: as, to *cant* a bucket.

(*Carp.*) To cut the angle of a square piece of timber, or board.

—*n.* A toss, jerk, or throw; as, to give a ball a *cant.*

(*Naut.*) A piece of wood attached to a ship's deck for the support of a bulkhead.

(*Arch.*) A term used to express the sides of a polygon turned from the spectator, on an angular deflection from a straight line which is neither in the same direction to the horizontal, nor to the perpendicular, line of the base.

Cant, *v. i.* [Lat. *canto*, from *cano*.] To speak in a singsong, whining, or hypocritical tone of voice; to talk in a jargon, or with affectation.

"That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language." *Sanderson.*

—To use the particular tone, dialect, or phraseology of a sect or party; as, a *canting* fanatic.

"While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracles that *canting* tribe."— *Roscommon.*

Canting Arms. (*Her.*) Canting devices in the form of a rebus on the bearer's name.

—*n.* A whining, sing-song, hypocritical manner of speech, either in conversation or preaching.

"And preaching in the self-denying *cant*." — *Dryden.*

—The idiomatic jargon and peculiarity of speech incidental to certain sects and occupations.

"I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession." — *Dryden.*

—An empty, solemn, affected form of speech, peculiar to a sect; assumed sanctity; religious hypocrisy.

—Slang; barbarous jargon peculiar to thieves, beggars, &c.; as, costermonger's *cant*.

"To introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language." — *Swift.*

Cant, *v. a.* [It. *incantaro*.] To cry out or proclaim a public sale; to sell by auction

—A sale by auction.

"Numbers . . . sell their leases by *cant*."—*Swift.*

Cant, *a.* Vulgar; inelegant; affected; as, a *cant* song.

Can't, (*kānt.*) A contracted colloquialism for *can not*.

Cantab', *n.* [An abbreviation of *Cantabrigian*.] A native or inhabitant of *Cantabrigia*, the modern Cambridge, England. More particularly applied to a student of the university. (Used as a colloquialism.)

"The rattle-pated trick of a young *Cantab*." — *Sir W. Scott.*

Cantabile, (*kan-tab'i-le,*) *adv.* and *n.* [It., from *cantare*, to sing. See CANTATA.] (*Mus.*) In instrumental as well as in vocal music, *C.* denotes the easy flowing of sounds of a melody, in contradistinction to highly elaborated passages. In songs, the melodies which lie chiefly in the middle region of the voice are marked *C.*, or *Cantilena*; extreme tones of the voice have a peculiar *timbre* and character quite foreign to the cantabile. *C.* marked at the beginning of a piece means rather slow than quick.

Cantabri, (*kăn-tai'brĕ,*) *n. pl.* (*Anc. Hist.*) The name of a tribe anciently inhabiting part of N. Spain, and the last in the Iberian peninsula to submit to the Roman yoke in the reign of Augustus, by whom they were subdued B. C. 25. Agrippa suppressed an insurrection among them B. C. 19, when the greater part of the nation perished by the sword, the survivors being driven from their mountain fastnesses, and compelled to reside in the valleys, where they were kept in awe by strong garrisons established by Tiberius. The Basques are regarded as the descendants of this fearless and warlike people.

Canta'brian, *a.* Pertaining to *Cantabria*, the ancient name of what is now known as the Basque country, in Spain.

Canta'brian Mountains, the W. continuation of the system of the Pyrenees, in Spain, extending as far as Cape Finisterre. Some of their summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet.

Cantabrigian, (*kan-ta-brij'i-an,*) *n.* [See CANTAB.] A graduate or student of the University of Cambridge, Eng.

Cantacuze'nus, Cantacuzene', JOHANNES, a Byzantine emperor, B. about 1300. After filling several important offices, he was proclaimed emperor by the nobles and soldiery; and he endeavored to heal the wounds which five years of civil war had inflicted on the state; but the jealousy of Palæologus, the rebellion of his own son, and other disasters, induced him to resign the crown and to retire to a monastery, where he employed himself in literary labors. The date of his death is not known, but he is said to have lived above a century. *C.* may be considered as one of the greatest among the successors of Constantine.

Can'tal, an inland dep. of France, formed of parts of the ancient districts of Haute-Auvergne and Velay, between 44° 37′ and 45° 26′ N. Lat., and 2° 5′ and 3° 14′ E. Lon.; bounded N. by Puy-de-Dome, E. Haute-Loire, S.E. Lozère, S. Aveyron, and on the W. by Lot and Corrèze. — *Surface.* Mountainous; the highest summit, Plomb-de-Cantal, being 6,040 feet above sea-level. — *Soil.* Poor, and agriculture very backward. — *Prod.* Buckwheat, chestnuts, hemp, and flax. Pasturage is good, and large herds of cattle and sheep are fattened for export. —*Manf.* Coarse woollens, linens, and laces; copper and brass goods; paper, leather, &c. — *Chief Towns.* Aurillac, St. Flour, Murat, and Mauriac. *Pop.* 264,575.

Can'taleup, Cantaloupe, Cantalupe, *n.* [It. *cantalupo*.] (*Bot.*) See CUCUMIS.

Cantan'kerous, *a.* Vile; bitter; malicious; contentious; as, a *cantankerous* humor.—*Thackeray.* (Colloq.)

Can'tar, Canta'ro, *n.* [Sp. and It.] A weight or quantity used in E. Europe. In Greece it is equivalent to 123·20 lbs., avoirdupois; and in Turkey to 44 *okes*, or 125 lbs. av.—In Spain, a liquid measure containing from 2 to 4 gallons.

Can'taliver, CANTALEVER, CANTILEVER, *n.* [From *cant* and *lever*.] (*Arch.*) A piece of wood framed into the front or side of a house, and projecting beyond it, to sustain the eaves and moulding of a coruice carried upon it. —*Cantilever Bridge.* See BRIDGE.

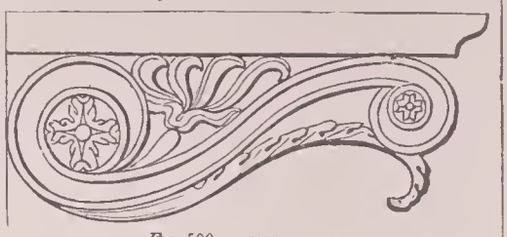


Fig. 500. — CANTALIVER.

Cantarini, SIMONE, (*kan-ta-re'ne,*) B. 1602, styled "the Pesarese," an Italian painter, whose works are often mistaken for those of his great master Guido. D. 1648.

Canta'ta, *n.* [From It. *cantare*, to sing.] (*Mus.*) A musical composition for voices, usually of considerable length and importance, and of which there are several kinds. It consists of an intermixture of air and recitative, and was at one time extended to such a length as to form a sort of small opera, but is now, however, ordinarily written for only one voice with a *thorough bass*, though sometimes for several, accompanied by one or more instruments. According to Du Cange, the word *cantata* was used in the Church as early as the year 1314 to express what is at present understood by *anthem*, with which word it is still synonymous in Germany, cantatas being chiefly confined, among the Lutherans, to sacred music.

Canta'tory, *a.* Whining; singing in an affected manner. (R.)

Cantatrice, (*kan-ta'trēche,*) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A professional singer of the female sex.

Can'ted, *pp.* (*Arch.*) Applied to a pillar or turret when the plan is of a polygonal form.

Canteen, (*kan-tēn',*) *n.* [Fr. *cantine*; It. *cantina*;—Celt. *cant*, a vessel, and *in*, wine.] (*Mil.*) A vessel used by soldiers for carrying liquor, usually made of tin.—A small case for containing soldiers' personal necessaries, &c.

—A place in barracks where provisions, liquors, coffee, &c. are sold; a sutler's store.

Can'tel, *n.* See CANTLE.

Cantemir, DEMETRIUS, hospodar of Moldavia, B. 1673, is author of *The System of the Mohammedan Religion*, *History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire*, &c.; D. 1723.—His son, ANTIOCHUS, PRINCE *C.*, B. at Constantinople, 1709, was educated in Russia, and employed in some important embassies by that country. He was the author of several poems, and translated Anacreon into Russian. D. 1744.

Can'ter, *n.* (*Manege.*) A moderate gallop formerly called a *Canterbury gallop*, said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury at this pace. The action is so called when the horse's fore-feet are raised nearly together, with a leap or spring.

—A rapid passing over anything; as, a *canter* over the columns of a newspaper.

—*v. i.* To move as a horse in a canter, or easy gallop.

—*v. a.* To ride upon a canter; as, to break from a trot into a *canter*.

Can'ter, *n.* A whining or canting person; a beggar.

—One who speaks in canting language, or makes hypocritical pretensions to goodness.

"The days when he was a *canter* and a rebel." — *Macaulay.*

Canterbury, (*kăn'ter-ber-re,*) a sort of table forming a place of deposit for music, books, papers, &c.

Can'terbury, a city, county, and borough, and the metropolitan see of England, co. Kent, in a fertile valley, watered by the Stour, 53 m. S.E. by E. of London. This is a very ancient city, but now much modernized, being well paved, built, and lighted. The cathedral is a noble pile, and forms a conspicuous object from whatever part of the city it may be viewed. It stands on the site of the cathedral anciently founded by St. Augustine, in connection with the monastery of Christ Church, established by Ethelbert, king of Kent, on his conversion to Christianity by St. Augustine, in 587. The oldest part of the present structure dates from 1184. The ancient celebrity of this cathedral is partly attributable to its being associated with the first establishment of Christianity in England, but more especially to the murder of its famous archbishop, Thomas A'Becket, at the foot of one of its altars, in 1170. This place subsequently became an object of pilgrimage, and the shrine of the sainted martyr was visited for centuries by devotees from every part of Europe —*Manf.* Brawn. Hop-picking forms an important industrial feature of the surrounding country. *Pop.* in 1895, 23,125.

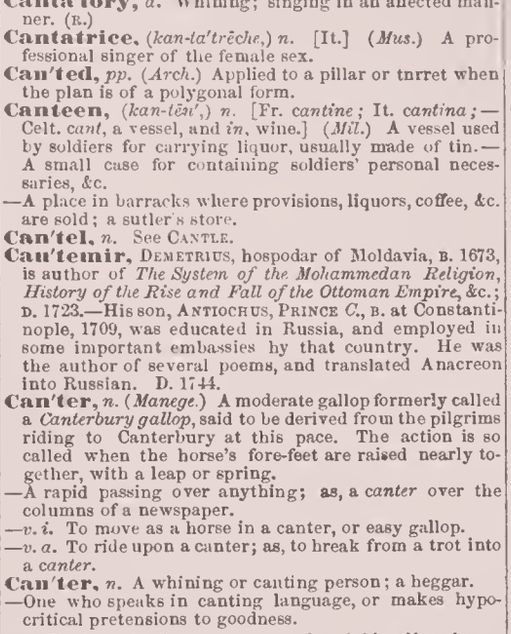


Fig. 501. — CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, (*West Front.*)

Can'terbury, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Kent co., 8 m. S. of Dover.

Can'terbury, in *Connecticut*, a township of Windham co.

Can'terbury, in New Zealand, a settlement founded by a committee of English Episcopalians in the N. part of the island, with Christchurch for its capital, and Lyttelton for its port. *Area*, about 2,400,000 acres of a generally fertile land.

Can'terbury-bell, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given by gardeners to the *Campanula medium*. — See CAMPANULA.

Can'terbury-gallop, *n.* (*Man.*) See CANTER.

Can'terbury-tale, *n.* A kind of fanciful romance; so designated from the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer.

Cante'rii, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A term employed in ancient architecture to denote the beams of wood in the framework of a roof, extending from the ridge to the eaves, corresponding to the rafters of a modern roof. The word was also applied to two inclining reeds fixed in the ground some distance asunder and meeting at the top, for the support of vines.

Cantha'radine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The crystalline blistering principle contained in the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, or Spanish blister-fly, first obtained by Robiquet. To procure it, the flies are digested in alcohol. The alcoholic solution is afterwards evaporated to dryness, and washed with cold ether, which dissolves out the cantharadine. When pure, it is insoluble in water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. Lard containing one five-hundredth part of cantharadine will produce a very powerful blistering effect when applied to the human skin.

Canthar'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of coleopterous insects, numerous, much variegated in colors, of moderate size, and generally living on vegetable substances. They are distinguished by the head being dilated behind the eyes, and then suddenly narrowed into a short neck. When alarmed, they counterfeit death; and some varieties at the same time emit a thick yellowish fluid, with a disagreeable smell, from the articulatories of the legs, &c. Many species of the genus *Cantharis* possessing medicinal properties, are natives of Europe, India, and America. The *Cantharis vesicatoria* is the common blister-fly of the shops. The striped Cantharis, *C. vittata*, called Potato-fly, is a native of N. America and very destructive to potato-fields. The genus *Mylabris* contains several species, which have properties similar to those possessed by the Cantharis; and the genus *Meloe* has also various species which have all the properties of the blister-fly.

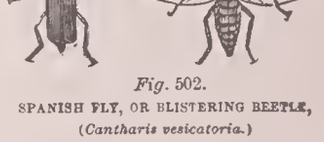


Fig. 502.
SPANISH FLY, OR BLISTERING BEETLE,
(*Cantharis vesicatoria.*)

(*Med.*) The Cantharides, and especially *C. vesicatoria*, possess stimulating properties of a special order, acting, when powdered and applied externally, as a rubefacient and blister; and when taken internally, on one set of organs only, that of the kidneys and bladder, or urinary system. So important is this latter action, that in ordering a blister, or prescribing the drug in any form, this action ought never be forgotten, as a most painful retention of the water, or strangury, will frequently follow the application of even a small blister, or a trifling dose of the tincture of the flies. On this account, and to obviate any such symptoms, frequent draughts of barley-water or linseed tea should be given while under the influence of *C.* In many affections of the kidneys, bladder, uterus, and urethra, *C.* judiciously employed is a medicine of singular efficacy, in which cases it is used in the form of tincture, *Tinctura lyttæ*, the dose being from 5 to 15 drops every four or eight hours, in some appropriate combination. In certain forms of dropsy and diseases of the skin, it is also employed with benefit, given in the same dose. As an external application, the tincture, combined with castor-oil, rosemary, and essential oil of bitter almonds, makes an excellent application to the head for the growth of the hair; and as a stimulant in certain conditions of chronic rheumatism, the compound *C.* liniment is highly beneficial. The most important preparation is the plaster, *Emplastrum lyttæ*, made of suet, rosin, yellow wax, and powdered *C.* — In an over-dose, the *C.* act as an irritant poison, producing very serious consequences. — See POISON, (2 ANIMAL POISONS.)

Can'tharis, *n.*; *pl.* CANTHAR'IDES. [Lat.] A genus of beetles, fam. CANTHARIDÆ, *q. v.*

Can'tharus, *n.* (*Arch.*) In ancient architecture, a fountain or cistern in the *atrium* or court-yard before churches, at which persons washed before they entered the sacred buildings.

Cant'-hook, *n.* An American phrase for a wooden lever with an iron hook at the end, for canting or turning over heavy logs.

Can'thus, *n.* [Gr. *kanthos.*] (*Anat.*) The corner of the eye, where the upper and under eyelids meet.

(*Antiq.*) Among the ancients, the tire of a wheel; a hoop of iron or bronze fastened on to the felloe, to preserve the wood from abrasion.

Can'tica, or **Can'ticoy,** *n.* An Indian word, said to be sometimes applied, in New York, to a dancing assembly, or to a noisy conversation.

Canticle, (*kan'te-kl,*) *n.* [Fr. *cantique;* It. *cantico;* Lat. *canticulum,* dim. of *canticum.*] A little song.—(*pl.*) The Song of Solomon, one of the Books of the Old Testament. See SOLOMON'S SONG.

Cant'ii, *n. pl.* See KENT.

Can'tile, *v. a.* See CANTLE.

Cantile'na, *n.* [It.] See CANTABILE.

Can'tilever, *n.* (*Arch.*) See CANTALEVER and BRIDGE.

Can'tillate, *v. a.* [Lat. *cantillare,* from *cantare.*] To chant; to recite musically.

Cantilla'tion, *n.* Chanting; musical recitation.

Cant'ingly, *adv.* With cant.

Cant'ingness, *n.* Quality of speaking in cant.

Cantiniere, (*kan-tin'e-ūr,*) *n.* [Fr., from *cantine,* a canteen.] (*Mil.*) A female camp-follower; one who attends soldiers to dispense liquid refreshment.

Can'tire, or **Kintyre,** a peninsula running between the Frith of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean. It forms the S. extremity of Argyleshire, Scotland. *Ext.* 40 m. long, with an average breadth of 6½.—The MULL is the S.W. point of the peninsula, and has a light-house 297 ft. high. Lat. 55° 19′ N., Lon. 5° 49′ W.

Cantle, (*kan'tl,*) *n.* [From O. Fr. *chantel;* Fr. *chanteau;* It. *canto,* a corner.] A fragment, piece, or corner of any thing.

"A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out." — *Shaks.*

(*Saddlery.*) The protruding part of a saddle behind. (Often written *cantel.*)

Cant'let, *n.* [Dim. of CANTLE, *q. v.*] A little corner; a small piece; a fragment.

"Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground." — *Dryden.*

Cant'ling, *n.* (*Brick-making.*) The lower of two courses of burnt bricks, which are placed on the top of a clamp before fire is applied.

Cant'-moulding, *n.* A bevelled surface, neither perpendicular to the horizon, nor to the vertical surface to which it may be attached.

Can'to, *n.*; *pl.* CANTOS. [It., from Lat. *cantus,* from *cano,* to sing; Fr. *chant.*] A song; a part or division of a poem; as, the fourth *canto* of "Don Juan."

"Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love." —*Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) The treble part of a musical composition.— See SOPRANO.

Can'to-fer'mo, *n.* [It., firm song.] (*Mus.*) The subject, song, or theme. Every part that is the subject of counterpoint, whether plain or figured, is called by the Italians *canto-fermo.*

Canton, (*kan'ton,*) *n.* [Fr. *canton;* It. *cantone,* from *canto;* Ger. *kante,* a corner.] (*Geog.*) A small division of territory.

"That little *canton* of land called the 'English pale.'" — *Davies.*

(*Geog.*) A division of territory forming a separate state or government. In France the term is applied to small sub-divisions of a department. In Switzerland, it is given to the 22 districts of which that country is composed, and which, while they form a federal union like the U. States, are governed each by a separate judicature and particular laws.

(*Her.*) An ordinary formed either at the dexter or sinister chief of the escutcheon, by two lines meeting at right angles, proceeding from the top or sides of the shield. By the word canton is always understood a *canton dexter,* unless otherwise expressed.

—A distinct portion or division; as, the *cantons* of a painting.—A small community of persons.

—*v. a.* [Sp. *acantonár.*] To divide into cantons, or small parts or districts, as territory.

"To have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty states or principalities." — *Addison.*

Cantoned Building. (*Arch.*) A building is thus termed when its corner is adorned with a pilaster, an angular column, rustic quoins, or anything that projects against the wall.

(*Mil.* Pronounced *kan-tōn'.*) To allot separate quarters to different parts or divisions of an army or body of troops.

Can'ton, (called by the Chinese *Sung-Ching,* the "provincial city,") a maritime city of China, on its S. coast, cap. of the prov. of Quang-tong, and residence of the provincial authorities; the principal emporium of the Farther East, and the first port in China at which any Europeans were established. It stands on the N. bank of the *Choo-Kiang,* or Pearl River, and the E. bank of its affluent, the Pe-Kiang, 60 m. N.N.W. of the Chinese Sea, and 1,200 S. by W. of Pekin; Lat. 23° 9′ 10″ N., Lon. 113° 14′ 30″ E. It is nearly square in form, about 6 m. in circuit, built generally on level ground, except on its N. side, and is divided into two unequal walled parts, the outer, or *Chinese,* and the inner, or *Mantchu* (Tartar) City. The suburbs are perhaps as populous and extensive as the city itself. The streets are narrow, but paved, and are defended by strong gates which are closed every night. Streets of business are each devoted to one distinct branch of trade. Several canals intersect the city and suburbs. Houses built of brick are the rule, those of mud, stone, and wood proving the exception. The residences of the lower orders are, however, but wretched mud hovels. The foreign factories, or *hongs,* as the Chinese call them, are situated in the S.W. suburb, where they extend from E. to W. for about 1½ furlong. They occupy a muddy flat, which has been gained from the Choo-Kiang River, which they face, being separated from it by a quay about 100 yards wide. This space, which is considered as belonging to the European merchants, is railed in, and forms a promenade, called *Respondentia Walk.* Near it is another small open space, about 50 or 60 yards square, walled in, and laid out as a garden, with gravelled walks and flower-beds. These narrow limits, until recently (see CHINA), bounded all the territory assigned to foreigners within the Celestial Empire; even the quay and enclosure were not obtained without considerable difficulty, and the European and American merchants could not build a few steps on the water's edge without express permission from the authorities. There are 13 hongs, or factories, including the American, British, French, Dutch, Austrian, Swedish, Danish, and Parsee establishments. They are among the handsomest buildings in the city, and usually consist of three, four, or more brick or granite buildings surrounding a kind of close, or court: two tolerable European hotels occupy portions of two of them. Fires are frequent, and the Chinese have very generally adopted the use of engines for their suppression. The city is subject to inundations, and is tolerably well supplied with fresh water from numerous reservoirs, springs, and wells. A large part of the pop. of *C.* resides on the water. For 4 or 5 miles opposite the city, and both above and below it, the river is crowded with vessels and rafts of all descriptions and sizes. Each one is registered, and the whole number in the neighborhood of the city is reported to amount to 84,000. Upwards of 120 different temples are enumerated in, and adjacent to, the city, and this does not include the whole number. The principal is the Buddhist temple on the island of Honan, in the river opposite *C.* Its buildings are numerous, chiefly of brick, and it covers, with its courts and gardens, 6 or 8 acres, which are surrounded by a lofty wall. There are two other considerable Buddhist temples in the N. W. part of the old city, and also a Mohammedan mosque, with a dome and minaret 160 feet in height. *C.* has several charitable institutions and hospitals; notably one of the latter, established by an American missionary in 1835, has been productive of much benefit. There are 14 high schools, and about 30 colleges in this city, and it is estimated that about half the inhabitants are able to read. The manufactures of *C.* are numerous and important; silk fabrics, shoes, and brass and iron-wares being the principal. The book-trade is considerable. A great part of the trade of China with the rest of the world, passes through *C.* The Russians are the only nation not having a resident or factory here. The European trade, now so immense, originated in a commercial treaty between Emmanuel, King of Portugal, and the Emperor of China, in 1517. In 1634, some British ships first touched at Canton. In 1680, the direct trade of the East India Company with China commenced. The great mass of the foreign commerce is carried on by English and Americans, but the Chinese are gradually becoming active competitors for this trade. Tea is the great article of export, next to which comes silk and cotton. About 15,000,000 lbs. of tea, and 6,000,000 lbs. of raw silk are annually imported from C. into the U. S. There is a direct line of steamers between San Francisco and Canton. The entire trade between *C.* and the U. S., is valued at $10,000,000, annually. *Pop.* 1897, est. 1,600,000.

Can'ton, in *Alabama,* a village of Wilcox co., on the Alabama river, 75 m. S.W. of Montgomery.

Canton, in *Arkansas,* a post-village of Sharp co.

Canton, in *Connecticut,* a township of Hartford co.

Canton, in *S. Dakota,* a thriving city, cap. of Lincoln co. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Canton, in *Georgia,* a post-vil. and twp., cap. of Cherokee co., 130 m. N.W. of Milledgeville, on the Etowah river.

Canton, in *Illinois,* a city of Fulton co., 70 m. N. N.W. of the city of Springfield. *Pop.* (1890) 5,604.

Canton, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Washington co., 45 m. S.W. of Columbus.

Canton, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Jackson co., on the Maquoketa River, 30 m. S.S.W. of Dubuque.

—A township of Benton co.

Canton, in *Kansas,* a village of Anderson co., 45 m. S. of Lawrence co.

Canton, in *Kentucky,* a post-village and township of Trigg co., on the Cumberland River, 240 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Canton, in *Maine,* a post-township of Oxford co., 25 m. W.N.W. of Augusta, intersected by the Androscoggin River.

Canton, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Norfolk county, 14 miles S. of Boston. Cotton goods, thread, copper, machinery, &c., are manufactured here.

Canton, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Wayne co., 200 m. W. of Detroit.

Canton, in *Minnesota,* a thriving township of Fillmore county.

—A post-office of Mower co.

Canton, in *Mississippi,* a flourishing city, cap. of Madison co., 25 m. N. N. E. of Jackson. *Pop.* ab. 2,500.

Canton, in *Missouri,* a town of Lewis co., on the Mississippi river, 191 m. above the city of St. Louis. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,700.

Canton, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Salem co., 9 m. S. S. E. of Salem.

Can'ton, in *New York,* a township and post-village, cap. of St. Lawrence co., on Grass River, 20 m. E.S.E. of Ogdensburg.

Canton, in *Ohio,* a thriving manufacturing city, capital of Stark co., 118 m. N. E. of Columbus and 98 W.N.W. of Pittsburg, Pa. *Pop.* (1897) about 30,000.

Canton, in *Pennsylvania,* a township and village of Bradford co., 24 m. W.S.W. of Towanda, on Towanda Creek.

—A township of Washington co.

Canton, in *Texas,* a precinct of Smith co.

Canton, in *Texas,* a post-village, cap. of Van Zandt co., 27 m. N. of Athens, and 27 E. of Kaufman.

Canton, in *W. Virginia,* a post-office of Marion co.

Canton, JOHN, an ingenious English mechanician and experimentalist, B. 1718. The chief of his discoveries was that of the means of making artificial magnets. D. 1772.

Cantonal, (*kan'ton-al,*) *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.

(*Mil.* Pron. *kan-tōn'al.*) Divided into cantonments, as troops.

Canton Centre, in *Connecticut,* a post-village in Hartford co., 16 m. N.W. of Hartford.

Cantonese', *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or relating, to Canton, China.

—*n.* An inhabitant or native of Canton.

Can'tonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of sulphide of copper, crystallizing, like galena, in cubes instead of hexagonal crystals. It is of a bluish-black color, and has a sub-metallic lustre. It is named after Canton Mine in Georgia, where it occurs.

Can'tonize, *v. a.* To parcel out into small divisions or cantons.

"The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized* amongst a very few in number."—*Howel.*

Cantonment, (*kan-tōn'ment,*) *n.* [Fr. *cantonnement.*] (*Mil.*) When troops are detached, and quartered in different adjacent towns and villages, they are said to be in *cantonments.*

Can'tonment Gibson, in *Indian Territory.* See FORT GIBSON.

Canton Point, in *Maine,* a post-office of Oxford co.

Canton River, the "Che-Kiang," or *Pearl River,* of the Chinese, is the lower part of the Pe-kiang. It has a navigable course of 300 m., and 40 m. below Canton is called the Bocca Tigris. It is studded all around Canton with numerous islands, upon which rice is cultivated, and many forts are placed.

Canton's Phos'phorus, *n.* (*Chem.*) Protosulphide of calcium, obtained by heating sulphate of lime with charcoal. It appears to absorb light on exposure, and to emit it in the dark. It was first prepared by J. Canton.

Cantoon', *a.* A stuff or fustian with a fine cord visible on one side.

Cant'-pieces, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber fastened to the angles of fishes (wooden supports) and side-trees to supply any part that may prove rotten.

Can'trap, Can'trip, *n.* [O. Dan. *gan,* witchcraft, and Icel. *trapp,* a trampling.] A spell; an incantation.

—A mischievous trick. (*Scottish.*)

"And by some devilish *cantrip* sleight
Each in its cauld hand held a light." — *Burns.*

Cantred, Cantret, (*kan'terd.*) [W. *cantref,* from *cant,* hundred, and *tref,* a village.] In Wales, a division of land or territory, similar to the English *hundred.*

"The king re-grants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining." — *Davies.*

Can'trelle, in *Louisiana,* a post-office of St. James co.

Can'trell's Cross-Roads, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of McMinn co.

Cant-timbers, *n. pl.* (*Shipbuilding.*) Those timbers or ribs of a ship, which are situated fore and aft, or at the two ends, where she becomes narrower below.

Cantù, CESARE, an Italian historian, B. at Bririo, near Milan, 1805. When only 18 years of age, he became professor of literature in the college of Sondrio in the Valteline, from which he went to Como, and thence to Milan. He embraced the liberal cause, and his *Reflections on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century,* published at Milan, excited the hostility of the Austrian government, by which he was imprisoned for three years. In his captivity he wrote an historical romance, *Margherita Pusterla* (1835), a work which has often been compared to the *Promessi Sposi* of Manzoni. He has composed various religious hymns, and his poems, *Algiso,* his *Letture Giovanili,* which have passed through more than 30 editions, and the articles which he has contributed to the *Biblioteca Italiana,* and the *Indicatore* of Milan, have popularized his name throughout Italy. He belongs to what has been called the "Romantic School" founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. This author has published *Storia Universale,* which has been translated into English, French, and German; *History of Italian Literature* (1851); *History of the Last Hundred Years* (1852), &c. Died March 11, 1895.

Can'tu, or CANTURIO, a town of N. Italy, in Lombardy, 5 m. S.E. of Como. It has had iron manufactures ever since the 10th century. *Pop.* 6,274.

Cant'well's Bridge, in *Delaware.* See ODESSA.

Can'ty, *a.* A term used in Scotland, and the N. of England, in the sense of merry, cheery, gay, lively; as, "A *canty* dame." —*Wordsworth.*

Can'uck, *n.* A cant name for a person who is of Canadian birth. (Used in the U. States.)

Canu'la, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *canna,* a reed.] (*Surg.*) The sheath of an instrument called a *trochar;* a kind of small bayonet, the finely pointed extremity of which protrudes beyond the canula about half an inch, so that when plunged into a collection of water, or pus, the trochar is withdrawn, and the sheath, or canula, left

behind, allows the fluid to be discharged in a stream through its tube or pipe. The cannla is alwaye made of silver, and, if necessary, can be left in the eac, and secured by etrings to the body. See TROCHAR.

Can'ute, (the Great,) KNUD, or KNUT. The rich and fertile island of Britain was a constant temptation to the inhabitants of the ehores of the Baltic, and of the less genial country etretching thence to the north, forming the modern kingdome of Norway and Sweden. These people, the *Northmen*, as they were desiguated by the people of the more eouthern parts of Europe, possessed a navy which eeems to have been far euperior to that of any other State, and which enabled them to make at pleasure descents upon the coaets of all the countries bordering on the English seae. Much of the history of the Anglo-Saxon kings is the history of their contests with these formidable neighbors The genius and military talents of Alfred for a while saved the country from their oppressions; but when he wae dead, and was succeeded by a race of priuces inferior to himself, the nation became less able to make an effectual resistance. Dauee became settled in many portions of the island, tribute wae paid to them, aud finally, in the pereon of *C.*, one of the greatest men in the line of thie northern sovereignty, they accomplished that which they had so long desired, the entire eubjugation of the Anglo-Saxon people, and the extinction, for a time, of the Anglo-Saxon sovereignty. This then is the light in which we are to contemplate *C.*; the king by birth and inheritance of the people now known as Danes, Normans, and Swedes, and as the man who accomplished the work of hie father Sweyn in displacing the poeterity of Egbert from the eovereignty of England. He reigned for twenty-two years (A.D. 1014 to A. D. 1036), during which period the country wae at peace. England, of all his possessions, he chose for his usual residence. He died at Shaftesbury, and wae interred at Winchester, the usual place of interment of the Saxon kinge. *C.*, successful in war, was, in peace, hnmane, gentle, and religious. William of Malmesbury eaye of him, that by his piety, justice, and moderation, he gained the affection of his subjects, and an universal esteem among foreigners. The beautiful little story of the rebuke which he gave to the flattery of his courtiers, a story which it would be an unreasonable scepticism to doubt, found as it is in eome of the oldest and best chroniclers, makes his name and his virtue more familiar to the English nation than all the encomiums of their chroniclers, or than his acte of piety in his journey to Rome, and in the foundation of the two monasteriee of Saint Bennet of Holme and Saint Edmund's Bury. The reigns of the two sons of *C.* were short and dieturbed. In 1041, the posterity of Egbert, in the person of Edward, son of King Ethelred, regained the throne. This was Edward, called the *Confessor*. Hie reign was harassed by the Danee under Sweyn, another son of *C.* They also disputed the sovereignty with Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, who assumed the crown on the death of Edward; and England might have enffered much longer from attempts of the northern chiefs, had it not fallen under the sway of the race of Norman princes, who governed with a more vigorous hand than that of the Anglo-Saxon chiefs.

Cau'vas, *n.* [Fr. *canevas ;* Lat. *cannabis*, hemp.] A coarse, unbleached cloth made of hemp or flax, chiefly used to make eails for shipping, tents, &c.—Also, a light material woven with the warp and woof at intervals, so as to leave equare interstices between them, aud used by ladies for tapestry and Berlin-wool work.—Painter's canvas, on the contrary, is a material of very cloee texture, called "ticking." It is generally purchased etretched on frames of various sizes, and primed with a light neutral gray or drab tint ready for use.

(*Naut.*) The saile of a ship, taken generally.

"Set every stitch of *canvas* to woo the freshening wind." *Mackay.*

—*a.* Made of canvas; as, a *canvas* awning.

Cau'vas-back, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Aythya vallisneria*, a eca-duck of the genus *Aythya*, peculiar to N. America, and perhaps the most delicious of all water-fowl. It ie 2 feet long, and 3 feet wide, and when in good order weighs three pounds. The beak is large, and of a glossy black; the head and part of the neck of a rich glossy reddish-chestnut hue, ending in a broad space of black that covers the upper part of the breast; back, scapulous; lower part of the breast, and belly, white, faintly marked with an infinite number of transverse wavy linee, or pointe; wing-coverts gray-spotted; tail very short, and pointed; legs and feet very pale ash. The female is smaller, and not so brightly colored ae the male. These birds arrive in the United States, from the north, about the middle of October, and, principally, aesemble in the numerous rivers in the neighborhood of Chesapeake Bay. When they first arrive they are very lean; but from the abundance of their favorite food, they become fat about November. The excellence of the flesh of the *C. B.* causes them to be much sought after for the market, where they alwaye command a high price.

Fig. 503. — CANVAS-BACK DUCK. (*Aythya vallisneria.*)

Can'vas-climber, *n.* A eailor; one who goes aloft to furl and handle sails.

Cau'vass, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *cannabasser*, from Lat. *cannabis*, hemp.] To eift eomething, as if through canvas; to search; to examine; to ecrutinize.

"I have *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence." *Woodward.*

—To debate; to discuse; as, to *canvass* a qnestion.

—To go through the form of solicitation; as, to *canvass* a city for votes.

—*v. i.* To solicit votes or interest; to use efforts to obtain; to make interest in favor of; prceding *for ;* as, to *canvass for* a seat in Congress.

—*n.* The act of examining the returne of votes for a public officer. This duty is usually intrusted to certain officere of a state, district, or couuty, who constitute a board of canvaseere or scrutineers. The determination of the boaed of canvassers of the persoue elected to an office ie *primâ facie* evidence only of their election. A party may go behind the cauvass to the ballots, to ehow the number of votes cast for him. The duty of the canvaseers is wholly minieterial.

—Examination after the mauner of debate or discuesion.

"I deemed worthy the *canvass* and examination of soher and considerate men." — *More.*

—A seeking, solicitation, or effort to obtain.

Can'vasser, *n.* One who eolicite votee, or goee abont to make intereet. — One who examinee the returne for a public officer; a scrutineer.

Can'ville, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Neosho co.

Can'y, *a.* [See CANE.] Consisting of canes; haviug canes in plenty.

—Made of canes.

Cany Hollow, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Lee co.

Can'yon, *n.* See CAÑON.

Can'yon (or CAÑON) City, in *Colorado*, the capital of Fremont co. *Pop.* (1890) 2,825; (1897) abt. 3,500.

Cau'yon City, in *Oregon*, the capital of Graut co.

Cau'youville, in *Oregon*, a vill. of Douglas co., on S. Fork of Umpqua River, 26 m. of Roeeburg.

Canzone, (*kăn-zō'ne,*) *n.* [It., from *cantare*, to sing.] (*Poet.*) A kind of lyric poem. Adopted, with eome alteration, from the poetry of the Troubadonrs, it found its way into Italy in the 13th century. It is divided, like the Greek etrophic ode, into stanzas, in which the uumber and place of rhymes and uetre of verses respectively correspond. The last etanza, commonly ehorter than the others (the ode of the *epodus*), ie called *congedo* or *ripresso* (in old French *l'envoy*), aud consisted, generally, of a valedictory address to the canzone itself. It received its classical stamp principally from Dante and Petrarch; and with Tasso and Cbiabrera it began to deviate from its strict form.

Canzonet, (*kan-zō-net',*) *n.* [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, a song. See CANTO.] (*Mus.*) A ehort song, in one, two, or three parts. The Neapolitan *C.* has two strains, each of which is, like the French *vaudeville*, sung twice over. The Sicilian *C.* ie in a kind of jig-time, with six or twelve quavers in the bar. Sometimes both are rondos, and repeat the first strain for an ending.

Caoutchine, (*kă-oot'chin,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid subetance obtained from caoutchouc or INDIA-RUBBER, *q. v.*

Caoutchouc, (*kă-oot'chouc,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The Indian name of a very valuable substance, called also *Gum-elastic*, and, more generally, INDIA-RUBBER, *q. v.*

Caout'chouc Mineral, *n.* (*Chem.*) An elastic bituminous mineral, resembling caoutchouc in ite physical properties. A few epecimens of this subetance have been found in a lead-mine in Derbyshire, Englaud; and in bituminoue limestone at Woodbury, in Connecticnt.

Cap, (*kap.*) *n.* [A. S. *cæppe ;* Dan. *cap ;* Ger. *kappe ;* Fr. *cappe*, probably from the root of Gr. *skepaō*, anciently *kepō*, to cover.] A coveriug for the head; the garuient that covere the head.

"Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak."—*Shaks.*

—An ensign of a certain dignity; as, a cardinal's *cap.*

"Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophesy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* co-equal with the crown."—*Shaks.*

—The top; the highest; the uppermost; as, the *cap* of a mountain-peak.

"Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive."—*Shaks.*

—A wooden bowl for containing food, whether solid or liquid.

—A reverence or ealutation, made by moving or removing the cap. (o.)

"Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose him?" — *L'Estrange.*

(*Arch.*) The mouldings which form the head of a pier or pilaster.

(*Joinery.*) The uppermost part of an assemblage of principal or subordinate parts. The term is applied to tho cap'ital of a column, the cornice of a door, tho capping or uppermost member of the surbase of a room, the hand-rail of a stair, when supported by an iron stay, &c.

(*Naut.*) A thick, strong block of wood with two holes through it, one square and the other round, used in ehipbuilding to confine together tho head of a mast and the lower part of that next above it.

(*Gun.*) *Cap of a cannon.* See APRON. — *Cap of a musket*, &c. See PERCUSSION-CAP.

Cap of Maintenance. (*Hist.*) The Cap of State carried before the English sovereigne at their coronation. — *To set one's cap at*, or *for*. Spoken of a woman who adopts artful methods of gaining a man's affectione.

—*v. a.* To cover; to cover the top or end.

"The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth cartilaginous substance." — *Derham.*

—To deprive of a cap.

"Boys use sometimes to *cap* one another." — *Spenser.*

—To furnish with a cap; as, to *cap* a musket.

—To render or make complete; to give the finishing point to; to consummate; as, to *cap* a joke.

"There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters." — *Atterbury.*

To cap verses. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

—*v. t.* To uncover the head out of deference; as, to *cap* a college dignitary. (o.)

Capabil'ity, *n.* Capacity; quality of being capable.

Capable, (*kā'pa-bl,*) *a.* [Fr. *capable ;* from Lat. *capio*, to take or eeize.] Having capacity or abillty to take, hold, contain, or comprehend; as, a ehip *capable* of carrying a large freight.

—Having sufficient ability, power, skill, or fitness to perform or execute; with powers to know, understand, or comprehend; equal to; qualified for; as, a *capable* general.

Ca'pableness, *n.* Capacity; strength of understanding; state or quality of being capable.

Ca'pac, in *Michigan*, a post-office of St. Clair co.

Capacify, (*ka-pas'i-fy,*) *v. a.* To qualify. (R.)

Capacious, (*ka-pā'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *capax, capacis*, from *capio.*] Holding, containing, or embracing much; wide; large; as, a *capacious* harbor.

—Extensive; comprehensive; able to take a broad view of thinge; capable of great deeigns; ae, a *capacious* mind.

Capa'ciously, *adv.* In a wide or capacioue manner.

Capa'ciousness, *n.* State or quality of being capacious; largeness.

Capacitate, (*ka-pas'i-tāt,*) *v. a.* To make able or capable; to enable; to qualify.

"By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe these errors." — *Dryden.*

Capacita'tion, *n.* Act of making capable. (R.)

Capacity, (*ka-pas'e-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *capacité ;* Lat *capacitas*, from *capax*, from *capio.*] State or power of being capable or capacious; power of containing or holding; extent of room or space; — used in relation to physical things.

"Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think, may be called *capacity*." — *Locke.*

(*Philos.*) The susceptibility of the mind of being affected by a particular class of emotions. It signifies literally "room for," and denotes the passive power of the mind as distinguished from *faculty*, which is active power. It is an aptitude to receive certain modifications of our consciousness, in receiving which we are passive. The terms power, faculty, capacity, are more appropriately applied to natural than acquired capabilities, and are then inapplicable to mere habite.

—Ability; active power; elementary strength.

"A cause with such *capacities* endued." — *Blackmore.*

—Outward condition, state, circumstances, or character; as, in the *capacity* of an author.

"You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*." — *Swift.*

(*Law.*) Ability, power, qualification, or competency of pereone, natural or artificial, for the performance of civil acte depending on their state or condition as defined or fixed by law; as, the *C.* to devise, to bequeath, to grant, or convey lands, to make a contract, aud the like.

(*Geom.*) The solid contents of a body.

Capacity for heat. Experiment showe that different quantities of heat are required to raise different bodies to the same temperature, and thoso enbstances which require tho largest quantity of heat to be raised to a given temperature are said to have the greatest *capacity for heat.* — See HEAT.

Cap-a-pie, (*kăp-a-pee'.*) [O. Fr., head to foot.] From head to foot; all over; entirely; as, a knight armed *cap-a-pie.* — See ARMOR.

Caparison, (*ka-par'e-zon,*) *n.* [Fr. *caparaçon ;* Sp. *caparazon*, a cover, augmentative of *capa*, a cape, covering.] The covering or housing of a horse: a cloth or trapping laid over tho eaddle or furniture of a horse.

"Their horses cloth'd with rich *caparison*." — *Dryden.*

—Sumptuous, or fine, clothing.

"My heart groans beneath the gay *caparison*." — *Smollett.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *caparaçonner.*] To cover with a cloth, as a horse.

"The steeds *caparisoned* with purple, stand." — *Dryden.*

—To dress finely; to be attired richly.

"I am *caparisoned* like a man." — *Shaks.*

Capar'isoned, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to a war-horse fully equipped for the field.

Cap'-case, *n.* A band-box; a travelling case.

Cape, (*kāp,*) *n.* [Fr. *cap ;* It. *capo ;* Lat. *caput*, head.] (*Geog.*) The extreme point of a promontory, or of that portion of land which juts out into the sea beyond the general line of the coast; a headland; as, *Cape* Horn. On rocky and much indented coasts, capes generally terminate in acute angles, whence they are sometimes denominated *points*, and if the portion of the land which projecte is small or uot high, the appellation assigned to it in England is *ness*, as Sheerness ; in Scotland, *mull*, as the *Mull* of Galloway.

—The neck-piece of a cloak or coat that covers the shoulders; as, a policeman's *cape.*

"He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide sleeves and a *cape*." — *Bacon.*

—A description of wine made at the Cape of Good Hope, resembling inferior sherry.

—*v. t.* (*Naut.*) To head towards; as, the schooner *capes* north-east by north.

Cape Agul'has, the most southern point on the coast of Africa, E. of the Cape of Good Hope: Lat. 34° 51′ 30″ S., Lon. 19° 56′ 30″ E.

Cape Al'bert, in the E. part of Ellesmere Ieland, on Smith's Sound: Lat. 79° 20′ N., Lon. 78° W.

Cape Alexan'der, at the entrance of Dease Strait, on N. coast of British America; Lat. 68° 55′ N.; Lon. 106° 45′ W.

Cape Al'fred, tho S.E. extremity of Victoria Land, on Victoria Strait; Lat. 69° 40′ N.; Lon. 101° 20′ W.

Cape An'derson, at the entrance of Behring's Straits on the E. point of the island of St. Lawrence; Lat. 63° N.; Lon. 168° 30′ W.

Cape An'gnilla, on the coast of Newfoundland; Lat 47° 54′ N.; Lon. 59° 17′ W.

Cape Ann, in *Massachusetts*, the E. extremity of Essex co., 31 m. N.E. by E. of Boston; Lat. 42° 38′ 18″ N.; Lon. 70° 34′ 42″ W. Thatcher's Island, about 2 m. E. of the southern point, forms the northern limit of Massachusetts Bay, upon which are 2 fixed lights, ½ of a m. apart, and 90 ft. above the level of the sea.

Cape Anne, the N.W. extremity of N. Somerset, at the entrance of Peel Sound; Lat. 74° 5′ N.; Lon. 95° W.

Cape Ar'ago, in *Oregon*. See ARAGO.

Cape Au Gris, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lincoln co., on Mississippi River, 67 m. from St. Louis.

Cape Ba'ring, at the entrance of Russell's Gulf, in the N.W. of Wollaston Land; Lat. 70° N.; Lon. 117° 20′ W

Cape Bar'row, in the N. of British America, on the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 68° 5′ N.; Lon. 111° W.

Cape Bath'urst, in British America, on the Arctic Ocean: Lat. 70° 30′ N.; Lon. 127° 30′ W.

Cape Bea'ta, on S. coast of Hayti; Lat. 17° 42′ N.; Lon. 71° 20′ W.

Cape Beau'fort, a headland of *Alaska;* Lat. 69° N.; Lon. 163° W.

Cape Beaufort, a headland of British America, on E. of Cockburn Gulf; Lat. 67° 40′ N.; Lon. 96° W.

Cape Bex'ley, a headland in the N. of British America; Lat. 69° N.; Lon. 114° 45′ W.

Cape Bird, the S. extremity of N. Somerset, on Victoria Strait: Lat. 71° 53′ N.; Lon. 95° W.

Cape Blan'co de Santa Maria, on W. coast of *California;* Lat. 29° 28′ N.; Lon. 115° 20′ W.

Cape Blanco, or **Oxford,** in S. W. of *Oregon*, 25 m. N. of the month of Rogue river; Lat. 42° 40′ N.; Lon. about 124° 45′ W.

Cape Bo'ins Head, in *Ireland*, a headland on the N.W. of the entrance into Ballinaskelligs Bay; Lat. 51° 48′ N.; Lon. 10° 15′ W.

Cape Bon, or RAS ADNER, the northernmost point of Africa, on the Mediterranean, 58 m. N.E. of Tunis; Lat. 37° 4′ 20″ N.; Lon. 10° 53′ 35″ E.

Cape Bonavis'ta, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, forming the S.E. limit of a bay of the same name; Lat. 48° 42′ N.; Lon. 53° 8′ W. It has a light-house.

Cape Breton, (*brit'un,*) a large, irregularly shaped island of British America, separated from the N. extremity of Nova Scotia, of which prov. it is a part, by a narrow, navigable channel. It forms the S.E. boundary of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and lies between 45° 27′ and 47° 4′ N. Lat., and 59° 45′ and 61° 38′ W. Lon. *Area*, about 4,000 sq. m. The island has many fine harbors; that of Sydney, on the E. coast, being one of the best in the prov. Louisbourg, once so famous in American history, lies on the S.E. coast of the island. The climate of *C. B.* is subject to considerable extremes; the mean summer heat is said to be 80° Fahr., while in winter 20° below zero is not a very uncommon degree of cold. This island possesses strata of coal in such plenty, that it is believed there is enough to supply the world for centuries; gypsum and salt are also largely found. The vegetable products resemble those of Canada. The exports consist chiefly of timber to Great Britain, fish to the W. Indies, coal to the U. States, and corn. *Cap.* Sydney. The French first colonized this island in 1712, but it was taken from them by the English in 1745, under whose rule it has since remained. *Pop.* in 1891, 86,790.—The most E. co. of *C. B.* island and Nova Scotia.

Cape Bul'len, to the S. of N. Devon, and W. of Lancaster Sound: Lat. 74° 25′ N.; Lon. 85° W.

Cape By'am Martin, in Prince William's Land, at the N.W. extremity: Lat. 75° 35′ N.; Lon. 77° W.

Cape Canav'eral, in *Florida*, on the E. coast, 135 m. S.E of St. Augustine, has a revolving light in a tower 55 feet high: Lat. 28° 27′ N.; Lon. 80° 33′ W.

Cape Can'so, or **Can'sean,** in Nova Scotia, at S.E. extremity: Lat. 45° 17′ N.; Lon. 61° W.

Cape Catoche', in Central America, a headland forming the N.E. extremity of the peninsula of Yucatan; Lat. 21° 36′ N.: Lon. 87° 6′ W.

Cape Charles, in Labrador, on the northern coast, and at the entrance of the Straits of Belleisle; Lat. 52° 15′ N.; Lon. 55° 20′ W.

Cape Charles, in *Virginia*, in the S. part of Northampton co., 25 m. N.N.E. of Norfolk. There is a light-house, showing a revolving light on the N. end of Smith's Island, about 65 feet above the level of the sea; Lat. 37° 3′ N.; Lon. 76° 2′ W.

Cape Chig'necto, or CHIONITOU, in Nova Scotia, a promontory at the head of the Bay of Fundy; Lat. 47° 24′ N.: Lon. 64° 37′ W.

Cape Chud'leigh, in Labrador, a headland at the entrance of Hudson's Straits; Lat. 60° 12′ N.; Lon. 65° 25′ W.

Cape Church'ill, in British America, a headland on the W. shore of Hudson's Bay; Lat. 58° 48′ N.; Lon. 93° 12′ W.

Cape Clar'ence, a headland at the northern extremity of Jones's Sound, Baffin's Bay; Lat. 76° 45′ N.; Lon. 77° 45′ W.

Cape Clar'ence, in N. Somerset, a headland in N.W. part, at the entrance of Barrow's Straits; Lat. 73° 50′ N.; Lon. 90° 10′ W.

Cape Clear, a bold promontory, rising 400 feet above the level of the sea, on the S. side of Clare Island, near the W. extremity of St. George's Channel, and about 7 m. S E. from Baltimore, co. Cork, Ireland. Adjoining the Cape is a light-house of the first class, with revolving lights, having the lantern elevated 455 feet above the level of the sea. The light-house is in Lat. 51° 26′ 3″ N., Lon. 9° 29′ 30″ W. This is the point from which ships leaving St. George's Channel for the W. usually take their departure, and those arriving prefer making it their landfall.

Cape Cockburn, (*kō'burn,*) a headland on the northern part of British America; Lat. 68° 50′ N.; Lon. 115° W.

Cape Cod, a sandy peninsula forming the S.E. extremity of Massachusetts, co. Barnstable, and enclosing Cape Cod Bay on the S. and E. It is about 65 m. long, and varies from 1 to 20 m. wide. The N. extremity is called *Race Point*, on which is a revolving light 155 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 3′ 40″ N.; Lon. 70° 14′ 48″ W. The light-house called *Cape Cod* is a fixed light on the Clay Pounds (Highlands), 200 feet above high-water mark, Lat. 42° 2′ 24″ N., Lon. 70° 4′ 18″ W. Though a sandy district, the cape is no barren waste; its numerous bays furnish many harbors, and about these are pleasant and thriving villages of intelligent and enterprising people. — See BARNSTABLE.

Cape Col'borne, in the southern part of Victoria Land, in the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 68° 50′ N.; Lon. 105° 10′ W.

Cape Col'ony. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Com'bernere, in the S.W. part of Ellesmere Island, in Baffin's Bay; Lat. 77° 5′ N.; Lon 75° 45′ W.

Cape Com'fort, a headland of Southampton Island, in Hudson's Bay; Lat. 64° 55′ N.; Lon. 82° 30′ W.

Cape Como'rin, the most southern extremity of Hindostan; Lat. 8° 5′ N., Lon. 77° 37′ E.; so low that from the deck of a large ship it is not discernible above the distance of 12 to 16 m.

Cape Conecp'tion, in *California*, the S.W. extremity of Santa Barbara co.; Lat. 34° 26′ N.; Lon. about 120° 25′ W.

Cape Corrien'tes, on the S.W. coast of Mexico; Lat. 20° 22′ N.; Lon. 105° 35′ W.

Cape Corrien'tes, a headland near the S.W. extremity of Cuba; Lat. 21° 45′ N.; Lon. 84° 30′ W.

Cape Cruz, on the S. coast of Cuba; Lat. 19° 47′ N.; Lon. 77° 42′ W.

Cape-da-Ro'ca, the most western headland of Portugal, with a light-house and fort, 30 m. from Lisbon.

Cape Den'bigh, (*dĕn'be,*) in *Alaska*, on W. coast, forming the extremity of a peninsula in Norton Sound; Lat. 64° 17′ N.; Lon. 161° 53′ W.

Cape Desola'tion, in *Greenland*, is the S.W. extremity of Nunar-Soak Island; Lat. 60° 50′ N.; Lon. 48° 50′ W.

Cape Di'amond, in prov. of Quebec, at the confluence of the St. Charles and St. Lawrence rivers, being the extremity of a promontory 333 feet above the river, upon which stands the citadel of Quebec.

Cape Diamonds. See AFRICA; DIAMONDS; DIAMOND FIELDS, and VAAL.

Cape Diggs, in Brit. Am., on the channel from Hudson's Bay to Hudson's Strait; Lat. 62° 45′ N., Lon. 79° W.

Cape Disappoint'ment, in *Washington*, near ent. of Columbia river; Lat. 46° 12′ N., Lon. 124° 15′ W.

Cape Dis'cord, in *Greenland*, on the E. coast; Lat. 60° 30′ N., Lon. 44° 30′ W.

Cape Dud'ley Diggs, a promontory on the W. coast of Greenland: Lat. 76° 15′ N., Lon. 69° 7′ W.

Cape Dun'das, the N. extremity of Prince of Wales Land, at W. entrance of Baring Chanuel; Lat. 74° N., Lon. 108° W.

Cape Dun'glison, projecting from Grinnell Land into Smith Strait; Lat. 78° 44′ N., Lon. 77° 5′ W.

Cape Dy'er, in W. of Prince of Wales Land, at the entrance of Ommanney Bay; Lat. 73° 20′ N.; Lon. 101° 30′ W.

Cape Eg'mont, on S.E. coast of Prince Edward Island, at the entrance of Egmont Bay; Lat. 46° 28′ N., Lon. 64° 10′ W.

Cape Eliz'abeth, in *Maine*, 6 m. S. by E. of Portland. On this headland are two light-houses, about 300 yards apart, with lights 140 feet above the level of the sea; Lat 43° 33′ 36″ N., Lon. 70° 11′ 36″ W.

Cape Eliz'abeth, in *Maine*, a township of Cumberland co., 2 m. S. of Portland.

Cape Elizabeth, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co., 2 m. S. of Portland.

Cape Fair'weather, on W. coast of N. America; Lat. 58° 55′ N., Lon. 138° W.

Cape False, on the coast of Central America; Lat. 15° 13′ N., Lon. 83° 22′ W.

Cape Fare, in *Missouri*, a village of Taney co., 160 m. S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Cape Fear, the S. point of Smith's Island, *N. Carolina*. About 1 m. from the shore stands Bald Head Light-house, which with a light is 90 feet high, and is 110 feet above the level of the sea; Lat. 33° 48′ N., Lon. 77° 37′ W.

Cape Fear River, in *N. Carolina*, the name given to the Haw and Deep rivers after their junction. Cape Fear River flows into the Atlantic near 33° 55′ N. Lat. and 78° 5′ W. Lon., by two channels separated by Smith's Island. It is navigable for steamboats 120 m. from its mouth, up to Fayetteville.

Capefigue, BAPTISTE HONORÉ RAYMOND, (*kap-feeg,*) a very prolific French historian and miscellaneous writer, b. at Marseilles, 1801. He has produced upwards of 100 volumes, but few of them, if any, will survive their author. D. 1872.

Cape Finistère, in France, dep. Finistère, is the most W. headland of France; Lat. 48° 20′ N., Lon. 4° 50′ W.

Cape Finisterre', in Spain, the most W. headland on the coast of Galicia; Lat. 42° 54′ N., Lon. 9° 16′ W.

Cape Flat'tery, in *Washington*, a high promontory in N. W. extremity of Lewis co., bounded by the Straits of Juan da Fuca on the N. E., and the Pacific Ocean on S. W.; Lat. 48° 45′ N., Lon. 124° 30′ W.

Cape Flin'ders, N. America, in Kent Peninsula, at the entrance of Coronation Gulf; Lat. 68° 15′ N., Lon. 109° 15′ W.

Cape Flor'ida, in *Florida*, the E. point of Key Biscayno, 330 m. S. by E. of St. Augustine.

Cape Foul'weather, in *Oregon*, the N. W. of Beutou co.; Lat. 40° 45′ N., Lon. 124° 15′ W.

Cape Fox, on N. coast of Anticosti Island; Lat. 49° 22′ N., Lon. 62° 10′ W.

Cape Frank'lin, at S.W. extremity of Kent Peninsula, on Dease Strait; Lat. 68° 40′ N., Lon. 109° W.

Cape Fred'erick VII., in N. of Prudhoe Island, N. of Smith's Sound; Lat. 79° 40′ N., Lon. 70° 15′ W.

Cape Freels, on E. coast of Newfoundland; Lat. 49° 38′ N., Lon. 53° W.

Cape Ful'lerton, on Hudson's Bay; Lat. 64° 10′ N., Lon. 88° 20′ W.

Cape Gar'ry, in the S. of N. Somerset, forming the S. boundary of Creswell Bay; Lat. 72° 23′ N., Lon. 83° 30′ W.

Cape Gas'pé, in prov. of Quebec, a headland on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Lat. 48° 45′ N., Lon. 64° 10′ W. It is the N. boundary of the Bay of Gaspé, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Cape Girardeau', in *Missouri*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on the Mississippi River. *Area*, 875 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and drained by Apple Creek; surface nearly level; soil rich and extensively cultivated. *Cap.* Jackson. *Pop.* 22,060.

—A city of the above co., on the Mississippi river, 45 m. above the mouth of the Ohio river. *Pop.* in 1890, 4,297.

Cape Gra'cias-a-Di'os, a headland on the Mosquito coast, in Central America; Lat. 14° 55′ N.; Lon. 83° 15′ W.

Cape Grim'ington, on E. coast of Labrador; Lat. 58° 55′ N.; Lon. 61° 45′ W.

Cape Guar'dafui, the most E. point of Africa, at the entrance of the Sea of Bab-el-Maudeb; Lat. 11° 50′ N.; Lon. 51° 20′ E.

Cape Hal'kett, in *Alaska*, a headland in the Arctic Ocean, bounding Harrison Bay on the W.; Lat. 70° 48′ N.; Lon. 151° 55′ W.

Cape Ham'ilton, on the W. coast of Wollaston Land, in the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 68° 30′ N.; Lon. 116° 30′ W.

Cape Har'dy, on N. part of Prince of Wales Land, at the entrance of Baring Channel; Lat. 73° 55′ N.; Lon. 97° 30′ W.

Cape Hath'erton, the W. extremity of Prudhoe Island, in Smith's Sound; Lat. 78° 30′ N.: Lon. 75° 30′ W.

Cape Hat'teras, on the E. of *N. Carolina*, and 120 m. S. by E. of Cape Henry. About 1¼ m. from the point of the cape is a light-house which is 95 ft. above the level of the sea. Lat. 35° 14′ N.; Lon. 75° 30′ W.

Cape Hay'tien, (formerly CAPE FRANÇAIS and CAPE HENAY,) a seaport town on the N. coast of the island of Hayti. It has the safest harbor of the island. *Pop.* Perhaps 10,000. Lat. 19° 40′ N.; Lon. 69° 54′ W.

Cape Heulo'pen, on the E. coast of *Delaware*, and on the S.W. of the entrance into Delaware Bay, 13 m. S.S.W. of Cape May. On it is a fixed light 182 ft. above the level of the sea. Lat. 38° 47′ N.; Lon. 75° 5′ 30″ W

Cape Henriet'ta Maria, in British America, the dividing line on the W. between Hudson and James Bays; Lat. 55° 10′ N.; Lon. 82° 30′ W.

Cape Hen'ry, on the N.E. coast of *Virginia*, at the S. entrance to Chesapeake Bay, 12 m. S. by W. of Cape Charles; Lat. 36° 56′ N.; Lon. 76° 4′ W. On it is a fixed light, 120 ft. above the level of the sea.

Cape Hope Advance', a headland of British America, on Hudson's Straits. Lat. 61° 45′ N.; Lon. 72° 10′ W.

Cape Horn, a famous promontory of S. America, commonly regarded as the S. extremity of that continent. In point of fact, however, Cape Horn does not belong to the continent, but to a small island of the same name, the most S. of the Terra del Fuego group, separated from the continent by the straits of Magellan, or Magelhaens. Cape Horn is the most S. point of the island; and is high, black, precipitous, destitute of all vegetation, and having a most desolate appearance. According to Wendell, it is in Lat. 59° 29′ 21″ S., Lon. 67° 14′ W. Malespina places it in Lat 55° 58′ 30″ S., Lon. 67° 21′ 15″ W. The dangers attending the doubling of Cape Horn have, in consequence of the improvements in navigation, been very greatly diminished. The coast may be approached with comparatively little danger; the water being deep, and free from either rocks or shoals. Different opinions are entertained as to the proper season for passing the Cape. Captain Basil Hall prefers the summer (that is the winter of the N. hemisphere), on account of the great length of the day, and the comparative fewness of icebergs and floating masses of ice, which are always dangerous.

Cape Isabel'la, a headland of Boothia Felix, in British America; Lat. 69° 26′ N.; Lon. 93° 51′ W.

Cape Isabel'la, in the E. part of Ellesmere Island, at the entrance to Smith's Sound; Lat. 78° 10′ N.; Lon. 78° W.

Cape Island City, in *New Jersey*, on Cape Island, Cape May co., 100 m. S.S.E. of Philadelphia. It is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the United States, now generally called CAPE MAY.

Cape Jer'émil, on the N.W. coast of Hayti, 18 m. E. of Donna Maria Cape; Lat. 18° 16′ N.; Lon. 74° 12′ W.

Cape Ka'ter, in the S.W. of Cockburn Island, on the Gulf of Boothia; Lat. 71° 53′ N.; Lon. 90° W.

Cape Kaye, a promontory in the W. of Cockburn Island, N. of Fitzgerald Bay; Lat. 72° 30′ N.; Lon. 93° 30′ W.

Ca'pel, *n.* (*Mining.*) A stone composed of quartz,

scnorl, and hornblende, usually occurring in one or both walls of a lode, and more frequently accompanying tin than copper ores.

Cape Lady Frank'lin, a head-land on S.W. of Wollaston Land, at the entrance of Dolphin and Union straits; Lat. 68° 30′ N ; Lon. 113° W.

Cape la Hague, a promontory of France, forming the N.W. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, dep. Manche. It juts into the Englisb Channel, opposite the Island of Alderney.

Cape la Hogue, often confounded with Cape la Hague, is situatcd on the E. side of the same peninsula. Here the French were dcfeated in 1692 by the united English and Dutch fleets.

Cap'elan, Capelin, Caplin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Mallotus villosus* or *Grœnlandicus*, a small fish very abundant on tbe coast of Greenland, cbiefly used as bait for cod.

Cape Lean, or Loop Head, on W. coast of Ireland, at the mouth of the River Shannon; Lat. 52° 32′ N.; Lon. 9° 45′ W.

Cape Lew'is, in the W. part of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay; Lat. 75° 35′ N.; Lon. 58° 40′ W.

Cape Liu'guetta, a head-land of European Turkey, 2,200 feet high. It forms the termination of the *Chimara*, or Acrocerannian Mountains, and bounds the E. entrance into the Adriatic.

Cape Lis'burn, on the W. coast of *Alaska*, extending into the Polar Sea; Lat. 69° 6′ N.; Lon. 166° 22′ W.

Capel'la, *n.* (*Astron.*) A bright star of the first magnitude, on the left shoulder of Auriga. *C.* is also called *Capra*, or the *she-goat*, a name also sometimes given to Capricorn. The poets fable *C.* to be Amalthea's goat, which suckled Jupiter in his infancy.

Cap'ellet, *n.* [Fr. *capelet.*] (*Farriery.*) A swelling on the point of a horse's elbow, resembling a wen.

Cape Look'out, in Hudson's Bay; Lat. 55° 30′ N.; Lon. about 85 40′° W.

Cape Lookout, E. of *N. Carolina*, 85 m. S.W. of Cape Hatteras, has a ligbt 100 ft. high; Lat. 34° 37′ N., Lon. 76° 33′ W.

Cape Lookout, in *Oregon*, situated E. of Yambill co.; Lat. 45° 30′ N.; Lon. 124° W.

Cape Louis Philippe, in the S. of Wollaston Land in the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 68° 35′ N.; Lon. 109° 35′ W.

Cape Mal'abar, at the S.E. extremity of *Massachusetts*; Lat. 41° 34′ N., Lon. 69° 55′ W.

Cape May, in *New Jersey*, a county at the S. extremity of the State; *area*, 265·89 sq. m. It is bounded E. by the Atlantic, W. by Delaware Bay, and partly N. by Tuckahoe Creek. Its soil is alluvial, and surface level. A beach, situated on the Atlantic coast, and covered with grass to the width of about 2 m., is divided by numerous inlets through which the sea penetrates into the marshes, and forms salt-water lakes or lagoons. Near Dennisville is a deposit of cedar timber of an indefinite depth, whicb, from the growtb of vegetation above it, is believed to be at least 2,009 yrs old. *Cap.* Cape May Court-House. *Pop.* (1896) 11,270.—Cape May, a headland at the South extremity of N. Jersey, and at the entrance to Delaware Bay, has a light which revolves once in three minutes, and is elevated 90 ft. above the level of the sea.—A borough of above co. famous as a summer resort. See Cape Island City.

Cape May Court-House, in *New Jersey*, a post-town, cap. of Cape May co., in Middle township, 80 m. S. of Trenton. *Pop.* (1890) 1,250.

Cape Mel'ville, a promontory ot Greenland, forming the W. boundary of Melville Bay.

Cape Mendoci'no, in *California*, near the S.W. of Humboldt co.; Lat. 40° 28′ N.; Lon. 124° 26′ W.

Cape Mon'te Chris'ti, on the N. coast of Hayti; Lat. 19° 54′ N.; Lon. 71° 45′ W.

Cape Napier', in the S. of Prince Albert Land, at the entrance of Russell Gulf; Lat. 70° 30′ N., Lon. 116° 40′ W.

Cape Ned'dock, in *Maine*, 35 m. S.W. of Portland. The light-house is situated on Goat Island, and contains a fixed light 33 ft. high; Lat. 43° 10′ N., Lon. 70° 35′ W.

Cape North, the N. E. extremity of the island of Cape Breton; Lat. 47° 2′ N., Lon. 60° 25′ W.

Cape North, on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Lat. 47° 5′ N.; Lon. 64° 5′ W.

Cape North, the northernmost point of Europe, at the N. extremity of the island of Mageröe, Norway. It consists of a long cbain of precipitous rocks, jutting out into the sea, about 1,200 feet high; Lat. 71° 10′ N., Lon. 25° 46′ E.

Cape of Good Hope, a celebrated promontory near the S.W. extremity of the African continent; Lat. 32° 23′ 40″ S., Lon. 18° 32′ 25″ E. It was first discovered by an European, Bartolomeo de Diaz, a Portuguese navigator, in 1486. Diaz, however, merely saw it; the violence of the winds, the shattered condition of his ships, and the turbulence of his crews, prevented him from doubling it; and these circumstances doubtless induced him to name it *Cabo Tormentoso*, or "Stormy Cape," but his sovereign, John II. of Portugal, believing it to be at, or near, that remote extremity of Africa, which the Portuguese bad been so long endeavoring to reach, designated it *Cabo di Buena Esperanza*, of which the name we give it is a translation. Vasco de Gama doubled it in 1497, after which it continued for more than a century and a half to be indiscriminately resorted to by European navigators.

Cape of Good Hope (Colony of) usually called Cape Colony, an extensive colony, or ratber territory, so called from the above cape, belonging to Great Britain, in S. Africa, comprising the greater portion of the extremity of that continent S. of Lat. 29° 30′, and between Lon. 17° and 27° 30′ E. It is bounded on the N. by the Orange River, N. E. by Basutoland, E. by Natal, S. and W. by the ocean. *Area*, 221,310 sq. miles. The colony has a coast-line of 1,150 m., broken by numerous bays, the chief of which are St. Helena, Saldanha, and Table bays on the W., and Plattenburg, Simon's, and Algoa bays, &c., on the S. coast.—Gen. Desc. The whole country consists of three great plateaux of increasing elevation, forming belts of fertile land, covered with rich vegetation. These are intersected by three great chains of mountains, the *Lang Kloop* (or Long Pass), running E. and W.; the *Groote Zwarte Bergen* (Great Black Mountains) reaching sometimes an elevation of 4,000 ft.; and the *Nieweveldt Gebrigte*, between Lat. 32° and 33°, connecting towards the E. with the *Schneeuwbergen* (Snow Mountains), the highest range in S. frica, the highest range of which is estimated at not less than 10,000 ft. above the sea, and is covered with snow half the year round. Between this and the second chain is the *Great Karroo*, an arid desert plain nearly 500 m. long by 100 broad. This, however, bears no resemblance to the Sahara, or Arabian deserts, being a sort of table-land, or elevated basin, thinly covered with an argillaceous soil on a substratum of rock or gravel. This plain is occasionally watered by mountain torrents, and is almost destitute of vegetation. The whole tract of country to the N. is much more sandy, barren, and thinly inhabited, than that to the E., which seems to increase in beauty and fertility in proportion as it is distant from the Cape. The principal rivers are the Orange with its many affluents, the Great Berg, the Elephant, the Great Fish River, &c. Considering the great extent of coast, good harbors are few. Saldanha Bay, 65 m. N.N.W. of Cape Town, is by far the most commodious.—*Clim.* Healthy, though occasionally humid. The mean temp. of the year at Cape Town is about 67½° Fahr., that of the coldest month being 57°, and of the hottest 79°.—*Min.* &c. The general geological character of this country is that of a region of sandstone resting on a bed of granite. Saltpetre, salt, coal, iron, limestone, argentiferous lead, and valuable deposits of diamonds, are among the chief mineral products.—*Veget.* The *flora* of the Cape is very varied and beautiful, comprising most European flowers, with many of the richest exotics. Timber of merchantable size is scarce. The aloe grows to perfection, and commands as much as $100 per cart-load in Cape Town market.—*Zoöl.* The zoölogical character in this colony is analogous to that of Africa generally, though it possesses some peculiar varieties of mammals, as the Cape buffalo and the Springbok.—*Agric.*, *&c.* The territory suffers generally from a want of water, hence agriculture is much restricted in its operations; grazing land is, however, plentiful, and forms pasture-farms of very large extent. The soil in some parts is very fertile, producing grain crops of undoubted excellence. The vine is largely cultivated, and some good growths of wine are produced; one of which, the Constantia, brings a high price even in Europe. The more tropical varieties of fruits, and tobacco, are in abundance, and of excellent quality. Sheep-farming is the ruling industry of this territory, and wool the leading article of export.—*Manf.* Leather, rope, hats, &c.—*Exports.* Wool, skins, ostrich feathers, soap, butter, wines, flour, salt, provisions, horses, ivory, whale-oil, aloes, argols, &c.; while the *imports* comprise East and West India produce and manufactured goods. Exports for 1895–96, $83,990,680, a large part being Cape diamonds; the imports were $68,062,000.—*Inhabitants.* The aboriginal inhabitants are divided into Hottentots and Kaffirs. Malays and Africanders (the offspring of a black mother and Dutch father) are numerous, while the remaining portion is composed of English, Dutch, and French colonists.—*Gov.* The executive consists of a governor (appointed by Great Britain), and a council also nominated by the Crown. The legislative power is vested in a council (or Senate) of 22 members, and a House of Assembly of 76 members elected by the body politic. This colony, formerly the key of the Indian Ocean, is the station of both a large military and naval force, but the opening of the Suez canal has greatly diminished its political importance.—*Chief towns.* Cape Town (the cap.), Grahamstown, Kimberly.—*Hist.* In 1650, the Cape promontory was colonized by the Dutch, who retained occupation, and largely extended their territory, until 1795, when the English took possession. In 1800 it was restored to the Dutch who ceded it to the English in 1815. *Pop.* (1895) 2,011,000.

Cape Palmas, a headland of W. Africa, at the S. extremity of the repnb. of Liberia, Lat. 4°22′ N., L. 7°44′ W.

Cape Par'ry, in the Arctic Ocean. There are three capes of this name: the first in Lat. 69° N., Lon. 123° 35′ W.; the second in Lat. 72° 22′ N., Lon. 22° 2′ W.; and the third in Lat. 77° 6′ N., Lon. 71° 23′ W

Cape Per'petua, in *Oregon*, situated near the N.W. point of Umpqua co.; Lat. 44° 15′ N.; Lon. abt. 124° 10′ W.

Cape Pil'lar, a high mass of rocks at the S.W. entrance, from the Pacific Ocean, into the Straits of Magellan, and on the N.W. coast of Terra del Fuego.

Cape Por'poise, in *Maine*, 24 m. S.W. of Portland. The light is on the S.W. side of Goat Island, and is 33 feet high; Lat. 43° 21′ N., Lon. 70° 25′ W.

—A post-office of York co.

Cape Prince of Wales, a remarkable promontory, forming the most N.W. point of N. America, in Behring's Sea; Lat. 65° 33′ 30″ N., Lon. 167° 59′ 10″ W. It terminates in a peaked mountain, which presents a very bold face to the sea. A very dangerous shoal stretches N.E. from the cape.

Ca'per, *v. i.* [Fr. *cabrer*, from L. Lat. *capra*, a she-goat.] To leap; to skip or leap like a she-goat; to dance frolicsomely; to prance; to spring.

"He that will *caper* with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A leap; a spring; a skip; a jump.

"The treasurer is allowed to cut a *caper* on the straight rope." *Swift.*

(*Naut.*) A privateering craft formerly employed by the Dutch.

Ca'per, *n.* [Fr. *capre*; Lat. *capparis*; Gr. *kapparis*; Sansk. *caphâri*, ginger.] (*Bot.*) The flower-bud of the caper-bush. See Capparis.

Cape Race, the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland; Lat. 46° 40′ N., Lon. 52° 54′ W.

Caper-bush, Caper-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Capparis

Capercailzie, (*kā-per-kāl'ze,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Grouse.

Caper-cutting, *n.* Leaping or dancing about in a fantastic and frolicsome manner.

Cape Ren'uel, the N. extremity of N. Somerset, on Barrow Strait; Lat. 74° 10′ N., Lon. 93° 15′ W.

Ca'perer, *n.* One who dances or capers about nimbly.

"The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord." — *Dryden.*

Cape Resolu'tion, a head-land of British America, near the entrance of Hudson's Strait; Lat. 61° 29′ N.

Cape River, properly *Vaunks*, taking its popular name from the proximity of its month to Cape Gracias-a-Dios, on the E. reach of the Mosquito shore in Central America. After a generally N.E. course of nearly 300 m., it enters the Caribbean Sea, about Lat. 14° 59′ N., and Lon. 83° 11′ W., being navigable for a considerable distance upwards.

Caper'naum, (*Anc. Geog.*) a city of Galilee in Palestine, about 70 m. N. by E. from Jerusalem. It is situated on the N.W. shore of the Sea of Tiberias. It was a place of considerable importance in the time of Christ, who describes it as *exalted unto heaven*. The place derives its chief interest from the manner in which it is mentioned in the New Testament. It was here that Jesus Christ commenced his public ministry: and in its neighborhood he delivered the Sermon on the Mount. Its continued impenitence and unbelief, notwithstanding the peculiar opportunities with which it was favored, led to the denunciations pronounced against it. No town now exists on the spot which is usually recognized as the *C.* of Scripture. This place is now called *Tell-hûn*, *Tell-hûm*, *Tell-hown*, *Tal-hewn*, or *Tel-hoohm*, according as travellers variously pronounce the Arabic name, near which the rivulet El Eshe empties itself into the Lake of Tiberias. The view of the lake from this place is peculiarly grand and impressive. *C.* is now only a Bedouin station; but the former existence of a town of some importance is proved by fragments of buildings, hewn stones, and broken pottery, strewed to a considerable extent around. The foundations of a large and magnificent edifice may still be seen; but not enough of the building itself to determine whether it was a temple or a palace. Dr. Robinson inclines to restore the ancient traditions which identified *C.* with *Khan-Minyeh*, a ruined village on the N. border of the plain of Gennesareth.

Cape Rob'ertson, the S. extremity of Prudhoe Island, in Baffin's Bay; Lat. 77° 35′ N., Lon. 72° 20′ W.

Cape Romain', in *S. Carolina*, a very low point of land, 37 m. N.E. of Charleston. It has a fixed light on the E. end of Great Racoon Key, 87½ ft. above the level of the sea; Lat. 33° 1′ N., Lon. 79° 24′ W.

Cape Roman, or Romano, on the W. coast of *Florida*, a long, low point, containing mangrove trees, 312 m. S. S.W. of Tallahassee; Lat. 25° 41′ N., Lon. 80° 5′ 30″ W.

Cape Ro'manzoff, on the W. coast of *Alaska*, near the entrance to Behring's Straits.

Cape Ro'zier, on the coast of U. Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 m. from Cape Gaspé.

Ca'per-sauce, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A sauce flavored with capers, usually served as a concomitant to boiled mutton.

Ca'per-tea, *n.* A description of black tea.

Cape Sabine, (*sab'in,*) in the E. of Ellesmere's Land, on Smith's Sound; Lat. 78° 45′ N., Lon. 77° 30′ W.

Cape Sa'ble, in *Florida*, the most southern point of the mainland of the peninsula. Fort Poiusett is situated on it. Lat. 24° 50′ N., Lon. 81° 15′ W.

Cape Sable, the S.E. extremity of Nova Scotia; Lat. 43° 26′ N., Lon. 65° 38′ W.

Cape Sable Island, a small island off the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia.

Cape Saint Fran'cis, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, and on the E. side of Conception Bay; Lat. 47° 48′ N., Lon. 52° 51′ W.

Cape Saint George, in *Florida*, the southern point of St. George Island, S. of Franklin co., having a fixed light 65 feet high; Lat. 29° 35′ N., Lon. 85° 4′ W.

Cape Saint George, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance to St. George Bay; Lat. 48° 29′ N., Lon. 59° 16′ W.

Cape Saint George, on the N.E. coast of Nova Scotia, at the W. entrance to a bay of its own name; Lat. 45° 52′ N., Lon. 62° 51′ W.

Cape Saint James, the S. extremity of Queen Charlotte's Island; Lat. about 52° N., Lon. 131° W.

Cape Saint John, the E. point of Staten Island, off the coast of Terra del Fuego, in Lat. 54° 46′ S., Lon. 63° 45′ W.

Cape Saint Law'rence, the N. extremity of Cape Breton, extending into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Lat. 47° 5′ N., Lon. 60° 35′ W.

Cape Saint Lu'cas, the S. extremity of the peninsula of California; Lat. 22° 44′ N., Lon. 109° 54′ W.

Cape Saint Mary, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, between Placentia and St. Mary's Bay; Lat. 46° 50′ N., Lon. 54° 15′ W.

Cape Saint Mary, on S.W. coast of Nova Scotia, forming the S. entrance to a bay of the same name; Lat. 44° 7′ N., Lon 66° 15′ W.

Cape Saint Nich'olas, on the N.W. extremity of Hayti; Lat. 19° 51′ N., Lon. 73° 27′ W.

Cape Sam'bro, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia; Lat. 44° 30′ N., Lon. 63° 32′ W. There is a light-house on it.

Cape San Anto'nio, the W. extremity of the island of Cuba; Lat. 21° 51′ 5″ N., Lon. 84° 57′ 2″ W.

Cape San Blas, a head-land on the N. coast of the isthmus of Panama, at the N.W. entrance to San Blas Bay; Lat. 9° 35′ N., Lon. 78° 58′ W.

Cape San Blas, or **Saint Blas,** in *Florida,* a low point of land extending about 2 m. from the S. coast, and 125 m. S.E. of Pensacola. It has a revolving light 65 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 29° 39′ N., Lon. 85° 21′ W.

Cape San'ta Catali'na, on the W. coast of Central America, 70 m. S.S.W. from Nicaragua; Lat. 10° 35′ N.

Cape Shack'leton, in the W. of Greenland, off Baffin's Bay; Lat. 73° 45′ N., Lon. 56° 30′ W.

Cape Small Point, in *Maine,* on the W. side of the entrance to Kennebec River; Lat. 43° 40′ 30″N., Lon. 69° 48′ 48″ W.

Cape Southamp'ton, the S. extremity of Southampton Island, on Hudsou's Bay; Lat. about 63° N., Lon. 84° W.

Cape Split, a head-land of Nova Scotia, extending into the Bay of Fundy; Lat. 45° 22′ 40″ N., Lon. 64° 15′ W.

Capesterre, (La,) or LE MARIGOT, (*kaps'tair, mar'e-go,*) a town of Guadaloupe, 13 m. from Basseterre; *pop.* 4,500.

Capet, HUGUES, (*ka'pai,*) the founder of the third, or, as it has been called from him, the *Capetian* dynasty of French princes, of whom little authentic information is preserved. His own great fief, as Count of Paris, gave him considernble predominance; and on the death of the last of the Carlovingians, A. n. 987, Louis V. the Slothful (*Le Fuinéant*). he successfully usurped the throne, and was confirmed in its seizure by a confederacy of turhulent barons, who, yielding him as much obedience as it snited them, invested him with the nominal title of king. What remains to be told of Hugues Capet after his succession, belongs entirely to general history. The origin of the name of the family has been disputed, and, indeed, by some has heen considered as given in ridicule; but the chroniclers in general affirm that he was a knight of ancieut and noble extraction. Both the dates of his usurpation and of his death are uncertain, but the former is usually fixed in A. n. 987, the latter A. n. 996. Thirteen kings (14, if we include John, who lived hut eight days, and was never crowned) succeeded from his family; and it was not until 1328 that Philip VI. of Valois transferred the sceptre to his own race. The family of Lorraine, which had been excluded by Hugues Capet when he put aside the right of Charles, Duke of Lorraine, uncle of Louis V., proudly hoasted of their Carlovingian origin; and the party name *Huguenot,* which arose during the wars of the League, has sometimes heen attrihuted to the attachment manifested by the Reformers to the reigning king, the representative of Hugues Capet, in preference to the *Guises,* who were derived from Charlemagne. On the accession of the line of Bourbon, the namo was either adopted by them or given to them; and all the processes in the trial of the nnfortunate Louis XVI. were directed against Louis Capet.

Cape Three Points, on the E. coast of Yucatan, extending into Honduras Bay.

Cape'tian Dynasty. See CAPET, (HUGUES.)

Cape Town, a seaport town of S. Africa, the cap. of Cape Colony, on its S.W. coast, and S. shore of Table Bay, at the foot of Table Mountain, about 32 m. N. from the Cape of Good Hope; Lat. 33° 55′ 56″ S., Lon. 18° 1′ E. It is regularly laid out, and is on the whole a fine

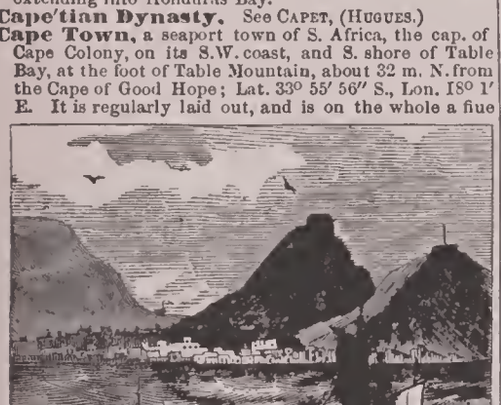


Fig. 504.— CAPE TOWN.

and pleasant town. On the W. side of Cape Town, Table Bay is defended by batteries, placed around, and on, the hill called the *Lion's Rump;* on its E. side the town is protected by fortified lines of defence. The principal public buildings are the Government House, new and handsome Houses of Parliament opened in 1885, the Public Library and Museum, Fine Art Gallery, facing the Botanic Garden, the Standard Bank, and Railway Station. Nearer the sea is the old castle, with its ditch, gate, sally-port, &c. Table Bay is capable of containing any number of ships, and forms a good harbor, except June, July, and August, when it is exposed to a heavy swell from the W. A breakwater, and fine new docks and a graving-dock, have been constructed. British residents in India frequently resort to Cape Town for their health, and the town has generally the appearance of bustle and gayety. Balls and the theatre are the favorite amusements. The environs of the town are very picturesque. *Pop.* (1895) 83,720.

Cape Trafal'gar, (anc. *Promontorium Junonis,*) in Spain, a head-land on the coast of Cadiz, memorable for the naval battle fought near it, Oct. 21, 1805, between the English under Nelson, and the combined fleets of France and Spain. The English gained a complete victory, though with the loss of their commander.

Cape Van'couver, on the S.W. coast of Alaska; Lat. 60° 30′ N., Lon. 163° 30′ W.

Cape Verd, the most W. cape of the W. coast of Africa, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia; Lat 14° 43′ N., Lon. 17° 34′ W.

Cape Verd Islands, (*Pg. Ilhas Verdes,*) a group in the N. Atlantic ocean, belonging to Portugal. between Lat. 14° 20′ and 17° 20′ N., and Lon. 22° 20′ and 25° 30′ W., about 370 m. W. of Cape Verd, on the W. coast of Africa, which, as well as tho islands, derives its name from the greenish tinge given to the adjoining sea by the abundance of sea-weed. The group consists of 14 islauds, (of which 7 are inhabited,) besides islets and rocks, having a united area of abt. 1,790 sq. m. They are, in general, mountainous, rocky, and very ill supplied with water; all are evidently of volcanic origin, and, in Fogo, the most elevated of the group, an active volcano still exists. The climate is exceedingly unhealthy, and droughts nre of frequent occurrence. The soil is, in general, poor, and vegetation, consequently, partial. Temperate and tropical fruits flourish luxuriantly. Wild animals are infrequent, but the domestic kinds are well nourished. *Exp.* Cotton, indigo, cattle, hides, cotton, cloth, nnd rum. Santiago, the principal island, and most southerly of the group, contains the town of Ribiera Grande, formerly the cap.; but, during the dry season, the governor-general now usually resides at Porto Praya, which has a good harbor, and is occasionally touched by vessels bound for India. Porto Grande is, however, decidedly the best harhor in the group. In St. Nicolo, the island second in importance, very good cotton stuffs, stockings, &c. are made. The pop. are a mixed race of Portnguese and negroes. These islands were discovered in 1450 by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese navigator, in the service of Prince Henry of Portugal, by which nation they were colonized.

Cape'ville, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Northnmpton co., on E. side of Chesapeake Bay.

Cape Vin'cent, in *New York,* a port of entry of Jefferson co., situated on the river St. Lawrence, and 25 m. W.N.W. of Watertown.

Cape Walk'er, in the W. of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay; Lat. 75° 50′ N., Lon. 59° 30′ W.

Cape'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A dye lichen, called *Roccella tinctoria,* obtained from the Cape Verd Islands.

Cape Wrath, a promontory at the S.W. extremity of Scotland; the light is 406 feet above the sea.

Cape York, in the W. of Greenland, on Baffin's Bay; Lat. 75° 55′ N., Lon. 67° W.

Capias, (*kai'pe-as,*) *n.* [Lat., from *capio.*] (*Law.*) Being the first word of distinctive significanco in a writ, when writs were framed in Latin, the word *C.* came to denote the whole class of writs by which a defendant's person was to be arrested. — *C. ad respondendum* is n writ commanding the officer to whom it is directed "to take the body of the defendant, and keep the same to answer the plaintiff." This writ, formerly of great importance, is that which is generally intended by the use of the word *C.*

Capib'ara, or **Capyb'ara,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYDROCHŒRUS.

Capilla'ceous, *a.* Same as CAPILLARY, *q. v.*

Capillaire', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *capillaris.*] A simple syrup flavored with orange-flower water; it is called by this name from the mucilaginous syrup, directed in old pharmacopœias to be made of the *Adiantum Capillus Veneris.*

Capil'lament, *n.* [Lat. *capillamentum,* a head of hair.] (*Bot.*) One of the small threads or hairs in the middle of a flower; a filament.

(*Anat.*) Any villous or hairy covering. Also, a small fibre or fibril.

Capillar'ity, *n.* [Fr. *capillarité.*] State or quality of being capillary.

Capillary, (*kap'il-la-ri,*) *a.* [Lat. *capillaris,* from *capillus,* a hair; allied to *caput,* head.] Resembling a hair; fine; minute; having a bore of very small diameter, like that of a hair, as a tube; as, the *capillary* vessels of animals.

—Pertaining, or relating to, capillary vessels; as, *capillary* action.

(*Bot.*) A term applied to bodies which are long and slender like a hair.

Capillary attraction. (*Phys.*) The term applied to that part of physics which investigates the phenomena produced when solid bodies are brought into contact with liquids. These phenomena are best observed in small tubes, about the diameter of a hair: hence the name. In all cases, although the phenomena are very varied in their nature, the result may be attributed to the mutual attraction of the liquid molecules for each other, and to the attraction between these molecules and solid substances. The following instances are examples of capillary attraction. When a solid substance is immersed in a liquid which wets it, as, for instance, a glass rod in water, the liquid becomes curved upwards towards the side of the solid, making its surface slightly concave, instead of being horizontal. If, however, the liquid does not wet the solid, as, for instance, a glass rod dipped into mercury, the liquid is depressed against the sides of the solid and assumes a convex shape. The surface of the liquid against the sides of the vessel which contains it is also concave or convex, according to whether the liquid does or does not wet it. If a small tube, instead of a glass rod, is employed, these phenomena become much more apparent. The liquid ascends, or is depressed, according to whether the tubes are moistened hy the liquids or not, as represented in Fig. 505. The amount of ascent or depression is proportionately greater, according to the diameter of the tube. Gay-Lussac has demonstrated that liquids ascending or being depressed in capillary tubes are governed by these laws. First, that a liquid ascends in a tube when it moistens it, and is depressed when it does not; secondly, that this ascent and depression are in the inverse ratio of the diameters of the tubes, so long as these do not exceed two or three millimetres; and, thirdly, that the ascent and depression vary with the naturo of the liquid and the temperature, but that they are altogether independent of the thickness of the tube and the nature of the substance, provided that it is moistened by the liquid. These laws hold good *in vacuo* as well as in air. Analogous capillary pheuomena occur when two bodies of any given shape are immersed in water, provided they are sufficiently near. If two parallel plates of glass are immersed in water, at a short distauce from one another, the water will rise between them in the inverse ratio of the separating distance. If the plates are immersed in mercury instead of water, a corresponding depression is the result. When two floating balls, both moistened by the liquid, are so near that the surface between them is not level, they are attracted towards one another. Balls that are not moistened by the liquid in which they float are also attracted in the same manner. Balls made of cork are instances of the former, and balls made of wax of the latter. If one floating ball is moistened by the liquid and the other is not, both balls are repelled. The theory of capillary attraction is one of the most difficult in physics, and can only be completely treated by mathematical analysis. It has been more especially studied by Laplace, Clairaut, and Poisson. The effects of capillary attraction are to be observed in many operations in nature. Insects can often move on the surface of water, because their feet are not wetted by the fluid, and a depression is caused which buoys them up. A sewing-needle will float on the surface of water if covered with oily matter. Oil ascends in the wicks of lamps by capillary attraction, and water rises in wood, sponge, bibulous paper, and other porous substauces, by the same force.

Fig. 505.

Cap'illary, *n.* A tube with a very small bore; a fine vessel or canal.

(*Anat.*) The capillaries, or capillary vessels, are the minute blood-vessels of the body, which form the connection between the extremities of the arteries and the veins. They vary in size from $\frac{1}{1300}$th to $\frac{1}{3000}$th of an inch in diameter, being smallest in the brain and largest in the bones. It is in the capillaries that nearly all the changes in the blood take place. It is in them that its carbonization is effected and animal heat produced, and from them that the bile, sweat, and urine are secreted.

Capil'lature, *n.* A bush of hair; a frizzled mass of hair.

Capil'liform, *a.* [Lat. *capillus,* a hair, and *forma,* form.] Formed as a hair, or after the manner of hairs.

Cap'illose, *a.* Hairy. (R.)

Capio'nia, or **Copio'ma,** in *Kansas,* a post-village of Nemaha co.

Capistra'no, in *California,* a post-office in Orange county.

Cap'ita, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) Heads. This expression is of frequent occurence in laws regulating the distribution of the estates of persons dying intestate. When all the persons entitled to shares in the distribution are of the same degree of kindred to the deceased person, and claim directly from him in their own right, and not through an intermediate relation, they take *per capita,* that is, equal shares, or share and share alike.

Cap'ital, *a.* [Lat. *capitalis,* from *caput,* head.] Affecting the loss of the head or forfeiture of life; touching criminality in the highest degree; as, *capital* punishment. First in importance; chief; principal; metropolitan; of great size; as, a *capital* city.

Capital letters. (*Printing.*) Letters used at the head of a paragraph or sentence of printed matter, of a larger size than those forming the body of the page. The letters are of two kinds, *large capitals,* and *small capitals*; thus: A B C; A B C.

Capital stock. (*Com.*) The principal stock or funded means of a bank, corporation, or trading concern.

Cap'ital, *n.* Influence; ways and means of enlarging one's power; as, to make political *capital* out of a thing.

(*Arch.*) The head or the uppermost member of any part of a building; but it is generally applied in a restricted sense to that of a column or pilaster of the several orders, as in the figures here given, in which it will be seen that the Tuscan capital (No. 1) consists of an abacus or square shelf on the top, and thereunder an ovolo or quarter round, and under that a neck terminated by an astragal or fillet, which latter is always considered as part of the column itself. The Roman Doric capital (No. 2) here given has an abacus, ovolo, and neck, like the last, and also in addition three annu-

lets under the ovolo and a cyma or ogee, with its fillet above the abacus; the Grecian Doric, however, has only a square abacus and small fillets. The Ionic capital

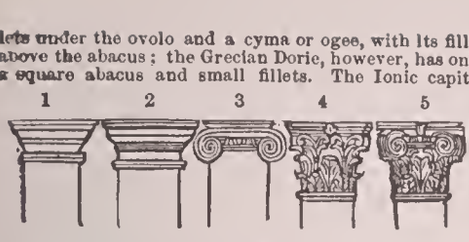


Fig. 506.

(No. 3) consists of three leading parts: an abacus composed of an ogee and a fillet; a rind which forms the scrolls or volutes; and an ovolo and astragal at the lower part. The Corinthian and Composite capitals (Nos. 4 and 5) consist of an abacus of a peculiar form, and are decorated with leaves. The capitals of mediæval art are quite as characteristic of the styles which then prevailed as the classical examples; and the capitals of the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries may be as correctly described as those of ancient art. They usually consist of a square abacus, with foliage arranged in a circular form underneath; and often the foliage is made to assume the form of an octagon or a dnodecagon immediately under the abacus, which is modified accordingly. There is, however, more of fancy in the treatment of the capitals of the Middle Ages than in the capitals of the classical orders, as may be seen by a reference to the article upon this subject in the *Glossary of Architecture* by Mr. Parker, or to the publications of the Architectural Publication Society, under the title of a *Dictionary of Terms*. It may suffice here to say that the capitals became more ornate in proportion to the development of art; and that they gradually increased in complication as mediæval architecture approached its apogee.

(*Geog.*) The chief city or metropolis of a state, nation, or territory; as, Paris, the *capital* of France.

(*Printing.*) A capital letter. (See above.)

(*Fort.*) A line drawn through any separate part of a system of fortification, such as a bastion, ravelin, lunette, &c., dividing it into two equal and similar parts. Thus the capital of a bastion is the straight line drawn from the salient angle through the centre of the entrance in the rear.

(*Polit. Econ.*) A term applied to that portion of the produce of labor saved from immediate consumption which is employed to maintain productive laborers, or to facilitate production.

(*Com.*) Principal stock, &c., of a bank, corporation, or monetary undertaking; the sum of money which a merchant, trader, or other individual, embarks in any concern to form its funded basis, or which he contributes to the common stock of partnership; as, a *capital* of one million dollars.

Capital Punishment. (*Crim. Juris.*) See PUNISHMENT.

Cap'italist, *n.* A person who has a capital fund or stock; one who has surplus pecuniary means which he may invest at pleasure; a man of large moneyed resources; as, Rothschild, the great *capitalist*.

Capitaliza'tion, *n.* Act of converting money or funded stock into capital. — Employment of capital letters in writing or printing.

Cap'italize, *v. a.* To convert into capital, as money. —To form or print in capital letters.

Cap'itally, *adv.* In a capital or excellent manner; chiefly; as, he performed his work *capitally*. — In a manner to cause the forfeiture of a man's head or life; as, to sentence *capitally*.

Cap'italness, *n.* State or quality of being capital, or most excellent. (R.)

Capitana'ta, a province of S. Italy, bounded N. and E. by the Adriatic, and on the S.W. by the Apennines. The greater part of the surface is a sandy plain, sloping from the Apennines to the Adriatic, and watered only by some inconsiderable streams. *Chief town*, Foggia. *Pop.* 312,885.

Cap'itan Pasha', *n.* [Turk. *Capudan Pasha.*] The officer who has command of the Turkish fleet, and the management of all naval affairs in the Ottoman empire. He is a pasha of three tails, and a member of the *divan*, or imperial council of state.

Cap'itate, *a.* [Lat. *capitatus.*] (*Bot.*) Headed: having a globular apex as the head of a pin; collected into a head.

Capita'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *capitatio*, from *caput*, head.] Numeration by heads; a numbering of persons.

"He suffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation*." —*Browne.*

—A tax imposed upon each individual by the head; a poll-tax. — The Constitution of the U. States, Art. I., provides that "no *C.* or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration, therein before directed to be taken."

Cap'ite, *n.* (*Feudal Law.*) Tenure *in capite* (in chief) signified a direct holding of land of the king, the ultimate sovereign, without the intervention of any mesne lord.

Ca'pite Cen'si, *n. pl.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) The lowest rank of Roman citizens; so called because, having no taxable property, they were counted simply by *heads*, as were the Proletarii, who received their name merely as adding to the population of the state.

Capit'ellate, *a.* (*Bot.*) A diminutive of CAPITATE, *q. v.*

Cap'itol, *n.* [Lat. *capitolium.*] The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, built on the summit of Mount Saturnius or the Tarpeian Rock. It was finished by Tarquinius Superbus, and consecrated by the consul M. Horatius, — was burnt in the time of Marius, and rebuilt by Sylla, — destroyed a second and a third time in the troubles under Vitellius and Vespasian, and lastly raised again by Domitian. Its name was derived from the discovery of the head of *Tolius*, during the excavation of the earth for the foundation. Q. Catullus consecrated this temple to Jupiter Capitolinus, and covered it with gilded brass tiles. The steep ascent of the rock was mounted by 100 steps on the side of the Forum. In the temple were statues of gold and silver, vessels of those metals and of crystal, and 3,000 brass tables on which the laws of Rome were engraved.

—A public edifice for state purposes; as, the *Capitol* at Washington.

Capito'lian, Cap'itoline, *a.* [Lat. *capitolinus.* — See CAPITOL.] Pertaining, or relating to, the Capitol at Rome.

Capitoline Games. (*Rom. Hist.*) Annual games instituted by Camillus, and held by the ancient Romans in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus. They commemorated the preservation of the Capitol from the attacks of the Gauls. — The name was also given to certain games instituted by Domitian, which were celebrated every five years.

Capit'ular, Capit'ulary, *n.* [L. Lat. *capitulare*, from *capitulum*, a small head.] An act passed in an ecclesiastical chapter.

—Body of laws or statutes enacted by a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council. — A collection of laws or statutes, embodied in chapters or sections. — A member of a chapter.

"Statutes which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*."—*Ayliffe.*

—*a.* Belonging to a chapter or capitulary.

(*Bot.*) Growing in small heads.

Capitularies, *n. pl.* [See CAPITULAR.] (*Hist.*) Under this name are more specially known the laws issued by the French kings of the first and second races, in the great assemblies of the nobles and bishops which formed the states of the kingdom, for the administration of civil and ecclesiastical affairs. Childebert, Clothaire, and Dagobert, and afterwards Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Charles the Bald, &c., issued *C.* Those of Charlemagne are the most celebrated, being more extensive, more enlightened, considering the age he lived in, and forming a real code of legislation which remained in force long after.

Capit'ularly, *adv.* After the manner of an ecclesiastical chapter.

Capit'ulary, *a.* [Lat. *capitularis.*] Pertaining, or relating, to the chapter of a cathedral.

Capit'ulate, *v. i.* [From Lat. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.] To surrender by stipulated treaty, as a garrison.

—*v. a.* To yield or surrender on certain heads or conditions. (R.)

Capitula'tion, *n.* (*Mil.*) The act by which an officer in command of a fortress or body of troops surrenders to the enemy. The terms of the surrender are stated in a series of articles, to which the expression is more particularly applied. Hoisting a white flag is the sign that the besieged desire to capitulate.

Capit'ulator, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who capitulates.

Capit'ulum, *n.* (*Bot.*) The same as ANTHODIUM, *q. v.*

Capi'vi, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COPAIBA.

Capiv'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid found in Balsam of Copaiba, or capivi.

Capiz, (*ka'peeth,*) a city on the island of Paney, Philippines, on the N.E. coast; *pop.* 12,000.

Ca'ple, *n.* (*Min.*) See CAPEL.

Cap'lin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CAPELAN.

—The cap or coupling of a thresher's flail.

Cap-money, *n.* (*Sports.*) In England, money collected by the members of a fox-hunt, and given to the huntsman at the death of the fox.

Cap'nomancy, *n.* [Gr. *kapnomanteia*, from *kapnos*, smoke, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination by smoke, as practised by the ancients.

Cap'nomor, *n.* [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke, and *moira*, a part.] (*Chem.*) A colorless oil of peculiar odor, resembling that of ginger, discovered by Reichenbach, amongst other products, in heavy oil of tar. It is limpid and volatile, insoluble in water and solution of potash, but dissolving readily in alcohol, ether, and the essential and fixed oils. Its specific gravity is slightly below that of water. It boils at 345° Fahr., and distils unaltered. It burns with a sooty flame, and is perfectly neutral in its reactions. It is obtained by distilling a solution of crude creosote in potash and with water. With sulphuric acid it forms a purple-red solution. It has not yet been satisfactorily analyzed.

Capoch, (*ka-pōōtsh,*) *n.* [Sp. *capucho.* See CAPUCHIN.] The hood worn by a monk; the hood of a cloak.

Capo d'Istria, (*ka'po dees'tre-a,*) (anc. *Ægida,*) a fortified seaport town of Austria, in Illyria, govt. Trieste, on a small island in the Gulf of Trieste, connected with the mainland by a causeway ½ m. in length, 8 m. S. of Trieste. — *Manf.* Salt, leather, soap. This place belonged, in the Middle Ages, alternately to the Venetians and the Genoese. *Pop.* 10,104.

Capo d'Istria, JOHN, COUNT, a Greek statesman, b. in Corfu, 1780. He entered the service of Russia, was sent as plenipotentiary to Switzerland, in 1813; attended the congress of Vienna in 1814, and in the following year was plenipotentiary of Russia at the final treaty of peace with France. On the separation of Greece from Turkey, and after the battle of Navarino, in 1828, he was installed president of the Greek government. In this capacity, however, he acquired little credit, being constantly at variance with the people over whom he presided. He was assassinated at Napoli di Romania, 1831.

Ca'po d'Op'era, *n.* [It.; Fr. *chef d'œuvre.*] A masterpiece.

Capoe', *n.* A kind of East India cotton, of fine, short fibre, used for stuffing mattresses, &c.

Capo'li, in *Iowa*, a village of Allamakee co., on Mississippi River, a few miles below Lansing.

Ca'pon, *n.* [A. S. *capun*; Dan. Swed. and Icel. *kapun*; Gr. *kapōn*; Lat. *capo*; Fr. *chapon*; Swed. and Goth. *kappa*, to amputate, allied to Gr. *koptō*, to cut.] A young cock cut or castrated, in order to render his flesh more delicate for the table.

Capon Bridge, in *West Va.*, a P. O. of Hampshire co.

Ca'ponet, *n.* A small capon. (R.)

Caponiere, or **Caponniere,** (*kāp-o-neer',*) *n.* [Fr. *caponnière.*] (*Fort.*) In permanent fortification, this term denotes a passage leading from one work to another, protected on each side by a wall or parapet generally of earth, sloping to the bottom of the ditch. When a passage is thus protected on one side only, it is called a *demi-caponiere*. In field fortification, a double stockade covered with planks and earth at the angles of the ditch is called a *caponiere*; it serves to give a flank fire in the ditches.

Ca'ponize, *v. a.* To convert a cock into a capon, by castration.

Capon Springs, in *Virginia*, a small place and post-office of Hampshire co., in a gorge of North Mountain. In the vicinity are sulphurous and chalybeate waters.

Capoonacan'gany, in *U. Canada*, a river which, rising on the N. side of the ridge of hills that run parallel to Lake Superior, joins the Necaugany, and falls into the river Albany, in Lat. 57° 5′ N., Lon. 85° 30′ W.

Capor'cianite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and lime found crystallized and in radiated laminæ at Monte Caporciano, near Florence and several other localities in Tuscany. It has a flesh-red color, a pearly lustre, and is only transparent in very thin laminæ.

Capot', *n.* [Fr.] (*Games.*) A term used in playing piquet, when either party makes every trick, which counts for 40 points.

Capote', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *capote*, from *capa*, a cloak.] A long cloak made of muslin or black silk bordered with lace, formerly worn by ladies *en négligé*.

—A long military overcoat, with a hood, worn by the French and other troops.

Capouch', *n.* Same as CAPOOCH, *q. v.*

Cap'padine, *n.* Silk waste obtained from the cocoon after the reeling off of the silk.

Cappado'cia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A country of Asia Minor, bounded by Lycaonia on the W., by Cilicia and Syria on the S., by Armenia on the E., and by Pontus on the N. During the time that it belonged to the Persian empire, however, it included Pontus, which was called *Lesser Cappadocia*. In A. D. 17, *C.* was erected into a separate province of the Roman empire by Tiberius. It forms now a part of Caramania.

Cappagh, (*kāp'pāh,*) in Ireland, a parish of co. Tyrone.

—A parish of co. Limerick.

—A small river and extensive bog in co. Galway.

Cappaghwhite, in Ireland, a town in Munster, 7 m. N. of Tipperary; *pop.* about 1,000.

Capparida'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, allianee *Cistales*. — DIAG. Stamens not tetradynamous, tetramerous flowers, exalbuminous seeds, and a closed-up fruit. They are herbaceous plants, shrubs, or even trees, mostly natives of tropical and sub-tropical regions. The leaves are alternate; the flowers solitary or clustered; sepals 4, sometimes cohering in a tube; petals usually 4, rarely 8, sometimes wanting; stamens generally a multiple of 4, or indefinitely numerous, placed on a hemispherical or an elongated disc; the ovary 1-celled, the style thread-like or wanting; the fruit is either pod-like and dehiscent, or baccate and indehiscent. The two kinds of fruit have led to a division of the order into two sub-orders, viz., — *Cleomeæ*, characterized by a capsular fruit, and *Capparеæ*, by a baccate fruit or berry. The *Capparidaceæ* are generally pungent, stimulant, and antiscorbu-

Fig. 507. — CAPPARIS SPINOSA.

1, an expanded flower; 2, a petal; 3, a calyx with the stalked ovary; 4, a horizontal section of the fruit; 5, a longitudinal section of the seed; 6, an embryo extracted from the seed-coat.

tic. Some are aperient, diuretic, and anthelmintic. There are 340 species in 28 genera.

Cappanacush'y, in Ireland, a group of islets in co. Kerry, 3 m. W. of Kenmare. The remains of the old castle of Cappanacushy are on the opposite mainland.

Cap'-paper, *n.* A thin kind of paper used for cutting out dress-patterns, &c. — A kind of large writing-paper. See FOOLSCAP.

Cap'paris, *n.* [From Ar. *kapar*, capers.] (*Bot.*) The caper-bush, a genus of plants, sub-order *Cappareæ*, ord. *Capparidaceæ*. The species *C. spinosa* (see Fig. 507) is a trailing shrub which grows in rocky places in the S. of Europe. Its pickled flower-buds are used under the name of *Capers*. They have an agreeable pungency of taste, with a slight bitterness, and have long been in very general use as a condiment, and ingredient of sauces, along with boiled mutton and other kinds of food. They possess medicinal properties, being anti-scorbutic, stimulant, and laxative. They are of a grayish-green color, to improve which, however, copper is sometimes used, as in the case of gherkins and other pickles, rendering them poisonous. This can be detected by thrusting a polished iron rod into the vessel which contains the *C.*; the surface of the rod soon becomes coated with copper, if it be present. — The capers used in Egypt are obtained from *C. Ægyptiaca*, which is believed to be the *hyssop* of Scripture.

Cap'-peak, *n.* The front piece of a cap, by which it is put on, and taken off, the head.

Cappel', a village of Switzerland, 10 m. from Zurich. Here, in 1531, Ulrich Zuinglius was killed in a conflict with troops of the Roman Catholic cantons.

Capper's Spring, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Frederick co.

Cap'ping-plane, *n.* In joinery, a plane used for working the upper surface of the rail of a staircase.

Cap'poquin, in Ireland, a town of Waterford co., on the river Blackwater which flows into Youghal harbor; *pop.* 2,265.

Capp's Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Newton co.

Ca'pra, *n.* [Lat., she-goat.] See GOAT.

Capra'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Caprc'olate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with tendrils.

Capreo'li, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) The pieces of timber on the roof of a building which serve to uphold the axes or principals. A fork inclined so as to afford support to anything was formerly called a *capreolus*.

Capreo'lus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) Same as CIRRHUS, *q. v.*

Caprera, (*ka-prair'a.*) a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, off the N. coast of Sardinia. Length, 5 m. This island is famous as being the home of the Italian patriot, Gen. Garibaldi (*q. v.*), who owned a great portion of it, and who died here in 1882.

Ca'pri, (the Roman *Capreæ*,) a rocky but beautiful island in the Mediterranean, situated under the same meridian as the city of Naples, from which it is 20 m. distant. It stands at the southern entrance of the Neapolitan Gulf; it is two miles and a half from Cape Campanella, which terminates the promontory of Sorrento; about ten miles from Cape Miseno, on the other side of the bay, and rather more than twenty from the city of Naples. It is composed of hard calcareous rocks, which are disposed in two masses with a considerable hollow between them. The highest of these two masses is called *Anacapri*, q. v., with a little town of the same name. The town of Capri stands much lower, on a sheltering rock towards the E. extremity of the island. By great industry the islanders have retained and secured patches of good soil on steep hill-sides, and in the midst of rocks and cliffs; the cultivable parts produce most kinds of vegetables and fruits, a small quantity of excellent oil, and a considerable quantity of a light but generous wine. This wine, which is much used at Naples, is of two sorts, *Capri rosso* and *Capri bianco*, or red and white Capri. The whole circuit of the island does not exceed nine miles; but this narrow space is wonderfully crowded with a variety of scenic beauty, remains of antiquity, and historical recollections. Extensive ruins of the villa of Tiberius, who resided a long time at Capreæ, are still shown, near a bold perpendicular cliff at the eastern end of the island.

Cap'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile fatty acid discovered by Chevreul amongst the products of the saponification of butter. It is also procured by acting on oleic acid or oil of rue with nitric acid. It is also found in small quantities in the fatty acids of cocoa-nut oil. Capric acid crystallizes in fine needles, which fuse at 86°, giving out an odor resembling that of a goat. It is sparingly soluble in boiling water, from which it separates in glistening plates. It has been named capric acid from its peculiar odor, but is now generally termed *rutic acid*, from being easily confounded with caproic and caprylic acids, and from being the acid of which oil of rue is the aldehyd. See CAPRYLIC ACID.

Capriccio, (*ka-prē'cho,*) *n.* [It., whim, fancy.] (*Mus.*) A term applied to certain musical pieces wherein the composer gives way to his fancy, without confining himself to particular measures or keys. They are also called FANTASIA, (*q. v.*)

Capriccioso, (*ka-prē'che-ō'so,*) *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In a fanciful, capricious manner or style.

Caprice, (*ku-prēs',*) *n.* [Fr. *caprice*; It. *capriccio*, from *capra*, a she-goat, an animal remarkable for its freaks.] A freak; a sudden start of the mind; a fancy; a whimsy; a sudden change of opinion or humor, with no apparent reason; as, a woman's *caprice*.

"Their passions move in lower spheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly steers." — *Swift.*

Capricious, (*ka-prish'ŭs,*) *a.* Full of caprice; freakish; whimsical; changeable; fantastical; fanciful; as, a *capricious* mood.

Capri'ciously, *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically.

Capri'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being capricious; caprice; whimsicality.

"The *capriciousness* of a sickly heart." — *W. Irving.*

Cap'ricorn, *n.* [Lat. *capricornus* — *caper*, a he-goat, and *cornu*, a horn.] (*Astron.*) The 10th sign, and the

Fig. 508. — CAPRICORNUS.

11th constellation, in the order of the Zodiac. The constellation is situated S. of the Dolphin, and E. of Sagittarius. Its mean declination is 20° south, and its mean right ascension 310°. It is, therefore, on the meridian about the 18th of September. The *Sign C.*, not the *constellation*, marks the southern tropic, or winter solstice. The sun, therefore, arrives at this point of its orbit the 21st of December, but does not reach the constellation *C.* until the 16th of January. This constellation is denoted by the sign ♑, representing the crooked horns of a goat. It is usually represented on the globe as having the fore-part of a goat, but the hinder part of a fish. It has 51 stars, none of which are very conspicuous. The two largest, *Giedi* and *Dabih*, of 3d magnitude, are situated in the horns. — See TROPIC.

(*Zoöl.*) A beetle of the genus *Cerambyx*.

Capricorn Islands, a small group in the tropic of the same name, off the E. coast of Australia.

Cap'rid, *n.* [From Lat. *capra*.] Relating to the genus *capra*, or goat tribe of ruminant animals.

Caprifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *caprificatio*.] A fertilization of flowers by the aid of insects, in the way which occurs in the case of the fig, by means of a small fly.

Caprifolia'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *caper*, goat; *folium*, leaf, in reference to the climbing habit of the plant.] (*Bot.*) The Honeysuckle family, an order of plants, alliance *Cinchonales*. DIAG. Epipetalous stamens, straight anthers bursting longitudinally, consolidated fruit; and leaves without stipules. They consist of shrubs with the following general characters: — Leaves opposite and exstipulate; calyx superior, 4–5-cleft, usually bracteated; corolla monopetalous, 4–5-cleft, tubular or rotate, regular or irregular, rarely polypetalous; stamens 4–5 inserted on the corolla, and alternate with its lobes; ovary inferior, 1–5-celled, usually 3-celled, often with 1 ovule in one cell, and several in each of the others; fruit generally a berry, dry or succulent, indehiscent. There are 16 genera and about 220 species, chiefly natives of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. They often have showy flowers, which are commonly sweet-scented. Many are cultivated in our gardens and shrubberies; as Honeysuckles, which are species of the genera *Caprifolium* and *Lonicera*; Guelder-roses, species of *Viburnum*; the Laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*); the Snowberry (*Symphoricarpus racemosus*); and the common Elder (*Sambucus nigra*). Some of the plants are emetics and mild purgatives; others are astringent; others sudorific and diuretic; and a few are acrid.

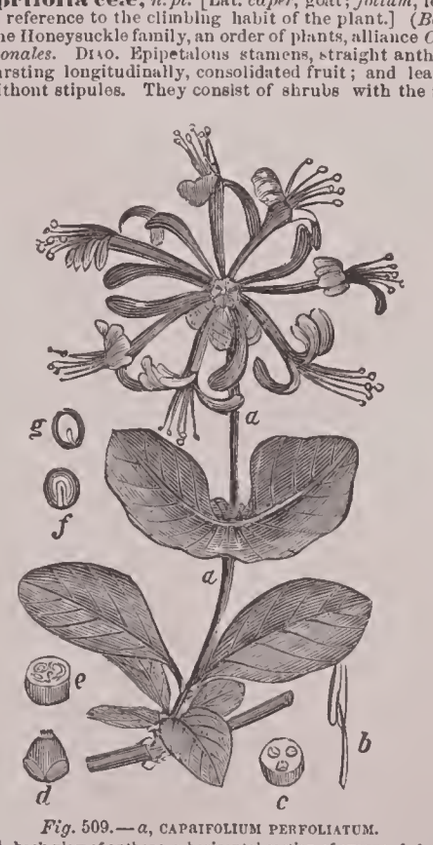


Fig. 509. — *a*, CAPRIFOLIUM PERFOLIATUM.

b, back view of anther; *c*, horizontal section of ovary; *d*, fruit; *e*, the same in section; *f*, seed; *g*, the same in section, showing the embryo.

Cap'riform, *n.* [Lat. *capra*, goat, and *forma*, form.] Having a goat-like form.

Caprigenous, (*ka-prij'e-nus.*) *a.* [Lat. *caprigenus*.] Produced by a goat; as, a *caprigenous* breed.

Caprimulgid'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, ord. *Incessores*. The GOAT-SUCKER, *q. v.*

Cap'rine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a goat.

Capriole, (*kap're-ōl,*) *n.* [Fr., now *cabriole*; It. *capriola*, a young kid, a caper.] (*Manege.*) A leap that a young horse makes without advancing forward, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he jerks out his hinder legs, even and near. — A caper, as performed in dancing.

"With lofty turns and *caprioles*." — *Davies.*

— A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies.

Cap'riped, *a.* [From Lat. *capra*, goat, and *pedis*, a foot.] Having feet like those belonging to a goat.

Cap'rizant, *a.* [From Lat. *caper*.] (*Med.*) Uneven; leaping; as, a *caprizant* pulse.

Capro'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained during the saponification of butter or cocoa-nut-oil, or by oxidizing oleic acid by nitric acid. It is liquid at ordinary temperatures, has a sweet and pungent taste, and a characteristic odor of acid perspiration. It boils at 388° Fahr., and its specific gravity is ·930. It is best prepared by boiling cyanide of amyl with alcoholic solution of potash. Ammonia escapes, and a crystalline residue of caproate of potash is left behind. The salt is dissolved in water, and sulphuric acid is added, which unites with the potash, leaving the caproic acid floating on the surface. Caproic acid forms monobasic salts with the bases. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{12}O_4$. See CAPRYLIC ACID.

Caproic Alcohol. The hydrated oxide of caproyl or hexyl, the sixth in the series of the homologous radicles. It is often called hexylic alcohol. It is obtained from the fermented mark of the grape, along with propylic, butylic, and amylic alcohols, from which it is separated by fractional distillation. It is a colorless aromatic liquid, of specific gravity ·832, and it boils at 302° Fahr. By heating it with hydrate of potash, caproate of potash is formed, in the same manner that acetate of potash is formed from vinic alcohol when it is heated with hydrate of potash, acetic acid bearing the same relation to vinic alcohol that caproic acid does to caproic alcohol.

Caproic Ether. The caproate of ethyl, and must not be confounded with *caproylic ether*, which would be oxide of caproyl — a substance as yet unknown. It is prepared by distilling caproate of baryta, alcohol, and sulphuric acid together. It is a limpid, oily fluid, boiling at 324° Fahr., and possessing an agreeable fruity odor, resembling that of pine-apple.

Cap'romys, *n.* [Gr. *kapros*, a boar, and *mus*, a mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Rodentia, of the *Muridæ* or Rat family.

Ca'pron, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Boone co., 21 m. N.E. of Rockford.

Cap'royl, or **Hex'yl,** *n.* (*Chem.*) The radicle of caproic alcohol is termed hexyl, from being the sixth of the homologous radicles forming the alcoholic series. It is obtained by the electrolysis of œnanthylate of potash as a fragrant oil, boiling at 397° Fahr. It is a permanent substance, and remains undecomposed when submitted to the action of sulphuric or moderately strong nitric acid; but by mixing the two it is changed into a fatty acid, supposed to be caproic acid.

Cap'ryl, or **Octyl,** *n.* (*Chem.*) The eighth radicle of the homologous alcoholic series, obtained by treating the chloride of capryl with metallic sodium. Its properties have not yet been thoroughly investigated. *Form.* $C_{16}H_{17}$.

Capry'lic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the volatile acids obtained by Chevreul during the saponification of butter. It is also obtained by the action of nitric or oleic acid. It is a colorless, oily liquid, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, with a disagreeable sudoriferous smell. It becomes solid at 50° Fahr., and boils at 457° Fahr. It is prepared by decomposing caprylate of baryta with sulphuric acid. It forms monobasic salts with the bases, which have not as yet been examined. *Form.* $C_{16}H_{16}O_4$.

Caprylic Alcohol. Caprylic or octylic alcohol is the hydrated oxide of capryl or octyl, as vinic alcohol is the hydrated oxide of ethyl. It occurs in small quantities in the fermented pulp of the grape: but its most available source is castor-oil, which contains a compound of glycerine and ricinoleic acid. This compound, when heated with hydrate of potash, is resolved into hydrogen, sebate of potash, and octylic alcohol. The following is the process for its preparation, recommended in Miller's *Elements of Chemistry*, vol. iii. p. 129: — "Castor-oil is saponified by means of potash or soda, and afterwards an excess of the hydrated alkali is added, amounting to one-half the oil used. The mass is heated in a retort, and an oily liquid covered with water distils over. This oily liquid, which is the octylic alcohol, is rectified several times with potash, until the residue is no longer

colored brown. Octylic alcohol is a colorless liquid of a powerful aromatic odor. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in acetic acid, ether, and alcohol. Its spec. grav. is ·823, and it boils at 356°."

Caprylic Ether. This name is generally given to the *Caprylate* of ethyl, which may lead to confusion with true caprylic ether, which would be oxide of capryl. Caprylate of ethyl is a colorless liquid, with an agreeable odor of pine-apples. Caprylic acid forms ethers with methyl and amyl, which have been investigated by Wills and others.

Cap'sali, a sea-port town of the Ionian Islands, cap. of Cerigo, or Cythera, built upon a narrow ridge, terminating in a precipitous rock near the S. end of the island; *pop.* 5,600.

Cap Santé, in L. Canada, a post-village of Port Neuf co., on the river St. Lawrence.

Cap St. Ignace, in L. Canada, a post-village of L'Islet co., on the river St. Lawrence, 30 m. S. of Quebec.

Capsel'la, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *capsa*, a chest or box; alluding to the fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. The Shepherd's purse, *C. bursa-pastoris*, is a well-known, troublesome weed, found everywhere in fields, pastures, and roadsides; stem 6–12 inches high, striate, branching; root-leaves rosulate or wanting; stem-leaves very narrow, with two small, acute auricles at base; white flowers, small in racemes, blossoming from April to September.

Cap'-sheaf, *n.* The top or crowning sheaf of a stack of grain

Cap'sicine, *n.* [From CAPSICUM.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in the capsules of the various species of capsicum used in the manufacture of Cayenne pepper. It has a burning taste; is insoluble in water and ether, but soluble in alcohol, and may, when quite pure, be crystallized. It forms salts with nitric, sulphuric, and acetic acids. Its composition is unknown.

Cap'sicum, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *kapto*, to bite;—from the acridity of the fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Solanaceæ*, consisting of numerous species, chiefly natives of India or S. America, all remarkable for the presence of an acrid resin called *Capsicine* in their fruits, which are hot, pungent, and stimulating. The Red-pepper, or Cayenne pepper, *C. annuum* of Linnæus, or *C. fastigiatum* of Blume, has oblong cylindrical fruits, commonly sold as *Chilies*, and used to make a hot pickle, and the liquid known as *Chili vinegar*. There are in gardens several varieties in respect to the fruit which varies in length from 1 to 3 inches: 1, the long, or Cayenne; 2, the depressed globose or Squash pepper, best for pickling; 3, the Cherry pepper, used for pepper-sauce, and in seasoning meat; and 4, the sweet Spanish pepper, used as a salad. They are sown in March in hot-beds, and transplanted in May.—The fruit of the *C. minimum*, Bird-pepper, is most biting of all the species. *Cayenne pepper* consists of the powdered fruits of several species of *Capsicum*, found in the West Indies and South America. In medicine, the fruit of the capsicum is used as a counter-irritant; with salt as a stimulant, in scarlatina; as a gargle in relaxed sore-throat; and in the form of Cayenne lozenges.

Fig. 510.—RED-PEPPER. (*Capsicum annuum.*)

Cap-sill, *n.* The upper horizontal beam in the timber framing of viaducts and bridges.

Cap'size, *v. a.* [Probably from Swed. *guppa, guppa up*, to strike up, to tilt.] Literally, to tilt up; in a more general sense, to upset or overturn; as, to *capsize* a boat.—*n.* An upset or overturn.

Cap'-square, *n.* (*Gunnery.*) The metal fastening which keeps the trunnion of a gun in its proper place on the carriage.

Cap'stan, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *cable-stand*; Fr. *cabestan.*] (*Naut.*) A strong, massive, wooden machine, in form resembling a truncated cone, around which a rope is coiled, and being turned by means of bars, or levers, it affords an advantageous mode of applying manual power to overcome an obstacle. The *C.* is chiefly employed on shipboard, where it is used for weighing anchor, hoisting sail, &c. Men-of-war have commonly two capstans, the largest of which, called the *main capstan*, is placed behind the main-mast, standing upon the first deck, and reaching four or five feet above the second: this is also called the *double capstan*, because it has two drum-heads, and serves two decks for drawing up anchors, and because its force may be greatly accelerated by applying hands on each deck. The other is the *gear*, or *little capstan*: this stands on the second deck, between the main and mizzen masts. There are several improved forms in use on ships, generally acted by steam.

Fig. 511 —CAPSTAN.

Cap'-stone, *n.* (*Pal.*) A name given to the fossil encrinite, from its resemblance to a cap.

Cap'sula, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A box used by the ancient Romans for holding books; these boxes were usually made of beech wood, and were cylindrical in form.

Cap'sular, Cap'sulary, *a.* [Fr. *capsulaire*, from Lat. *capsula.*] Pertaining to a capsule; hollow like a chest. (*Anat.*) A *C. ligament* is one of the membranous, fibrous, and elastic bags or capsules, of a whitish consistence, thick and resistant, which surround joints.

Cap'sulate, Cap'sulated, *a.* Enclosed in a capsule, or as in a box.

"The heart lies immured or *capsulated*."—*Derham.*

Capsule, (*kap'sūl,*) *n.* [Lat. *capsula*, from *capsa*, a chest, a case.] (*Bot.*) A superior, one or more celled, many-seeded, dry, dehiscent fruit. It is *syncarpous*, that is, formed of several carpels united together. The dehiscence, or opening, of the capsule may either take place by valves, as in the fox-glove, primrose, and rhododendron, or by pores near the summit, as in the poppy and snapdragon. The distinctive name of *Pyxis* or *Pyxidium* has been given to a beautiful kind of capsule, which opens as if cut around near the summit, and presents the appearance of a cup with a lid. Examples of the latter may be seen in the pimpernel and henbane. The capsule is one-celled in the mignonette, heart's-ease, and gentian; two or more celled in the scrophularia, colchicum, iris, and datura. It is a very common form of fruit, and is found almost universally in some natural orders: such as *Papaveraceæ*, *Caryophyllaceæ*, *Primalaceæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Iridaceæ*, and *Gentianaceæ*.

(*Anat.*) A fibrous or membraneous bag, such as that which encloses the joints of the hip, shoulder, &c., and shuts in the synovial sac, when it is called a *capsular ligament;* and again, when it envelops the liver, and is known as the *capsule of Glisson.*

(*Med.*) A gummy envelope coating nauseous doses of medicine.

(*Chem.*) A small, shallow, evaporating vessel or dish.

(*Gun.*) A PERCUSSION-CAP, *q. v.*

—A covering of metal, tin-foil, &c., used for rendering bottles of wine, &c. impervious to air.

Captain, (*kap'ten,*) *n.* [Fr. *capitaine;* It. *capitano*, from Lat. *caput*, head.] The military commander of a company of soldiers.—The term is also used of officers in the municipal police in a somewhat similar sense; as, *captain* of police, *captain* of the watch.—The commander of a ship of war, and applied, also, to the master of a merchant-vessel.

—Also, a subordinate officer having charge of a certain part of a vessel of war; as, *captain* of the main-top.

—In the U. States, the commander of a merchant-vessel is, in statutes, legal proceedings, and professional language, more generally termed *master*. In some foreign laws and languages he is frequently styled *patron*.—The rank of *C.* in the U. States Navy is next above that of commander; and captains are generally appointed from this rank in the order of seniority. The president has the appointing power, subject to the approval and consent of the senate.

—The foreman of a gang of miners, workmen, &c.

—A military leader; a chief; a skilled warrior; as, Cæsar was a great *captain.*

"Foremost *captain* of the time was he."—*Tennyson.*

Captain-general. The commander-in-chief of an army or force of militia; more particularly, the degree of rank attaching to a Spanish governor or commander-in-chief; as, the *captain-general* of Cuba. In the U. States, the governor of a State is *captain general* of the militia belonging thereto.

—*a.* Possessing superiority of rank or position.

"*Captain* jewels in the carcanet."—*Shaks.*

Cap'taincy, *n.* The rank, post, or commission of a captain; as, gazetted to a *captaincy.*

Cap'taincy-general, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general; as, the *captaincy-general* of Catalonia.

Cap'tain Pasha, *n.* See CAPITAN PASHA.

Cap'tainry, *n.* [Fr. *capitainerie.*] Chieftainship; authority over a certain people or territory; as, the *captainry* of Clanranald.

"There should be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties." *Spenser.*

Cap'tainship, *n.* Condition, rank, or authority of a captain or commanding officer.

—Military skill and judgment; as, he displayed good *captainship.*

Cap'tation, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *captatio.*] The art or accomplishment of obtaining favor by a flattering manner or address. (O.)

Cap'tina, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Belmont co.

Cap'tina Creek, in *Ohio*, of Belmout co., flows into the Ohio river.

Caption, (*kap'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *captio, captionis*—*capio*, to take, catch, or seize.] (*Law.*) The heading of a legal instrument, in which is shown when, where, and by what authority it is taken, found, or executed.

(*Printing.*) The title of a chapter, cut, &c.

Captious, (*kap'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *captiosus*—*captio*—*capio.*] Ready to catch at faults or to find fault; disposed to cavil or quibble; censorious; perverse; wayward; as, a *captious* disputant.

—Insidious; ensnaring; perplexing; troublesome.

"She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions."—*Bacon.*

Cap'tiously, *adv.* In a captious manner.

"Use your words as *captiously* as you can."—*Locke.*

Cap'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being captious; proneness to fault-finding; peevishness.

"*Captiousness* is a fault opposite to civility."—*Locke.*

Cap'tivate, *v. a.* [Lat. *captivo, captivatus*, from *captivus*, a captive.] To take, as a captive or prisoner; to subdue. (R.)

"He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have . . . the liberty of his will so *captivated*."—*King Charles I.*

—To subdue by the influence of attraction or beauty; to enthrall; to overpower; to enslave with fascination; to charm; as, her beauty *captivated* all hearts.

"Wisdom so *captivates* him with her appearance that he gives himself up to her."—*Addison.*

—*a.* Taken captive. (R.)

"Women have been *captivate* ere now."—*Shaks.*

Cap'tivating, *a.* Having power to charm, or engage the affections; as, a *captivating* woman.

Captiva'tion, *n.* Act of taking one captive; as, his *captivation* was complete.

Captive, (*kap'tiv,*) *n.* [Fr. *captif*; Lat. *captivus*, from *capio, captus.*] One who is taken prisoner in war, or by any force or stratagem.

"Our bread was such as *captive's* tears
Have moistened many a thousand years."—*Byron.*

—One subdued or charmed by beauty or excellence; one ensnared by love, flattery, or woman's wiles.

"Whose words all ears took *captive*."—*Shaks.*

—*a.* Made prisoner; kept in bondage or confinement.

"My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words."—*Shaks.*

—Relating to captivity, durance, or confinement; as, *captive* chains.

"The Stygian floods oppose,
And with circling streams the *captive* souls inclose."—*Dryden.*

Captiv'ity, *n.* [Fr. *captivité*; Lat. *captivitas.*] State or condition of being a captive or prisoner, or of being in the power of an enemy.

—Subjection; bondage; slavery; servitude.

"For men to be tied, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of judgment."—*Hooker.*

(*Scrip.*) A term employed in Scripture to denote the punishment inflicted by God on the Jews for their idolatry and wickedness, by allowing them to be removed out of their own land. This was one of the means frequently adopted by eastern monarchs in order to establish their power over vanquished nations; viz., to transport an important part of the population of those nations into their own dominions; and sometimes, also, they established in the vacated territory a portion of their own subjects. To a people like the Hebrews, whose religion was connected with particular places, such a proceeding must have been particularly severe. When personally removed from Jerusalem, they could no longer obey their sacred law in many of its most vital points, and many others they were forced to modify by reason of their changed circumstances. Their first captivity was that of Egypt, from which they were rescued by Moses; but this is to be regarded rather as a providential dispensation than as a penal evil. We read of six captivities that took place during the government of the judges; but the two most signal captivities of this people were those of Israel and Judah after they had been formed into separate kingdoms, and are known as those of Assyria and Babylon. That which is called the First Captivity was not brought about by a single removal of the population; on the contrary, the kingdom of Israel was invaded on several occasions by the kings of Assyria. About B. C. 740, Tiglath-Pileser carried off the more distant trans-Jordanic tribes to Assyria. His successor, Shalmanezer, twice invaded the kingdom which remained to Hosea. He attacked and reduced Samaria after a siege of three years, B. C. 721, and carried off into Assyria and Media the king and the remainder of the ten tribes, and their place was supplied by colonies from Babylon and Susas. This was the end of Israel as a kingdom. More than a century elapsed before the second Babylonish captivity, which overtook the kingdom of Judah. Two distinct deportations are mentioned in the second book of Kings, three in Jeremiah, and one in Daniel. The two principal deportations, however, were—1. That which took place B. C. 598, when Jehoiakin, with all the nobles, soldiers, and artificers, were carried away; and, 2. that which followed the destruction of the Temple and the capture of Zedekish, B. C. 588. The seventy years of captivity predicted by Jeremiah are dated by Prideaux from B. C. 606. The Jews in their captivity were not treated as slaves, but as colonists. They had elders and judges among themselves, who governed them and determined disputes according to their own laws. There was nothing to hinder a Jew from rising to the highest eminence in the state, or holding the most confidential offices. The Babylonish captivity was brought to a close by the decree of Cyrus, B. C. 536, and the return of a portion of the nation, under Sheshbazzar or Zerubbabel, B. C. 535. What became of the ten tribes is a subject which has given rise to much discussion. Many attempts have been

Fig. 512.
(From the collection in the National Library, Paris.)

made to discover them living as a distinct community in some distant part of the interior of Asia. The most probable opinion, however, seems to be that the great mass of them became absorbed in the nations among whom they were planted; but that many of them returned with the children of Judah, after the Babylonish captivity, to their own land, by which means they became one people. The sufferings entailed upon the Jewish people under the Romans far exceeded that of any other captivity which they underwent; for they were then reduced to a real state of bondage. According to Josephus, 1,100,000 men fell in the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, and 97,000 were captured during the war. Of the latter, many were cast to wild beasts or butchered in the amphitheatres; others were doomed to work as public slaves in Egypt, and only those under 17 years of age were sold into private bondage. An equally dreadful destruction fell upon the remains of the nation, which had once more assembled in Judæa, under the reign of Hadrian (A. D. 133), as related by Dion Cassius. By these two savage wars the Jewish population must have been effectually extirpated from the Holy Land itself, a result which did not follow from the Babylonian captivity.

Cap'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *capio.*] One who takes as a prisoner or prize.

Cap'ture, *n.* [Fr. *capture;* Lat. *captura,* from *capio, captus*] Act of taking or seizing by force; seizure; arrest; as, the *capture* of an enemy's ship.

—The thing taken; a prize.

—*v. a.* To take or seize by force, surprise, authority, or stratagem; as, to *capture* an outlying picket.

Capua, (anc. *Capoa* or *Capua,*) a strongly fortified city of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, Terra di Lavoro, on the left bank of the Volturno, in a fine plain 18 m. N. of Naples. The town has a citadel, the work of Vauban, and is reckoned one of the keys of the kingdom. It is a finely built city, and contains many handsome public edifices. Its trade is unimportant. The ancient *C.* was situated about 2½ m. from the modern city. The remains of its amphitheatre, said to have been capable of containing 100,000 spectators, and of some of its tombs, attest its former splendor and magnificence. The amazing fertility of its territory, and the commercial spirit of its inhabitants, rendered *C.* one of the largest and richest cities of ancient Italy. It was destroyed by the Saracens, A. D. 840. *Pop.* 12,548.

Capuchin', Cap'ucine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American monkey, of the genus *Cebus.* See WEEPER.

Capuchin', *n.* [Fr. *capucine,* a nun of the order of St. Francis.] A garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood, after the manner of the Capuchin friars.

—A pigeon whose head is hooded with feathers.

Capuchins, (*ka-pū'shĕnz,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *capucin,* from *capuce,* a cowl.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A body of friars, of a reformed order of St. Francis, which was established by Matthew de Baschi in 1525. In 1528 they obtained a bull from Clement VII., and in 1529 the order was fully established. This branch of the Franciscans derived their name from the cowl (*caputium*), which they wore, but were at first called *Friars Hermits Minor.* Paul III. confirmed the order in 1536, and gave them the name of *Capuchins* of the order of Friars Minor. The right of preaching, taken from them in 1543, was restored two years later. They were introduced into France in 1573, and into Spain in 1606, but had no houses in England.

Cap'ulet, *n.* See CAPELLET.

Cap'ulin, *n.* [Sp.] The Mexican cherry.

Ca'put, *n.* [Lat., the head.] (*Anat.*) The head, skull, or cranium; the entire bones and muscles of the head and face, with the brain, and organs; the integument and hair of the several parts.—The term *caput* is also applied to,—1. the upper extremity of a long bone, as the humerus; 2. the origin of a muscle; 3, a protuberance resembling a head, as the *caput gallinaginis,* a small eminence in the urethra; 4. the beginning of a part; as *caput coli,* the head of the colon.

—In the English universities, the word *caput* is applied to the great council, or *Senatus Consultum,* consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, a doctor of each of the several faculties of divinity, law, and medicine, and two Masters of Arts, chosen by the senate annually. This body must approve every grace before it can be submitted to the senate.

Capybara, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYDROCHŒRUS.

Car, *n.* [W. *car;* Lat. *carrus;* from *curro,* to run; It. *carro;* Fr. *char.*] A small vehicle that runs or moves on wheels. This term is of various application. In England, it is frequently applied to a *hackney-coach,* or four-wheeled vehicle for public hire; also, to that two-wheel conveyance now more generally designated *cab.* The *Irish car* is a one-horse cart, with very low, broad wheels, used for carting out manure, and carrying home grain in the case of soft, peaty soils. Again, the *Irish jaunting-car* is a kind of low, one-horse chaise, commonly without springs, in which the people sit back to back, and with their faces looking sideways; sometimes called a *low-backed car.*

"When first I saw sweet Peggy, 'twas on a market day,
In a *low-back'd car* she sat, sir, upon a truss of hay." *S. Lover.*

—In the United States, the term *car* is commonly applied to a passenger vehicle running upon rails, which, in England, is called a *carriage.*

—A chariot of war or triumph; as, a triumphal *car.*

"Like captives bound to a triumphant *car.*" — *Shaks.*

(*Astron.*) The constellation *Ursa Major,* sometimes called "Charles' Wain," or "Charles' Car."

Carabid'æ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A very numerous family of Coleopterous insects, containing some of the largest of the carnivorous beetles, many of which are adorned with brilliant metallic colors. The body of these insects is of a very firm consistence, whereby they are enabled to creep about under stones, &c., as well as prevented from falling beneath the power of the insects they attack; most of the species of this family being eminently insectivorous; prowling about in search of their prey, on the surface of the ground, under stones, &c., or beneath the bark of trees, or in the moss growing at their roots. They are accordingly of essential service in keeping down the numbers of noxious insects with which our gardens and pastures might otherwise be overrun. They are not at all, however, exclusively carnivorous. Some of the species exhale a fetid odor, discharging at the same time from the abdomen to a considerable distance, a caustic and acrid fluid. The family *C.* corresponds with the genus *Carabus* of Linnæus.

Car'abine, *n.* (*Mil.*) See CARBINE.

Car'abine-à-tige, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A rifle used in the French service, which has an iron pin fixed at the end of the breech in the line of the axis; on this, the bullet, which is elongated, is forced down by a hard blow of the ram-rod, and so expanded into the grooves.

Carabineer', Carbineer', *n.* (*Mil.*) A heavy dragoon; a horse-soldier who is armed with a carbine.

Car'aboid, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Relating to the Carabus or CARABIDÆ, *q. v.*

Car'abus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CARABIDÆ.

Car'ac, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as CARACK, *q. v.*

Car'acal, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LYNX.

Caracalla, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, (*kăr-a-kăl'la,*) a Roman emperor, the son of Severus, whose real name was Bassianus, but nicknamed *C.* by the soldiers, in consequence of his wearing a short cassock, of a fashion peculiar to the Gauls. This execrable monster, whose short career was tracked out by rapine and murder, was, upon the death of the Emperor Severus, in 211 A. D., with his younger brother Geta, at once declared his co-successors, and together being invested with the purple, they immediately set out for Rome to be acknowledged by the senate; but the mutual fears and jealousies entertained by each of the other broke out in many disputes before they reached the imperial city, when *C.* being resolved to reign alone, adopted a plan to rid himself of his rival, congenial to his savage and impetuous nature, and followed by a few ruffians, he burst into his mother's chamber, where Geta, fearing his vengeance, had taken refuge; and though the empress mother covered him with her person, *C.* plunged his sword in his brother's body while in the arms of his mother, and leaving his ruffians to dispatch him, left the apartment; and afterwards, with a mockery of religion and fraternal love, gave orders that the murdered Geta should be worshipped as a god. Once freed from all restraint, and sole master of the Roman world, *C.* started on his career of blood, spreading death and terror throughout the land, for not even the crimes of Domitian, or the cruelties of Nero, could match the atrocities of this barbarous monster. Having taken umbrage at the conduct of some of the officials of Alexandria, who had lampooned him, he was resolved to wreak his vengeance on the entire city, and therefore commanded the whole of the inhabitants to be put to the sword,—an order that was executed with frightful exactitude, without respect to age, sex, or condition, the whole people being swept off by a horrible butchery, every house filled with carcasses, and the streets blocked up with heaps of slaughtered men and women. His enormities at length becoming greater than even the debased Romans could bear, Macrinus, one of his generals, took the opportunity of the emperor being with the army in Mesopotamia to excite one of his officers, Martial, a centurion of the body-guard, to murder him. Martial, watching his opportunity, as *C.* accidentally alighted from his horse in a narrow lane near the town of Cannæ, rushed upon him from behind, and plunging his falchion through his back, left him dead on the spot, A. D. 217, exactly six years after his assumption of the purple.

Caraca'ra, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A South-American bird, genus *Polyborus,* fam. *Falconidæ.* It is of the size of the common kite, and has a tail nine inches long. The beak is black and hooked; the plumage tawny, with white and

Fig. 513.—CARACARA.

yellow specks; the feet are yellow, with semicircular long, sharp, black talons. In its food the *C.* seems to be content with any animal substance. It is by no means shy; and though it ventures to approach inhabited places, it rarely molests domestic poultry.

Caracas, or **Caraccas,** (*ka-rak'as.*) a prosperous inland city of South America, capital of the republic of Venezuela, and of Federal district, in a mountainous valley, nearly 2,900 feet above sea-level, 12 m. S. S.E. of La Guayra; Lat. 10° 30′ N., Lon. 66° 55′ E. The city is finely situated, and well and regularly built, with wide streets and spacious squares crossing one another at right angles. There are many fine buildings, as the capitol, university, new government house, church of St. Teresa, new market, masonic temple, &c. *C.* is generally healthy, but liable to earthquakes, during that of 1812 it was almost destroyed. It is the chief commercial emporium of the republic, in conjunction with its shipping-port La Guayra, a few miles distant, at which place an expensive breakwater has been built. *C.* was founded by the Spaniards in 1567. *Pop.* 72,500.

Caracci, LUDOVICO, AGOSTINO, and ANNIBALE, (*ka-rät'chee,*) three of the first painters of Italy, kinsmen, fellow-students, and co-laborers, natives of Bologna, and founders of the Bolognese School. Ludovico, B. 1555, was placed at an early age with Prospero Fontana to study painting. He made such slow progress, that his master dismaied him from the pursuit; upon which he left Fontana, and thenceforth studied the works only of the great masters, for which purpose he travelled to Venice and Parma. Returning to Bologna, he found his cousins Agostino and Annibale (B. 1560) so well inclined to his art, that he persuaded their father, a respectable tailor, to leave their education to him. Agostino, B. 1558, learned engraving from Cornelius Cort, and attained to such excellence, that many of his engravings are only distinguishable from his master's by the superiority of the drawing; his works in that style are highly valued. He never practised painting however, with any constancy. Ludovico retained Annibale with himself. Annibale exhibited in perfect contrast to the phlegmatic calmness of Ludovico, to the accomplished fickleness of Agostino, and to the amiable mildness of both: he was rude and impatient in temper, though of so open and generous a nature, that he is said to have kept his colors and his money in the same box, both of which were equally at the disposal of his scholars. Like Ludovico he travelled about from place to place, improving himself by all that he saw, and aiming to combine in his own works the excellencies of the great works that he studied. The three opened an academy in Ludovico's *studio,* which became famous for the illustrious pupils whom it sent forth.—The fame of the *C.* reaching Rome, Annibale was invited by Cardinal Odoardo Farnese to adorn his palace with paintings. He went, accompanied by Agostino, but their usual dissensions arose, and Annibale's intolerant devotion to labor drove away his more festive comrade. Annibale spent 8 years of his life on his admirable work of the Farnese Gallery, for which he is said to have received only $500, a meanness of remuneration, as Lanzi justly observes, almost incredible. He did little after this, and D. 1609. He was buried, according to his own desire, by the side of Raphael. Agostino D. 1602; Ludovico lived until 1619. The works of the 3 kinsmen are principally found in Bologna and Rome. The Farnese Gallery is considered the greatest work of Annibale. The Louvre contains *St. John the Baptist,* by Ludovico, and the *Communion of St. Jerome,* by Agostino, which are respectively reckoned their best works in oil.

Car'ack, *n.* (*Naut.*) [Fr. *caraque;* It. *caracca.*] A large trading-ship, formerly employed in the Portuguese East India trade.

"The bigger whale like some huge *carack* lay." — *Waller.*

Caractacus, (*ka-rak'ta-kus,*) a king of the Silures, who inhabited South Wales, was one of the most persistent enemies of the Romans in Britain. For nine years he warred gallantly against the invaders, but at length was completely overthrown. His wife and daughters fell into the hands of the victors, and his brothers surrendered. *C.* himself fled to Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes, who delivered him up to the Romans. He was carried to Rome 51 A. D., and exhibited to the people by the Emperor Claudius. When he approached the imperial seat, we are told, he addressed Claudius in so noble a manner, that he and his relatives were immediately pardoned. D. abt. 54.

Car'acole, *n.* [Fr. *caracole;* Gael. *carach,* winding, turning; A.S. *cerran,* to turn.] (*Manege.*) A semi-round or half-turn, which a horseman makes on either side.

(*Arch.*) A term sometimes used for a staircase in a helix or spiral form. (Written also CARACOL.)

—*v. i.* To move in a caracole; to wheel half round.

Car'acoli, *n.* An alloy used for inferior jewelry, consisting of gold, silver, and copper.

Cara'fa, MICHELE, an Italian musical composer, B. in Naples, 1785. His best operas are *Gabriele di Vergi, Ifigenia in Tauride, Masaniello,* and *Il Solitario.* D. 1872.

Carafe', *n.* [Fr.] A glass water-bottle.

Car'agheen, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARRAGEEN.

Caraglio, (*ka-räl'yo,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. of Conl, 6 m. W. of Coni city, on the Grana; *pop.* 6,782.

Carai'tes, *n. pl.* A sect among the Jews who adhere closely to the text and letter of the Scriptures, rejecting the rabbinical interpretations and the Cabala.

Carama'nia. See KARAMANIA.

Caram'bola, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AVERRHOA.

Car'ambole, *n.* [Fr.] (*Games.*) In Billiards, the stroke called also *cannon,* and *carrom.*

Car'amel, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A dark-brown substance produced by the action of a temperature of about 400° upon melted sugar. It is very soluble in water, and gives an intensely brown liquid, for which reason it is employed in coloring sauces, gravies, brandy, wines, &c. *Form.* $C_{12}H_9O_9$.

Caramnas'sa, a river in the presidency of Bengal, which rises in Lat. 24° 34′ N., and Lon. 83° 46′ E., and after a course of about 150 m. enters the Ganges from the right, in Lat. 25° 28′ N., and Lon. 89° 58′ E.

Car'anx, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes of the *Scombridæ*, or Mackerel family, distinguished by having a lateral line with scaly plates, carinated, and frequently spinous. The yellow mackerel, *C. chrysos*, 6–8 inches long, is found on the Atlantic coast of the U. States.

Cara'pa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants, order *Meliaceæ*. The African species *C. guineensis* yields a fatty oil called kundah, or tallicoonah, which is purgative and anthelmintic. It is expressed from the seeds.

Car'apace, Car'apax, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The upper shell of a crab or other crustaceous animal. The hard covering or shell which protects the upper part of the body of the *testudinata*, or turtles.

Car'at, *n.* [Fr. *carat;* Gr. *keration*, a little horn, the berry of a pod used as a weight of 4 grains.] A weight of 4 grains used in weighing diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones. The term is also used in reference to the fineness of gold: in expressing which, the mass spoken of is supposed to weigh 24 carats, of 12 grains each: and the pure gold is called *fine*. Thus, if gold be said to be 22 carats fine (or standard), it is implied that 22-24ths are pure gold, and 2-24ths alloy. In the process of assaying gold, the real quantity taken is very small, generally from 6 to 12 grains; and this is termed the *assay pound*. It is subdivided into 24 carats, and each carat into 4 assay grains, and each grain into quarters; so that there are 384 separate reports for gold. When the gold assay pound is only 6 grains, the quarter assay grain only weighs 1-64th of a grain. This will give an idea of the accuracy required in the weights and scales used for such delicate operations. — See Alloy, Assay.

Carava'ca, a town of Spain, prov. of Murcia, 42 m. W.N.W. of the city of that name, and 54 N.E. of Granada. *Trade.* Marbles, grain, oil, wine, flax, &c. *Pop.* 13,000.

Caravaggio, (*kar-a-vaj'e-o,*) a town of N. Italy, 24 m. E. of Milan; *pop.* 6,315.

Caravaggio, (*kar-rah-vad'jo.*) Michele Angelo Amerighi, (or Merighi da,) a celebrated Italian painter, b.1569; d. 1609. The principal merit of his pictures consists in the coloring, which is pure and vigorous; the tints are few, but true to nature. The obscurity in which he involves his design, gives it a certain air of mysterious grandeur; but his figures are replete with the unredeemed vulgarity of the models from which he studied, and the extravagance of a self-taught conceit aggravated by abandoned habits. His principal works are, a *St. Sebastian*, in the Capitol at Rome; the *Supper at Emmaus*, in the Borghese Palace; and the *Entombment of Christ*, in the Louvre.

Caravan, (*kar'a-van,*) *n.* [Fr. *caravane;* Ar. *karwan*, from *kar*, trade, commerce.] A company of merchants, travellers, or pilgrims, who associate together in many parts of Asia and Africa, that they may travel with greater security through deserts and other places infested with robbers, or exposed to other dangers. The commercial intercourse of Eastern and African nations has from the remotest ages been carried on chiefly by means of *C.*, as the governments that have sprung up in those continents have seldom been able, even if they had had the will, to render travelling safe or practicable for individuals. Since the establishment of the Mohammedan faith, religious motives, with others of a less exalted character, have tended to augment the intercourse between different parts of the Eastern world, and to increase the number of the caravans. Mohammed, as is well known, enjoined all his followers to visit Mecca once in their lifetime; and large caravans assembled for this purpose in every country where the Mohammedan faith is established. There are four regular *C.*'s which proceed annually to Mecca; the first from Damascus, composed of pilgrims, travellers, and merchants from Europe and Asia; the second from Cairo, for the Mohammedans of Barbary; the third from Zibith, near the mouth of the Red Sea, where those of Arabia and India meet; the fourth from Babylon, where the Persians assemble. Every *C.* is under the command of a chief, or aga (*caravan-bashi*), who has frequently under him such a number of troops or forces as is deemed sufficient for its defence. When it is practicable, they encamp near wells or rivulets, and observe a regular discipline. Camels are almost uniformly used as a means of conveyance, in preference to any other animal, on account of their wonderful patience of fatigue, and their peculiarity of structure, which so admirably fits them for travelling through desert wastes.

—A large, close carriage, or a train of such; used for the domiciling and transport of wild beasts, &c. for exhibition. — In Russia, a fleet of barges, or boats of large size, used for the conveyance of hemp, tallow, &c.

Caravaneer', *n.* The conductor of a caravan.

Caravan'sary, Caravan'sera, *n.* [Fr. *caravansérai;* Ar. *karavansera;* Pers. *serai*, a house for caravans.] A large public building, or inn, for the reception and lodgment of caravans in the desert. Though serving instead of inns, there is this essential difference between them, that the traveller finds nothing in the *C.* for the use either of himself or his cattle, but must carry all his provisions and necessaries with him. *C.* are also numerous in cities, where they serve not only as inns, but as shops, warehouses, and even exchanges.

Car'avel, Car'vel, *n.* [Sp. *carvéla;* Lat. *carabus*, a sea-crab; a small wicker-boat covered with raw hides.] (*Naut.*) A kind of light ship, formerly much used by the Spaniards and Portuguese; it had a square poop, and was galley-rigged.

"To board the *caravels* upon the Main." — *Fanshawe.*

—A vessel used in the French herring-fishery.

Caravel'las, a seaport-town of Brazil, on the Bay of Caravellas, S. lat. 17° 49′; W. lon. 39° 26′; *pop.* about 3,000.

Car'away, *n.* See Carum.

Caraway, In *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Carbam'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) When dry carbonic acid and dry ammonia gas are mixed, a white substance results, which was formerly supposed to be anhydrous carbonate of ammonia. Later investigations proved that it was a compound, containing ammonia combined with carbonic acid. Carbamic acid forms salts with numerous other bases, which are interesting only in a theoretical point of view. *Form.* $C_2H_3NO_4$.

Car'bamide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar compound, formed by the action of ammonia on chloro-carbonic acid. It is said to be identical with *urea*, in which case the equivalent would require to be doubled ($C_2H_4N_2O_2$). Carbamide may be regarded as carbonic acid with an equivalent of oxygen, replaced by an equivalent of amidogen.

Carbazot'ic Acid, or Picric Acid, (*kar'bai-zot'ik,*) *n.* A complex acid, produced by the action of nitric acid on a number of organic substances, such as phenic acid, salian, phloridzin, silk, indigo, and a number of the resins. It may be prepared in a variety of ways. A large quantity is furnished by heating one part of indigo with 8 or 10 parts of nitric acid, reduced to coarse powder. As soon as the effervescence of nitric oxide has ceased, the liquor is boiled, and nitric acid added from time to time, until no more gas is given off. On cooling, the carbazotic acid crystallizes out in long, pale-yellow, brilliant, not angular plates, which are to be washed, re-dissolved, and re-crystallized. Carbazotic acid is soluble in 80 or 90 parts of cold water, forming a liquid of a bright yellow color. It has an intensely bitter taste, and has been used instead of hops for making bitter ale. It has been employed in dyeing silk and wool, to which, in conjunction with cream of tartar or alum as a mordant, it gives a fine yellow color. Carbazotic acid is sometimes employed as a test for potash, with which it forms a bright yellow crystalline precipitate, even in dilute solutions. Carbazotate of potassium, or picrate, when heated, violently explodes, and was used in the Franco-German war in blowing up bridges, etc.

Car'bery, in Ireland, a district in S. of co. Cork.

—A barony of co. Sligo.

—A barony of co. Kildare.

—A small island, in Dunmanus Bay, co. Kerry.

Car'bet, (Le,) the cap. of Martinique, 2 m. from St. Pierre; *pop.* about 4,000.

Car'bide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A term now employed instead of *carburet* to denote the union of carbon with a base. The most important carbides will be found under the heads of their respective bases.

Car'bine, Car'abine, (*kär'bin,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) A fire-arm used by cavalry and artillery, shorter in the barrel than the ordinary musket or rifle. It was used by light cavalry as early as the 16th century.

Carbineer', *n.* (*Mil.*) See Carabineer.

Carbol'ic Acid, Phenic Acid, Hydrate of Phenyl, Phenole, Hydrated Oxide of Phenyl, Phenilic Alcohol, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very abundant product of the distillation of coal. Laurent obtained *C. A.* from oil of coal-tar by collecting separately those portions which boil between 300° and 400° Fahr. By mixing with this oil a hot saturated solution of hydrate of potash, a white crystalline substance separates, the supernatant liquid is decanted, and the crystals are dissolved in a small quantity of water. The solution separates into two portions, the denser of which contains carbolate of potash. The potash is abstracted by the addition of hydrochloric acid, and the liquid carbolic acid rises to the surface. The carbolic acid solution is digested with chloride of calcium to remove water, and afterwards exposed to a low temperature. It then crystallizes in long colorless needles, which must be kept from contact with the atmosphere. *C. A.* melts at 95°, and boils between 369° and 370°. The slightest trace of moisture is sufficient to cause the liquefaction of the crystals. *C. A.* is but sparingly soluble in water; it is, however, readily dissolved by alcohol, ether, and acetic acid. It has a burning taste, and an odor of smoke resembling creosote. Its solution does not redden litmus, and leaves a permanent greasy mark on paper if let fall upon it. A splinter of deal dipped in *C. A.* and then into nitric acid becomes dyed blue. *Form.* C_6H_5OH.—The disinfectant, or rather antiseptic, properties of *C. A.* are very remarkable. Recognized some twenty years ago, and used with marked success during the prevalence of cholera by the Frenchman Dr. Jules Lemaire, it is only at the present day that the preventative and curative properties of this powerful agent have been evidenced. Largely used for the treatment of putrid sores, and warmly advocated in cases of measles, whooping-cough, fevers, diphtheria, scarlatina, &c., it is believed that when it shall have been further studied and tested by experiment, the number of important uses to which it will be found applicable may be even further increased.—This acid has besides received important applications in the arts as a disinfectant and dedorizer, namely for the preservation of wood and animal substances. It is also used in dyeing and calico-printing. See Section H.

Car'bon, *n.* [Lat. *carbo;* Fr. and Sp. *carbone.*] (*Chem.*) An elementary non-metallic, solid body, very widely diffused throughout nature. Its purest and rarest form is that of the diamond (see Diamond), but in the forms of graphite and mineral charcoal it occurs very abundantly in nearly every part of the world. It also occurs, in combination with oxygen, as carbonic acid, in small quantities in the air, and in the waters of most springs. In combination, as carbonic acid, with lime and magnesia, it occurs, in enormous quantities, as limestone, marble, chalk, dolomite, &c.; whilst, combined with hydrogen, it enters largely into coal, peat, and lignite. From its invariable presence in all organic matter, it has been called the orgauic element; and Hoffman poetically calls organic chemistry "the history of the wanderings of carbon." From entering thus directly into the vegetable and animal creation, *C.* may be considered as the most important element; and the pouring out of carbonic acid by animals, to serve for the food of vegetables, is one of the many silent chemical operations constantly going on around us. The wonderful provision of Nature by which the carbonic acid cast out by animals as a poisonous product is converted into food for the support of plants, by the action of the sun's rays, has been the admiration of all philosophers and chemists from the days of Lavoisier to the present time. *C.*, as it exists in the form of the diamond, C*α*, is fully described under that head; and the same may be said of graphite, C*β*, which is treated of under the head of Graphite. Charcoal, or amorphous *C.*, C*γ*, exists as ordinary wood charcoal and lamp-black, generally combined with incompletely burned compounds of *C.* and hydrogen. Coke and animal charcoal are other forms of *C.* Charcoal is made by inclosing wood billets in an iron retort, to which is adapted a tube for conveying the products of combustion to appropriate receivers, and exposing it to a red heat for 4 or 5 hours. Where wood is very abundant, large heaps, covered with powdered charcoal, leaves, turf, and earth, are fired and allowed to burn slowly for a month or more. Charcoal prepared in this way is superior to that burnt in retorts.—*Animal charcoal*, or ivory-black, is prepared in cylinders, in a similar manner to that employed for wood charcoal. *C.*, in its amorphous condition, is a black, dense, perfectly opaque, insoluble, infusible, inodorous, tasteless body, conducting heat badly and electricity freely. At ordinary temperature it shows no chemical affinities. This property has been taken advantage of by the ancients, who used it for ink. The same property has rendered it a common practice to char the inside of tubs and casks intended to hold liquids; and posts and piles partially charred are found to last longer under water than when immersed in their natural state. Finely divided charcoal has powerful antiseptic properties, and it is coming into use as a deodorizer to be used for purifying the air of sewers. Dr. Letheby's late experiments in this direction appear to prove that, by a proper application of charcoal air-filters, the air in sewers may be rendered wholesome and pure. Charcoal also has the peculiar property of absorbing coloring matter from organic solutions; hence its use as a decolorizer. At high temperatures *C.* combines energetically with oxygen, and will remove it from great numbers of its combinations; hence its use in reducing metallic oxides. Whatever be its source or form, *C.* is chemically the same, and, when burnt in oxygen, forms carbonic acid. Box-wood charcoal was found by Saussure to be capable of absorbing gases in the following proportion:

Hydrogen	1·75	times	its volume.
Nitrogen	7·5	"	"
Oxygen	9·42	"	"
Carbonic acid	35·	"	"
Sulphuretted hydrogen	55·	"	"
Hydrochloric acid	85·	"	"
Ammoniacal gas	90·	"	"

It will be seen from the above table that the more unwholesome the gas, the greater the quantity absorbed; a fact which appears to point to charcoal as the great disinfectant and deodorizer. Indeed, the great success attending the use of *C.* for filters, both for air and water, is a proof of its efficiency in this direction. *Equivalent*, 12; *sp. gr.* as diamond 3·55, as graphite 1·9 to 2·3. *Symbol* C. —*C.* unites with several of the elements to form numerous and very important compounds, which will be found under their respective names.

Bisulphide of C. Equivalent 38, sp. gr. 1·27, boiling-point 118·5° Fahr. Only one compound of sulphur and *C.* is known. It is prepared by heating fragments of charcoal to redness in a retort; into which dip a tube reaching to the bottom of the charcoal. From time to time sulphur is dropped through the tube, which is closed again immediately. The sulphur and *C.* gradually combine, and the bisulphide distils over into the receiver, which is kept cool with ice. It is at first yellow, from excess of sulphur; but by being re-distilled several times, it is obtained in a state of purity. It is a colorless liquid, with an acrid, pungent taste, and a fœtid odor. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in ether and alcohol. It is very volatile, and has never been frozen. It burns with a blue flame, giving off sulphurous and carbonic acid gases. It dissolves sulphur and phosphorus readily, and these elements may be obtained in crystals by slow evaporation of their solutions. Berzelius looks on bisulphide of *C.* as a sulphuric acid corresponding to carbonic acid, which is an oxygen acid. This idea is borne out by the fact, that bisulphide of *C.* will unite with several sulphides to form salts, which are called sulpho-carbonates, — $KO{\cdot}CO_2$, carbonate of potash; $KS{\cdot}CS_2$, sulpho-carbonate of potassium. The solution of phosphorus in bisulphide of *C.* is used in electrotyping objects, which are coated with a film of phosphorus by its means, and rendered capable of receiving an immediate metallic covering when plunged into the solution of sulphate of copper. From certain experiments of Berzelius, it is supposed that a protosulphide of *C.* exists. A mixture of bisulphide of *C.* and solid carbonic acid produces the most intense cold known.

Chloride of C. They are three: Protochloride, C_4Cl_4; sesquichloride, C_4Cl_6; bichloride, C_2Cl_4. The first compound is formed by passing the vapor of sesquichloride-

of carbon through a red-hot glass tube filled with fragments of glass. Chlorine is liberated, and a colorless liquid obtained, which boils at 240° Fahr. It is regarded as a derivative of olefiant gas, C_4H_4. The second is formed by acting on Dutch liquid under the influence of solar radiation. It is a volatile crystalline solid, with an aromatic odor resembling camphor. It fuses at 320° and boils at 360°. Its specific gravity is 2, and it is soluble in ether and alcohol. There is also a liquid sesquichloride with the formula C_2Cl_3, which was obtained by Regnault by passing the vapor of bichloride of carbon through a tube heated to redness. The third, which is often called perchloride of carbon, was obtained by Regnault from wood-spirit and from chloroform by the combined action of chlorine and the sun's rays. Kolbe forms it by passing bisulphide of carbon and chlorine through a red-hot tube. It is a colorless liquid, possessing a peculiar alliaceous odor, and boiling at 172° Fahr. At —9° Fahr. it becomes a solid of pearly crystalline appearance. Besides these compounds of chlorine and carbon, Faraday obtained a sub-chloride of carbon (C_4Cl_2), which formed fine silky crystals, subliming without change by passing the protochloride several times through a red-hot tube.

Oxychloride of C., or *Chloro-carbonic Acid*, or *Phosgene Gas.* Spec grav. 3·68; symbol COCl. —When equal volumes of chlorine and carbonic acid are exposed to the sun's rays, they gradually combine, and condense into half their volume. Oxychloride of carbon is a suffocating gas, which is decomposed by water into carbonic acid and hydrochloric acid. It may also be formed by passing carbonic oxide through pentachloride of antimony.

Car'bon, in *Pennsylvania*, an E. county, so called from its mines of anthracite; *area*, 400 sq. m. It is bounded S.E. by the Blue or Kittatinny Mountains, and traversed from N.E. to S.W. by the Lehigh River. It is a mountainous district, possessing immense coal-mines. Anthracite is the principal product of the co. *Cap.* Mauch Chunk. *Pop.* (1890) 38,630.

—A township of Huntingdon co.

Carbon, in *Missouri*, a village of Macon co., 3 m. E. of Macon City.

Carbona'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, carbon; as, a *carbonaceous* deposit.

Car'bonade, Carbona'do, *n.* (*Cooking.*) The flesh of animals, fowls, &c., cut and scored across, and broiled on live coals.

"If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me."—*Shaks.*

Carbonari, (*kär-bon-ä're,*) *n. pl.* [It., "charcoal-burners."] (*Hist.*) The name given to a secret political association, formed in Italy at the commencement of the present century, its professed aim being the reorganization and reform of the government of that country. Members of all classes were found in its ranks. In 1814, they formed a plan, subsequently abandoned, of creating a revolution in Naples. In 1820, a constitution was proclaimed at Nola. The same thing occurred at Naples and other places. Ferdinand I. of Naples made concessions; the forces of the *C.* under General Pepe entered his capital July 9, and the king swore to observe the new constitution on the 13th. The emperors of Austria and Russia, and the Prince of Prussia, met at Troppau, in October, and invited Ferdinand to meet them at Laybach, to which town the Congress was transferred in January, 1821, where measures were determined for an armed interference for the suppression of the revolution. The Austrians entered Italy early in 1821, Naples capitulated March 20, and the revolutionary parliament was closed 4 days afterwards. By an ordinance dated April 10, any person attending the meetings of the *C.* was to be punished capitally. The society, however, continued to exist, and spreading through France, caused insurrections at Rochelle, Colmar, Toulon, and Marseilles, in 1821, and its influences are supposed to have contributed to the revolution of 1848 in France and Germany. The numerous outbreaks that have occurred in the Italian peninsula since 1821, may be all traced, directly or indirectly, to the machinations of the *C.* Carbonarism is still in existence in Italy, or at least was so down to very recent times. — The *Calderari*, "tinkers or braziers who use the coals," was the name given to a loyal society opposed to the *C.*

Car'bonarism, *n.* The political principles of the Carbonari.

Car'bonate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting of the union of carbonic acid with a salt.

Car'bonated, *a.* Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid.

Carbon Cliff, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Rock Island co.

Car'bondale, in *Illinois*, a city of Jackson co., 55 m. S. of Centralia. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,000.

Car'bondale, in *Penna.*, a city of Lackawanna co., near the source of Lackawanna river, and connected with Honesdale by a railroad 17 m. long. The Lackawanna valley is extremely rich in beds of coal which have been for a long time successfully mined. *Pop.* (1890) 10,840.

Carbon Hill, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Johnston co.

Carbon'ic, *a.* [Fr. *carbonique*] Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it; as, *carbonic* gas.

Carbon'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) This important compound is obtained when any form of carbon, such as the diamond or pure charcoal, is burnt in oxygen gas. It forms an important constituent of the atmosphere. 100 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas weigh 47·3 grains. Under a pressure of 36 atmospheres, at the temperature of 32°, it becomes liquid; and when the pressure which retains it in the liquid state is removed, the rapidity of the evaporation, and the sudden and enormous expansion of the vapor, are such as to produce a degree of cold under which the acid solidifies, forming a white concrete substance possessed of very extraordinary properties. Mr. Faraday was the first who liquefied carbonic acid, but it was first described as a solid by M. Thilorier. At common temperatures and pressures, water absorbs its own volume of carbonic acid; under a pressure of two atmospheres it dissolves twice its volume, and so on. Carbonic acid imparts briskness and a slightly pungent and sour taste to water impregnated with it; it also confers the effervescent quality upon many mineral springs. Carbonic acid is recognized by its rendering lime-water turbid. It extinguishes flame and suffocates animals; hence the miners call it *choke damp.* Carbonic acid is contained in marble, chalk, and all the varieties of limestone, from which it is extracted by strong heat, as in the process of *burning* lime; or by the action of stronger acids, in which case the carbonic acid escapes with *effervescence.* Mountains of limestone, therefore, are great natural repositories of carbonic acid. This gas is also produced during the respiration of animals, and is evolved in the process of fermentation. *Equivalent*, 44; *sp. gr.*, 1·529; *form.*, CO_2.

Carbonic Oxide, *n.* (*Chem.*) Carbonic oxide is produced when carbonic acid is passed over red-hot charcoal; from which it will be seen that this gas is formed during the combustion of almost every organic substance. The first result of combustion is, of course, carbonic acid, which, passing over the red-hot coals or wick, as the case may be, parts with an equivalent of its oxygen. The gas, however, is inflamed as fast as it is formed, and re-connected with carbonic acid. It is generally prepared by the decomposition of oxalic acid by sulphuric acid. Oxalic acid consists of C_2H_3 united to an equivalent of water, without which it does not appear to be able to exist. The sulphuric acid abstracts this equivalent of water, leaving the C_2H_3 at liberty to separate into CO, carbonic oxide, and CO_2, carbonic acid. The latter is absorbed by passing the mixed gases through milk of lime. Carbonic oxide gas thus prepared is colorless and inodorous, burning with a blue flame, and giving rise to carbonic acid. It supports neither combustion nor respiration, one per cent. mixed with air being sufficient to cause dangerous drowsiness. It is now satisfactorily proved that the coma generally resulting in death produced by the combustion of charcoal in close rooms, is due to the formation of carbonic oxide by the carbonic acid formed during combustion, being exposed to the action of so much incandescent material. It is a neutral body, has no action on litmus-paper, does not combine with acids or bases, and has never been liquefied; it is slightly soluble in water. In metallurgical processes, carbonic acid plays an important part by supplying fuel as fast as it is formed. *Equivalent*, 28; *sp. gr.*, 0·967; *form.*, CO.

Carboniferous, *a.* [Lat. *carbo — carbonis*, and *fero*, to bear, or produce.] Producing, or containing, carbon or coal; as, *carboniferous* strata.

Carboniferous Age, *n.* (*Geol.*) The name given to the strata which rest upon the Devonian measures. It commenced, both in America and Europe, with a preparatory marine period, the SUB-CARBONIFEROUS, *q. v.*; had its consummation in a long æra of extensive continents, covered with forests and marsh-vegetation, and subject at long intervals to inundations of fresh or marine waters, the *carboniferous*, or COAL PERIOD, *q. v.*, and declined through a succeeding period, the PERMIAN, *q. v.*, in which the marsh-vegetation became less extensive, and the sea again prevailed over portions of the carboniferous continents. The rocks of the *C. A.* lie at the surface over large areas of N. America, viz.: — *In the U. States.* 1. Over parts of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, between Newport and Worcester. 2. Along the Appalachian region from New York into Alabama, and spreading W. over half of Ohio, and part of Kentucky and Tennessee, and a little of Mississippi. 3. Over central Michigan. 4. Over much of Illinois, and spreading E. over part of Indiana, S. over part of Kentucky, W. over part of Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and large portions of the Rocky Mountain slopes. 5. In Texas. 6. About the summits of the Rocky Mountains, near several of the passes; around the Great Salt Basin in Utah; in the Colorado basin, New Mexico, and over some other parts of the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains. 7. In N. California. — *In the British Provinces.* 1. Over much of New Brunswick and part of Nova Scotia. 2. In the Arctic, over Melville and other islands between Grinnell Land and Banks Land. The coal measures cover a large part of most of the regions here pointed out, the rest being occupied by the sub-carboniferous and Permian, or by limestones and other barren beds of the carboniferous period. Excepting the areas W. of the Rocky Mountains, the whole pertain to three great regions or basins: — 1. The *Interior Continental region*, including the Appalachian area on the E and stretching W. to western Kansas, and perhaps still further, to, or beyond, the summit of the Rocky Mountains; for carboniferous rocks probably underlie the later beds now at the surface. It is divided into two parts by the Lower Silurian uplift about Cincinnati and the region S.W. 2. The *Atlantic border region*, including the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia region, and that of Rhode Island,—also divided into two parts, a northern and a southern. See SECTION II.

Carboniza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *carbonisation.*] Act or process of carbonizing.

Car'bonize, *v. a.* To convert into carbon.

Carbonom'eter, *n.* [Eng. *carbon*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] (*Chem.*) An instrument for ascertaining the presence of an excess of carbonic acid, by its action on lime-water.

Carbon Station, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Peoria co.

Car'bonton, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Moore co.

Car'bonvale, in *W. Virginia*, a vill. of Kanawha co.

Car'boy, *n.* [Gael. *carb*, a basket.] A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by basket-work. *C.* are seldom used, except for containing certain acids and other highly corrosive liquids likely to act upon stoneware. A carboy of oil of vitriol usually contains about 160 lbs. of that acid, or 12 galls. of water.

Carbuncle, (*kär'bung-kl,*) *n.* [Lat. *carbunculus*, dimin. of *carbo*, a coal.] A large garnet, cut *en cabochon; i. e.* convex on the under side, and concave on the upper. The light is generally reflected in a flame-like form, hence the name. The clear deep-red garnets from Pegu are most highly valued. There are many substitutes for garnet, such as the cinnamon-stone, which, when cut *en cabochon*, deceives even mineralogists. For the chemical composition of the carbuncle, see GARNET.

(*Her.*) A charge, or bearing, consisting of rays considered as representing the jewel called carbuncle.

(*Med.*) A hard, painful, circumscribed tumor, so called from *carbo*, a coal, because the ancients likened the pain it caused to a burning coal in a state of perpetual activity. It is also called ANTHRAX, *q. v.*

Car'buncled, *a.* Set with carbuncles.

"Armour . . . *carbuncled* like holy Phœbus' car."—*Shaks.*

—Having a fiery red boil, or spot, called carbuncle; as, a man with a *carbuncled* nose.

Carbun'cular, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a carbuncle; fiery; inflamed; red like a carbuncle.

Carbuncula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *carbunculatio.*] (*Bot.*) The blasting of young buds of trees by excessive heat or cold.

Car'buret, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CARBIDE.

Car'buretted Hydrogen, *n.* (*Chem.*) See HYDROGEN.

Car'byle, (Sulphate of,) *n.* (*Chem.*) Ethionic anhydrine, so called by its discoverer Magnus. It is a combination of four equivalents of sulphuric acid with one of olefiant gas. — See ETHIONIC ACID.

Car'cajente, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 7 m. N.N.E. of San Felipe. It is a fine prosperous place, with a good trade in silk, cereals, and fruits. *Pop.* 9,735.

Car'cajou, *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) The American BADGER, *q. v.*

Carcanet, (*kär'ka-net,*) *n.* [Fr. *carcan*; L. Lat. *carcanum*; from Gr. *kirkinos*, from *kirkos*, a circle or ring.] A chain or collar of jewels for the collar or neck; as, a *carcanet* of rubies.

Carcass, Carcase, (*kär'kas,*) *n.* [Fr. *carcasse*; L. Lat. *carcaissum*, a quiver.] In its original sense, a quiver or case for arrows. The dead body of an animal; as, the *carcass* of an ox.

"He is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcass*."—*Taylor.*

—The human body; — used in a contemptuous sense.

"To-day how many would have given their honours,
To 've saved their *carcasses*?"—*Shaks.*

—Any thing decayed, or in a ruinous state; as, the *carcass* of ship.

"A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd."—*Shaks.*

—The shell, or framework of any unfinished thing, as of a building.

(*Mil.*) A destructive missile discharged from a mortar, like a shell, and designed to set fire to buildings and stores belonging to the enemy. It is a hollow, spherical case of iron, perforated with three holes, and filled with combustible matter, which blazes furiously from these apertures, and cannot easily be extinguished. The composition, which resembles in many points the famous Greek fire of the Byzantines, burns for nine or ten minutes, and is lighted by fuses placed in the holes, which ignite at the moment of discharge. The 13-inch carcass contains 18 lbs. of composition, and weighs nearly 2 cwt. They are said to have been first used in Germany about 1670.

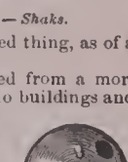


Fig. 514.

Carcassonne, a walled city of France, dep. Aude, of which it is the cap., on the river Aude, 34 m. W. of Narbonne. This is a fine and flourishing place, and possesses many noble public buildings, and educational institutions. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths, linens, stockings, soap, paper, nails, &c. *C.* is very ancient, having been of considerable importance in the days of Cæsar. It fell successively into the hands of the Visigoths and Saracens, and suffered much in the wars of the Albigenses. Its last sovereign count ceded it to France in 1247.

Car'cass-roof'ing, *n.* (*Building.*) That which supports the covering by a grated frame of timber work.

Car'cel Lamp, *n.* See LAMP.

Car'cer, *n.* [Lat.] The ancient name for a prison or jail.

Car'ceral, *a.* [Lat. *carceralis.*] Pertaining to a prison. (R.)

Carce'res, *n. pl.* [Lat. *carcer.*] (*Arch.*) The cells at the end of a circus, in which were stationed the charlots and horses that contended for the prizes, so that they might be able to start simultaneously at the given signal.

Carcern'li, *n. pl.* [Lat., dim. of *carcer*, a prison.] (*Bot.*) A name given by botanists to such fruit as that of the lime-tree, which consists of a small number of dry, indehiscent, few-seeded cells cohering round a central axis.

Carcinolog'ical, *a.* Belonging to carcinology.

Carcinol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, and *logos*, treatise.] The science which treats of the *crustacea*, as lobsters, crabs, shrimps, &c.

Carcino'ma, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) A hard, glandular swelling, the first stage of cancer, known as scirrhus. See CANCER.

Carcinom'atous, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to, or partaking of, carcinoma.

Car'cinus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CYCLOMETOPA.

Card, *n.* [Fr. *carte;* from Lat. *charta,* paper; Gr. *chartes,* a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus.] A paper or piece of pasteboard, used in games, &c.; a piece of pasteboard on which is inscribed a person's name, address, &c.; as, a playing-*card,* a visiting-*card,* &c.

—A published notification, containing a brief announcement, explanation, &c.

—A paper on which the points of the compass are marked.

"Upon his *cards* and compass firm 's his eye,
The masters of his long experiment." — *Spenser.*

—*v. i.* To play at cards; to game. — *Johnson.*

Playing Cards. Oblong pieces of pasteboard, inscribed with certain figures and points, and used in various games of skill and hazard. The origin of this invention is obscure. While it has by some been erroneously attributed to the Romans, by others it has been traced, perhaps with more plausibility, to an Asiatic source. The claim, advanced by Mezerai, on behalf of the French, is certainly untenable. *C.* may have been used in France in 1390; but that they were not invented to amuse Charles VI. is evident from the fact that they are mentioned in the Stadtbuch of Augsburg for the year 1275. Tiraboschi speaks of them as used in Italy before the close of the thirteenth century; and the game is noticed in many German books throughout the fourteenth cent. The figures of the four suits were symbolical representations of the four great classes of men: and the names attached to these figures in England arose from a misapprehension of the names originally assigned to them. Thus, by the *hearts* are meant the *gens de chœur* (cœur), the choir-men or ecclesiastics, and hence these are called *copus,* or chalices, by the Spaniards; whose word *espada,* sword, indicating the nobility and warriors of the State, has been corrupted into the English *spade.* The clubs were originally *trèfles* (trefoil leaves), and denoted the peasantry; while the citizens and merchants were marked by the diamonds (*carreaux,* square tiles). The word *knave,* (Ger. *knab,* boy,) was used, of course, in its older sense of servant, or attendant on the knights. The French *C.* long retained the names of the four kings David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charles, who marked respectively the Jewish, Greek, Roman, and Frank empires. The queens, Argine, Judith, Esther, and Pallas, are not so easily accounted for. The first name furnishes an anagram of *regina,* or queen; the others may have been chosen as types of the moral qualities of wisdom, purity, and courage. The modern pack of *C.* consists of fifty-two cards, in four *suits*—two red, *hearts* and *diamonds,* and two black; *spades* and *clubs*; each suit consisting of three *court* or *picture* cards, the king, queen, and knave, and ten other cards distinguished by the number of their "pips" or spots, from ten to one respectively. The lowest of these is always called the "ace," and the two and three are often called the "deuce" and "tray." The natural rank of the cards in each suit is, king highest, and so on down to ace lowest; but in many games this rank is varied, as in Whist, where the ace is put highest of all, above the king; in Écarté, where it is put between the knave and the ten; and in Béziqne, where it is made the highest, but where the ten is put between it and the king. In Quadrille, the rank of some of the *C.* is variable in every hand. Sometimes the pack of *C.* is reduced to thirty-two, by excluding the six, five, four, three, and two of each suit; it is then called a "piquet pack." An immense variety of games are played with *C.,* some involving chance only, some combining chance and skill, the best of them furnishing very agreeable and intellectual amusement. Some are *round games,* in which any number of persons may join, as *Poker, Hearts, Loo, Pope Joan,* &c.: some are for four persons, as *Whist* (the best of all, a fine game), and regular *Euchre;* some for two as *Piquet, Écarté, Bézique, Cribbage;* and games have been introduced even for one person, called *Solitaire,* or *Patience.*

Card, *n.* [Du. *kaarde;* Lat. *carduus,* a thistle; It. *cardo.* A teazle; an instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax.

—*v. a.* To comb or open wool, flax, hemp, &c. with a card.

"The while their wives do sit
Beside them, *carding* wool." — *May.*

Card-catalogue, *n.* The form of catalogue now used in libraries. The name of each book, with its number and other distinguishing marks, is written on a card, the cards being strung in alphabetic order on wires and kept in drawers or cases.

Car'damine, *n.* [Gr. *kardia,* heart, *damuo,* to strengthen; from its stomachic properties.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ. C. pratensis,* the Cuckoo-flower, Lady's-smock, or Bitter-cress, found in swamps N. of New York, blossoms in April or May, when its flowers, which are flesh-colored, white, or a little purple, in a terminal raceme, present a very pleasing appearance. The leaves are anti-scorbutic, and are sometimes eaten as water-cress.

Car'damom, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name given to the capsules of plants belonging to the genera *Amomum* and *Elettaria.* They are three-celled, and contain numerous wrinkled seeds which form an aromatic pungent spice, weaker than pepper, and with a peculiar but agreeable taste. On account of their cordial and stimulant properties, they are employed in medicine, very generally to qualify other medicines; they are also used in confectionery. The *C.* recognized in our pharmacopœias, and called *True* or *Officinal C.,* also known in commerce as *Malabar C.,* are the produce of *Elettaria Cardamomum,* a native of the mountains of Malabar and Canara. They depend for their qualities on a peculiar pungent essential oil, called *Oil of Cardamom,* which may be obtained from them by distilling with water, and when fresh, is colorless. Other kinds of *C.* occur in Canara, but none is equal to the true *C.* in commercial value.

Car'dan, Jerome, an Italian physician of great note in his time. Though he appears to have been a consummate empiric, he certainly had considerable talent. He was an excellent mathematician, but so addicted to astrology, that having predicted the time of his death, it is said he starved himself in order to verify his prediction. His works on various subjects were printed in 10 vols. folio, at Lyons, in 1663. B. 1501: D. 1576.

Cardan'gan, in *Ireland,* a parish of Tipperary co.

Cardan's For'mulæ, *n. pl.* (*Math.*) See Cubic Equations.

Card'-basket, *n.* A basket for the reception of visitors' cards.

Card'-board, or **Card,** *n.* A stiff kind of pasteboard or paper. Ordinary *C.-B.* is made of fine white paper outside, between which are pasted several layers of cartridge-paper. Bristol-board is made altogether of fine white paper. Mill-board is made of coarse brown paper, layers of which are glued together and pressed. It is mostly used by bookbinders. Cards are enamelled by brushing them over with a mixture of China-white and size. After being rubbed with some finely powdered talc, they are polished vigorously with a brush.

Card'-case, *n.* A small pocket-case to hold visiting-cards.

Car'denas, a seaport town of the island of Cuba, cap. of an administrative division of that name. It is situate on the N. coast, 120 m. E. by S. of Havana. Its harbor has 5 or 6 fathoms of water, and good anchorage *Pop.* 7,225.

Card'er, *n.* A person who cards wool.

"The spinsters, *carders,* fullers, weavers."—*Shaks.*

—One who plays at cards; a gamester.

Car'dia, *n.* [Gr. *kardia.*] (*Anat.*) The superior or œsophagal orifice of the stomach. Also the heart.

Car'diac, Cardi'acal, *a.* [Lat. *cardiacus,* from Gr. *kardia,* the heart; Sansk. *hrid.*] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the heart; resembling the heart; as, the *cardiac* arteries.

—Cordial; strengthening; stimulating the heart to action; bracing the system, &c.; as, a *cardiac* medicine.

Cardiac Wheel. (*Mach.*) See Heart-wheel.

Cardia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Molluscous animals, established by Linnæus, including the cockles and their allies; the shells of which are all equivalve, or nearly so. There are numerous species, widely diffused; many of them being remarkable for the smallness and delicacy of their shells, as well as for the comparative activity of the animals that form and inhabit them.

Cardiag'raphy, *n.* (*Anat.*) An anatomical description of the heart.

Cardial'gia, Car'dialgy, *n.* [Fr. *cardialge.*] (*Med.*) Impaired appetite, with gnawing or burning pain in the stomach or epigastrium. — *Dunglison.*

Car'diff, a seaport town of England, in S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 25 m. W. of Bristol, and 170 W. of London. It possesses magnificent docks, whence coal and iron are yearly exported to the quantity of 1,500,000 tons. These docks are, along with the town, the property of the Marquis of Bute. *Pop.* in 1897, about 133,000.

Car'digan, a maritime co. of England, in S. Wales, having N. the cos. of Merioneth and Montgomery; E. Radnor and Brecon; and S. Carmarthen and Pembroke. *Area,* 443,387 acres. — *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. Silver, lead, and copper are extensively found, and slates largely exported. — *Chief Towns.* Cardigan (the chief), Aberystwith, Tregaron, Lampeter. *Pop.* 73,488.

Cardigan, a seaport town, and cap. of above co., on the N. bank of the Tivy, near St. George's Channel, is 198 m. W.N.W. of London. It is an ancient place, and maintains a considerable shipping-trade. *Pop.* 4,000.

Car'dinal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *cardinalis,* from *cardo, cardinis,* a hinge.] That serves as a hinge on which anything depends; chief; principal; preëminent; fundamental; as, a *cardinal* virtue. "His *cardinal* perfection was industry." *Clarendon.* — *Cardinal Points.* (*Geog.*) The East, West, South, and North points of the compass. — (*Astrol.*) The cardinal points are those of the rising and setting of the sun, and the zenith, and nadir. *Cardinal Numbers.* The numbers *one, two, three,* &c., in contradistinction to *first, second, third,* &c., which are denominated *ordinal* numbers. — *Cardinal Signs.* (*Astron.*) Aries, Libra, Cancer, Capricorn. They mark the four quarters of the year, or the two equinoxes and two solstices. — *Cardinal Virtues.* Among the ancients, prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. — *Cardinal Winds.* (*Meteorol.*) Those which blow from cardinal points of the compass.

—*n.* [Fr. *cardinal.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic Church. In early times this title was restricted to the 7 bishops of Rome, and the sees within its territory, and the clergy of the 28 principal churches of that city: whence the *College of Cardinals* takes its origin. The number of which this college consisted has varied in the course of time. It has for some centuries been limited to 70; of whom six were bishops of certain Roman dioceses; 50, styled *cardinal priests,* held their titles from parishes in Rome (many of them being at the same time bishops of foreign dioceses); and 14 were deacons. But in fact there are at present 65 only. The election of the Pope, which is performed by these personages assembled in conclave, is thus concurred in by the 3 orders of clergy, through their representatives. The period at which this election was confined to the cardinals is variously stated. Some have asserted that such was the case as early as 1058; others, not before 1562. It is now understood that the Pope must be chosen from this body. The *C.* are distinguished by a scarlet hat, and a short purple mantle worn over the rochet. Their rank is next to that of the Pope, with whom they form a political council for the secular affairs of Rome; and also an ecclesiastical council, each *congregation* being presided over by one or more of the cardinals. Authentic information as to their rank and function may be found in the "Papal Calendar" (*Annuario Pontificio*), published annually at Rome. — See Consistorium, and Conclave.

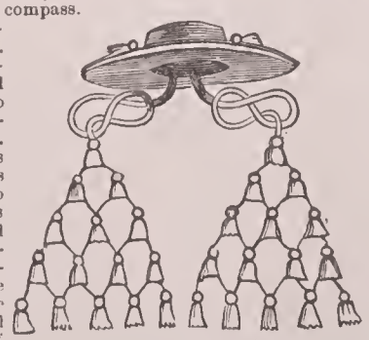


Fig. 515. — CARDINAL'S HAT.

—A woman's short cloak.

Car'dinalate, Car'dinalship, *n.* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

Cardinal-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Cardinalis Virginianus, Loxia cardinalis* of Linnæus, also called Red-bird, Virginian nightingale, Cardinal-finch, and Cardinal-grosbeak. This American bird is 8 inches in length; its general plumage is a fine red; the bill pale-red, and stout; on the head is a crest; and around the bill, and on the throat, the color is black; the quill and tail feathers are not of so bright a red as the body. The song of the Cardinal-grosbeak very much resembles that of the nightingale, and during the spring and summer its sweet notes are heard from the tops of the highest trees. It is met with in several parts of North America; and is said to collect together great quantities of maize and buckwheat, of which it is very fond.

Fig. 516.
CARDINAL GROSBEAK.
(*Cardinalis Virginianus.*)

Cardinal-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lobelia.

Cardinal-grosbeak, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Cardinal-bird.

Card'ing-machine, *n.* (*Manf.*) A machine in which the fibres of cotton are combed or carded, to disentangle them from each other, and bring them into a proper condition for spinning into yarns and thread. These machines consist of wooden cylinders or drums to which strips of leather are fastened, which are perforated with numerous wires regularly arranged. The wires are short and stiff, and the exterior of the cylinder resembles a circular brush. Several such cylinders are arranged so that the ends of the teeth are nearly in contact; and the cotton being brought to them, is caught up, passed from one to the other, and combed out as the cylinders revolve in the form of beautiful films or fleeces, which are removed by a smaller drum-card, called the *doffer,* and again from this by the *doffing-knife.* These films, which are of the width of the drum, are next contracted to a narrow ribbon, by being passed through a funnel; and thus narrowed, are called the *card ends* or *slivers,* and are now ready for the next process of *drawing* or *doubling.* — See Spinning.

Car'dington, in *Ohio,* a prosperous post-village and township of Morrow co., 38 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township 2,199.

Cardiog'raphy, *n.* See Cardiagraphy.

Car'dioid, *n.* [Gr. *kardia,* the heart, and *eidos,* shape.] (*Math.*) An algebraic curve, so called from its resemblance to the heart. It is generated by adding to, and subtracting from the *radii vectores* through a point in the circumference of a circle, a portion equal to the diameter of the latter.

Cardiol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kardia,* and *logos,* discourse.] (*Anat.*) A treatise on the heart.

Cardiom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *kardia,* and *metron,* measure.] (*Med.*) Percussive or auscultative measurement of the heart.

Cardiosper'mum, *n.* [Gr. *kardia,* heart, *sperma,* seed, in reference to the shape of the seeds.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapindaceæ.* The Heart-seed or Balloon-vine, *C. halicacabum,* native of Missouri and naturalized in the W. States, is a curious vine, 4–6 feet in length, with remarkably large, inflated membranous capsules.

Cardi'tis, *n.* [From Gr. *kardia,* the heart.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the heart, characterized by pain in the region of the heart, great anxiety, fever, difficulty of breathing, palpitation, cough, irregular pulse, and fainting. It is applied properly to inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart itself; but this is a form of disease that rarely occurs alone, being usually accompanied by *pericarditis,* or inflammation of the pericardium, or by *endocarditis,* or inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. The symptoms and treatment in each case are similar. See Heart, (Diseases of the.)

Car'dium, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Cockle, a genus of Mollusca, fam. *Cardiaceæ.* The foot is largely developed, and is a most important organ to the animals, it being used by most of them not merely for progression, but in the excavation of hollows in the sand or mud of the shores on which they dwell. As usually seen, the foot of the Car-

dium, or Cockle, when extended, tapers gradually to a point; and as its diameter is at its largest point much less than the breadth of the shell, it is not apparent by what means the hole that is excavated is made sufficiently large for the reception of the latter; this, however, is accomplished by the distention of the foot with water, through a tube which opens just within the mouth; and thus the size of the borer becomes so nearly equal to that of the shell, that it is enabled, by rotatory motions often repeated, to excavate a burrow large enough to receive the animal with its shell. The shell is generally white, with sometimes a bluish or yellowish cast; it has twenty-six longitudinal ridges, is transversely wrinkled, and has somewhat imbricated striæ. The Cockles, with few exceptions, inhabit the ocean only; they abound most on sandy shores, and are used as a wholesome and nourishing food. The most common species is the Edible Cockle (*Cardium edule*).

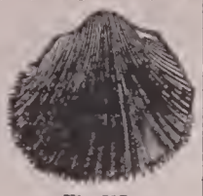


Fig. 517.
CARDIUM FIMBRIA.

Card'-match, *n.* A match made of pieces of card dipped in melted sulphur.

Car'do, *n.* (*Arch.*) A pivot and socket apparatus, by which the doors of the ancients were fixed in their places, and made to revolve in opening and shutting.

Cardoon', *n.* [Fr. *cardon.*] (*Hort.*) A kind of artichoke, the *Cynara cardunculus*, a garden vegetable, native of Canada, the thick, fleshy stalks and ribs of whose leaves are blanched and eaten as an esculent vegetable. They are usually stewed or dressed with marrow, and have been reckoned to possess aphrodisiacal properties. In this country they are not much esteemed, but they form an important object in the European markets, chiefly in France. They are cultivated somewhat in the manner of celery. The seeds are sown in a hot-bed, and when the plants that they produce have become well established, after two or three successive pottings, they are finally planted from three to four feet apart. When they are half-grown, in August, either the stems are earthed up, or they are blanched by having hay-bands turned round them. They are fit for the kitchen by the middle of November.—See CYNARA.

Card'-party, *n.* A party assembled for card-playing.

Card'-rack, *n.* A rack for holding cards, of whatsoever description.

Card'-table, *n.* A table expressly adapted for card-playing.

Carduccio, (*kar-dootch'e-o,*) the name of two brothers, Florentine painters, who resided principally in Spain, and attained great distinction in the service of kings Philip II., III., and IV. Lived in the 16th century.

Carduelis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GOLDFINCH.

Car'duus, *n.* [Lat., a thistle.] (*Bot.*) The Thistle, a genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, consisting of numerous species, some of which are noble-looking flowers. *C. benedictus* and a few others have been used in medicine as tonics and febrifuges. Among the American species we notice the Canada thistle, *C. arvense*, found in fields, road-sides, and waste places. It is one of the severest pests of the farmer, requiring his constant vigilance to extirpate it from his fields. In England it is called *cursed thistle*. Root creeping, very long, and exceedingly tenacious of life. Stem 3 feet high, with a branching panicle at top. Leaves alternate, thickly beset with thorns. Heads rather small, purple, the involucre nearly thornless, and is the only part of the plant that can be safely handled.

Care, (*kâr,*) *n.* [A. S. *câru, cearu;* Goth. *kara;* Gael. *car;* Pers. and Sansk. *kârâ*, toil, both bodily and mental.] Solicitude; anxiety; trouble; concern; sense of responsibility; as, the *cares* of the world.

"And weep away the life of *care*
Which I have borne, and yet must bear."—*Shelley.*

—Oversight; charge.

"What wilt thou do when riot is thy *care?*"—*Shaks.*

—Heedfulness; caution; mindfulness; regard; attention; watchfulness; as, he takes *care* of his money.

"As the ancients
Say wisely, 'Have a *care* o' th' main chance.'"—*Hudibras.*

—Object of care; watchfulness, or love.

"Blessings be with them, and eternal praise,
Who gave us nobler loves, and nobler *cares.*"—*Wordsworth.*

—*v. i.* To be anxious, or solicitous; to have regard to; to be concerned; as, to *care* for another.

"I *care* for nobody; no, not I.
If no one *cares* for me."—*Bickerstaff.*

—To be disposed or inclined to; as, he *cares* not to go.

"Having been now long acquainted, the two sexes did not *care* to part."—*Addison.*

Careen', *v. a.* [Fr. *caréner*, from *caréne*, the side and keel of a ship; Lat. *carina.*] (*Naut.*) To heave a ship over on her side, so as to expose her bottom and keel for the purpose of repairs, caulking, &c.

—*v. i.* (*Naut.*) To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

Careenage, (*ka-rēn'aj,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A place to careen a ship; dues paid for careening a vessel.

Careen'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The operation of heaving a ship down on one side by the application of a strong purchase to her masts, which are generally supported for the occasion, to prevent their breaking with so great a strain; and by which means, one side of the bottom being elevated above the surface of the water, it may be cleansed or repaired.

Careor, (*ka-rer',*) *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, from *car*, Lat. *carrus.*] A race-course; the ground; the ground over which a race is run.

"They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career.*"—*Sir P. Sidney.*

—A race; a course; a rapid running; as, a horse in full *career.*

"When down the hill he holds his fierce *career.*"—*Shaks.*

—General course of action or movement; course of proceeding; as, his was a brilliant *career.*

"Continue and proceed in honour's fair *career.*"—*Dryden.*

(*Sporting.*) In falconry, the flight of a hawk.

—*v. i.* To move or run rapidly.

"The wheels
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between."—*Milton.*

Care'ful, *a.* Provident; diligent to provide for;—often preceding *of* or *for*; as, *careful of* children.

"What could a *careful* father more have done?"—*Dryden.*

—Full of care; solicitous; anxious; troubled; perturbed; as, a *careful* countenance.

"Slumber embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts."—*Denham.*

—Heedful; watchful; attentive; cautious; using care; as, a *careful* operator. (Sometimes followed by *of.*)

"It concerns us to be *careful of* our conversations."—*Ray.*

Carefully, (*kâr'ful-li.*) *adv.* With solicitude or anxiety; in a manner betokening care.

"Envy, how *carefully* does it look! how meagre and ill-complexioned!"—*Collier.*

—In a careful, heedful, watchful manner; providently; vigilantly; as, work *carefully* performed.

"You come most *carefully* upon your hour."—*Shaks.*

Care'fulness, *n.* Quality of being careful, provident, or anxious; heedfulness; cautiousness.

"The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates."—*Knolles.*

Careless, (*kâr'les,*) *a.* Having no care; heedless; incautious; unconcerned; negligent; unmindful; as, a *careless* servant.

"So careful of the type she seems,
So *careless* of the single life."—*Tennyson.*

—Free from care, trouble, anxiety;—hence, cheerful, undisturbed; serene; as, *careless* of grief.

"Where once my *careless* childhood stray'd,
A stranger yet to pain."—*Gray.*

—Thoughtless; done or said without care or consideration; heedless of consequences; as, a *careless* answer.

"*Careless* their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began."—*Goldsmith.*

—Unpremeditated; conceived or contrived without art or method; as, a *careless* rhyme.

"A *careless* shoe-string, in whose tie
I see a wild civility."—*Herrick.*

Care'lessly, *adv.* In a careless or negligent manner; without care, thought, or concern; as, it was done *carelessly.*

"Not content to see
That others write as *carelessly* as he."—*Waller.*

Care'lessness, *n.* Quality of being careless; heedlessness; inattention; as, *carelessness* in dress.

"Divided between *carelessness* and care."—*Pope.*

Carême, MARIE ANTOINE, (*ka-raim',*) a celebrated French cook, who, abandoned by his parents when quite a child, filled the commonest situations in the kitchen. By his study and labor, however, he raised the culinary art almost to a science, and made his name celebrated at all the courts of Europe. He wrote several works, in which he has laid down the principles of his art. The chief of these is *The Art of Cookery in the 19th Century.* B. at Paris, 1784; D. 1833.

Caress, (*ka-res',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *caresser*, from Gr. *katarrezō*, to fondle, to pat with the hand.] To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness; to fondle; to embrace with tenderness; as, a *caressing* manner.

"The lady *caresses* the rough blood-hound."—*Sir W. Scott.*

—*n.* An act of endearment; an embrace; any act or expression of affection.

"Like other charmers, wooing the *caress*
More dazzlingly when daring in full dress."—*Byron.*

Caress'ingly, *adv.* In a caressing or fondling manner.

Ca'ret, *n.* [Lat., there is wanting, from *careo*, to want.] (*Printing.*) A mark, thus ∧, which shows that something wanting in the line is mentioned below, or inserted in the margin of a page.

Care'-tuned, *a.* Tuned by care; sad; mournful.

Care'-worn, *a.* Worn or fretted with care; as, a *care-worn* man.

Carex, (*kai'reks.*) [From Lat. *careo*, I want, the upper spikes being without seeds.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cyperaceæ*, the Sedge family, distinguished by having spikelets 1 or more, either androgynous (with both staminate and pistillate flowers), or with the two kinds in separate spikelets, rarely dicecions; glumes single, 1-flowered, lower ones often empty; stamens 3, stigmas 2 or 3; perigynium of various forms, 1-valved, persistent, enclosing the lenticular or triangular achenium. This genus consists of upwards of 450 species, 138 of which are natives of N. America. Some of the species are plants of the very humblest growth, others are 2 or 3 feet in height; all are of unpretending, grassy, or rush-like appearance. Some grow in wet, and others in dry situations; some are of great value in the economy of nature, as forming the principal part of the vegetation of swamps, which they gradually convert into fertile ground. The running roots, or rather *rhizomes*, are of some help to bind the sands of sea-shores, particularly *C. arenaria*, which is carefully planted for this purpose on the dikes of Holland. None are valued by the agriculturist, as they are very deficient in nutritive quality, and in general they abound only in very inferior pastures, and good tillage and drainage lead to their speedy disappearance. The rhizomes of *C. arenaria*, *C. hirta*, and *C. disticha*, are sometimes used under the name of *German Sarsaparilla*, as a diaphoretic and demulcent medicine—a bad substitute for sarsaparilla. The dried leaves of *C. sylvatica* are used by the Laplanders to cover their legs and hands as a protection from frost-bites and chilblains, being worn in the inside of their shoes and gloves. The *C. vulpinoidea* (*fig.* 518) is very common in fields in the U. States.

Fig. 518.
CAREX VULPINOIDEA.

Ca'rey, MATTHEW, an American publisher and voluminous author, B. in Ireland, 1760. He was originally a printer and bookseller, but in 1779 he wrote a pamphlet against the oppression of the Irish Catholics, which causing alarm to be felt for his safety, he was secretly sent to Dr. Franklin in Paris, and gained his friendship. In 1783 he started the *Freeman's Journal*, which pleaded the Irish cause with great warmth. He was prosecuted for a libel on John Foster, the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and sentenced to Newgate, but he was released at the instance of the Lord Mayor of London, in 1784, and emigrated to Philadelphia, where he published the *Pennsylvania Herald*, the *Columbian Magazine*, and the *American Museum.* He also wrote, in 1814, the *Olive Branch*, and subsequently *Vindiciæ Hibernicæ*, the *Philosophy of Common Sense*, &c. D. 1839.

Ca'rey, WILLIAM, a celebrated English Baptist missionary, B. at Paulersbury, Northamptonshire, 1761. His father kept a small school in the village, and apprenticed his son to a shoemaker at Hackleton, where his earnest inquiries into religious subjects attracted the notice, and soon obtained him the friendship of, the Rev. Thomas Scott, of Ravenstone. He joined a congregation of Baptists, and in his 20th year began to preach, which he continued for two years, when he was publicly baptized in the river Nen. In 1787 he was intrusted with the charge of a congregation at Leicester; where, persevering in his benevolent object of converting the heathen, he induced other ministers to join him; and, in 1792, they formed themselves into a Baptist Missionary Society at Kettering. *C.* was nominated to go upon their first mission, and India was selected as the most desirable field for the commencement of his zealous efforts. He arrived in Bengal in 1794, but had the ill fortune to lose all his money and effects by the sinking of a boat in the river Hooghly. After patiently enduring severe toils and privations for three years, (during which period, however, he acquired the Bengalee tongue,) *C.* preached publicly: but as the East India Company were opposed to his object of forming an establishment inland, in 1799 he proceeded to the Danish settlement of Serampore. This little missionary settlement, consisting of four preachers only, with their wives and families, rapidly increased; a school was opened, and type being sent from England, a translation of the Scriptures was printed in the Bengalee language. *C.* having made himself a complete master of the native language, was, in 1801, appointed by the governor professor of Sanskrit and other Oriental languages at the college of Fort William, Calcutta. He had many difficulties to contend with, both from the prejudices of the natives, and the political views of influential individuals at home. He, however, never relaxed in the work he had begun, but translated the Scriptures into several of the Indian languages, and lived to witness the success of his ardent exertions for their dissemination among the native tribes. D. 1834.

Ca'rey, ALICE, a distinguished American authoress, B. in Ohio, 1822. Among her most popular productions are the *Chronicles of Clovernook; Hagar; Married, not Mated; Children of Clovernook*, &c. D. 1871.

Carey, HENRY C., an American statistician and writer on political economy; B. in Philadelphia, 1793. He was formerly at the head of an extensive publishing business, from which he retired in 1838, in order to devote himself to literary studies. In 1836, he produced a work entitled *On the Rate of Wages*, expanded in the following year into a larger work, *The Principles of Political Economy.* His subsequent productions are, *The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States; The Past, the Present, the Future*, (being an elaborate attack on Ricardo's theory of rent;) and *Principles of Social Science*, (1858–9.) Many of his works have been translated into foreign languages. D. Oct. 13, 1879.

Ca'rey, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Pike co.

—A township of Will co.;

Carey, in *Ohio*, a township of Lucas co.

—A flourishing post-village of Wyandot co., on the Mad River, 75 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

Carey's Mills, in *California*, a post-village of Alpine co., 75 m. E. of Placerville.

Ca'reyville, in *Ohio*, a village of Champaign co., 59 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Car'gason, *n.* See CARGO.

Car'go, *n.*; *pl.* CARGOES. [Sp. *cargo*; W. *carg*; *cargu*, to load, from *car*, a vehicle.] The load carried by a ship; the freight; the goods, merchandise, lading, or whatever is carried by a ship (persons and animals excepted); as, a *cargo* of coals.

"This gentleman was just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek." — *Addison.*

Car'goose, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COLYMBIDÆ.

Car'heil, ETIENNE DE, a Jesuit missionary among the Huron and Iroquois Indians in Canada. He first visited these tribes in 1668, obtained a complete mastery of their language, and was regarded by the savages both as a saint and man of genius. The date of his death is unknown.

Caria, (*ka're-a.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A country of Asia Minor, whose boundaries have been dissimilar in different ages. Generally speaking, it was at the S. of Ionia, at the E. and N. of the Icarian Sea, and at the W. of Phrygia Major and Lycia. It has been called *Phœnicia*, because a Phœnician colony first settled there. It afterwards received the name of *Caria*, from Car, one of its kings, who first invented the auguries of birds. Its chief town was Halicarnassus.

Caria'co, a maritime town of Venezuela, prov. of Cumana, 38 m. E.N.E. of Cumana city; Lat. 10° 30′ N., Lon. 63° 40′ W. Much cotton is grown in the neighborhood, and the climate is unhealthy. *Pop.* estimated at 7,500.

Ca'riated, *a.* Affected or injured by caries; carious.

Caria'ti, a seaport-town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, on a high promontory, washed by the Ionian Sea, 18 m. S.E. of Rossano. It is a wretched, poor place, having suffered much from the depredations of the Turks and Algerines, but it is now improving. The best manna of Calabria is produced in the vicinity. *Pop.* 3,436.

Car'ib, Car'ibbee. (*Geog.*) The name given by the early European navigators to the inhabitants or aborigines found on the smaller of the West India Islands, and also inhabiting some part of the adjacent American continent. The natives of the larger and more northern islands entertained a great dread of this race of *C.* from their more warlike and savage nature; and the Spaniards, finding them always a bold and determined enemy, did their utmost to exterminate the whole race, and finally expelled all but a mere remnant from their native possessions. Those who escaped the Spanish sword sought refuge on that part of Southern America near the mouth of the Orinoco, except a few whom the English removed and landed on the island of Ruatan, in the Bay of Honduras. The *C.* have always been distinguished from the rest of the American peoples by their athletic stature, firmness, courage, and resolution. They treat all other aborigines with contempt, and consider themselves superior to every other race. They were formerly accused of cannibalism, and, there is much reason to suspect, with justice.

Caribbe'an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the Caribbean Sea, or to the islands of the same name.

Caribbe'an, Carribbe'an, or **Carribe'an Sea,** the southern portion of the great ocean gulf between North and South America is thus named. It is bounded by the N. shores of South America and the shores of Central America as far as Yucatan, and beyond that by the coasts of Cuba and St. Domingo. To the E. it is nearly shut in by the chain of the Antilles, terminating in Trinidad. It contains more than 1,250,000 sq. m. of water. The *C. S.* receives some important rivers from South America. It has also a marine current which sets into it from across the Atlantic. Its waters accumulate, owing to the set of this current, and are forced to pass into the Gulf of Mexico, whence they can only escape by the narrow passage between Florida and the Bahama reefs, thus forming the *Gulf Stream*, q. v. The *C. S.* is entirely intertropical; its waters are very warm, and its depth is generally between 500 and 1,500 fathoms. It contains the important island of Jamaica. There are no coral reefs in it, except along a part of the south coast of Cuba. Its bed is occasionally disturbed by earthquake action.

Car'ibbee Islands, or LESSER ANTILLES, the name sometimes given to that portion of the W. Indies that includes the vast chain of islands which extends, in a circular sweep, from Anguilla on the N., to Trinidad on the S. They comprise the whole of the Windward and the more S. portion of the Leeward Islands. The principal islands, reckoning from the N., are St. Kitt's, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad. They derived their name from having been mostly occupied, at the period of their discovery, by a tribe of Indians called *Caribs*, or *Caribbees*, now nearly extinct.

Car'ibou, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See REINDEER.

Car'ibou, in *Maine*, a town of Aroostook co. *Pop.* (1890) 4,087.

Carica, (*kar're-kă,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Papayaceæ*. The species are natives of South America, and the tropical regions of the Old World. The acrid milky juice of *C. digitata* is said to be a deadly poison. The juice of the unripe fruit, and the powdered seeds of *C. papaya*, are powerful anthelmintics; but the fruit, when cooked, is edible. This plant is said to have the property of rendering meat tender. It is stated that newly-killed meat hung among the leaves soon becomes soft and delicate, and that the flesh of old hogs and old poultry fed on its fruit or leaves is remarkably tender. The leaves are used in some districts as a substitute for soap. The juice is said to be a highly animalized product, resembling animal albumen in its characters and reactions.

Caricature, (*kar'i-ka-tūr,*) *n.* [Fr., from It. *caricatura*, from *caricare*, to load, to charge, from Lat. *carrus*, a car.] (*Painting, &c.*) An exaggerated representation of any object, in which any natural defects are overcharged, so as to make it appear ridiculous. *C.* in the pictorial art occupies the same place that burlesque does in literature. The legitimate objects of the one and of the other are the vices and follies of individuals or of classes, and all disagreeable peculiarities of manner and appearance which arise from these. External deformities, which do not spring from the fault of the person afflicted, can never be proper subjects of *C.* The ancients employed *C.*, as we find from their masks. Among Italian painters, Leonardo da Vinci is a master of this art, representing the quarrelsome, braggart, peevish, gluttonous, clownish with an exaggerated fidelity. Among the French, Callot, and among the English, Hogarth, stand prominently out in this art. The Italians have too strong a sense of the beautiful to have a great relish for *C.*, and the Germans are too grave to excel in these sportive productions. Some of the best specimens of modern *C.* are to be found in the pages of the daily newspapers, those of Hon. M. A. Hanua, by Davenport, which appeared in a New York daily during the political campaign of 1896, being most remarkable.

Car'icature, *v. a.* To represent by caricature; to ridicule pictorially; to burlesque; as, to *caricature* a person.

Caricatu'rist, *n.* One who is skilled in caricatures.

Caricog'raphy, *n.* [Lat. *carex*, sedge, and Gr. *graphein*, to draw.] A description of the plants of the genus *Carex*.

Car'icous, *a.* [See CARICA.] Resembling a fig.

Caries, (*kai'reez.*) *n.* [Lat., rottenness.] (*Med.*) A disease of the bones, analogous to ulceration of the soft parts. It differs from *necrosis* in that, in the latter, the bone is destitute of vitality, which is not the case when it is simply carious. Necrosis corresponds to mortification of the soft parts. Caries most frequently attacks the bones of the spine; but it may affect any of the bones, especially such as are of the spongy texture, as the carpal or tarsal bones, or the heads of the long bones, when they form articulations. The young, or those of a scrofulous habit of body, are most subject to this disease. It sometimes appears spontaneously; at others, as the result of an injury, as a blow or fall. It begins with inflammation, usually attended with a dull, heavy pain and weakness in the part affected. In course of time an abscess forms, which, if not arrested, at length bursts and discharges a thin fluid containing particles of the bones. In caries of the vertebræ, curvature of the spine takes place, more or less, according to the number of vertebræ affected, and paralysis generally sets in. At the articulation of the bones, the part enlarges, the cartilages become affected, and amputation or excision of the joint is often necessary, in order to save the patient's life. Much may be done in arresting the progress of this disease, at least in its earlier stages.

Carignano, (*kar-een-yäh'no,*) a walled inland town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, on the Po, 11 m. S. of Turin. It has manf. of silk. *Pop.* 8,703.

Carillon, (*kah-re'yon,*) [Fr.] See CHIME.

Carima'ta, a name applied to the passage between Borneo and Billiton; also to a cluster of islets in the same passage; and lastly, to the principal member of the group, whose highest point, a peak of 2,000 feet, is in Lat. 1° 36′ S., and Lon. 108° 54′ E.

Car'imon Java, a cluster of 10 or 12 small islands in the Indian Ocean; Lat. 5° 45′ S., Lon. 110° 15′ E.

Carimon, (GREAT AND LITTLE,) 2 islands of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Malacca, 30 m. from Singapore; Lat. 1° 5′ N., Lon. 103° 30′ E.

Carimo'na, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Fillmore co., in Carimona township, 5 m. W. of Preston, 15 m. S. of Chatfield; *pop.* 788.

Cari'na, *n.* [Lat., a keel.] (*Bot.*) The two lower petals of a papillonaceous flower (*Fig.* 65), which are usually somewhat united along their anterior edges, and together form a body in shape resembling the keel, or rather the narrow prow, of an ancient vessel.

Carina'ria, *n.* A genus of gasteropodous Mollusca, with an elongated, sub-cylindrical, transparent body, furnished with a sort of fin, which performs the part of a rudder. The shells of this genus were formerly known to collectors under the name of *Venus's slipper*, and *Glass nautilus.*

Car'inate, Car'inated, *a.* [Lat. *carinatus*, keel-shaped.] (*Bot.*) Keel-shaped; as, a *carinate* leaf.

Carini, (*ka-re'ni,*) a town of S. Italy, in Sicily, prov., and 12 m. W.N.W. of Palermo; *pop.* 11,909.

Carino'la, a town of S. Italy, 20 m. from Gaeta, in the neighborhood of which excellent wine is produced; *pop.* 5,716.

Carin'thia, (Ger. *Kärnthen.*) (DUCHY OF,) an inland prov. of the Austrian empire, bounded N. and E. by Salzburg and Styria, S. by Carniola and Friuli, and W. by the Tyrol. *Area*, 3,985 sq. m. This prov. is divided into the circles of Klagenfurt and Villach, or *Upper* and *Lower Carinthia*. *Surface*, mountainous. *Soil.* Good, in the valleys. Iron and lead is extensively mined, and forms the principal wealth of the province. *Agric. prod.* Rye, oats, cattle, &c. *Manuf.* Iron and steel goods, woollens, silks, and cottons. *Prin. towns.* Klagenfurt, the cap., and Villach. — This territory formed part of the empire of Charlemagne, and afterwards belonged to the dukes of Friuli. The house of Austria obtained it in 1321. In 1809, Napoleon annexed it to his empire, but, in 1814, it was restored to Austria.

Car'inthine, *n.* (*Min.*) A ferruginous and alumminous kind of hornblende, from Carinthia. It occurs massive and disseminated, of a black or greenish-black color, opaque, with a lustre resino-vitreous externally, but internally splendent.

Car'inthite, *n.* (*Min.*) See WULFENITE.

Car'iole, *n.* A small, open, light carriage, somewhat like a calash.

Cariop'sis, *n.* See CARYOPSIS.

Carios'ity, *n.* Caries; rottenness of a bone.

Ca'rious, *a.* [Lat. *cariosus*, from *caries*.] Rotten; mortified; decayed; as, a *carious* bone.

Caripe', a town and valley of S. America, in Venezuela, prov. Cumana, 40 m. S.E. of that city. It is the chief seat of the Cheyma Indian missions.

Caris'sa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apocynaceæ*. A species of *C. carandas* bears an edible fruit, which is eaten in the East Indies, either alone or with meat, as a substitute for red-currant jelly. The fruits of *C. edulis* and *tomentosa* are also eaten in Abyssinia.

Cark, *n.* [W. *carc*, anxiety.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern. (R.)

"Fling *cark* and care aside." — *Motherwell.*

—*v. i.* To be careful, solicitous, or anxious.

"What can be vainer than to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world?" — *L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* To make anxious or disturbed; to worry with cares. (R.)

"Nor can a man . . . care or *cark* himself one penny richer." *South.*

Carl, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Adams co., 65 m. S.W. of Des Moines.

Carle, *n.* [Dan. and Swed. *karl*, a man; Ger. *kerl*, a low fellow.] A rustic fellow; a man of mean descent or occupation; a countryman. This term is still current in the provincial parts of Scotland, but in England it has given way to the word *churl*, (q. v.)

—In Scotland, an old man.

"There lived a *carle* on Kellyburn braes,
An' he had a wife was the plague o' his days." — *Burns.*

—A kind of hemp.

Car'len, EMILIE FLYGGARE, an eminent Swedish novelist, B. in Stockholm, 1810. Her principal works known in this country are the *Rose of Tistelön*, *The Birthright*, *Ivar, or the Skjut's Boy*, *The Lover's Stratagem*, &c., &c.

Carlentini, (*kar-len-te'ne,*) a town of Sicily, prov. Syracuse, 19 m. N.W. of the latter city. It is mean and miserable, having never recovered the effects of the earthquake of 1693. *Pop.* 5,449.

Carle'ton, WILLIAM, a distinguished Irish novelist, B. 1798. His works are considered the finest delineations of the Irish peasant character ever penned. His best known productions are, *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, *Valentine McClutchy*, *The Black Prophet*, *Willy Reilly and his Colleen Bawn*, *Castle Squander*, &c. D. 1869.

Carle'ton, in *Iowa*, a village of Polk co., on the Des Moines River, 115 m. W. of Iowa City.

Carle'ton, in prov. of Ontario, an eastern co. *Area*, 898 sq. m. It is connected by railroad with Prescott and Ottawa. *Cap.* Ottawa.

Carle'ton Place, in prov. of Ontario, a vill. of Lanark co., on the Mississippi River, 21 m. from Perth, and 30 from Ottawa.

Carli, GIAN RINALDO, COUNT, (*kar'le,*) an Italian anatomist and archæologist, B. at Capo d'Istria, 1720. His best work is, *On the History of the Coins and Currency, and on the Institution of the Mints of Italy.* D. 1795.

Car'lic, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CHARLOCK.

Car'lin, Car'line, *n.* [From CARLE.] In Scotland, and N. of England, a stout, masculine old woman.

"And Marjory o' the Monylochs,
A *carline* old and tough." — *Burns.*

Carli'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. *C. acaulis*, the Carline thistle, grows on hills and mountains, especially in calcareous soils, in the middle latitudes of Europe. It was formerly in high repute for the medicinal virtues of its root, which, in large doses, acts as a drastic purgative; but its use is now confined to veterinary practice.

Car'line, Car'oline, *n.* [It. *carlina.*] A silver coin, formerly current in Italy, and valued at about 7 cents.

Car'line-thistle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARLINA.

Car'lingford, a seaport of Ireland, co. Louth, on the S. side of the Lough (or Bay) of the same name, 10 m. E. of Dundalk. The Lough has secure anchorage with a depth of 8 ft. of water on its entrance bar. Its oysters are renowned. *Pop.* 8,000.

Car'lings, *n. pl.* (*Shipbuilding.*) Short pieces of timber ranging fore and aft from one deck-beam to another, into which their ends are mortised; they are used to sustain the deck, and bind the principal beams together.

Car'linville, in *Illinois*, a city, the cap. of Macoupin co., 39 m. S. S. W. of Springfield, and 33 N. E. of Alton; *pop.* (1890) 3,293; (1897) about 3,500.

Car'isbrooke, a village and par. of England, in the Isle of Wight, 78 m. S W. of London. It is especially noticeable for its magnificent Norman castle, in which, for upwards of a year, the unfortunate Charles I. of England was imprisoned, and where his daughter Elizabeth subsequently died in captivity.

Carl'ish, Carl'ishness, *n.* See CHURLISH; CHURLISHNESS.

Carlisle, (*kar'lil,*) a walled city of England, co. Cumberland, in an extensive plain at the junction of the rivers Eden, Caldew, and Peterel, which nearly surround it; 250 m. N.W. of London. This is a fine, ancient city, with a noble cathedral, and a fine old castle famous in English history. *Manuf.* Cotton, hats, iron, leather, biscuits, &c. *C.* was a Roman station under the name of *Luguvallum*; by the Saxons it was named Caer Luil ("City of Luil"), whence its present name is derived. William the Conqueror built the castle, and it, together with the town, being so near to the Scottish border, was a frequent object of contest for centuries in the wars between the two nations.

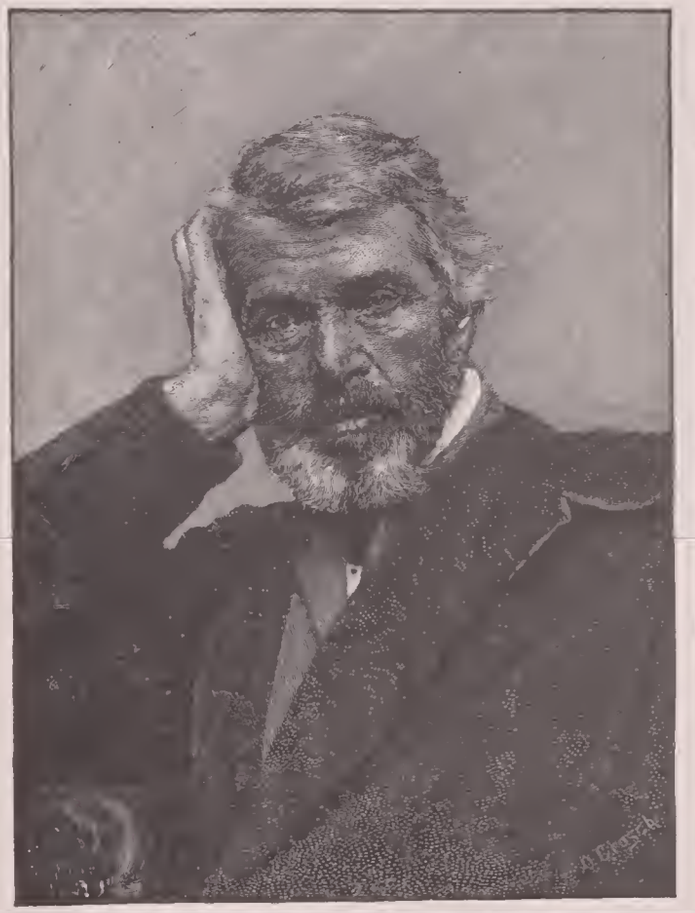
Car'lisle, in *Illinois.* See CARLYLE.
Carlisle, in *Indiana,* a post-v. of Sullivan co., 36 m. S. of Terre Haute, and 6 E. of the Wabash River.
Carlisle, in *Iowa,* a post-villags of Warren co.
Carlisle, in *Kentucky,* a twp. and post-village, cap. of Nicholas co.
Carlisle, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Middlesex co., 20 m. N.W. of Boston.
Carlisle, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Eaton co., 22 m. N. of Marshall.
Carlisle, in *Nebraska,* a village of Cass co., 36 m. S.S.W. of Omaha City, and 10 m. S. of Platte River.
Carlisle, in *New York,* a post-township of Schoharie co., 36 m. W. of Albany.
Carlisle, in *Ohio,* a village in Jackson township, Brown co.
—A twp. in the central part of Lorain co.
—A flourishing village of Noble co.
—A village of Warren co., 45 m. N. by E. of Cincinnati.
Carlisle, in *Pennsylvania,* a flourishing borough, cap. of Cumberland co., 18 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg, and 125 m. W. of Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated on the great limestone valley, between the Kittatinny and South Mountains. *Surface.* level; *soil,* uniformly and highly productive. *History. C.* was founded in 1783, and shelled by the Confederates on the night of July 1, 1863. *Pop.* in 1890, 7,620; in 1897, about 8,500.
Carlisle Springs, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Cumberland co., 19 m. W. of Harrisburg, and 4 N. of Carlisle. It is a pleasant summer retreat, and has good accommodations for visitors.
Carlisle's Mills, in *Mississippi,* a village of Perry county.
Carlisle, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Warren co.
Car'lists, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The supporters of Charles X of France, after the revolution of 1830, were called *Carlists.*—On the death of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, in 1833, two parties contended for the succession, his brother, Don Carlos, and his daughter, Isabella II. (born 1830), in anticipation of whose birth the Salic Law, which had prohibited the succession of females, had been abolished by a Pragmatic Sanction published March 29th, 1830. The supporters of the former were termed *Carlists,* and of the latter *Christinos,* after Christina the queen-mother. A war followed the accession of Isabella, lasting from 1833 to 1840, in which, after a sanguinary and cruel contest, the Christinos were the victors. Since that period the *C.* have at various times, but unsuccessfully, risen in arms in Spain; and, after the flight of Isabella II. in 1868, they, in the early months of 1869, again raised the standard of legitimacy, in behalf of Don Enrique de Bourbon, Duke of Madrid, Don Carlos' grandson, and again in 1873, with varying success against the Republic, and against Alphonso XII. in 1875; but the revolt was finally put down in 1876. See also. MARIA CHRISTINA.
Car'lock, *n.* [RUSS. *karlŭk.*] A kind of isinglass made from the sturgeon, used in clarifying wine.
Car'lockville, in *Tennessee,* a p.-o. of Rutherford co.
Carloforte, a walled sea-port of N. Italy, on the small island of San Pietro, near the S.W. coast of Sardinia; Lat. 39° 8′ 28″ N., Lon. 8° 17′ 28″ E. *Manf.* Anchovies, coral, salt. *Pop.* 3,745.
Car'loman, the eldest son of Charles Martel, whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia in 741. He and his brother, Pepin, united in defending their dominions against the encroachments of their neighbors, and defeated the Germans in 743. Carloman then entered Saxony, took its duke prisoner, and, after several successful expeditions, became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. He assembled a famous council in 742, whose acts bear his name. D. 755. There were 3 others of the same name: The first was the younger brother of Charlemagne, with whom he had some contention about the kingdom, but, on his death, in 771, left him in full possession.—The second was the son of Louis II., whom he succeeded in 879, in conjunction with his brother Louis III. On the death of the latter, he was declared sole king of France, and was killed in hunting, by a wild boar, in 884.—The third, Carloman, was the eldest son of Louis I., king of Germany, whom he succeeded, in 876, in the kingdom of Bavaria. He made some partial conquests in Italy. D. 880.
Car'los, DON, son of Philip II. of Spain, was B. 1545. His was deformed and sickly, and of an extremely violent disposition. He was to have espoused Elizabeth of France, but his father, becoming a widower, married that princess himself. This circumstance greatly irritated him, and it is said that he had entered into a conspiracy against his king and father. On this charge he was thrown into prison, where he died about six months after his arrest. The manner of his death is variously stated, some affirming that he was poisoned, bled to death, or strangled, while others attributed his death to his own acts. D. 1568.
Car'los, SAN, a town of Venezuela, S. America, on the Aguerre, 30 m. from Caracas; *pop.* 10,000.
Carlovin'gians, or CAROLINGIANS. (*Hist.*) The name of the second dynasty of the French kings. They succeeded to the Merovingians in 752, in the person of Pepin the Short, and finished in 987 with Louis V. (*le Fainéant*), who was succeeded by Hugues Capet, the first of the Capetians.
Car'lovitz, CARLOVICZ, or CARLOVITZA, a town of the Austrian empire, on the military frontier of Slavonia. The great vine mountain in the vicinity yields the best and strongest qualities of Hungarian wines. A peace was concluded here in 1699, between Austria, Poland, Russia, Venice, and Turkey. In 1848–49, *C.* was the focus of the Servian rebellion against Hungary, and the theatre of collision between the Servians and the Magyars, and at a later period between the Hungarians and the Austrians. *Pop.* 4,785.
Car'low, (formerly CATHERLOUGH,) a co. of Ireland, prov. Leinster, bounded S.E by cos. Wexford and Wicklow, N. Wicklow and Kildare, and W. Queen's co. and Kilkenny. *Area,* 221,342 acres. *Surface,* diversified. *Soil,* good. This is one of the finest dairy counties in Ireland. *Cap.* Carlow.
CARLOW, a borough, market-town, and cap. of above co., on the Barrow, 45 m S.S W. of Dublin. This town is well-built and thriving, and is the great mart of the agricultural produce of the surrounding country. *Manf.* Flour and malt. *Pop.* 9,672.
Car'lowitz, a town of Slavonia. See CARLOVITZ.
Car'lowville, in *Alabama,* a post-office of Dallas co.
Carls'bad, or KAISER-KARLSBAD, ("*Charles' Bath,*") a town of Bohemia, in the Austrian empire, and one of the most fashionable watering-places in Europe, is situated near the Eger, 72 m. W.N.W. of Prague. The town is most picturesquely placed in a low valley surrounded by wooded hills, and is famous for its hot springs; the Sprudel, the principal of them, and the hottest in Europe, has a temp. of 165° Fahr.; and that of Mühlbrunnen, which is the most commonly drank, 138° Fahr. The town is beautifully laid out, and annually receives some 10,000 to 15,000 visitors, including many of the crowned heads of Europe. *C.* belongs to the Emperor of Austria. Stationary *pop.* 4,822.
Carls'burg, or KARLSBURG, a royal, fortified town of the Austrian dominions in Transylvania, on the Mares, 32 m. N.W. of Hermanstadt. It is a handsome city, with a fine cathedral, containing the tomb of the famous Hungarian hero John Hunyades. *Pop.* 6,641
Carls'burg, in *New Jersey,* a village of Cumberland co., 4 m. S.E. of Bridgeton.
Carls'crona, Carls'croon, ("*Charles' Crown,*") a seaport town of Sweden, on the Baltic; Lat. 56° 10′ 9″ N.; Lon. 15° 53′ 25″ E. The greater part of the town is built on Tros-oe, and other small islands. The harbor is large and safe, and can accommodate the largest ships. The only practicable entrance to it, on the S. side of the town, is defended by two strong forts. *Manf.* Canvas, linen, leather, and anchors. The town derives its name from Charles XI. of Sweden, who in 1680 conferred on it important privileges, and it has since continued to be the principal naval station of the kingdom. *Pop.* 16,392. *C.* is the capital of a hilly, but generally fertile province. *Area,* about 1,130 sq. m.: *pop.* about 120,000.
Carls'haven, or **Karls'haven,** ("*Charles' Haven,*") a seaport of Sweden, prov. Blekinge, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Nie, 55 m. W. of Carlscrona; Lat 56°12′40″ N.; Lon. 14° 51′ E. The harbor is small, but safe. *Manf.* Canvas, woollens, tobacco; ship-building flourishes. *Exp.* Iron, timber, potash, pitch, tar. *Pop.* 6,303.
Carls'ruhe, ("*Charles' Rest,*") a city of Germany, cap. of the grand-duchy of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, residence of the Grand-Duke, and seat of the principal State authorities, is situate in the fine plain of the Hardwald, which surrounds it on the N. and W.; 4 m. E. of the Rhine, 37 W.N.W. of Stuttgart, 57 S. by W. of Darmstadt, and 42 N.E. of Strasburg. The town is quite unique in its construction, being built in the form of an out-spread fan, or rather wheel, around the grand-ducal palace, from which as a centre 32 public routes radiate. Several of the streets stretch into the forest. *C.* is in part walled, and has 7 gates. It is a handsome, but rather dull town. The principal public buildings are the grand-ducal residence enclosed by its garden and park, the government offices, mint, barracks, hospitals, and many churches. It has several fine squares, public fountains, and many educational, literary, and artistic institutions. *Manf.* Silks, carpets, chemicals, furniture, carriages, bijouterie, &c. *C.* is quite a modern city, and has risen round a hunting-seat built by Carl Wilhelm, Margrave of Baden, in 1715.
Carl'stad, a town of Sweden, on the island of Tingvalla, at the mouth of the Klar, on the lake Wenern. It has a considerable trade in copper, iron, corn, salt, and timber. *Pop.* 5,310.
Carl'stadt, a town of Austrian Croatia, co. Agram, at the confluence of the Korana and Dolra with the Kulpa, 32 m. S.W. of Agram. Considerable quantities of the liquor known as *rosolio* are made here. *Pop.* 6,272.
Carl'stadt, in *New Jersey,* a town of Bergen co.
Carl'ton, in *Iowa,* a township in Tama co.
Carlton, in *Michigan,* a township of Barry co., 35 m. W. of Lansing.
Carlton, in *Minnesota,* an E. N. E. county. *Area,* 860 sq. m. *Rivers.* It is drained by St. Louis and Kettle rivers. *Desc.* The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine and maple. *Cap.* Carlton. *Pop.* (1895) 7,458.
Carlton, in *Minnesota,* a twp. of Freeborn co.
Carlton, in *New York,* a post-township of Orleans co., on Lake Ontario, 35 miles W.N.W. of the city of Rochester.
Carlton, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Kewaunee county, on Lake Michigan, 8 miles S. of Kewaunee.
Carlton Fort, in British N. America, on the N. branch of Saskatchewan River; Lat. 53° N.; Lon. 61° 12′ W.
Carlton's Store, in *Virginia,* a post-office of King and Queen co.
Carl'tonville, in *Ohio,* a village of Meigs co., on the Ohio River, 100 m. S.E. of Columbus.
Carlndo'vica, *n.* [In honor of Charles IV. of Spain, and his queen Louisa.] A genus of plants, order *Pandanaceæ.* The unexpanded leaves of *C. palmata* furnish the material employed in the manufacture of Panama hats.
Car'lyle, THOMAS, an English essayist, biographer, and historian, and one of the most remarkable writers of the age, B. in Scotland, 1795. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and commenced his literary career in 1823, by contributions of able essays to the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia,* and the *Edinburgh Review.* Next followed his translations of Göthe's *Wilhelm Meister,* a work which showed a bent of reading destined to influence materially his future career. Succeeding these appeared his *Life of Schiller.* Between 1830 and 1833, *C.* wrote his *Sartor Resartus,* and in 1837 he published *The French Revolution,* a history abounding in vivid and graphic descriptions. *Chartism,* and 5 vols. of his *Essays,* appeared in 1839, and in the next year he delivered a series of lectures on *Hero-Worship,* which were afterwards published in a collected form. His *Past and Present* was given to the world in 1843, and in 1850 the *Latter-Day Pamphlets,* essays suggested by the revolutionary convulsions of 1848.—*C.'s Life of John Sterling* has been described as "one of the finest biographies ever written." In 1845 appeared his great work entitled *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations,* which gave him a distinguished place among historians. In 1860–4 *C.* brought out his *Life of Frederick the Great.* In 1865 he was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.—*C.'s* leading characteristic is a rugged earnestness of expression, and a range of thought widened and deepened by his profound acquaintance with the writings of great German thinkers. D. at Lon., Feb. 5, 1881. See Froude's *Reminiscences,* (Lon., 1881.)
Car'lyle, in *Ill.,* a p.-v., cap. of Clinton co., on the Kaskaskia River, 47 m. E. of St. Louis.—In *Kan.,* a p.-v. of Allen co., 75 m. S. of St. Lawrence.
Carmagnola, (*kär-man-yō'lä,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, near the Po, 15 m. S. by E. of Turin. This is a well built and laid-out place, with an active trade in silk, flax, hemp, corn, and cattle. *Pop.* 14,246.
Carmagnole, (*kär-man'yōl*) (*Hist.*) The name of a song and dance that originated and became very popular in the time of the first French Revolution. It appeared first in the south of France, and is supposed to have received its name from the town of Carmagnola, in Piedmont. It was commonly sung and danced at public festivals, executions, and outbreaks of popular fury. Afterwards the name was applied to a kind of white jacket worn by the revolutionists, and by all who wished to show their patriotism.
Car'man, *n.; pl.* CARMEN. A man who drives a cart or car.

"E'en sturdy *carmen* shall thy nod obey." —*Gay.*

Carmar'then, in Wales. See CAERMARTHEN.
Car'mel, (MOUNT,) a famous mountain of Syria, extending from the plain of Esdrælon in a N.W. direction, till it terminates in the steep promontory forming the S.W. extremity of the Bay of Acre. At its foot, on the N.E.,

Fig. 519.—MOUNT CARMEL AND KAIFFA, (from the N.E.)

stands the small town of Kaiffa. The name *Mount Carmel* is usually confined to this promontory, the height of which is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 1,800 ft. This mountain is famous in Scripture history, more especially in that of Elijah, being the place where he destroyed the prophets of Baal (1 *Kings* xviii). In more modern times, the mountain has been occupied by monks, who have resided in grottoes cut out of the rock, and in a monastery built near the summit. The latter was destroyed in 1821, but has since been rebuilt.
Car'mel, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Hamilton co.
Carmel, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Penobscot co., 60 m. N.E. of Augusta, on the Sawadubscook River.
Carmel, in *Michigan,* a township of Eaton county
Carmel, in *New York,* a post-village and township, cap. of Putnam co., is pleasantly situated 100 m. S. by E. of Albany.
Carmel, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Highland co.
Carmel, or **San Carlos,** in *California,* a missionary settlement of Monterey co.
Car'melin, Car'melite, *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites.
Car'melite, *n.* A sort of pear.
Car'melites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The religious order of monks of St. Mary, of Mount Carmel, founded in the 12th century. The *C.* themselves claim an unbroken succession from Elijah, and speak of the Virgin Mary as a Carmelite nun. About 1205, Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem, prescribed a rule for them, which was confirmed by Honorius III. in 1226. They were driven from Syria by the Saracens, in the 13th century, and became mendicant friars in 1247. Gregory XIII. divided them



Thomas Carlyle

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into two branches in 1580, according to a form projected by St. Theresa in 1540, the more rigid being called *Barefooted Carmelites*, because they went barefooted. The Carmelite nuns, or *Carmelitesses*, were instituted in 1452. They are very numerous in France.

Car'men, in *Ireland*, a township of Kildare co., 6 m. E. of Athy.

Carmen, an island in the Gulf of California, opposite Loreto. It contains a salt lake with a solid crust of salt several feet thick.

Car'mi, in *Illinois*, a city, cap. of White co., on the Little Wabash river, 150 miles S. E. of Springfield. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,200.

Carmi'chael's, or CARMICHAELSTOWN, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Greene co., on Muddy Creek, 14 m. E. of Waynesburg.

Car'midine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid contained in the distillate of shale-tar.

Car'minated, *a.* Related to, or having the properties of, carmine: as, *carminated* lake.

Carmin'ative, *n.* [From Lat. *carmen*, a song, an incantation, a charm.] (*Med.*) A medicine of a warm, stimulating character, chiefly given to prevent pain or griping in the stomach or bowels, or to allay such when existing, and to dispel flatulence. The list of carminatives is very numerous, and comprises all the aromatic herbs and plants — such as all the mints, thyme, dill, &c.; all the aromatic seeds, from cardamoms to carraway; the whole range of spices, all the essential oils, many of the barks, all the natural balsams, some of the resins and gum-resins—as camphor, galbanum, and assafœtida; and alcohol and opium.

—*a.* Anti-spasmodic; dispelling flatulency.

Car'mine, CARMINE-LAKE, *n.* [Fr. *carmin.*] (*Chem.*) The coloring-matter of the *Coccus cacti*, or cochineal insect; it consists of carminic acid united with alumina or oxide of tin, according to the mode of manufacture. There are various receipts for the preparation of carmine, but the success of the process depends much on the care with which it is conducted. — Twenty ounces of cochineal and 115 grains of carbonate of soda are boiled in distilled water for twenty minutes; when removed from the fire, three-quarters of an ounce of alum and one-eighth of an ounce of bitartrate of potash are added. The whites of two eggs are now added; and on treating the liquid, the carmine rises to the surface. The carmine is collected in a strainer, washed, and dried at 82° Fahr.

Car'mine Spar, Car'minite, *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous arsenate of lead and iron, occurring in translucent needle-shaped crystals, and in spheroidal forms with a columnar structure, at Horhausen in Saxony. The name has reference to the color of the mineral, which varies from carmine to tile-red.

Carmin'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A purple-brown friable mass, soluble in alcohol and water, and slightly emetic. It unites with bases to form colored salts and precipitates. It may be obtained by treating the powdered cochineal with ether, to remove the fat, and digesting the insoluble portion in water. Acetate of lead is then added, and a lead-like carminate of lead is precipitated. This must be well washed, decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen, and the filtered solution evaporated *in vacuo*, over sulphuric acid. — Chlorine, iodine, and bromine change its color to yellow, and the freed alkalies color the aqueous solution purple. With alum, no precipitate occurs until ammonia is added, when it falls down as a brilliant crimson lake. The alkaline earths give purple precipitates, and with salts of tin a bright crimson solution is obtained.

Carmoe, or KARMOE, (*kar'moo,*) an island of Norway, at the entrance of the Bukke Fiord, in the North Sea, and 20 miles N.W. of Stavanger, in Lat. 59° 20′ N., Lon. 5° 15′ E. It is 21 m. long, with an average breadth of 5. *Pop.* 7,000.

Carmo'na, (anc. *Carmo,*) a city of Spain, prov. Seville, 20 m. E.N.E. of the latter city, and 56 W.S.W. of Cordova. It was a flourishing city under the Moors, but few remains, however, exist of its former grandeur. *Pop.* 17,233.

Car'mot, *n.* (*Alchemy.*) Among the old alchemists, the substance of which the "philosopher's stone" was believed to be composed.

Carn, *n.* (*Mining.*) In Cornish mining, a rock; a high rock; a heap of rocks.

Carn, in Ireland, a market-town of co. Donegal, 16 m. N. of Londonderry; *pop.* about 700.

Car'nac, a village of France, dep. Morbihan. Near it are more than 5,000 granitic obelisks of Druidical origin, which stand perpendicularly in 11 rows parallel to the coast.

Carnage, (*kär'nāj,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *carnatio*, from Lat. *caro* — *carnis*, flesh.] Flesh, or heaps of flesh, as of slain animals in slaughter-houses.

"His ample maw with human *carnage* filled." — *Pope.*

—Great slaughter in war; massacre; butchery.

"Man — arrayed for mutual slaughter;
Yea, *carnage* is his daughter." — *Wordsworth.*

Carna'han, in *Oregon*, a village of Clatsop co., 14 m. S.S.E. of Astoria.

Car'nal, *a.* [Fr. *charnel;* Lat. *carnalis;* from *caro* — *carnis*, flesh.] Pertaining to flesh; fleshy; sensual; as, a *carnal* thought. (Opposed to *spiritual.*

—Lustful: animal: lecherous: libidinous: given to the indulgence of sensual appetite; as, *carnal* desires.

Car'nalism, *n.* Carnality: indulgence of carnal lusts. (R.)

Car'nalist, *n.* One who indulges in sensual gratifications.

Car'nalite, *n.* A man given to worldly thoughts and actions. (R.)

Carnal'ity, *n.* [Lat. *carnalitas.*] Quality or state of being carnal; fleshly lusts or desires.

Car'nalize, *v.a.* To make carnal; to cause to become carnal.

Car'nally, *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh.

"In the Sacrament we do not receive Christ *carnally*, but we receive him spiritually." — *Taylor.*

—In a lecherous or sensual manner.

Car'nal-minded, *a.* Worldly-minded.

Car'nal-mindedness, *n.* Grossness or worldliness of mind.

Carna'ria, *n. pl.* [Fr. *carnassiers;* from Lat. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Cuvier to a great order of *Mammalia*, which, according to his system, includes all the not marsupial *Feræ* of Linnæus, and along with them the bats, from the Linnæan order *Primates*. This order was divided into *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, and *Carnivora*.

Carnar'von, in Wales. See CAERNARVON.

Carnar'von, HENRY JOHN GEORGE HERBERT, 3d EARL OF, b. 1800. After finishing his school education at Eton, he repaired to Christ Church Coll., Oxford, and at the close of his university career, he entered upon a well-devised plan of travel, extending over Italy, Spain, and parts of Africa and Greece; the results of which he, from time to time, gave to the world in works abounding in animated and picturesque descriptions. His most popular work is his *Portugal and Galicia*; but his *Moor*, a poem, and *Don Pedro*, a tragedy, evince poetic powers of no mean order. D. 1849.

Carnas'sial, *a.* [Lat. *carnis*, and *edere*, to eat.] Adapted to the mastication of flesh; as, *carnassial* teeth.—*Owen*

Carnassier, (*kär-nās'si-ā,*) *a.* [Fr.] Carnivorous; ravenous.

Carnat'ic, (The,) a very extensive maritime prov. of S. Hindostan, comprising a considerable portion of the territory under the British presidency of Madras. It extends along the Coromandel coast from Cape Comorin to the River Gondeyam, or between Lat. 8° and 16° N., and Lon. 77° 15′ and 80° 30′ E., having N. the Northern Circars, W. the Balaghaut ceded districts, the provs. Salem and Coimbatoor, and the Cochinand Travancore dominions, and S. and E. the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Manar, and the Bay of Bengal. Length N.E. to S.W. 500 m., average breadth about 90. *Total area*, 52,023 sq. m. The E. Ghauts range of mountains intersect this prov. throughout its whole extent N. of Lat. 11° 20′, dividing into the *Upper* and *Lower Carnatic*. The principal rivers are the Pennar, Pelaur, Cavery, &c. The climate of the Lower Carnatic is one of the hottest in India; that of the Upper is more temperate. *Soil*, various. Rice, cereals, tobacco, and a little sugar and indigo are cultivated. The cotton raised is chiefly of the dwarf kind (*Gossypium herbaceum*). Famines and droughts are not unfrequent in this part of the Indian Peninsula. Most of the population are Hindoos of the Brahminical sect; there are comparatively few Mohammedans, and Hindoo customs are retained in wonderful purity throughout the prov. *Chief towns.* Madras, Pondicherry, Tranquebar, Tanjore, Arcot, &c. Few provs. exhibit so many large temples, and other public ornaments of civilization and wealth. The Moguls first invaded the *C.* in 1310, but it was not finally in their possession till the reign of Aurungzebe. In 1717 it was severed, with the Mogul territories in the Deccan, from the throne of Delhi. The *C.* was conquered by the British in 1783, and its subjugation was completely effected in 1801.

Carnation, (*kär-nā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *carnation;* from Lat. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] The natural color of flesh; flesh color.

"O punish him! or to the Elysian shades
Dismiss my soul, where no *carnation* fades." — *Pope.*

(*Painting.*) That part of a picture wherein the limbs, &c. are represented without drapery.

(*Bot.*) See DIANTHUS.

Carna'tioned, *a.* Made like carnation color.

Car'ne, or **Car'na,** in Ireland, parish of Wexford and Kildare cos.

Carne'ades, of Cyrene, in Africa, the founder of the third academy at Athens. D. 128 B. C. See ACADEMICS.

Carnelian, (*kär-nēl'le-an,*) *n.* [Lat. *carneus*, from *caro*, flesh.] (*Min.*) A variety of Chalcedony, generally of a clear bright-red tint, and passing into common chalcedony through grayish-red gradations. The change is insensible from red to white *C.* through flesh-red and blood-red, with a greater or less admixture of brown to orange and various tints of yellow. The finest specimens are brought from Arabia, and from Cambay and Surat in India. Both in ancient and modern times, *C.* has been much used for seal-stones, beads, and other ornaments.

Car'nel-work, CAR'VEL-WORK, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The putting together of the timbers, beams, and planks of a ship, as distinguished from *clinch-work.*

Carneous, (*kär'nē-us,*) *a.* [Lat. *carneus*, from *caro, carnis.*] Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh; as, *carneous* papillæ.

Carne'ros, in *California*, a post-office of Napa co.

Carnes'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Franklin co., 110 m. N. by E. of Milledgevil e, and 15 m. from the Savannah River.

Car'new, in Ireland, a town and parish of Wicklow co 7 m. W. of Gorey. In the vicinity of *C.* is Coolattin the beautiful mansion of Earl Fitzwilliam, owner of this parish.

Car'ney, *n.* (*Farriery.* A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

Carnicobar', in the Bay of Bengal, the most northern of the Nicobar Islands, with a circumference of 40 m.; Lat. 9° 10′ N., Lon. 92° 48′ E.

Car'nifex, *n.* [Lat. *carnis*, and *facere*, to make.] (*Antiq.*) The public executioner at Rome, who executed slaves and foreigners, but not citizens, who were punished in a manner different from slaves. He was also the person appointed to administer the torture.

Car'nifex Ferry, in *Virginia*, a place on the Gauley River, near Summerville. An engagement occurred here, Sept. 10th, 1861, between a brigade of U. S. troops, commanded by Gen. Rosecrans, and a body of Confederates, under Gen. Floyd, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of a large quantity of stores and war material. The loss of men on either side was unimportant.

Carnifica'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) Transformation into flesh; a morbid state of certain organs, in which the tissue acquires a consistence like that of fleshy or muscular parts.

Car'nify, *v. i.* To form or make flesh; to resolve into flesh, as nutriment.

"I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*." — *Sir Matt. Hale.*

Carnio'la, [Ger. *Krain,*] (DUCHY OF,) a prov. of the Austrian empire, having N. Carinthia, E. Styria and Croatia, S. Croatia, and W. the Littorale. *Area*, 3,645 sq. m. It is divided into the 3 circles of Laybach, Adelsberg, and Neustadt. *Surface.* Mountainous, it being penetrated by the Julian and Carnic Alps; it is, however, diversified by many valleys of the highest fertility. *Prod.* Wine, fruits, wheat, barley, honey, &c. *Min.* Iron and lead. The quicksilver mines of Idria are the richest in Europe. Coal, and some varieties of precious stones, are largely found. *Manuf.* Linens, lace, woollens, flannel, leather, porcelain, &c. *Chief Towns.* Laybach, the cap., and Gottscheer. This prov. formed part of the ancient *Illyricum*, and its subsequent history is identical with that of Carinthia, (*q. v.*)

Car'nival, *n.* [Fr. *carnaval;* It. *carnovale*, from Lat. *caro, carnis*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell; *i. e.*, farewell to flesh.] The name of a festival observed in Roman Catholic countries, immediately before the commencement of Lent, beginning on the feast of the Epiphany, or Twelfth day, and ending on Ash-Wednesday. During the last days of *C.*, all kinds of mummery are practised, and license of every sort abounds. Rome and Venice are now the cities where the *C.* is celebrated with the greatest effect; but even in them it is rapidly declining.

Carniv'ora, *n. pl.* [Lat. See CARNIVOROUS.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied to all animals which in the structure of their teeth and digestive apparatus, and in their general conformation, show that they are peculiarly adapted for destroying living animals, and for tearing and devouring flesh. In the greater number of the members of this order, the size of the canine teeth is the most obvious mark of distinction; these are large, strong, and pointed, and project somewhat forward, so as to present themselves rather in front of the line of the other teeth. Between the canines of the two sides are six incisor teeth in each jaw, which are provided with sharp cutting edges. The molar teeth, situated behind the canines, are of three kinds: —those which immediately follow the canines, being more or less pointed, and termed *false molars;* the next being especially adapted for dividing and lacerating animal muscle, by the sharp edge of its summit, and termed *carnivorous teeth;* and the last, or hindmost, being more or less rounded or *tuberculated*. The proportion which these different classes of molar teeth bear to each other in degree and development, accords with the relative carnivorous propensity of the different families; for instance, it may be laid down as a general rule, that those carnivorous animals which have the shortest jaw and the least development of the false molars are those in which the sanguinary propensity and the destructive power co-exist in the highest degree. It should also be remembered that the articulation of the jaw does not permit of horizontal movement, the power being simply that of opening and shutting, like a pair of shears. In these, as indeed in all animals, the structure is admirably adapted to their habits. They feed on living animals, and are therefore swift to pursue, and strong to overpower them; they are armed with formidable teeth and claws to tear them in pieces; their sight is keen, and even more so by night than by day; their sense of smell is acute, and their power of hearing delicate; their feet are soft, to enable them to steal silently on their prey; their bodies are long and flexible, so that they may glide unseen; and, finally, their supply of food being uncertain, they are capable of long abstinence. Cuvier divides the *C.* into the four tribes *Plantigrades*, *Digitigrades*, *Felidæ*, and *Amphibia*, q. v. This order has been since divided into various groups by different authors. The division generally followed in the present work being that into the seven following families: — *Felidæ* or Cat Family, *Hyænadæ* or Hyæna Family, *Canidæ* or Dog Family, *Viverridæ* or Civet Family, *Mustelidæ* or Weasel Family, *Ursidæ* or Bear Family, and the *Phocidæ* or Seal Family.

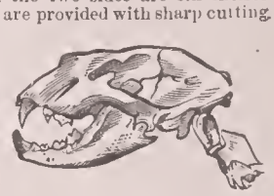


Fig. 520.
SKULL OF THE LION.

Carnivoracity, (*kär-niv-o-rās'i-ti,*) *n.* Voracious appetite for flesh.

Car'nivore, *n.* One of the *carnivora;* a carnivorous animal.

Carniv'orous, *a.* [Lat. *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on flesh, as certain animals: an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, wolf, dog, &c.

Carnos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *carnosité.*] A fleshy excrescence.
"The ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved." *Wiseman.*
—Fleshiness; fleshy substance.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite, (*kär-nō',*) a French mathematician, and war minister under Napoleon, was b. in Burgundy, in 1753, entered the corps of engineers, and received promotion from the Prince of Condé; yet, at the commencement of the revolution he became a decided partisan of the republic, and as a member of the convention voted for the death of the king. During the Reign of Terror he took an active part in public affairs; and, on the establishment of the executive directory, he became one of its five members. In this office he remained till 1797, when, with Bartbelemy and others, he was accused as a royalist, and exiled. Bonaparto, on becoming First Consul, recalled *C.*, and made him minister of war. In this office ho quarrelled so much with the finance minister that he was at length compelled to resign. He subsequently served Napoleon in various capacities, and under all the aspects of the emperor's fortunes; but the emperor seems always to have undervalued his talents. As a writer, *C.* is very favorably known by his *Réflexions sur la Métaphysique du Calcul Infinitésimal, La Géométrie de Position,* and other scientific treatises. D. 1823.

Car'nous, Car'nose, *a.* Fleshy; carneous; pertaining, or relating, to flesh.
"A thick and *carnous* covering like that of a walnut."—*Browne.*

Car'ny, *v. t.* To delude with specious talk or promises; to use hypocritical expressions of flattery or endearment; as, to *carny* with soft talk. (Used as provincial English.)

Car'ob, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Algaroba-bean.

Caroche, (*kä-rōsh',*) *n.* [Fr *carosse,* from Lat. *carrus.* See Cab.] A kind of light carriage, like a landau.

Caroched, (*kä-rōsht',*) *a.* Seated in a caroche.
"Beggary rides *caroched.*"—*Massinger.*

Car'ol, *n.* [It. *carola;* W. *carawl,* a love song; Arm. *koroll,* a dance; W. *cor,* a choir.] Originally, a song sung as an accompaniment to dancing;—afterwards applied to a religious song used in celebration of Christmas.
—*v. a.* To praise or celebrato in song.
—*v. i.* [It. *carolare.*] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity.

Car'ol, Car'rol, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small closet or enclosure. to sit and read in.

Car'olan, Turlough O', a celebrated Irish bard, and esteemed the last of the famous harpers of his country, b. 1670. He was the composer of somo of the most exquisite ballad music that Ireland has produced. D. 1738.

Car'olin, *n.* [From Lat. *carolus.*] A gold coin of Germany. Its value is about 5 dollars.

Caroli'na, the name of each of two of the United States of America, together called tho *Carolinas.* See North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Carolina, in *Texas,* a village of Falls co.
—A village of Walker co. on Trinity river, 150 m. E. N. E. of Austin.

Carolina Female College, in *North Carolina,* a flourishing village of Anson county, 10 miles North of Wadesborough.

Carolina Mills, in *Rhode Island,* a village of Washington county.

Carolina Pink, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Spigelia.

Carolina Seminary, in *North Carolina,* a village of Green co.

Car'oline, (Amelia Elizabeth,) of Brunswick, Queen of Great Britain. See George IV.

Car'oline, in *Maryland,* an eastern county, bordering on Delaware. Area, 300 sq. m. It is intersected by the Choptank and Marshy Hope rivers, and bounded on the W. by Tuckahoe River.—*Desc.* The surface is level, and the soil mostly sandy. *Cap.* Denton.

Caroline, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Tompkins co., 12 m. S.E. of Ithaca.

Caroline, in *Ohio,* a village in Venice township, Seneca co., 30 m. S.S.W. of Sandusky City.

Caroline, in *Virginia,* an eastern county; *area,* 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Rappahannock forms its boundary on the N., and the Mattapony flows through it.—*Desc.* The surface is uneven, and the soil near the rivers fertile. *Cap.* Bowling Green.

Caroline Bonaparte, Grand-Duchess of Berg, and Queen of Naples, youngest sister of the emperor Napoleon I., b. at Ajaccio, 1782. She came to France in 1793, married Joachim Murat (*q. v.*) in 1800, became grand-duchess of Berg in 1806, and queen of Naples in 1808. She gained the affections of the people, patronized letters, restored the Neapolitan museum of antiquities, and ordered the excavations at Pompeii. Becoming a widow in 1815, she retired to Haimburg, in Austria, and took the title of Countess of Lipano, the anagram of Napoli. D. 1839.

Caroline Centre, in *N. York,* a P. O. of Tompkins co.

Caroline Depot, in *N. York,* a P. O. of Tompkins co.

Caroline Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is one of the Marquesas group, lying N. of Eimeo; Lat. 9° 57′ S., Lon. 150° 25′ W. It is but 5 m. in circumference.

Caroline Islands, or New Philippines, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending over a space estimated at 2,000 miles. They include various groups; as the Pellew, the Yap, the Egoi, and others. The Ulalan is the most E. of the group, and has a circumference of 24 miles.—*Desc.* Many of the various groups are mere coral reefs, and but little elevated above the surface of the ocean. Those, however, which are capable of bearing vegetation, produce palms, bananas, and bread-fruit-trees. Lat. between 3° and 12° N., Lon. between 132° and 170° E.—The inhabitants of these islands comprise various races, and live mostly by fishing. A great portion of them are Malays, and make excellent seamen. The islands were discovered in 1543, by Lopez de Villalobos, a Spaniard; but though nominally belonging to Spain, the Spaniards had no settlement upon them. Hence in Aug., 1885, Germany attempted to annex them, but it so inflamed the Spaniards that they were abandoned.

Carolin'ian, *a.* (*Geog.*) a native or inhabitant of the Carolinas, North or South.

Car'oling, *a.* Act of singing; a singing or warbling.

Carolit'ic, *a.* (*Arch.*) Decorated with leaves and branches; as, a *carolitic* column.

Car'olus, [L.] An old Eng. gold coin, worth 20–23 shil.

Caron'delet, in *Mo.,* a p.v. of St. Louis co., on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 6 m. S. of St. Louis.

Ca'rony, a river of Venezuela, rising in the Sierra Pacaraima, and, after a course of 400 m., joining the Orinoco at about 150 m. from its mouth. It has for its affluents the Paragua and Acaman, but its cataracts render it unfit for the purposes of navigation.

Caroon', *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of cherry.

Caro'ra, a city of Venezuela; Lat. 10° 13′ N., Lon. 70° 26′ W.; *pop.* 10,000.

Caroteel', *n.* (*Com.*) A cask or barrel in which dried raisins, &c. are packed for export.

Carot'ic, *a.* [See Carotid.] Pertaining to stupor.
(*Anat.*) Belonging to the carotids; as, the *carotic* arteries.

Carot'id, *n.* [Gr. *Karotides*—*karoo,* to procure sleep, to stupefy.] (*Anat.*) The large artery of the neck: so called from a belief that if pressed upon, so as to impede the circulation in it, the individual would fall asleep. On the right side the *C.* is given off from the *arteria innominata,* and on the left it rises immediately from the arch of the aorta. (See fig. 120.) The *C.* on either side divides, near the angle of the lower jaw, into the internal and external branches: the first entering the skull, and supplying the two halves or hemispheres of the brain, the eyes, and other parts with their chief source of nourishment; the second being ramified over the neck, cheeks, scalp, and external ear. The carotids, though not the only, are by far the largest arteries supplying the brain with blood; and, as a consequence, when the main trunk of either is divided, as is so frequently the case in determined suicides, the hemorrhage is almost always fatal.

Carot'id, Carot'idal, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to the carotids.

Carouge, (*kar-oozh',*) a town of Switzerland, on the Aroe, 2 m. from Geneva; *pop.* 5,836.

Caronsal, (*ka-rouz'al,*) *n.* [Fr. *carrousel,* from Lat. *currassotis,* chariot of the sun.] A magnificent feast; a festivity; a noisy revel or drinking bout.
"This game, these *carousals,* Ascanius taught."—*Dryden.*

Carouse, (*ka-rouz',*) *v. i.* [Ger. *rausch,* with the prefix *ca*; Icel. *russ,* drunkenness; Swed. *rus,* a drunken fit; probably allied to Gr. *karōsis,* drowsiness, as if from drunkenness, from *kara,* the head.] To drink hard with noisy jollity; to drink in a jovial manner; to quaff.
"They sit *carousing,* where their liquor grows."—*Waller.*
—*v. a.* To drink lavishly; to tope; to quaff deeply.
"To Desdemona hath to-night *caroused*
Potations pottle deep."—*Shaks.*
—*n.* A drinking bout; a carousal; in the modern vulgar, a spree.

Carouser, (*ka-rouz'r,*) *n.* One who carouses; a tippler; a toper; a jovial drinker.

Carous'ingly, *adv.* In a carousing or jovial manner.

Carp, *v. a.* [Lat. *carpo.*] To catch at small faults or errors; to censure, cavil, or find fault with, without adequate reason; generally with *at* before an object.
"And *at* my actions *carp* and catch."—*Herbert.*

Carp, *n.* [Fr. *carpe;* It. and Span. *carpa;* Sw. *karp.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Cyprinidæ.

Car'pal, *a.* [Lat. *carpus,* wrist.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the bones of the wrist.

Carpathian, or Karpathian, Mountains, (*kar-pā'the-un,*) a very considerable range, enclosing Hungary on the N. and E., covering the principality of Transylvania, and forming the N.E. portion of the great mountain system of S. Europe. Including a lower range, called *Kleine Karpathen* ("Little Carpathians"), these mountains commence on the left bank of the Danube, in the neighborhood of Presburg, Lat. 48° 8′ N., Lon. 170° 6′ E., and after taking many courses and deflections, they again meet the Danube at the town of New Orsova, Lat. 44° 44′ N., Lon. 22° 30′ E.; making altogether a curved length of about 800 m.; the width of the range varies, and at a rough calculation these mountains may be said to cover 90,000 sq. m. As regards elevation, they do not attain the height of other great ranges, as the Caucasus, or the Alps, the highest measured peaks being under 9,000 feet. The most elevated of the latter is Lomnitz Peak, having an altitude of 8,779 ft. above sea-level. It would be needless here to attempt an enumerntion of the mineral wealth discovered in this range; suffice it to say, that gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, saltpetre, coal, rock-salt, and cinnabar are found, generally in large quantities. In a word, the *C. M* appear to be one extensive mine, where nearly all the varieties of mineral riches are produced; in addition to which their recesses yield the opal, one of the noblest and most valuable of gems. The Hungarian name for this mountain-system is *Tatra.*

Car'pel, Carpel'lum, *n.* [Gr. *karpos,* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A modified leaf, forming the whole or part of the pistil. When several carpels are present, they may be either distinct from each other, as in the columbine, or combined so as to form one body, as in the poppy. The carpels, taken collectively, constitute the *Gynæcium,* or female system of flowering plants.—See Pistil.

Carpenta'ria, (Gulf of,) a broad and deep indentation of the N. coast of Australia, stretching from 11° to 17° 30′ S. Lat., and from 136° to 142° E. Lon.

Carpenta'ria, in *California,* a post-village of Santa Barbara co., about 10 m. E. by S. of Santa Barbara.

Car'penter, *n.* [Fr. *charpentier;* 1t. *carpentere;* Sp. *carpintero;* Lat. *carpentarius,* a wheelwright, from *carpentum,* a car.] An artificer, whose business it is to shape and frame timber used in the construction of buildings, such as piles, sleepers, posts, girders, joists, partitions, roofs, and battening, and the application of the necessary ironwork. The other part of the timber-work in a building comes within the province of the Joiner, *q. v.*
(*Ship-building.*) A person engaged in the building of ships, styled a *ship-carpenter.*
(*Naut.*) The third warrant officer on board a man-of-war. He has charge of the boats, and it is his duty, in conjunction with his mates, to attend constantly to the state of the well in order that a leak may be immediately reported.

Car'penter, William Benjamin, an eminent English physiologist, b. at Bristol, 1813. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M. D. in 1839, and commenced practice in Bristol. Having resolved to devote himself exclusively to scientific and literary pursuits, he removed to London in 1843, and was soon after appointed examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College. These offices he held until appointed in 1856 to the Registrarship of the University of London. He is the author of *Principles of General and Comparative Physiology, Principles of Human Physiology, a Manual of Physiology, the Microscope and its Revelations, Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera,* &c. D. 1885.

Car'penter-bee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Apidæ.

Car'pentering, *n.* Carpentry; work or handicraft of a carpenter.

Car'penter's Landing, in *New Jersey,* a village of Gloucester co., on Mantua Creek, 3 m. S. from Woodbury.

Carpenter's Mill, in *Missouri,* a village of Ray co., 120 m. W.N.W. of Jefferson city.

Carpenter's Store, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Clinton co.

Car'pentersville, or Carpenterville, in *N. Jersey,* a flourishing post-village of Greenwich township, in Warren co., 40 m. N.N.W. of Trenton.

Car'pentersville, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Kane co.

Car'pentersville, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Putnam co., 35 m. W. of Indianapolis.

Car'pentras, a walled city of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arrond., at the foot of Mont Ventoux, on the Auzon, 15 m. N.E. of Avignon. *Manuf.* Spirits, leather, madder, soap, silk, &c. *C.* is very ancient, and was, for a short period, under Clement V., the seat of the Holy See. *Pop.* 12,042.

Car'pentry, *n.* (*Arch* and *Building.*) The trade, art, or work of a carpenter.—The assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing, or letting them into each other, as are the pieces composing a roof, floor, centre, &c. It is distinguished from *Joinery* by the fact that the pieces of timber are put together without the use of other edge tools than the axe, adze, saw, and chisel; whereas joinery requires the use of the plane; the distinction is, however, very artificial, as all wrought timber is planed. The tools ordinarily employed in *C.* are a *ripping-saw,* a *hand-saw,* an *adze,* an *axe,* a *socket-chisel,* a *firmer-chisel,* a *ripping-chisel,* an *auger,* a *gimlet,* a *hammer,* a *mallet,* a *pair of pincers,* and, sometimes, *planes;* but the latter are not necessarily used, as they, in most cases, belong to joinery.

Carp'er, *n.* A caviller; one who carps; a censorious person.
"I have not these weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper.*"—*Shaks.*

Car'pet, *n.* [It. *carpetta.* Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of stuff embroidered with figures of various fruits, flowers, &c.; an ornamental coveriug for floors, stairs, &c.; a wrought cover for tables.
—Level ground covered as with grass.
"The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves o'erspread."—*Dryden.*
Carpet knight. A knight who has not seen service in the field:—hence, a soldier accustomed to a home life of ease and luxury.
"Some of our city captains and *carpet knights* will make this good, and prove it."—*Burton.*
—One who is created a knight for other than military capacity and service.
"He is *knight,* dubbed with unhack'd rapier, and on *carpet* consideration."—*Shaks.*
To be on the Carpet. To be mooted; to be under debate or consideration; to be the subject of deliberation; as, that matter is next *to be* brought *on the carpet.*
(*Manf.*) *C.* were first brought into use by the Inhabitants of Eastern countries. In Egypt, Syria, Turkey, and Persia, the *C.* is the chief article of furniture to be found in ordinary houses, the peculiar habits of the people requiring but little more in addition. For many years Europe received all her supplies from the East. The manufacture is said to have been introduced into Europe by the French, in the reign of Henri IV. The manufactories of *Beauvais* and of the *Gobelins,* established by Colbert in 1662–1664, are still existing, the latter producing unrivalled fabrics. In England the manufacture of *C.* was not carried to any great extent until the middle of the 18th century. The *Turkey C.* are made in one piece, and generally consist of a dark central ground, figured with a small irregular angular pattern in various rich colors, surrounded by a border. A genuine Turkey *C.* should be free from any admixture of

green, which is the sacred color of the followers of Mahomet. In the U. States the manufacture of *C.* is very extensive, and carried on to great perfection, this country being by far the greatest producer and consumer of *C.* all the countries in the world. The *C.* manufacture is carried on very actively in a number of the States, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia. The principal kinds of *C.* made in this country and in England are the Brussels, Wilton, Kidderminster, Tapestry, Axminster, Three-ply and Ingrain, Dutch, Venetian, Printed Felt and Drugget carpet. The *Brussels Carpet* is a mixture of linen and worsted, but, like the Turkey carpet, the worsted only is shown on the upper surface. The basis or cloth is a coarse linen fabric, and between the upper and under threads of the weft, several (usually five) worsted threads of different colors are firmly bound in. The pattern is produced by drawing to the surface, between each reticulation of the cloth basis, a portion of the worsted thread of the color required at that spot to produce the pattern; these updrawn portions are formed into loops, by being turned over wires, which are afterwards withdrawn, and the loops thus left standing above the basis form the figured surface of the carpet. This will be better understood by reference to the diagram, Fig. 521, which is a slightly magnified section of a Brussels carpet, cut across the wires and the threads of the weft. The large dots above are the sections of the wire; the smaller dots, those of the weft or shoot threads; the waved lines, the warp; the parallel lines, the five colored worsted threads; and the loops over the large dots are the updrawn worsted threads forming the surface of the *C.* The machinery and processes by which this arrangement is produced are rather complex, and require to be seen to be fully understood. The *Wilton C.* is made like

Fig. 521. — CARPET-WEAVING.

the Brussels, but the wire has a groove in its upper surface, Fig. 521, and instead of being drawn out, it is liberated by passing a sharp knife through the worsted loop into this groove, and thus making a velvet pile surface instead of the looped thread. *Kidderminster C.*, sometimes called *Scotch C.*, present the same pattern on both sides, with the colors reversed; thus, if red stars are shown on a white ground on one side, the other side will present white stars on a red ground. These *C.* consist, for the most part, of the interweaving of two cloths, which are woven at the same time, each cloth being perfect in itself, and necessarily of different color. *Tapestry C.* are made in a manner similar to that in which Brussels and Wilton *C.* are manufactured; but only one yarn is used instead of five or more of different colors, as in the *C.* just named. This yarn is dyed at different parts of its length, to suit the requirements of the pattern, and as the whole pattern is printed on the yarns, the machinery required is of a far less complicated nature than when it is required to pull many yarns of different colors above the surface of the cloth which forms the basis in order to produce the desired design. *Axminster C.* are made at Axminster, in Devonshire, in a manner similar to that in which Turkey *C.* are manufactured. Tufts of worsted are tied to a warp of strong linen and secured by a linen weft. The process is tedious, and the *C.* are necessarily expensive; they are made in one piece, to suit the size of the rooms for which they are required. *Ingrain C.*, so called because made of only two ply or thicknesses. The colors are reversed on either side, and the warps as well as the filling may be cotton or worsted. They are made by the Jacquard attachment, and mostly woven on hand-looms. *Dutch and Venetian C.* are much alike in their manufacture. The patterns adopted are usually stripes. The chain consists of stripes of woollen yarns of different colors, and the filling is of wool, hemp, or cotton. The *Printed Felt C.* are made of coarse wools, brought into a compact mass by the process of felting, and the pattern is imprinted in colors by means of rollers on which it is cut. Within a few years the *C.* industry has developed to such an extent in the U. States, that our production, as above stated, is much larger than that of any other country. Philadelphia, the chief seat of the *C.* industry, has more than 5,000 looms employed on ingrain carpets alone, and furnishes nearly all the cheap stair-carpets used in the U. States. In 1890 its carpet product was worth $22,396,604—half the production of the whole U. S. New York and Mass. are also large producers.

—*v. a.* To cover with a carpet; to spread with carpets.

Car'pet-bag, *n.* A travelling-bag; a kind of valise, originally made of carpeting.

Car'pet-bag'ger, *n.* A term applied, in the southern part of the United States, to a certain class of Northern immigrants, especially to those desiring political preferment.

Car'peting, *n.* Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

Carpet-monger, *n.* A dealer in carpets. — A person prone to ease and luxury.

Car'pet-way, *n.* (*Agric.*) Any strip or border of greensward left round the margin of a ploughed field.

Carpholite, (*kar-fo'lit,*) *n.* [Gr. *karphos*, a dry stalk, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, manganese, and iron, found at Schlackenwald, Bohemia. It occurs in tufts of minute rhombic prisms, of a straw-yellow color; also massive, radiated, and earthy.

Carphol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *karphos*, the nap of clothes, and *lego*, I pluck.] (*Med.*) The picking of the bed-clothes sometimes observed in persons in the delirium of a fever, and regarded as a very dangerous symptom.

Carphosid'erite, *n.* [Gr. *karphos*, and *sideros*, iron.] (*Min.*) A very rare straw-colored mineral with a resinous lustre and a greasy feel, found in kidney-form masses and incrustations in the mica-slate of Labrador and Greenland. It has recently been analyzed by F. Pisani, who pronounces it to be a hydrated sulphate of peroxide of iron.

Carphostil'bite, *n.* [Gr. *karphos*, and *stilbite.*] (*Min.*) A straw-yellow and columnar variety of Thomsonite, from Berufiord, Iceland.

Carpi, a town of N. Italy, 10 m. N. of Modena; *pop.* 7,148.

Carp'ingly, *adv.* In a carping or censorious manner.

Carpi'ni, JOHANNES DE PLANO, a celebrated Franciscan monk, b. in S. Italy about 1210. He was one of the six friars selected by Pope Innocent IV. to proceed to the court of the Emperor of the Mongols, whose warlike advances in 1246 threw Christendom into consternation, in order to pacify the terrible nomadic warriors, and if possible, convert them to Christianity. He wrote an account of his journey in Latin, an abstract of which was published in the *Voyages and Discoveries* of Hakluyt.

Fig. 522. — HORN-BEAM. (*Carpinus Americana.*)

Carpi'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. Capitanata, 22 m. N.E. of San Severo; *pop.* 6,830.

Carpi'nus, *n.* [Celt. *car*, wood, and *pino*, the head: alluding to its use in making yokes for cattle.] (*Bot.*) The Horn-beam, a genus of trees, order *Corylaceæ*. The *C. Americana* is a small tree, 12–20 feet high, common in woods throughout the U. States. The wood is very fine-grained, compact and white, covered with a light gray or ash-colored bark. Leaves 2–4 inches long, half as wide, petiolate. From the ends of the branches hang the long, loose, pale green, leafy aments, consisting of alternate pairs of enlarged scales, with a dark-colored nut at the base of each. It blossoms in April and May.

Carpocra'tes, a native of Alexandria, who in the 2d century revived several Gnostic errors. He rejected the Old Testament and the gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke; denied the resurrection of the dead; and advocated the most licentious mode of life. Mosheim calls him "the worst of all the Gnostics."

Carpocratian, (*kar-po-krai'shan,*) *n.* A follower of CARPOCRATES, *q. v.*

Car'polite, *n.* [Gr. *carpos*, fruit, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossil fruit or seed.

Carpol'ogist, *n.* One versed in carpology.

Carpol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *carpos*, a fruit, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.

Car'pophore, *n.* [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and *phora*, a bearing.] (*Bot.*) The stalk of a pistil when it bears the gynæcium alone.

Car'pus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The segment of the skeleton of the upper or fore limb, answering to the wrist; it consists of eight small bones in the human subject.

Car'quinez, in *California*, a strait connecting the Bay of San Pablo with Suisun Bay.

Carr, in *Indiana*, a flourishing township of Jackson county.

—A township of Clarke co.

Carracci, See CARACCI.

Car'rack, *n.* See CARACK.

Carrageen, or IRISH MOSS, *n.* See CHONDRUS.

Car'ra, (Lough,) in Ireland, a small lake of Kerry co., about 3 m. long, and 1 m. broad, and is 3½ m. S. of Castlemaine Harbor.

Car'rantecl', in Ireland, a parish of Tyrone co.

Car'ran-Tu'al, the highest mountain in Ireland, in the Macgillicuddy's Reeks range, in Kerry co., 5 m. S.W. of Killarney. Height, 3,410 ft. above the level of the sea.

Carra'ra, a town of central Italy, prov. Massa-Carrara, on the Lavensa, about 4 m. from the Mediterranean, and 60 W.N.W. of Florence. An academy of sculpture is established here, and several artists have their residence attracted by the convenience of obtaining marble almost cost-free; and the sale of rude marble and of sculptured articles forms an important branch of traffic. The famous *Carrara Marble* is a white saccharine limestone, which derives its value from its texture and purity. The quarries have been wrought from the age of Augustus, and seem to be now as inexhaustible as ever. *Pop.* 15,328.

Car'rat, *n.* See CARAT.

Car'raway, *n.* Same as CARAWAY, *q. v.*

Car'rel, *n.* See CAROL, and QUARREL.

Car'rel, ARMAND, b. 1800, an eminent French political writer, chief editor of the *Paris National*, and a leader of the moderate Republican party. D. 1836, of a wound he received in a duel with M. Emile de Girardin.

Carriage, (*kar'rij,*) *n.* [Fr. *charriage*, from *charrier*, to carry, from *char;* It. *carro;* Lat. *currus*, a car or cart.] Act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying; as, the *carriage* of goods.

—That which carries; that conveyance which runs on wheels; a coach; any vehicular conveyance; as, a pony-*carriage*, a railway-*carriage*, a gun-*carriage*.

—Behavior; conduct; deportment; demeanor; as, a lady of dignified *carriage*.

—Management; art or manner of projecting and carrying out a plan or measure; method of transaction; as, the *carriage* of a plot.

(*Hist.*) Before the 16th century, carriages were only used by kings and the nobility, and the vehicles to which

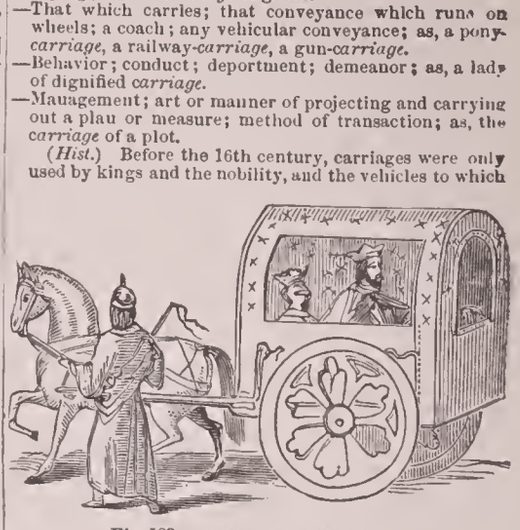


Fig. 523. — CARRIAGE OF KING JOHN.

that name was given were in reality conveyances little better than carts or wagons, in cold or wet weather fitted with a tilt or awning, and being without springs and built strong, to meet the inequalities, and indeed dangers of the road, could seldom go faster than a jog-trot, a comparative degree of speed by no means desirable, when the jolting, which was the natural consequence of any progression beyond a walk, is taken into consideration. Though horses were often used in the carriages of the early and middle ages, oxen were by no means unusual; and as both from the pain of riding in an unstuffed conveyance, and the almost impossibility of going beyond a walk over such abominable roads as in those days everywhere existed, the ox, as being steady and surer of foot than the horse, appears to have been the most useful animal of the two for that purpose. *Fig.* 523 illustrates the state-carriage of King John of England, who reigned from 1199 to 1216, copied from a manuscript of the time. — See VEHICLE.

Carriageable, (*kar'ij-a-bl,*) *a.* Capable of being conveyed in carriages; as, *carriageable* commodities.

Car'riage-horse, *n.* A horse kept for drawing a carriage.

Car'riboo, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CARIBOU.

Car'rick, in Ireland, three parishes of Wexford, Kildare, and West Meath counties.

Car'rick, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Carrick, or **Carrickbug'got,** in Ireland, a parish of Louth co.

Carrickahoo'ly, in Ireland, an old tower in Mayo co., 5 m. W.N.W. of Newport.

Carrick-a-Rede, in Ireland, an insulated basaltic rock in the co. Antrim, 4¼ m. N.W. of Ballycastle, separated from the mainland by a chasm 60 ft. wide, and upwards of 80 ft. deep.

Car'rickbeg, in Ireland, a town in Munster, 14 m. W.N.W. of Waterford, on the river Suir; *pop.* about 2,500.

Car'rick-bend, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of knot used on shipboard.

Car'rick-bitt, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the bitts of the windlass.

Carrickfer'gus, in Ireland, a sea-port and town of Antrim co., on Belfast Lough, 9 m. N.N.E. of Belfast; *pop.* 3,800.

Car'rickmacross, in Ireland, a town in Monaghan co., 12 m. S.W. of Dundalk; *pop.* 2,000.

Car'rick-on-Shan'non, in Ireland, a town, cap. of Leitrim co., on the river Shannon, 19 m. N.N.W. of Longford; *pop.* 1,900.

Carrick-on-Suir, in Ireland, a town of Tipperary, on the Suir, 13 m. S. of Blommel; *pop.* about 8,000.

Carrick's Ford, *in Virginia*, a passage on the Cheat River. Here, on July 13th, 1861, an action was fought between a force of National troops under Gen. Morris, and one of Confederates under Gen. R. S. Garnett of Va., in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of their commander.

Carrier, (*kär'reur,*) *n.* [See CARRY.] One who carries something; a messenger; a dispatcher.

"The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive." — *Dryden.*

—One whose avocation or trade is to carry goods for others for hire; a wagoner; a teamster.

"The roads are crowded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures." — *Swift.*

(*Mach.*) A piece of iron which is fixed by a set-screw on the end of a shaft or spindle to be turned in a lathe, to carry it round by the action of the driver of the centre chuck.

(*Law.*) One who undertakes to transport goods from one place to another. — The *Private C.* incurs the responsibility of the exercise of ordinary diligence only, like other bailees for hire. — *Common C.* are such as carry goods for hire indifferently for all persons. The definition include *C.* by land and water. They are, on the one hand, stage-coach proprietors, railway companies, truckmen, wagoners and teamsters, carmen and porters, and express companies. And, on the other hand, this term

includes the owners and masters of every kind of vessel or water-craft who set themselves before the public as the *C.* of freight of any kind for all who choose to employ them. — Common *C.* are responsible for all loss and damage during transportation, from whatever cause, except the act of God, or the public enemy. — The *C.* is not responsible for losses occurring from natural causes, such as frost, fermentation, evaporation, or natural decay of perishable articles, provided the *C.* exercises all reasonable care to have the loss or deterioration as little as possible.

Car'rier, JEAN BAPTISTE, a monster of ferocity, gendered in the French revolution, was B. near Aurillac, 1756. He was sent on a mission to La Vendée, where he caused thousands of victims, men, women, and children, to be drowned, beheaded, or shot, the ordinary mode of execution being too tardy for him. Fifteen thousand individuals perished in this way; in short, the banks of the Loire were strewed with the dead bodies, and the water was so polluted, that it was prohibited to drink it. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to the guillotine, 1794.

Carriere, MORITZ, a German philosopher and æstheticist, B. 1817, in Griedel, graduated in Berlin, in 1837, as Doctor of Philosophy. In 1849 he became professor of philosophy in Giessen, and since 1853 has been prof. in Munich, lecturing on Æsthetics in the University, and Art History in the Academy of Arts. *C.*'s first writings, viz., "Vom Geist. Schwert- und Handschlag für Franz Baader" (1841), and "Die Religion in ihrem Begriff, ihrer weltgeschichtlichen Entwickelung und Vollendung" (1841), were somewhat in the ideas of Hegel, elevating, however, decidedly the principles of Individuality. In his work, "Die Philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationszeit" (1847), he delineates the transition from the Scholastic to the Cartesian period, and analyzes the systems and doctrines of Giordano Bruno, Campanella, and Jacob Böhme in a new and peculiar manner. Of his other works the most important are: "Religiöse Reden und Betrachtungen für das deutsche Volk" (1856); "Das Wesen und die Formen der Poesie" (1854); "Æsthetics" (1859); "Die Kunst im Zusammenhange der Culturentwickelung und die Ideale der Menschheit" (1863); &c., &c.

Car'rier-pigeon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PIGEON.

Car'rigaholt', in Ireland, a maritime village of Clare co., on a bay of the same name, 10 m. W. of Kilrush; *pop.* 450.

Car'rigaline', or BEAVER, in Ireland, a maritime town of Cork co., and 8 m. S.E. of Cork City, on Cork harbor; *pop.* 8,000.

Carrigal'len, in Ireland, a barony in the S.E. of Leitrim co.

—A parish in Leitrim co.

Car'rigdow'nan, in Ireland, a parish in Cork co.

Car'rignavar', or DUNBULLOGE, in Ireland, a parish of Cork co.

Car'rig-o-Gnu'nel, or CARRICKAQUICY, in Ireland, a village in Limerick co., 5 m. W.S.W. of Limerick City.

Car'rigro'hane, in Ireland, a parish in Cork co.

Carrigtohill, in Ireland, a village and parish of Cork co., 3 m. W. of Middletown; *pop.* 4,000.

Carrigufoyle, in Ireland, a small island in co. Kerry, on the æstuary of the Shannon, 2 m. N. of Ballylongford.

Carrillon, (Fr. pron. *kăr-reel-yon'*,) in L. Canada, a village in co. of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa River, 50 m. from Montreal.

Car'rion, *n.* [Fr. *charogne*; It *carogna*, from Lat. *caro, carnis*, flesh.] The dead and putrefying bodies or flesh of animals.

—*a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcasses; feeding on carcasses; as, a *carrion*-crow.

Car'rion-crow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Corvus corone*, a species of crow which preys upon eggs, young poultry, &c.

Car'ritunk, in *Maine*, a post-office of Somerset co.

Carri'zo, in *Texas*, a post-office of Zapata co.

Car'rol, *n.* (*Arch*) See CAROL.

Car'roll, CHARLES, the latest surviving signer of the Declaration of American Independence, B. at Annapolis, Maryland, 1737. He studied at Paris, became a member of the Inner Temple at London, returned to his native country in 1764, was elected to Congress in 1775, and, along with the other members, signed the Declaration on Aug. 2d of the following year. In 1804, he withdrew to private life at Carrollton, his patrimonial estate, where, as his life advanced, he became an object of universal veneration. He survived by 6 years all the other signers of the Declaration, and D. at Baltimore in his 96th year, 1832.

Car'roll, JOHN, brother of the preceding, and first Catholic bishop in the U. States, was B. at Upper Marlborough in Maryland, 1734, and sent for education at the age of 13 to Flanders. From St. Omer's, where he remained 6 years, he was transferred to the colleges of Liege and Bruges. He was ordained a priest and became a Jesuit. In 1775 he returned to America, and engaged in the duties of a parish priest. In 1786 he was appointed vicar-general, and settled at Baltimore. In 1790 he was consecrated, in England, Catholic bishop of the U. States, and returned with the title of the bishop of Baltimore. A few years before his death he was created archbishop. D. 1815.

Car'roll, in *Arkansas*, a N.W. county, bordering on Missouri; *area*, 1,038 sq. m. It is drained by King's River and Long Creek, affluents of White River. The surface is diversified, and soil fertile. Variegated marble, of a very beautiful description, is found here. *Cap.* Berryville and Eureka Springs. *Pop.* (1890) 17,290.

Car'roll, in *Georgia*, a W. county bordering on Alabama; *area*, 572 sq. m. It is drained by the Chattahoochee and Tallapoosa rivers. The surface is hilly, and the soil moderately fertile. *Cap.* Carrollton. *Pop.* (1890) 22,300.

Car'roll, in *Indiana*, a county in the N. W. central part of the State; *area*, 378 sq. m. It is drained by the Wabash and Tippecanoe creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil highly fertile and productive. *Cap.* Delphi. *Pop.* (1897) 21,500.

—A post-village in the above co., on the W. bank of the Wabash River, 75 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Carroll, in *Illinois*, a W.N.W. county; *area*, 416 sq. m. It is drained by Plum, Elk, Horn, Otter, and Rush creeks, and bounded on the W. by the Mississippi. The surface is undulating and diversified with prairies and tracts of timber, and the soil is fertile. Lead is found in considerable quantities. *Cap.* Mount Carroll. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 20,000.

—A township of Vermillion co.

—A village of Warren co., 60 m. W. N. W. of Peoria.

Carroll, in *Iowa*, a W. central county; *area*, 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Middle, Coon, and Racoon rivers. Its soil is generally fertile. *Cap.* Carroll. *Pop.* (1890) 18,830.

—A township of Linn co.

Carroll, in *Kentucky*, a county in the N. of the State, bordering on Indiana; *area*, 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Ohio River forms its boundary on the N., and the Kentucky River divides the county into nearly equal parts. The surface is generally rolling except the hills near the Ohio, which are steep; the soil is calcareous and fertile. *Cap.* Carrollton.

Carroll, in *Louisiana*, a former N. E. parish, situated between the Mississippi River and Bœuf Bayou, and bordering on Arkansas; *area*, 1,050 sq. m. It is now divided into the two parishes of EAST CARROLL and WEST CARROLL.

Carroll, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., 56 m. N.E. of Bangor.

Carroll, in *Maryland*, a N. county, bordering on Pennsylvania; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* It is drained by Patapsco and Gunpowder rivers and by Pike Creek. *Desc.* The surface is hilly and rocky; the soil, moderately fertile. *Min.* copper and iron. *Cap.* Westminster. *Pop.* in 1890, 32,380.

—A post-office of Baltimore co.

Car'roll, in *Mississippi*, a N.W. central county. *Area*, 850 sq. m. It is watered by the Yallobusha and Big Black rivers. The surface is level; the soil is alluvial and fertile. The Yazoo River, which forms the W. boundary of the county, is navigable at all seasons. *Cap.* Carrollton.

Carroll, in *Missouri*, a N.W. central county. *Area*, 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River, and on the E. by Grand River, and is drained by Wyaconda and Big creeks. *Desc.* The surface is undulating and diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is generally productive. *Cap.* Carrollton. *Pop.* abt. 27,000 in 1897.

Carroll, in *New Hampshire*, an E. central county. *Area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* It is drained by the Ossipee and Saco rivers, and has numerous small streams which afford valuable water-power. *Desc.* The surface is mountainous, having the Ossipee Mountain and Conway Peak within its boundaries; the soil is generally productive. *Cap.* Ossipee.

—A post-township of Coos county, 80 miles N. of Concord.

Carroll, in *New York*, a township of Chautauqua co. 20 m. S.E. of Mayville.

Carroll, in *Ohio*, a county in the E. of the State *Area*, 360 sq. m. *Rivers.* It is drained by Conotten, Sandy, and Yellow creeks. *Desc* The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. *Min.* Stone coal and iron ore. The chief products in 1880 were 450,511 bushels of corn, 233,658 of wheat, 439,698 of oats, and 611,200 lbs. of wool *Cap.* Carrollton.

—A post-village of Fairfield co., about 22 m. S.E. of Columbus.

—A township of Ottawa co.

Carroll, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cambria county.

—A post-village of Clinton co., 15 m. E.S.E. of Lock-Haven.

—A township of Perry co.

—A township of Washington co.

—A village of Washingtou co.

—A township of York co.

Carroll, in *Tennessee*, a W. county. *Area*, 625 sq. m. *Rivers.* The South Fork of Obion rises in the county, and Big Sandy River flows through it. *Desc.* The surface is nearly level; the soil fertile and extensively cultivated. *Cap.* Huntingdon.

Carroll, in *Virginia*, a S.S.W. county, bordering on N. Carolina. *Area*, 440 sq. m. The New River, or Kanawha, flows along the W. border of this county, which is also drained by Reedy Island River and Chestnut Creek. The Blue Ridge forms its boundary on the S.E. *Min.* Copper, iron ore, and lead. *Cap.* Hillsville.

Car'rollite, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphide of copper and cobalt, of a tin-white color inclining to steel-gray, occurring in a vein of copper pyrites at Finksburg, in Maryland. It has a metallic lustre, and is named after Carroll co., in which it is found.

Car'rollsville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Tishomingo co., 210 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Car'rollton, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Pickens co., on the W. side of Lubbub Creek, 172 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery.

Carrollton, in *Arkansas*, a township and village, cap. of Carroll co., on Long Creek.

Carrollton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., on Little Tallapoosa River, 140 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Car'rollton, in *Illinois*, a city, the cap. of Greene co., 70 m. S. W. of Springfield. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,500.

Carrollton, in *Indiana*, a village and township of Carroll county, 60 miles N. by W. of the city of Indianapolis.

Carrollton, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., 70 m. W.N.W. of Des Moines, on the Middle Fork of the Racoon River.

Carrollton, in *Kentucky*, a post-town, cap. of Carroll co., on the Ohio River, abt. 45 m. N.N.W. of the city of Frankford.

Carrollton, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Jefferson parish, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 7 m. above New Orleans. The beauty and splendor of the public gardens attract great attention, and are resorted to by a large number of visitors.

Carrollton, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Carrollton, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Sagiuaw co., on the Saginaw River, 12 m. above Bay City.

Carrollton, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Fillmore co., N.E. of Preston.

Carrollton, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., 96 m. N. of Jackson.

Carrollton, in *Missouri*, a city, the cap. of Carroll county, on Wyaconda creek, 8 miles N. of Missouri river. *Pop.* (1890) 3,878; (1897) abt. 4,150.

Carrollton, in *New York*, a township of Cattaraugus co.;

Carrollton, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., 125 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

—A village of Montgomery co., on the Miami River, 45 m. N. of Cincinnati.

Carrollton, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Cambria co.

Carrollton, in *Texas*, a post-office of Upshur co.

Carroll'ville, or CARROLLSVILLE, in *Mississippi*, a village of Tishomingo co., 220 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Car'rollville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Wayne co., on Cumberland River, 110 m. S.W. of Nashville.

Car'rom, *n.* (*Billiards.*) The same as CANNON, *q. v.*

Car'ron, a town of Scotland, co. Stirling, on the Carron, 2 m. N.E. of Falkirk, known for its very extensive iron foundries. The gun called *carronade* derives its name from this place, where it was first manufactured. *Pop.* abt. 1,800.

Carronade', *n.* (*Gun.*) A short cast-iron gun, having a chamber to receive the powder similar to a mortar, and attached to the carriage by a bolt, which passes through a large iron eye or loop underneath the gun, instead of working on trunnions, as large pieces of ordinance generally do. It derives its name from the Carron foundry, near Falkirk, where this kind of cannon was first cast. In consequence of the improvements that have lately taken place in gunnery, the *C.* is now but little used.

Carroon', *n.* A rent paid for driving a car in London.— A kind of cherry; — written also CAROON.

Car'rot, *n.* [Gr. *karotom*; Fr. *carotte*; It. *carota*.] (*Hort.*) The fleshy root of the *Daucus carota*. (See DAUCUS.) This kind of esculent is too well known to require any description. For garden purposes there are three principal varieties; namely, the early horn *C.*, a small kind used for the earliest crops; long orange, or Altringham *C.*, a very large kind, for ordinary summer and winter use; and the purple *C.*, a French sort, remarkable for its deep purple color and unusual sweetness. The latter is not so much known as it deserves to be; the two others are in common use. Nothing can be easier of cultivation than the *C.*, provided the soil is light and free from stones; in stiff or rocky soils it is not worth the expense of growing.

Fig. 524. — CARROTS.

The seeds are sown at intervals, from the end of February till the beginning of August; they are lightly raked into the soil, having been previously pressed down with the feet. When they have come up they require no further care than to be hoed to the distance of about six inches apart, and to be kept free from weeds.

(*Med.*) Formerly the *C.* was greatly prized for its diuretic virtues, but has long been expelled from modern practice. As a wholesome and nutritious article of food, when well cooked, the *C.* is a vegetable of great importance, owing most of its nutritient qualities to the large quantity of free saccharine matter contained in it.

Car'roty, *a.* Like a carrot in color; fiery red; as, a *carroty* head of hair.

Car'row, *n.* [Ir. *carach*, deceitful.] In Ireland, a person who wanders about from one gentleman's house to another, and gets his subsistence by occasional gaming with cards or dice.

Car'rowmore, in Ireland, a lake in Mayo co., 4 m. N.E. of Tulloghaw Bay. It discharges itself into the Owenmore by the river Munhin.

Carr's, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Lewis co.

Carr's Point, in *Iowa*, a village of Montgomery co.

Carrs'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Marion co.

Carrsville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Livingston co.

Carrsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., 32 m. W.S.W. of Norfolk.

Carrville, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Washington co.

Car'ry, *v. a.* [Fr. *charrier*, from *char*, a car; W. *cariaw*, from *car*, a dray, wagon, car; Dan. *kiörer*; Swed. *kiöra*;

Ger. *karren.*] To bear, convey, or transport, by sustaining and moving the thing carried, either by bodily strength, upon a beast of burden, in a vehicle, or in any kind of water-craft. In general, it implies a moving from the speaker, or the place present, or near, to a place more distant, and so is opposed to *bring* and *fetch*, and it is often followed by *from*, *away*, *off*, *out*.

"So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourne, glides
The Derby dilly, *carrying* three insides."—*Canning.*

—To convey; as, sound is *carried* in the air.—To effect; to accomplish; to prevail; to gain the object; as, to *carry* a point, measure, or resolution; to *carry* a prize; to *carry* a town by assault; sometimes followed by *it*.

"Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part *carries it*."—*Shaks.*

—To bear; to have.

"In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense."—*Hale.*

—To imply; to import; as, the matter *carries* with it its own recommendation.

—To urge, impel, lead, or draw;—noting moral impulse; as, to *carry* anything to extremes.

"Men are strongly *carried* to the practice of vice."—*South.*

—To contain, or comprise; as, the question *carries* much force.

—To bear; to show, display, or exhibit to view; as, to *carry* a pleasant face.—To extend, or continue in time, usually with one of the particles *up*, *back*, or *forward*; as, to *carry* one's memory *back*.—To extend;—noting space; as, to *carry* a line forward; or in a moral sense; as, to *carry* a joke too far.—To support or sustain.

"*Carry* camomile on sticks, as you do hops upon poles."—*Bacon.*

—To remove; to cause to go or depart; as, to *carry* away a prisoner.

—To bear or produce, as trees; as, "to *carry* shoots upon the stem." *Bacon.*—To transport; to affect the mind with extraordinary impressions. To manage or transact, usually preceding *on*; as, to *carry on* business.—To remove, lead, or drive.

"And he *carried* away all his cattle."—*Gen.* xxxi.

—To transfer; as, to *carry* an account to the ledger.—To fetch and bring, as dogs.

"Young whelps learn easily to *carry*."—*Ascham.*

To carry one's self. To behave, deport, conduct, demean.

"He *carried himself* insolently."—*Lord Clarendon.*

To carry off. To remove to a distance; to kill; as, to be *carried off* by death.

To carry on. To continue; to advance, promote, or help forward; as, *to carry on* a design.—To manage or prosecute; as, *to carry on* farming.—To continue, prosecute, or pursue; as, *to carry on* trade.

To carry through. To support to the end; to sustain, or keep from failure or subjugation.

"Grace will *carry* a man *through* all difficulties."—*Ham.*

To carry coals. To bear affronts or injuries tamely.—*To carry coals to Newcastle.* To send anything to a place where it is abundantly found, as coals at Newcastle, England; hence, to take needless or fruitless labor.

To carry up. (*Masonry.*) To build up; as, *to carry up* a wall.

To carry away. (*Naut.*) To break; to lose by breakage; as, *to carry away* a mast or rope.

Car'ry, *v. i.* To convey; to propel; as, this rifle *carries* well.

(*Man.*) To bear up the head; said of a horse; (used with reciprocal pronoun.)

(*Sports.*) To run on caked or ice-covered ground which glues to the feet; said of a hare.

To carry on, (in a colloquial and vulgar sense,) to speak or act with rudeness, impropriety, or noisiness.

Car'ry, *n.* Onward motion, as the clouds are said to have a great *carry* when they move with swiftness before the wind.

Car'ry-all, *n.* A one-horse, four-wheeled vehicle.

Car'ry-all, in *Ohio,* a post-township in Paulding co.; *pop.* 1,087.

Car'rying, *p. a.* Removing, conveying, or transporting from one place to another.

Car'rying Place, in L. Canada, a post-village of Prince Edward co., 5 m. from Trent.

Car'rying-trade, *n.* (*Com.*) The trade or calling of publicly conveying goods from one place to another, at a certain rate of freight, or charge for carriage.

Car'ry-tale, *n.* A talebearer; a news-dropper.

Carse, *n.* [W. *cors,* bog.] A Scotticism for cultivated alluvial soil; as, the *Carse* of Gowrie.

Carse'ville, in *Illinois,* a village of Livingston co., on Vermilion River.

Car'son, in *Kansas,* a post-village of Brown co., 38 m. N.W. of Atchison.—In *Ohio,* a post-office of Huron co.

Carson City, in *Nevada,* the county-seat of Ormsby co., and *cap.* of the State, is situated on the E. base of Sierra Nevada, 4 m. W. of Carson River, and 250 m. N.E. of San Francisco; Lat. 39° 10′ N.; Lon. 119° 45′ W. It is surrounded by grand mountain scenery, and precious metals are found near by.

Carson Pass, in *California,* a pass, 7,972 ft. high, through the Sierra Nevada in Alpine co.

Carsous, in *California,* a mining village of Calaveras co., 25 m. S. of Mokelumne Hill.

Carson's Lake, in *Utah,* in the W. of the State. It receives Carson's River, but has no visible outlet. Length 15 m.

Carson's Landing, in *Mississippi,* a post-office of Bolivar co.

Carson's Valley, in *Utah,* a village of Utah co.

Car'sonville, in *Georgia,* a village of Talbot co., 80 m. W. S. W. of Milledgeville.

Cars'well's Mills, in *Georgia,* a village of Screven co.

Cart, *n.* [W. *cart,* a wain; from *car,* something to carry things on; A. S. *crat;* Fr. *charrette.*] A species of carriage generally used for carting or carrying from one point to another, goods, soils, manures, or produce. It has but two wheels, in which respect it differs from the ordinary wagon, which has four wheels.

—*v. a.* To carry or convey on a cart; as, to *cart* sand.

—To place or publicly expose in a cart, as a method of punishment.

"She chuckled when a hawd was *carted*."—*Prior.*

Cart'age, *n.* Act of carrying in a cart; as, the *cartage* of goods. Charges incurred for the same; as, to pay *cartage.*

Cartagena, See CARTHAGENA.

Cartago, or CARTHAGO, an inland town of New Granada, prov. Popayau, on the Vieja, 165 m. N.N.E. of Popayan; Lat. 4° 45′ N.; Lon. 96° 8′ W. It has a good trade in cattle, charqui, fruits, cocoa, and tobacco. Estimated *pop.* 3,000.

Carta'go, a town, mountain, river, and bay of Central America, in Costa Rica. In 1841, the town, formerly the capital, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. The mountain, once volcanic, attains a height of 11,500 feet. The river falls into the Gulf of Nicoza, 50 m. from Cartago. The bay, a large lagoon, communicates with the Caribbean Sea.

Car'taret, *n.* A cot for sleeping in.

Carte, (*kärt.*) *n.* Literally, a slip of paper; a card. Specifically, a bill of fare at a tavern, restaurant, &c.; as, to dine by the *carte.*

—A thrust with a sword.

Carte, THOMAS, an English historian, B. at Clifton, Warwickshire, 1686. He entered the church, but on the accession of George I. he declined to take the oath of allegiance, and therefore abandoned the priesthood. His opinions were very strong in favor of the Stuart family, and his zeal brought on him some suffering. D. 1754. So far as great labor and indefatigable research constitute an historian, *C.* may lay claim to that character. His principal works consist of an edition of *Thuanus,* in 7 vols., fol.; a *Life of James, Duke of Ormonde,* in 3 vols. fol.; and 4 vols. fol. of the *History of England,* bringing it down to the year 1654.

Carte-blanche, *n.* [Fr., white paper.] A paper containing nothing but the signature of the person who grants it, in order that the person to whom it has been delivered may insert such conditions as he chooses. This term is also used in a general sense to express an unlimited authority delegated by any one to another.

Carte-de-visite, (*kärt'da-viz-ēt',*) *n.* [Fr.] A visiting card.

Cartel, (*kär-tel',*) [Fr.; It. *cartello,* from Lat. *chartula,* dim. of *charta,* paper.] A letter or billet containing a defiance to single combat; a challenge to fight a duel.

"Their *cartel* of defiance they prefer."—*Daniel.*

—A paper of agreement passing between belligerents to negotiate for the exchange of prisoners.

Cartel, or *cartel-ship,* a vessel commissioned in time of war to carry proposals of any kind between contending powers; called by the French *bâtiment parlementaire.* To such ships one gun only is allowed for the purpose of making signals.

Cart'er, *n.* One who drives a cart or team.

Car'ter, in *Indiana,* a thriving township of Spencer county.

Carter, in *Kentucky,* a N.E. county; *area,* 550 sq. m. It is intersected by Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek, and bounded on the E. by Big Sandy River.—DESC. The surface is broken, and the soil, except the river-bottoms, unfit for cultivation. *Min.* Iron ore and stone coal. *Cap.* Grayson.

Carter, in *Missouri,* a S.E. county; *area,* 500 sq. m. It is intersected by Current River; its surface is diversified, and it is heavily timbered. *Min.* Copper and iron. *Cap.* Van Buren.

Carter, in *Tennessee,* a N.E. county bordering on N. Carolina; *area,* 350 sq. m. It is intersected by the Watauga River, a navigable branch of the Holston, and the Iron Mountain forms the S.E. boundary.—DESC. The mountains are covered with forests of good timber, and contain inexhaustible mines of iron: the soil in the valleys is fertile. *Cap.* Elizabethtown.

Carter Camp, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Potter co.

Car'teret, PHILIP, an English navigator, who, along with Captain Wallis, in 1766, commanded an expedition to the South Seas. He discovered Queen Charlotte's Isles, Gower and Carteret Islands, &c.

Car'teret, an island in the Pacific, Lat. 8° 50′ S., Lon. 160° 48′ E. It was discovered by Capt. Carteret.

Car'teret, in *N. Carolina,* a S.E. county bordering on the Atlantic and Pamlico Sound; *area,* 450 sq. m. It is intersected by Newport River. The surface is level, and much of it is covered with swamp and forests of pitch-pine. *Cap.* Beaufort.

Carter, in *Texas,* a post-office of Parker co.

Carter Hill, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Erie co.

Carter's Bridge, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Albemarle co.

Car'tersburg, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Hendricks co., 17 m. W. S. W. of Indianapolis.

Carter's, in *Tennessee,* a P. O. of Carter co.

Carter's Mills, in *N. Carolina,* a P. O. of Moore co.

Car'tersville, in *Georgia,* a city, the capital of Bartow co., 47 m. N. W. of Atlanta. Gold and copper are found in the vicinity. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,500.

Car'tersville, in *Mississippi,* a P. O. of Tishomingo co.

Car'tersville, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Cumberland co., on the James river, 47 m. W. of Richmond.

Cartesian (*kar-tē'zhan*), *a.* Pertaining to Descartes or to his philosophy.

—*n.* A professor or follower of the system of philosophy propounded by Descartes.

Carte'sianism, CARTESIAN PHILOSOPHY, *n.* That system of philosophy which owes its origin to Descartes (1596–1650), who is entitled the father of modern philosophy. He endeavored to constitute philosophy a demonstrable science, founded on the principles of pure rationalism, and was to philosophy in France what Bacon was to it in England. Unable to find any firm ground in any of the prevailing systems, distracted by doubts, mistrusting the evidences of his senses or the conclusions of his understanding, he determined to reconstruct his knowledge, to believe nothing but upon the clearest evidence of reason, and to examine the premises of every conclusion. He pushed his scepticism so far that he came to doubt everything but his own existence. It appeared to him that doubts might reasonably be entertained about everything but his own existence; to doubt the existence of *that* which thinks and doubts, appeared to him to be an absurdity. Setting out, therefore, from his well-known postulatum, *Cogito, ergo sum,* (I think, therefore I am,) he resolved to admit nothing which could not be deduced from it by a chain of logical reasoning. He did not attempt, as some philosophers have held, to prove his own existence in this way; he merely regarded it as the only thing about which there could not possibly be any doubt. His next step was to lay down certain rules for the detection of truth. These were: 1. Never to accept anything as true but what is so evidently so, that there can be no reason to doubt it. 2. To divide every question into as many separate questions as possible, that, each part being more easily conceived, the whole may be more intelligible. 3. To conduct the examination with order, beginning with the most simple, and rising by little and little to the most complex; and 4, to make such exact calculations, and such circumspections as to be certain that nothing essential has been omitted. Consciousness being the ground of all certainty, everything of which we are clearly and distinctly conscious must be true, and everything which we clearly and distinctly conceive, exists, if the idea of it involves existence. To prove the existence of God was the first application of his method. "This consciousness of mine is finite and imperfect; but infinity and perfection are involved in these ideas, and innate in the mind; therefore, an infinite and perfect being must exist. The fundamental attribute of matter is extension, of mind is thought. The soul, whose nature consists in thought, is simple in its essence, or, in other words, purely immaterial, but intimately connected with the body." The *pineal gland* he supposed may be its seat. From the immateriality of the soul he deduced its immortality; but lest he should be obliged to extend the same properties to other animals, he pronounced them to be *living machines.* The soul is free because it thinks itself so, and in this very freedom consists its liability to error. He made a distinction between the passive impressions and active decisions of the soul. He constituted 3 classes of ideas: adventitious, or those which we naturally acquire; those which we create; and innate, or those which are born with us. He accounts for the communion existing between soul and body by his doctrine of *Assistance*—the assistance or co-operation of deity. All physical phenomena he endeavored to account for by his celebrated *Vortices*—motion excited by God, the source of all motion. Notwithstanding the many defects of the Cartesian philosophy, its confusion in some parts and contradictions in others, and a want of conclusiveness in many of its inferences, it awakened men to independent thought, and impelled them to investigate the fundamental principles of philosophy.

Car'thage. [Gr. *Karchēdōn;* Lat. *Carthage.*] A famous maritime city, long the rival of Rome, with which she waged a lengthened, doubtful, and desperate contest for the empire of the world; situate on the N. shore of Africa, in the immediate neighborhood of Tunis. *C.* appears, from the best sources of information, to have been principally built along the coast of the peninsula to the N.E. of Tunis, from a little N. of the *goletta,* or entrance to the lagoon of Tunis to Cape Carthage (Lat. 36° 51′ 30″ N., Lon. 10° 26′ 45″ E.), and then round to Cape Quamart. It was defended on the land side, where it was most penetrable, by a triple line of walls of great height and thickness, flanked by towers that stretched across the peninsula from the lagoon of Tunis to the sea on the N. The harbor lay to the south of Cape Carthage, and was entered from what is now the Gulf of Tunis. At the time of its greatest splendor, *C.* must have been one of the richest and finest cities of the ancient world. It consisted of three principal divisions, viz., the *Byrsa,* or citadel, built on an eminence, the summit of which was occupied by a magnificent temple in honor of Æsculapius; and it also contained the famous temple of the Phœnician *Astarte.* The *Megara,* or town so called, which lay to the W. of the Byrsa, along the triple wall. The *Cothon,* or port, which consisted of two great basins, one for merchantmen, the other for ships of war. *C.* also possessed, among its public buildings, a famous temple in honor of its tutelar deity *Melcarthus,* or Saturn; a magnificent forum, a circus, and a theatre. The population of this city, in the acme of its prosperity, has been variously estimated at from 250,000 to 700,000. The early history of *C.* is involved in the densest obscurity, but the accepted belief is that it was founded by a colony of emigrants from Tyre, at the supposed date of 1259 B. C. Virgil has ascribed the foundation of the city to Queen Dido at a later period. In the zenith of its power *C.* possessed the greater portion of N. Africa, a large part of Spain, Sardinia, Malta, the Balearic Isles, &c. The commercial operations of the Carthaginians embraced

the whole world as then known. Of the long continued struggle between *C.* and Rome it would be useless, even if our limits permitted, to say anything. It is a favorite subject of every classical reader, and has been ably treated in many modern works; but it is much to be regretted that we have no Carthaginian history of this memorable contest, and that we are constrained to

Fig. 525. — RUINS OF CARTHAGE.

depend wholly on the one-sided, and, most probably, prejudiced accounts of the Latin historians, and the Sicilian Greeks. The last struggle of *C.* was not unworthy of her ancient reputation, and of the great men she had produced. The conduct of the Romans on this occasion was most base and treacherous. But though betrayed on all hands, deceived, without allies, and all but defenceless, *C.* made a brave defence; and all that she had that was brave and really illustrious, fell with her fall. The Romans glutted their vengeance, and quieted their fears by the total destruction of *C.* (B. C. 146.) About 30 years afterward, Caius Gracchus, by order of the senate, carried a colony thither, the first that was founded beyond the limits of Italy. Julius Cæsar, on his return from Africa, settled in *C.* some of his troops, and a number of colonists gathered from the adjoining country. During the early ages of the Christian æra, *C.* was regarded as the capital of Africa. In Christian history it is known for its councils, and for the spiritual labors of St. Augustine. In 439 A.D., it was taken by the Vandals under Genseric; it was retaken by Belisarius in 533; and lastly was taken and destroyed by the Saracens in 698. The ruins which are now seen on that coast belong to the Roman *C.*; there are no remains of the Tyrian city, except the large cisterns and perhaps the ruins of the great aqueduct.

Car'thage, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., 18 m. S S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Carthage, in *Illinois*, a township and village, cap. of Hancock co., 12 m. from the Mississippi River, and 13 m. E. of Keokuk.

Carthage, in *Indiana*, a flourishing post-village of Rush co., on the Blue River, 33 m. E. by S. of Indianapolis.

Carthage, in *Iowa*, a village of Johnson co., 6 m. E. of Iowa city.

Carthage, in *Kentucky*, a township of Campbell co., on the Ohio River, 24 m. from Cincinnati.

Carthage, in *Maine*, a township of Franklin co., 32 m. N.W. of Augusta.

Carthage, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Leak co., 65 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Carthage, in *Missouri*, a city, the cap. of Jasper co., on Spring river, 220 m. S. W. of Jeffersou city. This place was the scene of a battle, fought July 5, 1861, between a body of U. S. forces under Sigel, and one of Confederates under Gens. Parsons and Rains, in which the Nationals were defeated. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 9,500.

Carthage, in *New York*, a unincorporated town of Wilna township, Jefferson co., on the right bank of Black river, 16 m. E. of Watertown. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,000.

—A village of Monroe co., on the Genesee River, 2 m. N. of Rochester.

Carthage, in *N. Carolina*, a township, cap. of Moore co., 60 m. S.W. of Raleigh.

Carthage, in *Ohio*, a thriving township of Athens county.

—A post-village of Hamilton co., 10 m. N. of Cincinnati.

Carthage, in *Tennessee*, a flourishing post-village, cap. of Smith co., on the Cumberland River, 50 m. E. of Nashville.

Carthage, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Panola co., 200 m. N. by E. of Galveston.

Carthage Landing, in *New York*, a post-office of Dutchess co.

Cartagena, or **Cartagena,** (*kar'ta-jai'na,*) a strongly fortified maritime city of S. America, in the U. States of Colombia, and the chief naval arsenal of that republic, cap. of prov. of same name, on a sandy peninsula of the Caribbean Sea, connected with the continent by a narrow neck of land; 410 m. N. of Bogotá; Lat. 10° 26′ N., Lon. 75° 31′ W. The port is one of the largest and best on the N. coast of S. America, and the harbor being land-locked, vessels lie in it as if in dock. *C.* contains a handsome cathedral, churches, convents, &c. The climate is intensely hot, the city is not seldom made acquainted with yellow fever, and is infested with noxious and venomous insects. The importance of *C.* has declined of late years, but it has still a valuable foreign trade, and steam communication with many of the chief ports of the U. States and Europe. The city was founded in 1533, and was long considered as the great bulwark of the Spanish possessions in South and Central America. *Pop.* 7,800.

Carthage'na, or CARTAGE'NA, (anc. *Carthago Nova,*) a fortified city and sea-port of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Mediterranean, 17 m. W. of Cape Palos, and 32 S.S.E. of Murcia. There is here a fine naval arsenal. The harbor, which is one of the best in the Mediterranean, has deep water throughout; is protected from every wind by the surrounding heights and by an islet at its entrance, and is, like the city itself, strongly fortified. The excellence of the harbor gave rise to the common saying among the Mediterranean sailors, that there are but three good ports — the months of June and July, and the harbor of Carthagena. This has always been the grand rendezvous of the Spanish fleets in the Mediterranean.—*Manf.* Cables, cordage, and barilla. *C.* was founded or occupied by the Carthaginians, and taken by the Romans 208 B. C., at which period it was, next to Rome, one of the richest cities in the world.

Fig. 526. — CARTHAGENA, (Spain.)

Carthage'na, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Mercer co.

Carthaginian, (*kar-tha-jin'e-an,*) *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Carthage.

—*a.* Pertaining to Carthage; as, *Carthaginian* history.

Car'thamine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A red coloring-matter obtained from the petals of the Safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*. It was formerly much used as a dye, particularly in the form of pink saucers, for dyeing silk stockings; but its fugitiveness is a great objection to its use. *Form.* $C_{28}H_{16}O_{14}$.

Car'thamus, *n.* [L. Lat., from Ar. *kartam*, or *gorthom*, to paint.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The most important species is *C. tinctorius*, the safflower, or bastard saffron. The florets of this yield a beautiful pink dye, and are sometimes used to adulterate hay saffron. The substance called cake saffron consists of safflower and mucilage. The fruits commonly called seeds yield, by expression, a useful oil, which is known in India as Koosum oil.

Carthu'sian, *a.* Relating, or belonging to, the order of the Carthusians.

Carthusians, (*kar-thu'zhans,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *chartreux.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of monks, branch of the Benedictines, instituted by St. Bruno in 1084. Their first monastery was at *La Chartreuse*, near Grenoble, in France, whence their name. They are remarkable for the austerity of their rules. The members cannot leave their cells, nor speak to any one, without the permission of their superior. Their beds are of straw, with a covering of felt or coarse cloth. They wear hair-cloth shirts, white cassocks, and over these black cloaks. In their refectory they are to keep their eyes on the food, their hands on the table, their attention on the reader, and their heart fixed on God. They are not allowed animal food, must fast every Friday, except a small allowance of bread and water, and observe an almost perpetual silence. When allowed to discourse, they are to do so modestly, not in a whisper, nor yet in a loud or contentious manner. They confess to the prior every Saturday. The convents of this order are generally very beautiful.

Cartier, JACQUES, (*kar'te-ai',*) a French navigator and explorer, B. at St. Malo, 1494. He was employed by Francis I. in exploring the coast of N. America, and in three successive expeditions, 1534–1540, he completed the discovery of Canada.

Cartilage, (*kar'ti-lej.*) [Fr., from Lat. *cartilago.*] (*Anat.*) A smooth, white, glistening substance, between the ductile elasticity of ligament and the compact solidity of bone, and is that substance popularly known as *gristle*. There are 3 kinds of *C.*: that covering the ends of all articulating bones, to protect, and admit friction without injury to the bones themselves, or *articular C.*; that variety which lies within the joints and articulations, and named *inter-articular*; and, lastly, that form which answers the purpose of bone in some respects and ligament in others, and is called *connecting C.*,—as those bands which connect the true ribs to the *sternum* or breast-bone, and the false to the true ribs. The *C.* which form the windpipe, organ of voice, and connect bones together or cover cavities in them, are by some authors regarded as a fourth variety. *C.* consists of coagulated albumen and a little gelatine: and in all very young animals answers the purpose of bone. As the child or animal advances in age, osseous or bony particles are deposited in layers in the interstices of the *C.*, till in time the gristle is changed into perfect bone. After maturity, and as age advances, the cartilaginous portion of each bone is absorbed, the gelatine being removed, and an excess of albumen and earthy matter left; on this account the bones of old people are always more brittle than those of youth or mid-age.

Cartilagin'eau, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the class of the CARTILAGINOUS FISHES, *q. v.*

Cartilaginifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cartilago*, cartilage, and *facere*, to make.] The process of forming cartilage.

Cartilaginous, Cartilagin'eous, (*kär-ti-laj'in-us,*) *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage; as, "*Cartilaginous* bodies." — *Ray.*

Cartilaginous Fishes, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A group of fishes formed by Cuvier, including all fishes that have their skeleton essentially cartilaginous, calcareous matter being present only in small portions. They have no sutures in the cranium, and the gelatinous substance which in other fishes fills the space between the vertebræ, and only exteuds from one space to another by means of a small aperture, forms, in a part of this group, a long cord which traverses nearly all the vertebræ without materially varying in its diameter. *C. F.* are divided into three orders: *Sturiones*, or chondropterygians with free gills, as sturgeons; *Selachians*, or chondropterygians with fixed gills, as sharks and skates; *Cyclostomes*, or *suckers*, choudropterygians with skeleton very slightly developed, and the body terminated before with a circular or semi-circular lip, as lampreys.

Cart'ing, *n.* The act of conveying in a cart.

Cart'-jade, *n.* A broken-down horse; a horse only fit for the shafts of a cart.

Cart'land, in *Michigan*, a growing township of Kent county.

Cartland, or **Courtland,** in *Minnesota*, a township of Nicollet co.

Cart'-load, *n.* A load carried by a cart; as much as a cart can bear and carry; as, a *cart-load* of bricks.

Cartog'rapher, *n.* A chart-maker.

Cartograph'ic, Cartograph'ical, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, cartography.

Cartograph'ically, *adv.* In a cartographic manner.

Cartog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *chartê*, a leaf of paper, and *graphein*, to write.] Art or practice of forming charts or maps.

Car'ton, *n.* [Fr. See CARTOON.] Cardboard; pasteboard. —A box made of pasteboard; as, a *carton* of raisins. (Sometimes written *cartoon.*)

Cartoon, (*kär-toon',*) *n.* [It. *cartone*, pasteboard; an augmentative, from Lat. *charta*, paper.] (*Painting.*) A word used by artists to signify the full-seized drawings or studies made in chalks, or body-color (*tempera*, as it is called in Italy), preparatory to executing any great work either in oil-color or fresco. *C.* are also made when the design is to be copied in tapestry. The great master seldom commenced any extensive picture without first making studies or *C.* in *chiaroscuro*. Many of those by Rafaelle, And. Mantegna, Domenichino, the Caracci, and others, remain to attest the laborious diligence and care with which their great works were accomplished. By this means the composition, drawing, expression, and light and shade, were all perfected before the coloring of the picture was attempted. —Also a sketchy picture or caricature, usually of larger size than the ordinary illustrations, in a periodical or a newspaper.

—*v.* To make a *C.*; to represent in a *C.*

Cartonch, (*kär-toosh',*) *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*, from It. *cartocchio*, augmentative of *charta*.] (*Arch.*) A tablet intended to receive an inscription which resembles a scroll of paper rolled up at the ends. It is also applied to the modillion that supports the corona of a cornice used in interior decoration. In Egyptian architecture the expression denotes the oval or elliptical figures that are carved on columns and other parts of a temple to receive hieroglyphic inscriptions of different kinds.

(*Mil.*) A canvas or leather cartridge-box; a case for holding musket-balls and powder; a wooden bomb; a ticket of leave, or dismissal, given to a soldier.

Cartouche, (*kär-tōōsh',*) LOUIS DOMINIQUE, the most famous robber of modern times, who, for years, kept the French capital in terror by the audacity of his depredations. He was at length captured and executed, 1721.

Cartridge, (*kär'trij,*) *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*; It. *cartoccio*, from Lat. *charta*, paper.] A paper case containing the exact charge of a musket, rifle, or fowling-piece, including both powder and bullet. — The charge of powder for a heavy gun made up in a bag of serge. — For sporting purposes, *C.* are made up containing a quantity of small shot without powder. *C.* for pistols and most of the breech-loading fire-arms are usually copper cylinders, having at the base fulminating powder, which inflames the charge of gunpowder upon being struck by the hammer, or by means of an electrical current, in the case of heavy ordnance.

Car'tridge-box, *n.* (*Mil.*) A case for cartridges

Car'tridge-paper, *n.* Thick, stout paper, of which cartridges are made.

Car'tulary, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire*, from Lat. *charta*.] The register-book of a church or monastery. — An ecclesiastical functionary acting as custodian of the records.

Cart'-way, *n.* A road or way passable for a cart.

Cartwright, (*kärt'rit,*) *n.* A maker of carts.

Cartwright, PETER, D.D., the pioneer of Methodism in the U. States, B. in Va., 1785. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to Kentucky, where, in 1802, *C.* commenced his career as a preacher. In 1813 he was ordained elder of the Green River district, in Tenn. From that period down to the present time, his ministerial labors have been attended throughout the W. States with results of the most successful and cheering character. D. 1872.

Cartwright, EDMUND, an English mechanician, B.

1743. He early took orders in the church, and in 1784 produced his great invention of the power-loom which constituted an æra in cotton-spinning. In 1809, the govt. recognized his services to manufactures, by the grant of $50,000. D. 1823.

Car'ucage, *n.* [From Lat. *caruca*, plough.] The operation of ploughing. (R.)

Car'ucate, *n.* [L. Lat. *carucata.*] The quantity of land that can be ploughed by one team during twelve months; supposed to be about 100 acres.

Ca'rum, *n.* [From *Caria*, the native country of the plant, according to Pliny.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*. The species *C. carui* is the common caraway, a native of most parts of Europe. It is cultivated in the U. States for its fruit, commonly called seeds, which have a pleasant odor and a warm aromatic taste, owing to the presence of about five per cent. of volatile oil. They are much used in confectionery and for flavoring cakes. The oil obtained by distilling the fruits with water, is used as a corrective adjunct in medicine.

Car'uncle, *n.* [Lat. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, flesh.] (*Anat.*) A small piece of flesh, or a little fleshy excrescence; hence the *caruncula lachrymalis*, a small fleshy glandiform body, situated on the inner angle of each eye.

(*Zoöl.*) The fleshy comb on the head of a fowl; a soft wart-like eminence.

(*Bot.*) A loose lateral appendage growing from the hilum in some plants.

Carun'cular, Carun'culate, *a.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a caruncle.

Carun'culated, *a.* Caruncular; having a fleshy protuberance.

Carun'culous, *a.* Caruncular; pertaining to caruncles.

Carupa'no, a town of S. America, Venezuela, prov. Cumana, near Cariaco. *Trade.* Horses and mules. *Pop.* about 9,000.

Ca'rus, *n.* [Gr. *kara*, the head.] (*Med.*) The last degree of coma, with complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove, even for a few instants. *Sopor, Coma, Lethargia*, and *Carus* are four degrees of the same condition.

Ca'rus, Karl Gustav, a distinguished German physician and naturalist, b. at Leipzig in 1789. In 1815 he was appointed to the chair of clinical midwifery at Dresden. His principal works are, *Manual of Midwifery*, (1822;) *Handbook of Gynæcology*, (1828;) *Introduction to Comparative Anatomy*, (1827;) and *A System of Physiology*, (1840.) D. 1871.

Ca'rus, Marcus Aurelius, a Roman emperor, prefect of the prætorians under Probus, on whose death, in 282, he was elected emperor by the soldiers. He defeated the Sarmatians in Illyria, conquered Mesopotamia, the towns of Seleucia and Ctesiphon, and d. it is said by a lightning-stroke, at the latter town, A. D. 283.

Carn'thersville, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Pemiscot co.

Carve, (*kärv,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *ceorfan;* Ger. *kerben;* Dan. *karve;* Swed. *karfwa;* Lettish, *kèrpu;* allied to Gr. *keirō*, to cut; Heb. *kārath*, to cut, to cut off.] To cut, as wood, stone, &c., in an artistic or ornamental manner; as, to *carve* an effigy.

"*Carved* with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain." —*Coleridge.*

—To make or shape by cutting; as, to *carve* wood.

"We *carved* not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory!" —*Wolfe.*

—To cut into small pieces or slices; as, to *carve* a round of beef.

"My mistress for the strangers *carved.*"—*Prior.*

—To distribute among; to give portions to; to apportion. *To carve out.* To cut out; to plan; as, *to carve out* one's own destiny.

"The Saxons *carved out* their kingdoms with the sword." *Southey.*

—*v. i.* To cut up meat; —often followed by *for;* as, to *carve for* a company.

"While at the bottom of the board
Prince Albert *carved* the veal." —*Bon Gaultier Ballads.*

—To engrave; to sculpture; to practise the art of carving; to cut out figures.

Car'vel, *n.* A kind of small ship. — See Caravel.

(*Zoöl.*) See Medusa.

Car'ven, *a.* Carved; wrought by the chisel; as, "A screen of *carven* ivory." —*R. B. Browning.*

Carv'er, *n.* One who carves or cuts wood, stone, &c., in a decorative manner; a sculptor.

"The master painters and the *carvers* came." — *Dryden.*

—The person who carves meat at table; as, he is a good *carver*, but a better eater.

—One who selects and distributes at will.

"Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way." —*Shaks.*

—A large table-knife used for carving.

Car'ver, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Plymouth co., 38 m. S.E. of Boston.

Carver, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. county; *area*, 375 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Minnesota River, and is drained by the S. fork of Crow River. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile; woodlands are more extensive than the prairies. *Cap.* Chaska.

—A post-village of Carver co., on the left bank of the Minnesota River, 33 m. S.W. of St. Paul.

Car'versville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bucks co.

Car'vertou, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Luzerne co.

Car'ville, in *Illinois*, a village in the N.W. part of Washington co., 2 m. N.W. of Kaskaskia River.

Carv'ing, *n.* Act of cutting, as meat at table.

—The art of forming any hard materials into a proposed shape or figure by means of sharp instruments. It is usually understood to refer exclusively to works in ivory or wood, to distinguish it from carving in marble or stone, which comes under the term *sculpture*; or in metals, when it is called *chasing.* The ancients used ivory to a great extent in works of art, and its union with gold, called by the Greeks *chryselephantine* sculpture, was adopted by the greatest artists. The colossal statue of the Olympian Jupiter at Elis, by Phidias, was one of the most celebrated examples of this combination. In later times *C.* in ivory has been confined to smaller objects, as figures, reliefs, enrichments of flowers, fruit, and other devices on vases and cups, and such objects of general use. The instruments used for carving in ivory are very similar to those employed in working in marble, consisting of chisels of different sizes, saws, rasps, and files; the polishing is effected, as in marble, by friction. Wood of almost every description was a favorite material for carving among the ancients; and, after clay, was doubtless, from the facility of cutting it, the first substance used for imitative art. Some figures of very remote antiquity found in the tombs in Egypt are of sycamore. For a long period in modern times there was a great demand for fine wood-carving. The elaborately worked Gothic screens, choir-seats, and desks, in

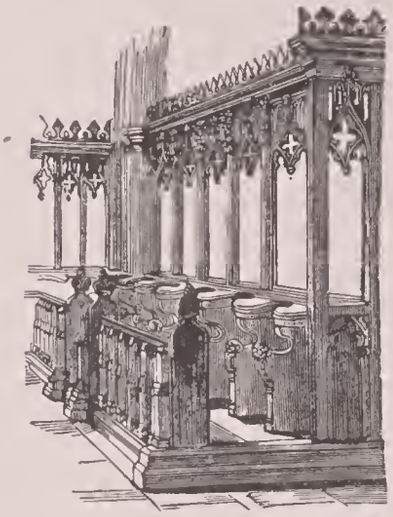


Fig. 527. — CARVED STALLS, WITH TUDOR FLOWERS.
(Higham-Ferrers Church, Northamptonshire, England.)

most of our cathedrals and edifices, canopies, frames for doors and pictures, cabinets, and indeed every description of furniture, are evidence of the extent to which it was employed, and of the skill of the artists. The woods preferred by modern carvers are the pear, lime, American pine, maple, oak, and box; and the tools they employ are round hollow chisels called gouges; others, with an angular extremity, called from the shape V-tools; flat chisels of various sizes, and files. A mallet is sometimes used, but pressure, or a sharp blow from the bottom or heel of the hand is generally preferred. The surface is cleaned and polished with sand-papers of different qualities, by pumice-stone and by friction. In preparing wooden blocks for printing from, the object is engraved with instruments similar to those commonly used for engraving. This branch of the art does not therefore properly come under the term *C.*

Car'vist, *n.* [A corruption of *carry fist.*] (*Sports.*) In falconry, a hawk which is of proper age and training to be carried on the hand; a hawk in its first year.

Car'-wheel, *n.* The wheel of a railway-carriage or goods truck, bordered with a flange.

Ca'ry, Lott, a negro clergyman and missionary, and one of the founders of the civilized African colony of Liberia, b. a slave in Virginia in 1780. By his own exertions he purchased manumission, and as soon as the American Colonization Society commenced active operations, *C.* emigrated under its auspices to Sierra Leone in 1821. Thence he proceeded to Cape Mesurado, where, in 1828, he was appointed governor of the colony, and d. the same year.

Cary, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Wake co.

Cary'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Hickory, a genus of plants, order *Juglandaceæ.* — See Hickory.

Caryat'ic, Caryat'id, *a.* Of, or pertaining to a caryatid.

Caryat'id, *n.* (*Arch.*) A female figure supporting a cornice, or entablature. See Caryatides.

Caryophylla'ceæ, Clove-worts, *n. pl.* [Gr. *karuon*, nut; *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Silenales.* Diag. Symmetrical flowers, a conspicuous corolla, amphitropal ovules, and opposite leaves, without stipules. They are mostly herbaceous plants, with stems swollen at the joinings, and opposite, entire, and exstipulate leaves. The flowers are usually hermaphrodite, and the sepals, petals, and stamens exhibit a quaternary or quinary arrangement. The stamens are hypogynous, the anthers innate. The ovary is commonly 1-celled, with from two to five styles. The fruit is a 1-celled capsule, or rarely 2-5-celled, generally with central placenta, to which the seeds are attached. The plants of this order are natives chiefly of temperate and cold regions. When found in the tropics, they are generally on the slopes and summits of mountains, often reaching the limits of eternal snow. Lindley gives 59 genera and 1,055 species. They possess no important properties. Some of the plants have showy flowers, as the species of *Dianthus, Silene*, and *Lychnis.* From plants of the first of these genera are derived all the beautiful cultivated varieties of the sweet-william, pink, and carnation.

Caryatides, Caryates, (*ka-ri-at'i-dez,*) *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) A term used to signify the figures which are sometimes introduced to support a cornice instead of columns. According to the mythical account given by Vitruvius, they were so called to commemorate the disgrace of the people of Carya, a city in Arcadia, which was attacked and taken by the confederate Greeks for joining the Persians, the men being killed and the women led into captivity. When the figures introduced to support a cornice are male, they are said to be *Persians;* this is purely a modern name founded upon the tale related to Vitruvius, and adopted by the architects of the Renaissance period.

Fig. 528. — CARYATID.

Caryo'car, *n.* [From Gr. *karuon*, nut.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rhizobolaceæ.* The species are large trees, natives of the hottest parts of South America. *C. butyrosum* is much esteemed for its timber, which is used in shipbuilding and for other purposes. The separated portions of the fruit constitute the Souari or Suwarrow nuts of commerce, the kernels of which are delicious.

Caryophyl'lus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Myrtaceæ.* The most important species is *C. aromaticus*, the Clove-tree, a native of the Moluccas, but now grown also in the Isle de France, India, and the W. Indies. The *cloves* of commerce are the unexpanded flower-buds dried. They form a well-known spice, and are used in medicine on account of their aromatic, stimulant, and carminative properties.

Caryophylla'ceous, Caryoph'yllous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to a corolla in which there are 5 petals with long narrow tapering claws, as in many of the *caryophyllaceæ.*

Caryop'sis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fruit in which the seed and pericarp are so incorporated as to be inseparable, and even undistinguishable. The grain or fruit of grasses, as wheat, barley, rye, maize, &c., is a caryopsis.

Caryo'ta, *n.* [Gr. *karyotis*, a kind of date.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Palmaceæ.* From the species *C. urens*, sugar, or *jaggery*, is obtained, and its juice, when fermented, forms a kind of toddy, or palm-wine.

Ca'ry Station, in *Illinois*, a post-office of McHenry co.

Ca'ryville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Norfolk co.

Ca'ryville, in *New York*, a village of Genesee co.

Ca'rysville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Champaign co.

Cas'acalenda, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Molise, 17 m. N.E. of Campobasso; *pop.* 6,415.

Ca'sal, *a.* (*Gram.*) Relating to case.

Casale, (*ka-sa'lai,*) an inland town of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, on the Po, 37 m. E. by N. of Turin. This place was formerly considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and was the residence of the marquises of Montferrat. *Pop.* 28,009.

Casal'-Maggiore, a town of N. Italy, prov. Cremona, on the Po, 21 m. S.E. of Mantua. *Manuf.* Glass, earthenware, leather, &c. *Pop.* 16,654.

Casal'-Pusterlengo, a town of N. Italy, 12 m. S.E. of Lodi. Here is manufactured the best quality of Parmesan cheese. *Pop.* 6,000.

Casamas'sima, a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, 14 m. S.E. of Bari City; *pop.* 6,000.

Casanare, a river of the U. States of Colombia, rising in the mountains of Chita: after an E. course of 180 m., it falls into the Meta in about Lat. 5° 58′ N. On this river is a small town of same name, in Lat. 5° 56′ N., Lon. 71° 50′ W.

Casano'va de Seingalt, Giovanni Jacopo, a celebrated adventurer, b. in Venice, 1725. He studied for the Church, but having been expelled for sufficient reasons from a seminary of priests, he travelled to Rome, Naples, Constantinople, and successively visited every European capital in various capacities. He was at once a schoolmaster, soldier, musician, chemist, alchemist, writer, and politician; and displayed, in these various callings, a great amount of talent, accompanied, necessarily, by equal chicanery. He was imprisoned at Vienna, and ultimately died there, 1803. His celebrated memoirs, *Mémoires écrits par Lui-même* (12 vols., Leip. 1826–1838), contain many interesting notices of the manners of his times, interwoven with details of his personal adventures.

Casar'ca, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Tadorna rutila*, a species of duck, called also *ruddy goose*, found in Siberia.

Ca'sas. See Las Casas.

Ca'sas Gran'des. [Sp., great houses.] A town of Mexico, in Chihuahua, on the Casas Grandes, or San Miguel River, 35 m. S. of Llanos, remarkable for a number of ruins, apparently relics of an aboriginal race. *Pop.* 4,000.

Casbin, or Kasbin, a town of Persia, prov. of Irak, 90 m. from Teheran. It is very extensive, but a great part of it is now in ruins, owing to its frequent subjections to earthquakes. *Pop.* variously estimated from 30 to 50,000.

Cas'cabel, *n.* [Sp. *cascabillo*, a little bell.] (*Gun.*) That

part of a piece of ordnance which lies behiud the base riug.

Cascade, (*kas-kād',*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall; Lat. *cado, casus.*] A waterfall in which the water does not, as in the cataract, fall uniuterruptedly frou a great height, but in which it is broken at several parts during its fall, or it is a water-fall less than a cataract. It is generally applied to those artificial waterfalls that are met with in pleasure-grounds and public parks.

—*v. n* To vomit; to spew. (Vulgar.)

Cas'cade, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Dubuque co., 56 m. N.E. of Iowa City.

Cascade, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Kent co. The village is on Thorn Apple River, 11 m. S.E. of Grand Rapids.

—A village of St. Joseph's co., 140 m. N. by E. of Detroit.

Cascade, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Olmstead co., N. of Rochester.

Cascade, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lycoming county.

Cascade, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., 16 m. W. of Danville.

Cascade, in *Wisconsin*, a flourishing post-village of Sheboygan co., 90 m. N.E. of Madison.

Cascade, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Adams co., on White Creek, 32 m. N.W. of Portage City.

Cascade City, in *Washington*, the former capital of Skamauia co., on the Columbia river, 50 m. E. by N. of Fort Vaucouver.

Cascade Range, a chain of mouutains in Califoruia, Oregou, and Washiugtou, extending iuto British Columbia and irregularly to the borders of Alaska; running in general uearly N. and S. at a distance of from 100 to 200 m. from the Pacific. Mount St. Elias, iu Alaska, is the highest of the Cascade Range—ahout 18,900 ft. The Northern Pacific and Great Western Railways cross this range by means of switchbacks.

Cascade Valley, in *New York*, a P. O. of Broome co.

Cascalho, (*kas-kāl'yo,*) *n.* [Pg.] (*Min.*) An indurated soil of Brazil, forming the matrix of gold and of diamond in that country.

Cascarilla, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cascara*, bark.] See CROTON.

Cas'cavel, a town of Brazil, on Ceara River, 40 m. S.W. of the port of Ceara; *pop.* about 10,000.

Cas'co, in *Maine*, a post-townsbip of Cumberland co., on Crooked Creek, 45 m. W.S.W. of Augusta

Casco, in *Michigan*, a thriving township of Allegan county.

—A post-township of Saint Clair county, 33 miles N. E. of Detroit.

Cas'co, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Kewaunee co., 14 m. E. of the town of Green Bay.

Casco Bay, in *Maine*, Cumberland co. It lies between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point, and contains upwards of 300 islands extending about 20 m. E. of Portland.

Case, *n.* [Fr. *caisse;* It. *cassa;* Sp. *cáxa;* Lat. *capsa;* Gr. *kampsa*—*kapsa*, from the root *cap* or *kap*, whence Lat. *capio*, to hold.] That which holds, encloses, or contains; a covering; a hox; a sheath; a receptacle; as, a *case* of instruments; a cigar-*case*, &c.

—A box and its contents; quantity contained in a hox; as, a *case* of merchandise.

—The shell, or outer part of a building.

"The *case* of the holy house is nohly designed."—*Addison.*

(*Printing.*) The receptacle for the types, from which the compositor gathers them separately, and arranges them in lines and pages. They are usually in pairs: one of which is styled the *upper-case*, and is divided into 98 hoxes or recesses of equal size, in which are deposited the capitals, small capitals, accented letters, &c.; the other is called the *lower-case*, and is divided into 54 hoxes or recesses of unequal size, containing the small letters, figures, spaces, &c., the letters most in use having the largest hoxes assigned to them. The cases are two feet nine inches long, one foot four inches and a half hroad, and an inch in depth.

—*v. a.* To cover with a case; as, to *case* a window-frame with glass.

"As hroad and gen'ral as the *casing* air."—*Shaks.*

—To put in a case or hox; as, to *case* goods.

"If thou would'st not entomh thyself alive,
And *case* thy reputation in a tent."—*Shaks.*

Case, *n.* [Fr. *cas;* Lat. *casus*, from *cado*, to fall.] That which falls, comes, or happens; an event; the particular state, condition, or circumstances that hefall a person, or in which he is placed; predicament.

—A particular instance or example, as of disease; as, it is a *case* of fever.

(*Law.*) A cause or suit in court; the state of facts juridically considered; as, to get up a *case*.

(*Gram.*) That modification of a noun which designates the relation in which a substance is conceived to exist in regard to some other substance. This end is commonly attained in language hy changes in the termination of nouns. In English there are hut three cases: the *nominative*, the *genitive* or *possessive*, and the *accusative* or *objective* case; the last only in pronouns. All other varieties of relation are expressed by prepositions

In good case, in good state of body, health, condition.

"The priest was pretty *good in case*,
And shew'd some humor in his face."—*Swift.*

Put the case, suppose a certain thing or event.

In case, in the event of; if it should happen; expressing a contingency; as, *in case* the man dies.

"*In case* they should have an ill day in the field."—*Bacon.*

Action on the case. (*Law.*) A form of action which lies to recover damages for iujuries for which the more ancieut forms of action will not lie.

Case, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Warren co.

Case'-bags, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) The joints framed between a pair of girders in naked flooring.

Case-harden, (*case-här'dn,*) *v. a.* To harden the surface of iron by converting it into steel.—See CASE-HARDENING.

Case-hardening, *n.* (*Metall.*) The process hy which a surface or outer coating of steel is giveu to irou goods, such as grates, fenders, fire-arms, gun-locks, keys, tools, &c. It renders any article which has been so treated far more durable than it otherwise would he, aud sufficiently to resist the action of a common file. It also makes it capable of receiving a high degree of polish. It consists in heating the piece of irouware to he case-hardened in contact with some substance containing carbon (such as bone-dust, yellow prussiate of potash, &c.

Ca'seic, *a,* [From Lat. *caseus*, cheese.] Pertaining to cheese, or to the acid obtained from it.

Ca'seine *n.* (*Chem.*) The nitrogenous principle of milk, which forms a large portion of the curd. *C.*, in the double form, appears to he preserved in solution hy a small quantity of alkali contained in the milk. In the coagulated form it is readily obtained by adding dilute sulphuric acid to the milk, which precipitates in the form of a curd. The curd is well washed and dissolved in carbonate of soda, and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, to let the oil rise to the surface. This is skimmed off and the caseine precipitated hy an acid. The process is repeated a second time, and the coagulum is digested with alcohol and ether, aud dried. With all these precautions the *C.* still contains some saline matter, which cannot he removed. It is also ohtained by coagulating the milk with hydrochloric acid. The curd is washed with dilute hydrochloric acid, and finally with pure water; a glutinous mass is obtained, which is slowly dissolved by digestion at 110°, with a large quantity of water. The solution is filtered, coagulated with carbonate of aumonia, the coagulum washed with water, ether, and alcohol, aud finally dried. Coagulated *C.* is readily dissolved hy the alkalies and alkaline carbonates. *C.* also unites with earthy carbonates, and forms insoluble compounds. A very tenacious lute is made by mixing poor cheese with slaked lime. The most remarkable forn of coagulation is that produced by the action of the secretion from the mucous membrane of the stomach. This substance is called rennet, and consists of the iuner meubrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, salted and dried. When a solution of rennet is mixed with milk, a dense coagulum is formed, leaving the whey behind, as a thin, clear, straw-colored liquid. The action of rennet in this iustance remains unexplained. *C.* has not heen found anywhere hut in milk. The quantity varies according to the period of lactation at which the milk is examined. Its amount also varies with different animals, as will be seen from the following table:—

Human female	.....	31 to	35	parts in	1,000.
Cow	"	30 to	41	"	"
Dog	"	80 to	146	"	"
Ass	"	19 to	23	"	"

Case-knife, (*kās'nīfe,*) *n.* A large knife for the table;—so named from being usually kept in a case.

Case'-man, *n.* (*Printing.*) A compositor; one who works at the case, or sets type. (R.)

Case'mate, *n.* [Fr. *casemate;* Sp. *casamata—casa*, house, and *mata—matár*, to kill.] (*Fortif.*) A bomh-proof, arched chamber, usually constructed under the ramparts. It serves for a battery, and for cover of the men off duty, the sick and wounded, &c.

(*Arch.*) A hollow moulding, whose profile is a quadrant of a circle; principally used in cornices. Also called *cavetto.*

Case'mated, *a.* Furnished with a casemate; huilt in the form of a casemate.

Casement, (*kāz'ment,*) *n.* [It. *casamento*, from L. Lat. *casamentum*, a house, a huilding, from Lat. *casa*, a cottage, a cabin.] (*Arch.*) A case or frame for a window; a vertical sash hung upon hinges; a hollow moulding. (Same as SCOTIA, *q. v.*)

Case'mented, *a.* Having casements; furnished with casements.

Ca'scous, *a.* Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Caseous Oxide. See LEUCINE.

Case'-rack, *n.* A wooden frame or rack wherein to deposit printer's cases when not in use.

Ca'sern, *n.* [Fr. *caserne.*] (*Fortif.*) A hut erected on the ramparts, or between the ramparts and the houses of fortified towns, serving as temporary lodgings for the soldiers on duty: a barrack.

Caser'ta, a town of Italy, cap. of the prov. of same name, in a pleasant plain, 16 m. N.N.E. of Naples. It is a handsomely built place, with a magnificent palace, park, and gardens, the residence of the former kings of Naples. *Pop.* 29,451.

Case'-shot. CANISTER-SHOT, *n.* (*Gun.*) A number of musket-halls enclosed in a metal-case or cylinder, which hursts immediately after leaving the mnzzle of the gun, and the bullets radiate outwards, or scatter in all directions, like the pellets in a charge of shot fired from a fowling-piece. It is very destructive to a body of men at 250 or 300 yards distance. Case-shot are made to suit guns of different calihre. Those chiefly used in the present day are called "Shrapnel shells," as they were invented by an officer of the name of Shrapnel. The case is spherical in form, like a shot or shell, and is filled with hullets and powder. It explodes by means of a fuse, which ignites when the shell is fired, and is so regulated that the case may burst just before reaching the body of men against which it is directed.

Ca'seum, *n.* [Lat., cheese.] Same as CASEINE, *q. v.*

Case'ville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Huron co., at the mouth of Pigeon River.

Case'ville, in *New York*, a village of Ulster co., 76 m S.S.W. of Albany.

Casc'-worm, *n.* A grub that makes itself a case; a caddice.

Ca'sey, in *Georgia*, a township of De Kalb co.

Ca'sey, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Clarke co., 100 m. E. of Springfield.

Casey, in *Kentucky*, a S. central county; area, 350 sq. m. It is traversed by Green River, and the Rolling Fork of Salt River; its surface is high and broken. *Cap.* Liberty.

Casey Creek, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Adair co.

Ca'seyville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co., ahout 10 m. E. of St. Louis.

Caseyville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Union co., on the Ohio river, 220 m. W. hy S. of Frankford.

Caseyville, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Lincoln co.

Cash, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*, a money-chest; from Lat. *capsa*, a repository; Gr. *kapsa*, a box, chest, case.] Originally, money kept in a case or coffer.

(*Com.*) Coiu; specie; ready money. Bills, drafts, honds, and all immediately negotiable paper in an individual's possession, may also he considered *cash.*

—A copper coin current in China, being the one-thousandth part of a *tael*, or about one-tenth of a cent American.

Cash, *v. a.* To turn into money; to exchange for money; to pay money for; as, to *cash* a check.

Cash'-account, *n.* (*Book-keeping.*) An account strictly limited to cash transactions, as all receipts and dishursements.

(*Banking.*) An account of cash advances made hy a banker to an individual, or firm, aud for which he holds personal or collateral security.

Cash'an, a city of Persia, prov. Irak, 95 m. N. hy W. of Ispahan; Lat. 33° 55′ N., Lon. 51° 17′ E. It is one of the most thriving towns of the empire. and is indebted for its prosperity to its extensive manufactures of silk, carpets, and copper wares. Estimated *pop.* 30,000.

Cash'-book, *n.* (*Com.*) A hook in which are registered the particulars of all cash transactions incideutal to business; receipts of money are entered on the *Dr.* or debit side, under the head of *Cash*, while disbursements, or moneys expended, are placed opposite on the *Cr.* or credit side, and headed *Contra.*

Cash'-credit, *n.* (*Com.*) The privilege of drawing advances of money from a bank, upon approved security. See CASH-ACCOUNT.

Cashel, in Ireland, a city and borough of Tipperary co., 49 m. N.N.E. of Cork. On the rock of Cashel, which rises holdly from a fertile plain, stand the most interesting assemhlage of ruins in Ireland, consisting of a round tower, a chapel of Saxon and Norman arcbitecture, the ancient cathedral, a castellated palace, once the resi-

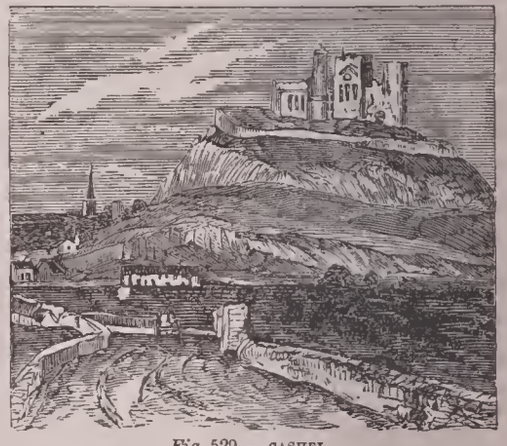


Fig. 529.—CASHEL.

(From a sketch on the spot by J. S. Prout.)

dence of the kings of Munster, and the ruins of an abbey, all within an enclosed area. *Pop.* 5,000.

Cashel, in Ireland, a parish of co. Longford.

Casher's Valley, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Macon co.

Cashew, (*ka-shōo',*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANACARDIUM.

Cash'gar, or **Kash'gar,** a walled city of Chinese Turkestan, or Tartary, of which it was formerly the cap., and the farthest W. place of note in the Chinese empire, 140 m. N.W. of Yarkund, and 2,250 W. hy S. of Pekin. Lat. 39° 28′ N., Lon. 73° 55′ E. *Pop.* aht. 16,000.

Cash'ie, in *N. Carolina*, a small river, flowing in a S.E. direction through Bertie co., and entering Roanoke River 10 m. from its mouth. It is navigable for sloops to Windsor.

Cashier, (*kash'ēr,*) *n.* [Fr. *caissier.*] One who has charge of money; one who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of a hank, trading concern, or moneyed husiness; a cash-keeper.

Cash'ier, *v. a.* [Fr. *casser*, to break, to annul; It. *cassare*, to cancel, to annul; from Lat. *cassus*, empty, deprived of.] To deprive of office; to dismiss from a post or office by a cancelment of commission; as, to *cashier* an army officer.—To discard; to reject; as, to *cashier* an argument.

Cashier'er, *n.* One who rejects or dismisses.

Cash'-keeper, *n.* Same as CASHIER, *q. v.*

Cash'mere, (anc. *Caspira,*) a prov. of N. Hindostan, dominions of the Maharajah of the Punjaub, consisting of the upper valley of the Ihylum, chiefly between Lat.

33° 30′ and 34° 30′ N., and Lon. 75° and 76° E., having N.E. the central chain of the Himalayas, or Hindoo Coosh, which separates it from Thibet, and on all other sides by secondary ranges belonging to that chain, dividing it from the rest of Runjeet Singh's territories. Shape, somewhat oval; length, W.N.W. to E.S.E., abt. 80 m.: breadth, 50 to 60. The Himalaya chain has here an elevation of from 18,000 to 19,000 feet, the *Pir Panjahl*, belonging to the opposite chain, is 15,000 ft. above the level of the sea. There are 12 passes into the neighboring countries, viz., 8 to the Punjaub, 1 to the W., and 3 to Thibet; some of these are open the whole year, and two are 13,000 feet above the sea. *C.* is copiously watered by streams and mountain torrents, and many lakes are spread over its surface.—*Min.* Iron, copper, lead, gypsum, limestone, grauite, and slate are the chief mineral deposits.—*Climate.* Generally healthy.—*Bot., &c.* European plants in a wild state are common; roses, irides, and lotus-flowers are met with in profusion. The valley of *C.* is very beautiful, and has long been renowned in song and story. Wheat, barley, rice, and saffron are cultivated, and the fruits of the temperate zone flourish abundantly. The wine of *C.* resembles Madeira. Farm husbandry is very rude and incomplete in its details.—*Com.* The principal wealth of this region is derived from its shawl manufacture. They are made of the inner hair of a variety of goat, *Caprahircus*, (see Fig. 129,) reared on the cold, dry table-land of Thibet, from 14,000 to 16,000 feet above sea-level. The great mart for the shawl wool is Kilghet, about 20 days' journey N. of Cashmere, whither it is conveyed on the backs of mountain-sheep. Under the rule of the Moguls there is said to have been in *C.* 40,000 shawl-looms, while in 1860 there were no more than 3,000; (see ANGORA.) The chief manufactures, next to shawls, are writing-paper, lacquered ware, cutlery, and sugar. *C.* is divided into 36 *pergunnahs*, and contains 10 towns and 2,200 villages. The principal of the former are Cashmere, the cap., and Islamabad. The Cashmerians are a stout, well-formed people of Hindoo stock, although Mohammedans. Their complexions are brunette, and the women very handsome. The people are brave, active, and industrious, and fond of music, literature, and art; but said to be false, avaricious, and cunning. Their language is a dialect of Sanakrit, but their songs are in Persian. Independent of its celebrity for romantic beauty, *C.* has always been regarded as a holy land throughout India, and as such has been continually resorted to by pilgrims. Nearly all the remaining temples appear to be of Buddhic origin, like those of Ellora. Abul Fazel enumerates 150 Hindoo kings, who reigned in *C.* previously to the year 742 of the Hegira, subsequently to which the Mohammedans and Tartars successively had possession of it. In 1586 it was conquered by Akbar, and Ahmed Shah afterwards annexed it to Cabul. In 1809 the governor asserted his independence. It was overrun by the Sikhs in 1819, and from 1846 under the supremacy of Gt. Britain. *Pop.* est. 2,500,000 in 1897.

CASH'MERE, or SERINAGHUR, the cap. of the above prov., on the Jhylum, 6,300 feet above sea level. Lat. 33° 23′ N., Lon. 74° 47′ E. It is a narrow, ill-built, dirty place, with no buildinga worthy of remark. The lake of *C.* however, that adjoins the city, is renowned for its picturesque beauty. *Pop.* est. at 132,600 in 1897.

Cash'oo, *n.* Same as CATECHU, *q. v.*

Cash River, in *Illinois*, flows through the S. extremity of the State, and enters the Ohio near its mouth.

Cash'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., 9 m. W.N.W. of Gettysburg.

Casili'um. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Campania, on the Vulturnus, opposite Capua. It was in this vicinity that Hannibal was enclosed by Fabius in an upland valley, whence the Carthaginian general escaped by driving before him, up the hill-sides, oxen with blazing fagots fixed to their horns, about 217 B. C.

Casimir I., (*kas'i-meer,*) king of Poland, surnamed the *Peaceful*, succeeded his father, Miecislas, in 1034. D. 1058.

CASIMIR II., surnamed the *Just*, younger son of Boleslaus III., B. 1117. The crown was conferred on him in 1177, when his brother Miecislas was deposed.

CASIMIR III., the *Great*, B. 1309, succeeded Ladislaus in 1333. He defeated John, king of Bohemia, and conquered a part of Russia. He united to his warlike qualities the powers of a great king; maintained peace, founded several churches and hospitals, and built numerous fortresses. He is said, however, to have been a man of strong passions, in which he frequently indulged to excess. D. 1370.—In his reign, privileges were bestowed on the Jews, which they have ever since continued to enjoy; these were granted at the request of a Jewess, named Esther, one of his favorites.

CASIMIR IV., grand-duke of Lithuania, ascended the throne of Poland, 1445, and D. 1492.

CASIMIR V., JOHN, son of Sigismund III., B. 1609, succeeded Ladislaus VII. The cares of government, and the loss of his wife in 1667, induced him to resign the crown, and retire to France, where he D. in 1672.

Cas'ing, *n.* Act of putting in a case.

(*Building.*) Act or operation of plastering the timber work of a house all over on the outside with mortar, and then striking it while wet by a ruler with the corner of a trowel, or the like instrument, to make it resemble the joints of freestone.

—An outside covering; a case.

Casino, (*ka-se'no,*) *n.* [It. *casino*, from *casa*, a house.] Originally, a small house; afterwards, a pleasure-house in a garden.—A public place of amusement, where music and dancing are carried on; the term is also, sometimes, applied to a theatre.

(*Games.*) See CASSINO.

Casino. See MONTE-CASINO.

Cask, *n.* [Fr. *câsque;* Sp. *cásco;* Gael. *cas, cëis*, a case.] A close, hollow wooden vessel for containing liquors. See BARREL; BUTT; HOGSHEAD; PIPE; PUNCHEON; KILDERKIN, &c.

—The quantity which a cask contains; as, a *cask* of ale.

—*v. a.* To put into a cask; as, to *cask* vinegar.

Caskaid, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Putnam co.

Casket, (*kask'et,*) *n.* [Dim. of *cask*; Fr. *cassette.*] Literally, a little cask. A small chest or box for the keeping of jewels and other valuables. A coffin.

(*Naut.*) See GASKET.

—*v. a.* To place or keep in a casket.

"I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasures."—*Shaks.*

Caskets, (The,) a group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 m. from Alderney. They have often been fatal to vessels, and, in 1119, Prince William, son of Henry I., and his suite, perished here. In 1744, the *Victory* ship of war, of 110 guns, also was shipwrecked upon them. On the highest there is a light-house in Lat. 49° 45′ N., Lon. 2° 22′ W.

Casno'via, in *Michigan*, a P. O of Muskogon co.

Caso'li, a town of S. Italy, 17 m. S. of Chieti; *pop.* 6,836.

Caso'ria, a town of S. Italy, 5 m. N.N.E. of Naples; *pop.* 9,846.

Cas'pé, a town of Spain, prov. Saragossa, near the confluence of the Guadalope with the Ebro, 58 m. S.E. of Saragossa; *pop.* 10,351.

Cas'per, JOHANN LUDWIG, an eminent German physician and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, B. 1796. He graduated at Halle as M. D., and in 1825 became adjunct professor at Berlin University, and in 1839 full professor. His lectures on Forensic Medicine attracted students from all Germany. D. 1864. Of his writings, the most noted are: *Charakteristik der franz. Medicin; Die Verletzungen des Rückenmarks in Hinsicht auf ihr Lethalitätsverhältniss; Beiträge der Medic. Statistik und Staalsarzneikunde*, &c. &c.

Cas'pian Sea, (anc. *Mare Hyrcanum,*) a great salt lake of W. Asia, between 36° 35′ and 47° 25′ N. Lat., and 46° 15′ and 55° 10′ E. Lon. It is wholly enclosed, having no outlet whatever to the ocean, and is surrounded by Tartary, Persia, the Caucasian countries, and the Russian govts. of Orenburg and Astrakhan. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 760 m.; average breadth, 200. *Area.* About 120,000 sq. m. The waters of this inland sea are less salt than those of the ocean. The water has a bitter taste ascribed by some to the great quantities of naphtha with which the surrounding soil abounds, but by others to the presence of Glauber salts, among the substances held in solution. The fish are principally salmon, sturgeons, and sterlets; a kind of herring is also found, and there are porpoises and seals. The *C. S.* has no tides, but its navigation is dangerous because of violent storms, especially from the S.E., by which its waters are sometimes driven for many miles over the adjacent plains. The depth near the S. end is about 600 ft.; and in some places near the centre it attains a depth of nearly 3,000 feet; but near the coast it is very shallow, seldom reaching a depth of more than 3 ft. at 100 yards from the shore, and in many places a depth of 12 feet is not reached within several miles of the beach. On the N.E. and E. it is especially shallow. It receives the waters of a number of large rivers, of which the greatest is the Volga. The Ural, the Tereh, and the Kur also fall into it. The trade of the sea is entirely in the hands of Russia, who has steamers upon it. The *C. S.*, *Kaspin Odlassa* (Herod. Clio, 203), is the oldest name of this water. It was derived from the Caspii, a people who inhabited its banks; as the more modern term Hyrcanian Sea, *Odlassa 'Yrkania* (Strabo, xi. 507), was similarly derived from the more important Hyrcanii, a principal branch of the great Persian family. At the present day it is called *More Gualenskoi*, by the Russians; *Kulsum*, by the Persians; *Bahr Kurzum*, by the Arabs; *Kulzum Denghis*, by the Turks; and *Akdinghis*, by the Tartars.

Casque, Cask, (*kask.*) [Fr. *casque.* See CASK.] (*Mil.*) A piece of defensive armor for the head; a helmet; a morion.

Cass, LEWIS, an American statesman, B. at Exeter, New Hampshire, 1782. He was educated for the law, but quitting that profession, he entered the army in 1812, and rose rapidly to the rank of general, though his merit was not very conspicuous. In the war between England and the U. States, in 1812, he made an incursion into Canada, and was taken prisoner. When peace was concluded, he was appointed governor of Michigan, and organized that vast territory, making treaties with the Indian tribes, by which three millions of acres were added to the State. Under the presidency of Gen. Jackson, in 1831, he was secretary of war, and four years afterwards he was sent to Paris as envoy-extraordinary. Here he remained seven years, and while engaged in this mission, published his *Views on the Subject of the Limitation of the Northern Frontiers of the Union*, and protested against the adhesion of M. Guizot to the doctrine of the "right of visit." The treaty concluded in 1842, between England and the U. States, not meeting his approval, he resigned, and returned to America. In the senate he voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, and in 1857 was made secretary of state under President Buchanan. D. 1866.

Cass, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Franklin co., 118 m. N.W. of Little Rock.

Cass, (now **Bartow,**) in *Georgia*, a N.W. county; *area*, 714 sq. m., drained by the Etowah River, a branch of the Coosa. Its surface is diversified, and the soil, generally fertile, is in a high state of cultivation. *Min.* Gold, copper, iron, lead, titanium, and plumbago. *Cap.* Cartersville. *Pop.* (1897) *abt.* 23,500.

Cass, in *Indiana*, a N. central county; *area*, 420 sq. m. It is drained by the Wabash and Eel rivers. *Dec.* The surface is mostly level; the S. portion is heavily timbered, and the N. consists chiefly of prairies. *Cap.*, Logansport. *Pop.* (1897) *abt.* 35,000.

—A township of Clay co.

—A township of Greene co.

—A township of La Porte co.

—A township of Ohio co.

—A township of Pulaski co.

—A township of Sullivan co.

—A township of White co.

Cass, in *Illinois*, a W. central co., bounded N.W. by a stream called Illinois, and N. by Sangamon River. *Area*, 350 sq. m. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, highly fertile; *cap.* Virginia. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 20,000.

—A post-office of Du Page co.

—A township of Fulton co.

Cass, in *Iowa*, a S. W. co.; *area*, 576 sq. m. The Nishnabatona river, an affluent of the Missouri, flows S.W. through this co. *Cap.* Atlantic. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 24,000.

—A township of Boone co.

—A township of Cass co.;

—A township of Cedar co.

—A township of Clayton co.

—A township of Guthrie co.

—A township of Hamilton co.

—A township of Harrison co.

—A township of Wapello co.

Cass, in *Michigan*, a S.W. county, bordering on Indiana; *area*, 528 sq. m. It is drained by Dowagiac and Christiana rivers, and the St. Joseph's River touches the S.E. corner of the county. The surface is undulating; and the soil moderately fertile. *Cap.* Cassopobs. *Pop.* (1890) 21,034.

—A post-office of Hillsdale co.

Cass, in *Minnesota*, a N. central co; *area*, 5,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Mississippi rises near its N.W. border, and forms its boundary on the N. and E. It is drained by Sauk, Crow Wing, and Long Prairie rivers, and sprinkled over with lakes, the largest of which is Leech Lake, in the northern part.

Cass, in *Missouri*, a W. county, bordering on the State of Kansas; *area*, 750 sq. m. It is intersected by the middle fork of Grand River, and by Big Creek.—DESC. The surface is undulating, diversified with prairies and groves, and the soil is generally good. *Cap.* Harrisonville.

Cass, in *Nebraska*, an E. county; *area*, 570 sq. m. It is bounded, partly, on the N. by Platte River, on the E. by the Missouri River; and is drained by the Saline, Weeping Water, and other creeks. The soil is calcareous and fertile. *Cap.* Plattsmouth.

Cass, in *Ohio*, a township of Hancock co., 90 m. N. by W. of Columbus.

—A township of Richland co.

—A township of Muskingum co.

Cass, in *Penna.*, a twp. of Huntingdon co.

—A township of Schuylkill co.

—A post-village of Venango co., 175 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Cass, in *Texas*, a N.E. co., b. on Louisiana and Arkansas; *area*, 1224 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Big Cypress Bayou and Soda Lake, and on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of Red River. The surface is gently undulating, and the bottoms are swampy and mostly uncultivated, while the uplands have a deep red soil. Formerly called DAVIS CO. *Cap.* Linden. *Pop.* (1890) 22,554.

Cas'sada, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CASSAVA.

Cas'sada'ga, in *New York*, a lake in Chatauqua co., 12 m. N.E. of Mayville; length 4 miles.

—A post-village on the E. side of the above lake, 50 m. S. S.W. of Buffalo.

Cassan'dra, according to Homeric legend, was daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was passionately loved by Apollo, who promised to grant her whatever she might require, if she would look with favor on his suit. She demanded the power of prophecy, and as soon as she had received it, refused to perform her promise, and slighted Apollo. The god, thus disappointed, wetted her lips with his tongue, and thus no belief was ever placed in her predictions. She endeavored to prevent the entrance into Troy of the wooden horse of the Greeks, but was unsuccessful, and when that city was taken, she suffered violence at the hands of Ajax Oileus. In the division of the spoils of Troy, she fell to the share of Agamemnon, who carried her to Greece. She repeatedly foretold to him the calamities that awaited his return; but he gave no credit to her, and was assassinated by his wife Clytemnestra. Cassandra shared his fate, after seeing all her prophecies but too truly fulfilled.

Cassan'dra, a gulf and peninsula of European Turkey, in Roumelia; length of gulf, 30 m.; average breadth, 10. The peninsula is in Lat. 40° N., Lon. 23° 30′ E.

Cassan'dra, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Walker co.

Cassan'der, the son of Antipater, took possession of the kingly power in Macedonia on the death of his father. He caused the death of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, and also of his son, the younger Alexander. Joining his forces to those of Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus, he defeated Antigonus at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B.C., the latter monarch falling on the field, and the four conquerors dividing between them Alexander's empire into the great kingdoms of Macedonia, Thrace, Egypt, and Syria.

Cassa'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, 7 m. E.S.E. of Castrovillari, and 10 from the Gulf of Tarentum.—*Manf.* Leather, linen, silk, macaroni. *Pop.* 8,937.—There are several other places of this name in S. and N. Italy, none of them with a *pop.* above 3,000.

Cas'sareep, *n.* The inspissated juice of the Cassava, which forms the basis of the West Indian dish called *pepper-pot.*

Cassa'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of making null or void. *Court of Cassation.* (*French Law.*) The highest judicial tribunal in France; so termed from possessing the power to quash (*casser*) the decrees of inferior courts. It is a court of appeal in criminal as well as civil cases. The tribunal of Cassation was first introduced, as a court wholly independent of the king and his council, in 1790. This court is under a president; but the minister of justice, as keeper of the seals (*garde des sceaux*), has the right of presidiug in cases where it sits on appeal from the higher courts. The 3 sections are: 1. *Des Requêtes*, which decides on the admissibility of petitions of appeal in civil cases. 2. *De Cassation Civile;* 3. *De Cassation Criminelle.* The decision of the Court of Cassation has the effect of sending back the case to the inferior courts. If, after a decision has been reversed, a second court decides the same case in the same way, and an appeal being entered again, if the Court of Cassation repeats its reversal by all the three sections, such judgment is final. The inferior judges of the three sections of the Court of Cassation are styled *counsellors.* The whole court, when presided over by the minister of justice, possesses powers not specially provided for by law; as in censuring or suspending judges, &c. This court has been of great benefit to France, maintaining a unity in the legislation, and protecting the people from arbitrary proceedings or misjudgmeuts in the other courts. In all the changes of government and administration, this court has always preserved a high character for strict impartiality.

Cas'sava, *n.* See MANIHOT.

Cassay', KATHEE', or MINNEPOOR, a country of India beyond the Ganges, between Lat. 24° and 26° N., and Lou. 93° and 95° E.; having N. Assam and the Burman empire, S. a hill country inhabited by iudepeudent Khyeus, and W. Cachar. *Area*, about 7,000 sq. m. *C.* consists of a central fertile valley, of comparatively small extent, surrounded on every side by a wild aud mountainous country, aud watered by the Minnepoor, Eril, and Thohal rivers. *Prod.* Iron, tobacco, ginger, sugar-caue, opium, and the finest pine-apples in the world. *Manuf.* Cottons, muslins, silks, and iron-wares. This territory belonged to the Burmese from 1774 to 1824. In 1826 it became independent, and in 1836 was ceded to the British.

Cass Bridge, iu *Michigan*, a post-office of Saginaw co.

Cas'sel, (anc. *Castellum Cattorum,*) a walled city of Germany, in Prussia, prov. Lower Hesse, of which it is the cap. It is situated on the Fulda, 72 m. S. by W. of Hanover, and 89 N.N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. *C.* is one of the handsomest towns in Germany, and possesses many fine public buildings. *Manf.* Cottons, silk and woollen fabrics, leather, hats, carpets porcelain, chemicals, &c. Near it is Wilhelmshöhe, the summer palace of the former electors (sovereign princes) of Hesse-Cassel; a residence so magnificent, that it has been sometimes called the German Versailles. It was the residence assigned to Napoleon III., after his capitulation at Sedan, 1870. Since 1867, *C.* has belonged to Prussia. *Pop.* (1890) 72,477.

Cas'sel, a towu of France, dep. Nord, 28 m. N.W. of Lille. *Manf.* Lace, thread, oil, eartheuware. *Pop.*, 4,686.

Cassel, in *Minnesota*, a village of Wright co., on the N. Fork of Crow river, 33 m. W. by N. of Minneapolis.

Cassel'la, in *Indiana*, a village of Lake co.

Cassell Prairie, iu *Wisconsin*, a village of Sauk co.

Cassell Yellow, *n.* (*Painting.*) A compound of oxide and chloride of lead; it is also known in commerce under the name of *Patent Yellow* and *Turner's Yellow.*

Cas'sen, in Africa. See KASSAN.

Cas'se-paper, *n.* [Fr. *papier cassé.*] Paper damaged or brokeu; particularly the two outside quires of a ream of paper.

Cassequiare, (*kas-se-ke-ā'ra,*) a river of Venezuela, in S. America, the S. bifurcation of the Orinoco, and connecting with the Rio Negro after a S.W. course of 128 miles. It is navigable for canoes in its entire length.

Cassia, (*kāsh'e-ā,*) *n.* [From Ar. *katsa*, to tear off, the bark being stripped from the tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, suh-ord. *Cæsalpiniceæ.* The leaflets of several species furnish the important drug SENNA, *q. v.* Some uncertainty prevails as to the species yielding some of the commercial varieties. That kind commonly known as Alexaudrian senua is geuerally supposed to be derived from *C. officinalis*, var. *lanceolata*, and *C. obovata.* The common East Indian, Mecca, or Bombay senna, is supposed by Royle to be the produce of *C. officinalis*, var. *acutifolia.* Tiunevelly senna, a very fine kiud, is furuished by *C. officinalis*, var. *elongata. C. Marilandica*, the American cassia, possesses similar properties, and is often used in this country. It is a beautiful plant, frequently met with in alluvial soils in the U. States, growing in close masses, 3-5 feet high.—Another drug, called cassia pulp, or purging cassia, is obtained from a species of this genus; namely, *C. fistula.* The pulp is contained in the pods. It is of a reddish-black color, with a sweetish taste, and possesses laxative and purgative properties. The pods of *C. Braziliana* are used in veterinary medicine under the name of horse-cassia. The seeds of *C. absus*, under the names of *Chichon* and *Csmatan*, are used in Egypt in ophthalmia.

Cassia Bark, *n.*, **Cassia Buds,** *n. pl.* See CINNAMOMUM.

Cas'sida, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Tortoise beetles, a genus of the family *Chrysomelidæ.* They are broad oval, or rounded, nearly flat insects, and with the thorax projecting over the head.

Cassid'eous, *a.* [Lat. *cassis*, a helmet.] (*Bot.*) A term denoting when the upper petal of a flower is dilated into a broad helmet-shaped leaf, as in the genus *Aconitum.*

Cas'sidony, *n.* [Fr. *cassidoine.*] (*Bot.*) See GUAPHALIUM, and LAVENDULA.

Cas'simere, *n.* [Fr. *cassimir.*] A twilled woollen cloth of thin texture, used for men's clothiug, more particularly for vests or waist-coats. (Geuerally written *kerseymere* in England.)

Cassin, JOHN, a distinguished American ornithologist, B. near Chester, Penn., 1813. His principal works are: *Birds of California and Texas, Synopsis of the Birds of N. America, Ornithology of the Japan Expedition, Ornithology of Gilliss's Astronomical Expedition to Chili*, &c. D. 1869.

Cassina, (*kas-see'na,*) a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 14 m. S.S.W. of Alessandria, on the Bormida; *pop.* 4,585.

Cassine, (*kas-seen',*) *n.* [Fr.] A small house in the country; — particularly a solitary house where soldiers may make a stand.

Cassi'ni, JEAN DOMINIQUE, an eminent astronomer, B. near Nice, 1635. His fame reaching France, he was luvited to pay a visit to that country, where the kindness shown him hy Louis XIV. aud his minister Colbert, caused him to remain for the rest of his life. He was the first resideut in the Royal Observatory at Paris, instituted hy the great Colbert; and during forty years his services were such as to do high honor to himself, as well as to the liberal monarch by whom he was patronized. Among his numerous discoveries may be mentioned that of four satellites of Saturu. *C.* had a son, a grandsou, and a great-grandson, who succeeded him as professors in the Royal Observatory at Paris. The last D. in 1845.

Cassino, (*kas-sē'no,*) *n.* [It. *casino*, a gaming-house.] (*Games.*) A game at cards that may be played by two, three, or four persons. It is played thus: The dealer and partuers are determined by cutting, as at Whist. The dealer gives four cards, one at a time, to each player; and either regularly, as he deals, or by one, two, three, or four at a time, lays four more, face upwards, upon the board, and, after the first cards are played, four others are to be dealt to each person, until the pack be concluded; but it is only in the first deal that any cards are to be turned up. The deal is lost, if, in the first round, before any of the cards are turned up on the table, a card is faced hy the dealer; hut if a card happen to he faced in the pack before any of the said four be turned up, then the deal must be begun again. Each person plays one card at a time, with which he may not only take at once every card of the same denomination upon the table, hut likewise all that will combine therewith; as, for instance, a ten takes not only every ten, but also nine and ace, eight and deuce, seven and three, six and four, or two fives; and if he clear the board before the conclusion of the game, he scores a point. Whenever a player cannot pair or combine, he puts down a card. The number of tricks must not be examined or counted before all the cards are played; nor may any trick hut that last wou he looked at, as every mistake must be challenged immediately. After all the pack is dealt out, the player who obtains the last trick sweeps all the cards then remaining unmatched on the table. It sometimes happens that the points are not set up, and that neither player gains anything in the deal; but the smaller uumber is suhtracted from the larger, hoth in cards and poiuts, and if they both prove equal, the game is re-commenced, the deal being taken in rotation. When three persons play, the two lowest add their points together, and subtract from the highest; hut if their two uumbers added together amount to or exceed that of the third player, then neither scores. The following terms are used in the game: *Great Cassino*, the ten of diamonds, coutainiug *two* point; *Little Cassino*, the two of spades, also reckoning *one* point; the *cards*, when a person has a greater share thau his adversary, *three* points; the *spades*, when ono has the majority of that suit, *one* point; the *aces*—each of which stands for *one* point; and *Lurched*—whon a player's opponent has won the game before he has gained *six* points.

Cas'sin Pa'sha, a suburb of Constantinople, separated from Galata by burying-grounds. In it are the imperial dockyard, the uaval arsenal, and the palace of the capitan-pasha.

Cassiodo'rus, or **Cassiodo'rius,** MAGNUS AURELIUS, a Latin writer, B. at Scylaceum, in Calabria, about 468 A. D. He was appointed by Theodoric, king of the Goths, governor of Sicily, filled afterwards some of the highest offices in Rome, and finally retired to a monastery in Calabria. He is celebrated as grammarian, chronologist, and historian. D. about 577.

Cassiope'a, or CASSI'OPE, mother of ANDROMEDA, *q. v.*

Cassiopeia, (*kās-se-o-pe'e-ā.*) (*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, near Cepheus, and not far from the N. Pole. It is marked by five stars of the 3d magnitude, forming a figure like an M. A line from Capilla to the bright star in Cygnus passes nearly through the middle of this M. *C.*, according to Flamsteed, contains 55 stars, all of small magnitude. The figure is that of a woman sitting in a chair, with a branch in her hand. In the year 1572, there all at once appeared in *C.* a new star. It was first noticed by Tycho Brahé on the 11th November, when its lustre exceeded that of all the fixed stars, and nearly equalled that of Venus. The star gradually diminished in lustre, from the time of its being observed until, in March, 1574, it disappeared. Tycho Brahé supposed that it had previously appeared in 945 and 1264. It failed to reappear in 1872, as predicted by Herschel.

Cassiquiari, or CASSIQUIARE, (*kas'se-ke'a-re,*) a river of Venezuela, forming the S. bifurcation of the Orinoco, which it leaves in Lat. 3° 10′ N., Lon. 66° 20′ W., and after a rapid S.W. course of about 130 miles, joins the Rio Negro in Lat. 2° 5′ N., Lon. 67° 40′ W. About 100 yards in breadth when it issues from the Orinoco, it gradually increases until at its union with the Rio Negro it attains a width of 600 yards. By means of this singular river, water-communication is established, through the Amazon, Orinoco, and their affluents, between the interior of Brazil and Caracas in Venezuela.

Cas'sis, *n.* [Lat., a helmet.] (*Zoöl.*) In the system of Lamarck, a genus of Gastropodous Molluscs, separated from the Linnæan genus *Buccinum*, aud including the species of which the shells are commonly called *helmets.* (*Bot.*) The black currant. See RIBES.

—A French liquor prepared from black currants.

Cas'sis, a sea-port town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 10 m. S.E. of Marseilles. Only small vessels can enter the harbor. *Pop.* 2,238.

Cassit'erite, *n.* [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.] (*Min.*) Native peroxide of tin; composed, when pure, of 21·62 per cent. of oxygen aud 78·38 tin. It occurs massive (*Tin-stone*), disseminated, fibrous (*Wood-tin*), in rolled pieces and in grains as saud (*Stream-tin*), and crystallized in quadrangular prisms terminated by four-sided pyramids, and in many complex forms; sometimes in twin crystals. The color is of all shades between light brown and black, hut it sometimes has a greenish tiut, and is at others colorless. — See TIN.

Cas'sius, LONGINUS CAIUS, a Roman general, and one of Cæsar's assassins. During the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar, he followed the fortunes of the former. He was taken prisoner by Cæsar, who pardoned him. In 44 B. C., through the influence of Cæsar, he was made *Prætor Peregrinus*, aud was promised the governorship of Syria in the following year. But his mean and jealous spirit could not endure the burden of gratitude, and he resolved to he released by the murder of his benefactor. Having attached to himself the mutinous spirits among the subjugated aristocracy, and also won over M. Brutus, the pseudo-patriotic conspiracy was soon matured, and on the 15th of March, 44 B. C., Cæsar fell hy the daggers of assassins. The result of this bloody deed was not what *C.* had expected. The popular feeling — as witnessed by the riots that broke out at Cæsar's funeral — was strongly against the murderers; and the military power fell iuto the hands of Mark Antony. *C.* therefore fled to the east, and made himself master of Syria. Afterwards he united his forces with those of Brutus, and having greedily plundered Asia Minor, they crossed the Hellespont in the beginning of 42 B. C., marched through Thrace, and took up a superior position near Philippi, in Macedonia. Here they were attacked by Antony and Octavius. The division commanded by *C.* was totally routed, although, on the other hand, Brutus succeeded in repulsing the troops of Octavus. *C.* supposing that all was lost, compelled his freedman, Pindarus, to put him to death, 42 B. C.

Cassius, (PURPLE OF.) See PURPLE.

Cass Lake, in *Michigan*, a small lake near the central part of Oakland co.

Cassock, (*kas'sok,*) *n.* [Sp. *casáca;* Fr. *casaque;* It. *casacca*, from *casa*, a house.] (*Eccl.*) A close garment resembling a long frock-coat, worn by clergymen under the surplice or gown. In the Church of Rome, they vary in color with the dignity of the wearer; those of priests being black, bishops purple, cardinals scarlet, and popes white.

Cassocked, (*kas'sokt,*) *a.* Attired with a cassock.

Cas'solette, *n.* [Fr.] A small box in glass, ivory, or precious metals, containing perfumes, with a capillary hole, to allow the odor to escape.

Cassonade', *n.* [Fr.] Raw sugar; sugar not refined.

Cassop'olis, in *Michigan*, a village, cap. of Cass co., on N. shore of Stone Lake, 130 m. S.W. of Lansing.

Cas'sowary, *n.* [Malay, *cassuwaris.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Casuarius galeatus* (see Fig. 415), a large bird, native of the Indian archipelago. In shape, size, and appearance this bird strongly resembles the ostrich, though not actually so large, its legs being thicker and stronger than those of that bird; its feathers have the peculiarity of looking like hair, and seem not unlike camel's hair, both in length of filament and softness of texture. The cassowary is so swift, appearing to skim along the ground, that the fleetest racer is distanced by its wonderful speed. Two species only are known of this bird, one common to Australia, aud the other to the adjacent islands of the Indian Ocean.

Cass River, in *Michigan*, rises in the E. part of the State, and flowing nearly W., falls into the Saginaw, above Saginaw City.

Cass'town, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Miami co., 6 m. E. by N. from Troy.

Cass'town, in *Tennessee*, a village of White co.

Cass'ville, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Newton co.

Cassville, in *Georgia*, the former capital of Bartow co., 150 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Cassville, in *Indiana*, a village of Howard co., 5 m. N. of Kokomo.

Cassville, In *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Barry co., 200 m. S.W. from Jefferson City.

Cassville, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Ocean co.

Cassville, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., on Sauquoit Creek, 86 m. N.N.W. of Albany.

Cassville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Cassville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., 90 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Cassville, in *W. Va.*, a post-office of Monongalia co.

Cassville, in *Wisconsin*, a village and twp. of Grant co., on Mississippi River, 28 m. from Dubuque.

Cassville, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Wayne co., on the Big Sandy River, 20 m. S. of Ceredo.

Cassyta'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Dodder-Laurel, an order of plants, alliance *Daphnales.* There is only one genus, *Cassytha*, which includes nine species, natives of tropical regions, and distinguished from the *Lauraceæ*

only by their parasitical habits, their scaly, modified leaves, and by the fruit being inclosed in a succulent calyx.

Cast. *v. a.* (*pp.* CAST.) [Dan. *kasto;* Swed., Icel., and Goth. *kasta*, to throw.] To drive by force; to drive or impel by violence; to throw, fling, or hurl, as from the hand; as, to *cast* a stone.

"Then *cast* thy sword away."—*Dryden.*

—To sow, or scatter by the hand; as, to *cast* seed. — To direct the eyes to; to throw one's sight upon; as, to *cast* a glance, a look.

"How earnestly he *casts* his eyes upon me!"—*Shaks.*

—To shed or throw off; to reject; as, a serpent *casts* his skin.

"The groves their honors *cast*."—*Dryden.*

—To throw, or let fall; as, to *cast* anchor. — To condemn; to convict, as a criminal.

"He made me *cast* you guilty, and you me."—*Donne.*

—To throw on the ground, as in wrestling.

"I made a shift to *cast* him."—*Shaks.*

—To compute; to throw together several particulars to find the sum; to calculate; as, to *cast* an account; to *cast* a horoscope.

"Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plough-irons,
Let it be *cast* and paid."—*Shaks.*

—To form; to model; to found in a particular shape; as, to *cast* a piece of ordnance.

"With restless rage would pull my statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown."—*Prior.*

—To throw, as dice, or lots; as, to *cast* a main at hazard.

"Joshua *cast* lots for them in Shiloh."—*Josh.* xviii. 10.

—To put or set in a particular state.

"Both chariot and horse are *cast* into a deep sleep."—*Ps.* lxxvi. 6.

—To thrust; as, to *cast* into prison. — To throw away as worthless or useless, as a coat.

"His friends contend to embalm his body; his enemies, that they may *cast* it to the dogs."—*Pope.*

—To emit, throw out, or exhale.

"This fumes off and *casts* a sulphurous smell."—*Woodward.*

—To make to preponderate; to throw into one scale to overbalance it; to decide by a vote that gives a superiority in numbers; as, a *casting* voice.

"The freeman *casting* with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land."—*Holmes.*

—To build or extend by throwing up earth or a rampart; as, to *cast* a trench.

"And shooting in the earth, *casts* up a mound of clay."
Faërie Queens.

—To overcome in a suit at law; to defeat in any encounter of skill or strength; as, he was *cast* in damages.

"Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *cast*."—*Decay of Piety.*

—To contrive; to plan out.

"The cloister . . . had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose."—*Sir W. Temple.*

—To discard; to cashier; to break.

"You are now but *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice."—*Shaks.*

—To fix or distribute the parts of a play among a company of actors; as, to *cast* "Othello."

"Our parts in the other world will be new-*cast*."—*Addison.*

—To consider in order to arrive at a judgment.

"Peace, brother, be not over-exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils."—*Shaks.*

—To shape; to form by a model: — used in a figurative sense: as, *cast* in honor's mould.

—To communicate; to spread over; as, to *cast* a lustre upon the nation.

"And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light."—*Milton.*

To cast aside. To discard, or dismiss, as useless or inconvenient.

"Golden opinions . . . would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not *cast aside* too soon."—*Shaks.*

To cast away. To reject; to throw away; to lavish profusely: to shipwreck; as, *to cast away* life; *to cast away* a ship.

"Our fears *cast* our hopes *away*."—*Earl of Dorset.*

To cast by. To reject, or discard, as hateful or worthless.

"Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave beseeming ornaments."—*Shaks.*

To cast down. To throw down; to deject; to depress the mind: as, *to cast down* hopes.

"You are much *cast down*, and afflicted."—*Addison.*

To cast anchor. (*Naut.*) To anchor: to let go the anchor; to moor a ship. — *To cast forth.* To throw out, or reject; to send abroad; to emit or exhale; as, *to cast forth* a rumor. "They *cast* me *forth* into the sea." *Jonah.*

To cast off. To discard; to put away; to disburden: to put off; as, *to cast off* a mistress. — (*Naut.*) To loosen or untie; as, *to cast off* a rope. — (*Sporting.*) In hunting, to let loose: to free; as, *to cast off* the hounds.

"He *cast off* his friends, as a huntsman his pack."—*Goldsmith.*

To cast out. To eject; to turn out of doors; to speak, or give vent to; as, *to cast out* an intruder; *to cast out* a reproach.

"Thy brat hath been *cast out*, like to itself, no father owning it."—*Shaks.*

To cast up. To reckon: to compute; to add successively: as, *to cast up* a column of figures; — to vomit; as, *to cast up* the contents of one's stomach.

"Thy foolish error find;
Cast up the poison that infects thy mind."—*Dryden.*

To cast on, or *upon.* To refer or resign to; as, *to cast upon* him the responsibility.

"If things were *cast upon* this issue, . . . the best would sin and sin forever."—*South.*

To cast one's self on, or *upon.* To yield one's self to the disposal of, without reserve; as, I *cast myself upon* your generosity. — *To cast young.* To undergo abortion; to miscarry. — *To cast in the teeth.* To twit; to charge; to accuse; to upbraid.

To cast off copy. (*Printing.*) To estimate the quantity of printed matter contained in a manuscript, by setting up a portion for trial.

Cast, *v. i.* To throw forward, as the thoughts: to turn or revolve in the mind; to contrive. (Sometimes followed by *about.*)

"From that day forth, I *cast* in careful mind,
To seek her out with labor and long time."—*Spenser.*

—To be capable of receiving form or shape by being cast or melted.

"It will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould."—*Woodward.*

—To warp; to twist from usual shape; to grow out of form.

"Stuff is said to *cast* or warp, when, by . . . accident, it alters its flatness and straightness."—*Moxon.*

(*Naut.*) To fall off or incline, so as to bring the side of a ship to the wind; applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind, when her anchor is first loosened.

Cast, *n.* Act of casting; a throw; kind or manner of throwing.

"So far, but that the rest are measuring *casts*,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts."—*Waller.*

—The thing thrown.

"Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *cast* of dreadful dust will soon allay."—*Dryden.*

—The space through which a thing is thrown; distance passed by anything flung or thrown; as, "About a stone's *cast*."—*Luke* xxii. 24.

—A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.

"I have set my life upon a *cast*,
And I will stand the hazard of the die."—*Shaks.*

—A stroke; a touch.

"Another *cast* of their politics was that of endeavoring to impeach an innocent lady."—*Swift.*

—Motion of the eye; direction or glance; a squinting.

"A man shall be sure to have a *cast* of their eye to warn him, before they give him a *cast* of their nature to betray him."—*South.*

—Form; shape; mould; figure into which anything is cast.

"The whole would have been an heroic poem, but in another *cast* and figure than any that had been written before."—*Prior.*

—A shade; a tinge; a tendency to any particular color; as, a *cast* of green.

—Assignment of the actors' parts in a theatrical performance; as, a strong *cast.*

—Exterior appearance; manner; air; mien; as, a *cast* of countenance.

"Sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought."—*Shaks.*

—That which is cast or formed from a mould; as, a plaster *cast*, a bronze, &c. See CASTING.

—In falconry, a flight; a number of hawks let go at once; as, "A *cast* of merlins."—*Sidney.*

—A cylindrical piece of brass or copper, slit in two lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit, in a mould for conveying metal.

—[Sp. *casta.*] Breed; race: species. See CASTE.

The last cast. The last decisive throw or venture.

Casta'lia, a fountain at the foot of Mount Parnassus, near the temple of Apollo, at Delphi, in Phocis; named from Castalia, the daughter of Achelous, who, being pursued by Apollo, threw herself into the fountain. It was, like the mountain, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, who were therefore called Castalides.

Casta'lia, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Winneshiek co.

Castalia, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Nash co.

Castalia, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Erie co., on Cold Creek, 5 m. S.W. from Sandusky City, and 105 m. N. of Columbus. Near this village is a spring 200 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep, which has the property of petrifying vegetable substances. *Pop.* about 1,000.

Casta'lian Springs, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Sumner co.

Casta'na, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Monona co.

Cas'tanet, *n.* [Sp. *castañéta, castañuéla;* Lat. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree.] (*Mus.*) A small musical instrument of percussion, much used by the Spaniards. It consists of two small pieces of wood or ivory resembling in shape a chestnut, tied to the fingers, and rattled by dancers in order to mark the time, &c. in dancing. The *crotalum* of the ancients was similar to the *C.*

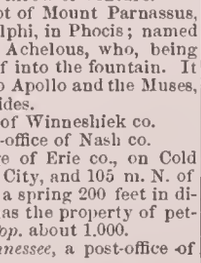


Fig. 530.—CASTANET.

"No more beneath soft Eve's consenting star
Fandango twirls his jocund *castanet*."
Byron.

Castania Grove, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Gaston county.

Castaños, DON FRANCISCO XAVIER DE, (DUKE OF BAYLEN,) a distinguished Spanish general, b. 1756. He did brilliant service in the Peninsular war, defeating a French force under Dupont at Baylen in 1807, (whence his title,) and causing the retirement of Joseph Bonaparte from Madrid. He participated, under Wellington, in the victories of Albuera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, and commanded the Spanish force which, in 1815, invaded France, in conjunction with the British. In 1843 he was appointed tutor to Queen Isabella, and d. 1852.

Casta'nea, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Chestnut-tree, or Sweet-chestnut, a genus of plants, order *Corylaceæ.* The species *C. vesca* is a deciduous tree of considerable size, with long, shining serrated sharp-pointed leaves, clusters of long,

Fig. 531.—AMERICAN CHESTNUT-TREE.
(*Castanea vesca.*)

spikes of pale-greenish yellow, unisexual, minute flowers having no corolla, and fruits consisting of a roundish prickly husk or involucre, technically called a cupula, and analogous to the cup of the acorn or the beard of the filbert, in which are contained one or more dark-brown ovate sharp-pointed nuts, each of which conceals a large single seed, and is tipped by the remains of several rigid styles. The seeds contain a large quantity of nutritive starchy matter of a sweet flavor, on which account chestnuts are extensively used as food in the countries where the tree abounds. The American variety, abundantly found in the mountainous parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, the two Carolinas, northern Georgia, &c., has smaller, but sweeter nuts than those of the European, (the Spanish Chestnut.) The timber is coarse-grained, strong, elastic, light and very durable; — hence much used for posts, &c.

Fig. 532.—CHESTNUT.
(Natural size.)

Cast'away, *n.* He or that which is thrown away; a person abandoned by God and man; a reprobate.

"To search, . . . who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*."—*Hooker.*

—*a.* Useless; rejected, as of no value.

"Or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul."—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Caste, (*kast*, or *kāst,*) *n.* [Fr. *caste;* Sp. and Pg. *casta;* Hind. *zat*, a tribe; Sansk. *jat.*] A race or lineage; a distinct order in society; as, of aristocratic *caste.*

"The tinkers then formed an hereditary *caste*."—*Macaulay.*

—A term used to denote the hereditary classes into which the population of Hindostan is divided, according to the religious law of Brahma. The origin of these classes is detailed in the sacred book which contains the ordinances of Menu. According to this authority, the Brahman, the Kshatriya, the Vaisya, and the Sudra sprang respectively from the mouth, the arm, the thigh, and the foot of Brahma. 1. The class of *Brahmans*, or priests, are far exalted above the rest in honor and privilege, and should be devoted entirely to prayer and meditation, or at least to the more exalted concerns of life. Many Brahmans, however, do in fact engage in secular pursuits, not only as ministers of sovereign princes, (an office for which, according to the ordinances above cited, they are indeed peculiarly fitted,) but also, in Guzerat and other parts of Western India, as merchants, or in the lower employment of messengers and porters; while many enter the British service as private soldiers. These, however, are Brahmans of the first and second classes (*Brachmachari* and *Grihast'ha*), youths or married men who as yet live in the world; from which the two higher classes, *Vanaprastha* and *Sunnyassi*, are wholly divorced. From the latter spring the various orders of fanatics with which India swarms. 2. To the *Kshatriya*, or soldier *C.*, belong not only the high military classes, but in some parts of Hindostan whole tribes, as the Sikhs, &c. 3. The *Vaisya*, or commercial class (*wealth*). 4. The *Sudra*, or *C.* of tillers of the soil (*labor*). These are deeply degraded below not only the Brahmans, but the other two *C.*; and even the reading of the *Vedas* or sacred books is forbidden them. Besides

these 4 grand divisions, the Hindoos have many subdivisions of *C.*, and no fewer than 36 are reckoned which are all inferior to the Sudra. These descend, according to the mythological history of the Hindoos, from the *Burren Sunker*, or mixed class, proceeding from the confusion of *C.* which took place under the reign of a wicked and irreligious monarch. Finally, the Pariahs and some other races are considered as having no *C.* at all, and were outcasts from humanity. From the intermixture of the races, innumerable mixed tribes have sprung up, who form castes among themselves. The loss of caste is one of the most serious calamities that can befall a Hindoo. This, however, results not from immoralities, for the most abandoned Brahmin retains his rank, notwithstanding his crimes; but he will entirely forfeit it, and lose all countenance in society, by touching impure food, or some such petty delinquency. Traces of the system of *C.*, which confines employments to hereditary classes, are to be found in the institutions of many countries, and in the history of many more. That the Egyptian nation was thus divided is well known; and it is supposed that similar institutions prevailed in the ancient Assyrian empires. If Plato can be relied on as an authority, the Athenians in the first ages of their commonwealth were divided into 5 classes of the same description — priests, handicraftsmen, shepherds and hunters, ploughmen, soldiers. The Cretans, it is said, were divided, according to the laws of Minos, in the same manner as the Egyptians.

Casteg'gio, a town of N. Italy, prov. of Voghera, 6 m. from Voghera City; *pop.* 4,000. Near it were fought (1800, 1859) two battles known under the name of Montebello, *q. v.*

Castel. [It. and O. Fr. *castle.*] The name, with various affixes, of a number of Italian and French towns and villages, for the most part unimportant.

Castelamare', a seaport town of Sicily, prov. Trapani, on a gulf of its own name, 6 m. N.W. of Alcamo; Lat. 38° 1′ 51″ N.; Lon. 12° 52′ 43″ E. *Exp.* Wine, fruits, grain, opium. *Pop.* 13,154.

Castel-Arquato, a town of N. Italy, prov. Parma, on the Larda, 19 m. S.E. of Piacenza; *pop.* 4,832.

Castellamare', or Cas, a city and seaport of S. Italy, prov., and on the Gulf of Naples, 15 m. W. of Salerno. *Manf.* Linen, silk, cotton, and leather. In summer, *C.* is a favorite resort of the Neapolitans. *Pop.* 26,385.

Castellamon'te, a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 10 m. S.W. of Jorea; *pop.* 5,550.

Cas'tellan, *n.* [Fr. *châtelain;* Lat. *castellanus.*] The captain, governor, or constable of a castle, in the Middle Ages. It was also the title of a Polish dignitary, commanding part of a palatinate under a palatine. The *C.* were senators of the lower class, sitting in the diets, on low seats behind the palatines.

Castella'na, a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, 27 m. S.E. of Bari city; *pop.* 9,645.

Castellane'ta, a town of S. Italy, prov. Otranto, 20 m. N.W. of Tarento. Cotton is grown in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 5,225.

Cas'tellany, *n* The lordship of a castle, or the extent of its domain and jurisdiction.

Cas'tellated, *a.* Adorned with turrets and battlements like a castle; as, a *castellated* structure.

—Enclosed within a building, as a fountain.

Castellazzo, (*kas-tel-at'so,*) a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 5 m. S.W. of Alessandria; *pop.* 5,759.

Castel-Leo'ne, a town of N. Italy, 16 m. N.W. of Cremona; *pop.* 6,283.

Cas'tellet, *n.* A small castle. (R.)

Castel'lo de Vide, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 11 m. N. of Portalegre. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 6,380.

Cas'tellon, or Castellon-de-la-Plana, (anc. *Castalio,*) a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 41 m. N.N.E. of the latter city. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 21,274.

Cas'tellum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) The receptacle in which the water was collected and heated for the public baths of the Romans.

Cas'telnau, Pierre de, archdeacon of Maguelone, was sent, at the commencement of the 13th century, by Innocent III., into the S. of France as legate extraordinary, in order to search out the heretic Albigenses, and deliver them over to the secular arm. He was met by a determined resistance, and was at last slain in the territory of Raymond, Count of Toulouse. This murder led to the excommunication of Raymond, and also to the war of the Albigenses. D. 1208.

Castelnau'dary, a town of France, dep. Aude, 21 m. W.N.W. of Carcassonne, celebrated for its numerous wind-mills; *pop.* 10,542.

Cas'telnaudite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Xenotime found in imperfect crystals and irregular grains of a grayish-white to a pale yellow color, in the diamond-sands of Bahia, in Brazil. It consists chiefly of hydrated phosphate of yttria.

Castelnuo'vo, a fortified sea-port of Austria, in Dalmatia, 11 m. W. of Cattaro; *pop.* 7,720.

Cas'telo-Bran'co, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Leiria, 51 m. N.E. of Abrantes; *pop.* 6,482.

Cas'tel-Sarras'in, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Songuine, 13 m. W. of Montauban. *Manuf.* Serges, hats, leather. *Pop.* 7,521.

Cas'tel-Ter'mini, a town of Sicily, 16 m. N. of Girgenti. Sulphur and rock-salt are largely produced here. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Castelvetra'no, a town of Sicily, prov. Trapani, 12 m. E. of Mazzara. *Prod.* Excellent wine, and olives. *Pop.* 18,156.

Cast'er, *n.* One who casts; as, a *caster* of stones, a *caster* of accounts.

"If with this throw the strongest *caster* vie,
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly." — *Pope.*

—A small phial or vessel for the table; as, a set of *casters.* — A stand to contain cruets for the dinner-table. — A small wheel on a swivel, placed on the legs of furniture, and by which it is rolled or moved about in any direction. — One who casts the parts of a play to the performers.

Cas'tigate, *v. a.* [Lat. *castigo, castigatus;* from *castus,* chaste, pure, and *ago,* to make.] To correct; to chastise; to punish by stripes; to chasten; to check.

"*If* thou didst put this sour cold habit on,
To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well." — *Shaks.*

Castigation, (*kas-ti-gā'shun,*) *n.* Act of castigating; chastisement; punishment; correction; emendation.

Cas'tigator, *n.* One who chastises or corrects.

Cas'tigatory, *a.* Tending to correction; punitive; corrective; as, *castigatory* example.

—*n.* A ducking-stool. See Cucking-stool.

Castiglione-delle-Stiviere, (*kās-tēēl-yō-ne-dēl-le-stē-vē-a-re,*) a walled town of N. Italy, prov. Brescia, 22 m. N.W. of Mantua. This place is noted for a decisive victory gained by the French over the Austrians, 5th Aug., 1796, which gave the name of Duke de Castiglione to Marshal Augereau. *Pop.* 5,460.

Castile, (*kās-tēēl',*) the central and largest division of Spain, lying between Lat. 38° 25′ and 42° 50′ N., and Lon. 1° 2′ and 5° 37′ W.; bounded N. and N.E. by Rimosa, Alava, and Navarre; E. by Aragon, and Valencia; S.E. by Murcia; S. by Andalusia; and W. by Estremadura and Leon; length about 306 m. from N. to S.; mean breadth about 160. *Area.* 72,447 Eng. sq. m. *C.* is divided into two parts by a range of high mountains, called in different parts, Urbians, Carpetanos, Sierra de Guadarama, Gata, Somosierra, and de Estrella. The country to the N. of the ridge is called *Old,* while that to the S. is named *New Castile.* Old *C.* comprises the modern provs. of Burgos, Soria, Segovia, and Avila, so named after their chief towns. New *C.* comprises the provs. of Madrid, Guadalaxara, Cuença, Toledo, and La Mancha, also so called after the names of their chief towns, except La Mancha, whose cap. is Ciudad Real. The Ebro, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Xucar have their sources in this prov. Besides the aforesaid chain of mountains, there are three other important ranges traversing *C.*; viz., the Sierra de Toledo, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra Nevada. The surface of the country is accordingly, in many parts, exceedingly rugged, and the quality of the soil various. *Min.* Gold, silver, copper, quartz, marble, limestone, gypsum, and quicksilver, of which latter product the mines at Almaden alone furnish 2,000,000 lbs. annually. *Clim.* Healthy, and generally dry. The ordinary extremes of temperature at Madrid, are 90° Fahr. in summer, and 32° in winter. *Prod.* Corn, wines, fruits, oil, hemp, flax, madder, saffron. Agriculture is in a most backward state, and the roads are execrable. *Manuf.* Woollens, laces, plate-glass, leather, paper, earthenware, &c. *Inhab.* The people of this prov. are grave, honest, and sober, and their pride has passed into a proverb. The Castilian is the standard dialect of the Spanish language, becoming the language of the court on the marriage of Isabella, Queen of Castile, with Ferdinand of Aragon. *Hist.* The Castiles anciently formed parts of Cantabria, and like the rest of Spain, were successively overrun by Romans, Goths, and Saracens. After the expulsion of the last-named, the sovereignty of *C.* came by marriage to Sancho III. king of Navarre, whose son Ferdinand was made king of *C.* in 1034. He married the sister of Vremond III. king of Leon, whom he succeeded in 1037. The crowns of Castile and Leon were afterwards separated and again united several times, till, by the marriage of Isabella, who held both crowns with Ferdinand, king of Aragon, in 1479, the three kingdoms were consolidated into one.

Castile', in *Missouri,* a village of Livingston co., 115 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Castile, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Wyoming co., on the Genesee River, 58 m. E.S.E. of Buffalo.

Castile Creek, in *Missouri,* flows into Platte River, in the S.E. of Buchanan co.

Castile-soap, *n.* [From *Castile,* a Spanish province, whence it originally came.] A sort of hard, refined soap, made with olive oil and soda.

Castilian, (*kas-til'yan,*) *n.* An inhabitant, or native, of Castile, in Spain.

—The Spanish language, as spoken in Castile in its purest form.

—*a.* Pertaining, or relating to Castile; as, *Castilian* pride.

Castilian Springs, in *Mississippi,* a village of Holmes co.

Cas'tille, Charles Hippolyte, an eminent French journalist and historian; b. 1820. His chief work is *Histoire de la Seconde République Française* (1854–5). In 1858 he published *Parallele entre César, Charlemagne, et Napoleon;* and, in 1859, *Histoire de Soixante Ans,* 1789–1850.

Castilleja, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ,* sub-order *Rhinanthidæ.* The Painted-cup, *C. coccinea,* found in wet meadows in Canada and U. States, is a very beautiful plant, remarkable for its large, bright scarlet bracts.

Castillon, (*kas-tee'yawng,*) a town of France, dep. Gironde, on the Dordogne, 26 m. E. of Bordeaux. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen yarns, nails, and cordage. It is celebrated as the scene of the battle between the forces of Henry VI. of England, and Charles VII. of France, July, 1453, in which the English met with a signal defeat, their leader, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and his son, being slain. Of all their possessions in France, Calais alone remained to the English after this battle, the incidents of which were seized on by Shakspeare for the sixth scene in his play of *King Henry VI.*, Part I. In the neighborhood of this place Montaigne, the French essayist, was born and died.

Cas'tine, in *Maine,* a port of entry, cap. of Hancock co., on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, 35 m. S. of Bangor, and 118 m. N.E. of Portland, on a tongue of land projecting from the N.E. Its harbor is accessible at all seasons, and is of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class. Ship-building is the principal occupation.

Cas'tine, in *Ohio,* a village of Darke co., 14 m. S. of Greenville; *pop.* 177.

Cast'ing, *n.* Act of casting or throwing. — The taking casts or impressions of figures, busts, medals, leaves, &c. — The act of assigning parts to players, or of contriving anything. — The process by which some animals throw off their skins, horns, &c.

(*Manf.*) The process of pouring a metal or some other substance, in a fluid or semi-fluid state, into a mould, which is made in various ways, and of substances best suited for the material which is to be poured into it. The fluidity of the substance may be produced by heat, or some other agent; but the cast always solidifies in the mould. The process is applied to the manufacture of articles in iron, bronze, bell-metal, lead, steel, copper, porcelain, plaster, and cement of various kinds. The method of casting cannons in iron and bronze will be found elsewhere. (See Cannon.) The process adopted in casting statues in plaster, and making ornamental pottery and busts in Parian ware, differs materially from that which is used in forming metal castings. Each process will be found described in the notice of that branch of art to which it respectively belongs. (See Porcelain, Pottery, Sculpture.) The process of forming or founding iron castings of great size, and bells and statues in bell-metal and bronze, will be found described under the head of Founding.

(*Arch.*) A term to express the bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood from their natural state, caused either by the gravity of the material, or by its being subject to unequal temperature, or by the inequalities of texture of the material. (Sometimes called *Warping.*)

(*Naut.*) The act of allowing the ship's head, previously pointing to the wind, to fall off so as to bring the wind on the vessel's side.

Casting of draperies. (*Painting.*) By this term is implied the distribution of the folds, and draperies are said to be *well cast* when the folds are distributed in such a manner as to appear rather the result of mere chance than of art, study, or labor. Carlo Maratti thought that the disposition of drapery was a more difficult art than even that of drawing the human figure, and that a student might be more easily taught the latter than the former. Inferior painters enter into the minute discriminations of quality in drapery; but, as Sir Joshua Reynolds has well observed in his *Fourth Discourse,* with the historical painter "the clothing is neither woollen nor linen, nor silk, satin, nor velvet; it is *drapery; it is nothing more.*" The figures of Rafaelle, in his paintings, are generally draped; those of Michael Angelo commonly nude.

Cast'ing-net, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn, in contradistinction to a net that is set and left.

"*Casting-nets* did rivers' bottoms sweep." — *May.*

Casting off Copy. (*Printing.*) The operation of ascertaining accurately how many pages in print a given quantity of manuscript copy will take; or how many pages a given quantity of printed copy will make when the size of the book and the type are changed; also when a given quantity of manuscript copy is delivered, with directions that it is to make a certain number of pages in print, to determine the size of the page and the size of the type. This is usually done by composing a line or two of the copy, when, supposing a line and a half of it makes a line of print, it becomes a mere arithmetical question. Supposing there are 12,000 lines of copy, it will make 8,000 lines in print, which, at 24 lines to a page, will be 333 pages, and with the title, short pages, &c., equal 14 sheets in 12mo.

Cast'ing-voice, Cast'ing-vote, *n.* The voice of a presiding officer, in an assembly or council, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or meeting are equally divided between the affirmative and the negative. Sometimes the chairman has a casting-vote in addition to his vote as an ordinary member; at other times, he has only a casting-vote.

Cast'ing-weight, *n.* A weight that turns a balance when exactly poised.

Cast-iron, (*kast'ī-ërn,*) *n.* (*Metal.*) Iron that has been cast into pigs or moulds; brittle iron. See Iron.

Castle, (*kas'l,*) *n.* [Lat. *castellum,* from *castrum,* a fortified place; allied to *casa,* a hut, a house; Fr. *château-fort.*] The name formerly given to a strongly fortified building enclosed by walls, and intended for a place of residence, calculated to afford protection against the attack of an enemy. The buildings to which this term is applied were chiefly the residences of the nobles during the Middle Ages. Their great strength, and their capacity of resistance to the imperfect artillery of the day, consisting of the trebuchet, balista, mangonel, and other machines, from which stones, darts, and fire-balls were hurled at and within the walls, rendered the barons insolent and oppressive, as they could not only defy the forces which a neighboring baron might lead against them, but even those of the king himself. The characteristics of a *C.* are its *vallia* (embankments), and *fossæ* (ditches), from the former of which the walls arise usually crowned by battlements, and flanked by circular, or polygonal bastions in the angles formed in the walls. These walls were pierced for gates, with fixed or draw-

bridges and towers on each side; the gates, which were of considerable strength, were further guarded by descending gratings called *portcullises;* and all the apertures were made as small as they could be consistent with the requirements of internal lighting. The component parts of a castle were: 1. The *foss*, or moat, with its bridge. 2. The *barbican*, which was in advance of the *C.*, and was a raised mound or tower, the outer walls having terraces towards the *C.*, with bastions, as above mentioned. 3. The *gate-house*, flanked with towers and crowned with projections called *machicolations*, through which heavy missiles or molten lead were dropped on the heads of the assailants entering the gateway. 4. The *outer ballium*, or area within the *C.* by an embattled wall with a gate-house, and where the stables and other

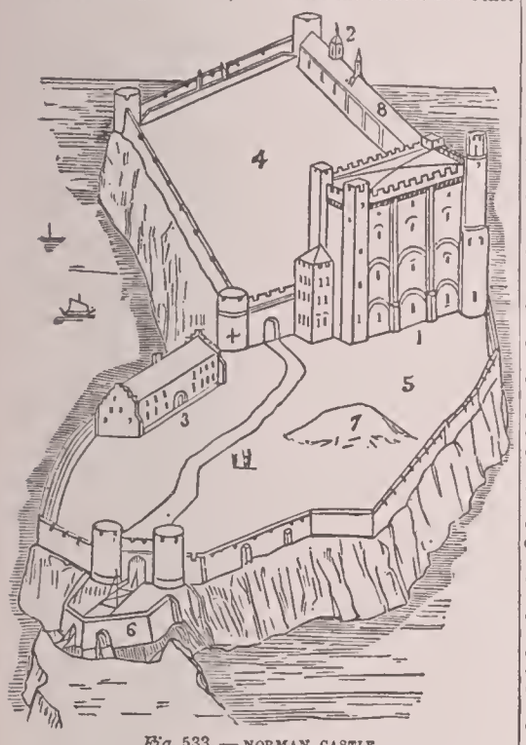


Fig. 533. — NORMAN CASTLE.

From a drawing in "Grose's Military Antiquities."—1. The Donjon-keep. 2. Chapel. 3. Stables. 4. Inner Ballium. 5. Outer Ballium. 6. Barbican. 7. Mount, supposed to be the court-hill or tribunal, and also the place where justice was executed. 8. Soldiers' Lodgings.

offices usually stood. 5. The *inner ballium* for the residence of the owner or the governor with his retinue; this had at one corner, or in the centre, a *donjon*, or keep, which was the stronghold of the place, and usually contained the state apartment. 6. A *well*, and a *chapel;* the former usually, and the latter frequently, are found in ancient *C.*, which are complete in their arrangements.

"For a man's house is his *castle*."— *Sir E. Coke.*

(*Games.*) See CHESS.

Castles in the air, or *Castle in Spain.* [Fr. *chateaux en Espagne.*] Projects of a visionary nature; schemes not likely to be realized; mental phantasmagoriæ.

"These were but like *castles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined."— *Raleigh.*

Castle influence, a phrase peculiar to Ireland, implying the political influence exercised by the viceroy and his court, residing at Dublin *Castle.*

—*v. a.* and *i.* (*Games.*) In chess, to cover the king with a castle.

Castlebar, or AG'LISH, in Ireland, a town, cap. of Mayo co., on Castlebar River, 10 m. E.N.E. of Westport; *pop.* 5,066.

Castle-Bel'lingham, in Ireland, a town in co. Louth, 4½ m. N. of Dunleer; *pop.* 596.

Castle-Blake'ney, or KIL'LASO'LAN, in Ireland, a village in Galway co., 18 m. S.E. of Tuam; *pop.* 678.

Castle-blay'ney, in Ireland, a town of Monaghan co.

Castle-builder, (*kas'l-bild'er,*) *n.* A visionary; one who builds castles in the air.

Cas'tle-build'ing, *n.* Act or practice of building castles in the air.

Castlecoo'mer, in Ireland, a town and parish in Kilkenny co., 10 m. N.N.E. of Kilkenny town.

Castle Coo'nell, or STRADBAL'LY, in Ireland, a town and parish of Limerick co., 6½ m. N.N.E. of Limerick City, on the Shannon; *pop.* of parish, 4,000.

Castle-Coo'ner, in Ireland, a parish in Sligo co., on the river Moy, 3 m. N.N.E. of Ballina.

Castle Craig, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Campbell co.

Castle Creek, in *New York*, a post-office of Broome co.

Castle-Der'mot, in Ireland, a town of Kildare co., on the Lear, an affluent of the Barrow, 6 m. N.N.E. of Carlow; *pop.* 1,500.

Castle Dome, in *Arizona*, a mining village of yuma co., on the Colorado River, 150 m. S.W. of Prescott.

Cas'tlefin, in Ireland, a town of Donegal co., on the Fin River, an affluent of the Foyle, 5 m. S.W. of Lifford; *pop.* 600.

Castlefin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of York co.

Castle-Greg'ory, in Ireland, a town of Kerry co., ¼ m. from S. shore of Tralee Bay, and 12 W. of Tralee; *pop.* abt. 504.

Castle Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-township and v. of Jones co.

Castle-guard, CASTLEWARD, *n.* The defensive guard of a castle.

—*n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A feudal tenure, or knight service, which obliged the tenant to perform service within the realm, without limitation of time. See CASTLE-WARD.

Castle-Haven, in Ireland, a parish in Cork co.

Castle Hill, in *Maine*, a post-office of Aroostook co.

Castle-Is'land, in Ireland, a town and parish of Kerry co., 11 m. E.S.E. of Tralee; *pop.* 1,575.

Castle-Jor'dan, in Ireland, a parish bordering on Kings and Meath cos., 5 m. S.S.W. of Kinnegad.

Castle-Knock, in Ireland, a parish in Dublin co., on the Leffey, 4 m. W.N.W. of Dublin City.

Castle-Ly'ons, in Ireland, a village and parish of Cork co., 2 m. E. of Rathcormack; *pop.* abt. 775.

Castle-Maca'dam, in Ireland, a parish of Wicklow co.

Castle-Mag'ner, in Ireland, a parish in Cork co., 7 m. W.N.W. of Mallow.

Castleman's Ferry, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Clark co.

Cas'tleman's Fork, in *Texas*, a river flowing S.E. through Gonzales co., and entering the Guadalupe River in Dewitt co.

Castleman's River, in *Pennsylvania*, a small stream in the S.W. part of the State, flowing into the Youghiogheny River.

Castle Mar'tyr, in Ireland, a town of Cork co., on the river Maine; *pop.* 1,292.

Castle-More, in Ireland, a parish in the cos. of Roscommon and Mayo.

Castle-Pol'lard, in Ireland, a town of Westmeath co., 6½ m. W.N.W. of Dumcree; *pop.* 1,280.

Castle-Ra'ham, in Ireland, a parish of Cavan co.

Cas'tlereagh, LORD. See LONDONDERRY, MARQUIS DE.

Castlereagh, in Ireland, a town in Roscommon co., on the river Suck; *pop.* 1,200.

Castle Rock, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Dakotah co., 22 m. S. of St. Paul.

Castle Rock, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Osage co.

Castle Rock, in the State of *Washington*, a post-village of Cowlitz co., 13 m. N. of Monticello.

Castle Rock, in *Wisconsin*, a small post-village of Grant co., on Blue River, 22 m. N.W. of Mineral Point.

Castlery, (*kas'l-ry,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *chastellerie.*] The government of a castle.

Castlet, (*kas'let,*) *n.* A small castle. (R.)

Castle-Ter'ra, in Ireland, a parish in Cavan co.

Cas'tleton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Marion co., 11 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Castleton, in *Michigan*, a township of Barry co., 10 m. E. of Hastings.

Castleton, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., on the Hudson River, 8 m. S. of Albany.

—A township of Richmond co., on the N. end of Staten Island.

Castleton, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Rutland co., on Castleton River, 50 m. S.W. of Montpelier. It is the seat of the Castleton Medical College, founded in 1818, and connected with Middleburg College.

Castleton, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Rappahannock county.

Cas'tletown, or **Castletown Bereha'ven,** in Ireland, a seaport town of Cork co., on the W. side of Bantry Bay, 18 m. W. of Bantry; *pop.* abt. 800.

Castletown, in Ireland, 2 parishes of Louth and Limerick counties.

Castletown-Ar'ra, in Ireland, a parish of Tipperary co.

Castletown-Dev'lin, in Ireland, a parish in Westmeath co., 7 m. W. of Athboy.

Castletown-Roche, in Ireland, a town and parish of Cork co., on the Aubeg, 8 m. W.N.W. of Fermoy; *pop.* 996.

Cas'tletowns'end, in Ireland, a seaport town in Cork co., 4 m. E.S.E. of Skibbereen; *pop.* 745.

Cas'tleville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Buchanan co.

Castle-Wel'lan, in Ireland, a town in Down co., 5 m. S.W. of Clough; *pop.* 794.

Cast'ling, *n.* [See CAST.] An abortion, or abortive; as, "a *castling's* bladder." — *Browne.*

Cast'-off, *a.* Laid aside; dispensed with; as, *cast-off* garments.

Castor, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The BEAVER, *q. v.*

Castor and Pollux. (*Myth.*) Two demi-gods known by the ancients under the joint name of Dioscuri, that is, sons of Zeus or Jupiter. *C.* was celebrated as a horse-tamer; *P.* for his prowess as a boxer. Homer describes them as sons of Leda and Tyndareus, king of Lacedemon, and, therefore, brothers of Helen. Hence, too, their patronymic of Tyndaridæ (sons of Tyndareus). Another fable ascribes their birth to an amour of Jupiter with Leda; whilst a third account makes Pollux and Helen only the fruit of this intercourse, and *C.* the lawful son of Tyndareus, whence it was supposed that the latter was mortal, and *P.* immortal. The brothers are described as having first distinguished themselves by the rescue of their sister Helen, who had been carried off by Theseus. They were engaged in the celebrated hunt of the Calydonian boar; were sharers in the renowned expedition of the Argonauts; and, finally, in a war against Messene, undertaken for the purpose of chastising Idas and Lynceus, sons of the king of that country. *C.* was slain by Idas, who was immediately struck dead by a thunderbolt from Jove, and Lynceus fell by the hand of Pollux. The latter, devotedly attached to his brother, besought Jupiter either to restore *C.* to life, or to deprive him himself of his immortality. On this, according to one story, Jupiter granted them alternate life, so that each lived or died daily — a term extended by some writers to six months of alternate life and death of each. Another version makes Jupiter reward their affection by translating the two brothers into constellations, under the name of Gemini — stars which never appear together, but when one rises the other sets, and so on alternately. These demi-gods were chiefly worshipped as protectors of seamen, though they were supposed to be helpers of the brave generally. They are usually represented on medals, bas-reliefs, and gems, as youthful horsemen, with egg-shaped helmets crowned with stars, and spear in hand. The ancients very commonly swore "by Castor" (*Ædepol*), as the English did by St. George, and the French by St. Denis.

(*Astron.*) See GEMINI.

(*Meteor.*) The name given to an electrical meteor, which sometimes appears at sea, attached to the extremities of the masts of ships, under the form of balls of fire. When one light only is seen, it is called *Helena.* The meteor is generally supposed to indicate the cessation of a storm or a future calm; but Helena, or one ball only, to portend bad weather.

Cas'tor, *n.* A cant term for a hat, evidently derived from *beaver* (*q. v.*).

Cas'tor Bayou, in *Louisiana*, rises in Jackson parish, and flowing southward, unites with the Dugdemona at the N. extremity of Rapides parish.

Castor-bean, *n.* The seed of the *Ricinus communis.* See RICINUS.

Casto'reum, *n.* (*Med.*) A peculiar concrete substance found in two glandular sacs, closely connected with, but quite distinct from, the organs of reproduction in the Beaver, and at one time held in the highest repute in medicine, although now regarded as almost inert, and chiefly used by perfumers. The *C.* sacs are pear-shaped, and it appears in commerce in these sacs themselves, connected in pairs as they are taken from the animal. *C.* is produced both by the male and by the female beaver. Its odor is strong, unpleasant, and peculiar; taste bitter, subacrid; and color orange-brown. *C.* was well-known to the ancients. From the time of Hippocrates, it was regarded as having a specific influence over the uterus.

Casto'ria, or FRENCH CAMP, in *California*, a village of San Joaquin co., abt. 5 m. S. of Stockton.

Cas'tor-oil, *n.* See RICINUS.

Castor River, in *Missouri*, rises in Francis co., and flowing southward joins the Whitewater River, which, after receiving the outlet of Lake Pemisco, falls into Big Lake.

Cas'torville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Stoddard co.

Cas'torville, in *New York*, a village of Lewis co., on Beaver River, 60 m. N.W. of Utica.

Castrameta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *castrum*, a camp, and *metor*, I measure.] (*Mil.*) The art of laying out camps, whether the troops to occupy them are to be hutted, under canvas, or bivouacked.

Castrate, (*kas'trāt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *castro, castratus*, probably from *castus*, chaste.] To geld; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate; to mutilate; to render impotent; as, to *castrate* a bull.

—To expurgate, or cut away the obscene parts of a book or writing. — To cut out or remove a leaf or sheet from a book, and thus impair its efficiency.

Castra'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *castratio.*] (*Surg.*) The operation of removing the testicles, which renders the individual incapable of reproduction. This privation has a great influence on the development of puberty. It is practiced to procure a clear and sharper voice.

Castra'to, Castra'tus, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *castrat.*] One who has been castrated. (In the Southern States, and elsewhere, an animal thus situated is said to be *altered.*)

Cas'trel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See KESTREL.

Cas'tren, MATTHIAS ALEXANDER, a distinguished Finnish philologist, b. 1813; d. 1852.

Castren'sial, CASTRENSIAN, *a.* Pertaining to a camp.

Cas'tres, a town of France, dep. Tarn, on the Agout, 23 m. S.S.E. of Alby. *Manf.* Cloth, woollens, cottons, linens, paper, leather, &c. *Pop.* 23,691.

Cas'tro, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, and cap. of the island of Mitylene, 55 m. N.W. of Smyrna; *pop.* about 7,000.

Cas'tro, a seaport town of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, on the Adriatic, 28 m. S.S.E. of Lecce. Harbor available for small vessels only. *Pop.* 5,830.

Cas'tro, in Brazil, a town in the province of Sao Paulo, 85 m. N.W. of Caritiba; *pop.* of the district 10,000.

Cas'tro, in Chili, on the E. coast of the island of Chiloe; *pop.* 4,000.

Cas'tro, INEZ DE, a beautiful lady of Castile, secretly married to Pedro, son of Alphonso IV., and assassinated by order of the latter, 1355. Her mournful fate is the subject of several tragedies and poems.

Cas'tro, JUAN DE, a Portuguese commander, afterwards governor of the Portuguese possessions in the E. Indies, 1500–1548.

Cas'tro del Rio el Seal, (anc. *Castra Julia,*) a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, on the Guadajos, 16 m. S.E. of Cordova. *Manf.* Woollens and hemp. *Pop.* 9,939.

Cas'tro-Giovan'ni, (anc. *Enna,*) a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, 64 m. E.S.E. of Palermo. This city was celebrated in antiquity as the birthplace of Ceres. *Pop.* 15,121.

Cas'tro Nuo'vo, a fortified town of Sicily, 20 m. from Palermo; *pop.* 6,720.

Cas'tropetre, in Ireland, a parish in Kings co.

Cas'trovilla'ri, a town of S. Italy, 38 m. N. of Cosenza; *pop.* 8,468.

Cas'troville, in *California*, a P. O. of Monterey co.

Cas'troville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Medina co., 28 m. W. by S. of San Antonio.

Cas'tro Vireyua, (*ve-ri'na,*) a town of Peru, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the W. slope of the Andes, 112 m. from Guamauga; *pop.* of prov. abt. 15,000.

Cast'-steel, *n.* (*Metal.*) Blistered steel melted, cast into iugots, and again rolled out into bars. See STEEL.

Castuera, (*kas'too-air'a,*) a towu of Spain, in Estremadura, 68 m. E.S.E. of Badajoz, uear the right bank of the Guadalefra; *pop.* 6,628.

Casual, (*kazh'ū-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *casual*, from Lat. *casus — cado*, to fall.] Falling out; accidental; fortuitous; happening by chance; as, a *casual* meeting.

"The commissioners entertained themselves by the fireside in general and *casual* discourses."—*Clarendon.*

—Incidental; occasional; not regular; contingent; as, a *casual* expense.

"The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds."—*Davies.*

Cas'ually, *adv.* In a casual manner; without design; by chance.

"I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember."—*Dryden.*

Cas'nalness, *n.* Quality of heing casual or unpremeditated.

Cas'ualty, *n.* That which is casual, or which comes by chance or without design. Inevitable accident. Unforeseen circumstance not to be guarded against by human agency, and in which man takes no part.

(*Mil.*) Diminution of numbers on the muster-roll of an army, &c., by death, discharge, or desertion.

Casualty Ward. That ward in an hospital set apart for the treatment of injuries resulting from accident.

Casuari'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CASUARINACEÆ.

Casuarina'ceæ, BEEF-WOODS, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Amentales*. There is but one genus, *Casuarina*, including 20 species. They are for the most part Australian trees or scrubby bushes, with slender, wiry, drooping, jointed branches, which have no evident leaves. The name beef-wood was suggested by the color of the timber resembling that of raw beef. The wood is also known under the names of Botany-Bay Oak, Forest Oak, He Oak, and She Oak.

Casua'rius, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CASSOWARY.

Casuist, (*kāz'u-ist,*) *n.* [Fr. *casuiste*; It. *casuista*, from Lat. *casus*, a falling, an error, a case.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

Casuis'tic, Casuis'tical, *a.* Relating to cases of couscience; as, *casuistic* reasouing.

Cas'uistry, *n.* (*Ethics.*) That branch of ethical science which professes to deal with cases of conscience. It lays down rules or canons directing us how to act in all matters of moral doubt; whether and how far an obligation is binding upon us, or may be relaxed or dissolved, on account of concomitant circumstances. Its rules are drawn from revelation, reasou, the Canou Law, authority of the Fathers, &c. This science was much studied in the 15th and 16th centuries, especially by tbe Jesuits. It has, however, been cultivated in the Protestant as well as the Roman Catholic Church, and there was, until recently, a professor of casuistry in the English Cambridge University.

Ca'sus Bel'li, *n.* [Lat., cause of war.] (*Polit.*) The reason alleged by one nation for going to war with another.

Ca'sus Fortu'itus. [Lat., inevitable accident.] (*Law.*) A loss happening in spite of all human effort and sagacity. It iucludes such perils of the sea as strokes of lightuiug, &c. The happening of a *C. F.* excuses shipowners from liability for goods conveyed.

Casus Omis'sus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) A case which is not provided for. When such cases arise in statutes which aro intended to provide for all cases of a given character which may arise, or in a contract, the common law governs.

Cas'well, in *N. Carolina*, a N. county, bordering on Virginia; *area*, 400 sq. m. It is intersected by Hycootee River and County Line Creek, affluents of Dan River. Its surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Yancey. *Pop.* 16,081. This co. was named in honor of Richard Caswell, first governor of North Carolina, and brigadier-general in the army of the American Revolutiou. B. 1729; D. 1789.

Cat, *n.* [Fr. *chat*; It. *gatto*; Lat. *catus*; Ar. *kitt, kitta*, a she-cat; Pers. *chat*; Ger. *katze*; W. *cath.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Felis catus ferus*, a species of the gen. FELIS, *q. v.* The cat is originally from the European forests. In its wild state it differs from the domestic animal in having a shorter tail, a flatter and larger head, and stronger limbs. Its color is grayish-brown, with darker transverse undulations. Its mauners resemble those of the lynx, living in woods, aud preying on young hares, birds, and a variety of other animals, which it seizes by surprise. It is the fiercest and most destructive beast to be found in France, Germany, and England. At what period Cats hecamo inmates of human habitations, it is scarcely possible, at this period, to determine, but there is good reason to believe that they were at first domesticated in Egypt. The Cat belongs to a genus better armed for the destruction of animal life than all other quadrupeds. The short and powerful jaws, moved by vigorous muscles, are supplied with most formidable trenchant teeth; a cunning disposition, combiued with nocturnal habits and much patience in pursuit, gives them great advantages over their prey; and their keen, lacerating claws enable them to inflict a certain death-blow. All animals considerably weaker than themselves prove objects of pursuit; but the mouse is their favorite game; for which they will patieutly wait for a whole day till the victim comes within reach, when they seize it with a bound, and after playing with, put it to death. The pupil of the eye in most animals is capable of but a small degree of contraction and dilatation; it enlarges a little in the dark, and contracts when the light pours upon it too profnsely; but in the eyes of Cats, this contraction and dilatation is so considerable, that the pupil, which by day appears narrow and small, by night expands over the whole surface of the eye-ball, and gives the eyes a luminous appearance. By means of this peculiar

Fig. 534.—WILD CAT, (*Felis catus ferus.*)

structure, their eyes are better adapted for vision at night than in the day-time; and they are thus fitted for discovering and surprising their prey. Cats are extremely fond of strong-smelling plants, and will roll in valerian till they seem almost mad with excitement. Personally, the *C.* is a very cleanly animal, avoiding to step in any sort of filth, concealing its excrement in the earth with great care, and preserving its fur in a very neat condition; which heing generally clean and dry, readily yields electric sparks when rubbed. The Cat goes with young for 63 days, and brings forth from 3 to 6 at a litter, which remain blind for 9 days. The varieties of this animal in a domestic state are very numerous; it is either entirely black (black and white); black, fulvous, and white (called the Tortoise-shell or Spauish Cat); entirely white; fulvous and white; dun color or tawny, either plain or striped; tabby, boldly striped; slate-colored or blue-gray (called the Chartreux Cat); with very long fur, especially on the neck and tail (the Persian Cat); long hair of silvery whiteness and silky texture (called the Angora Cat); and, lastly, with pencilled or tufted ears, like a lynx, which sometimes, though rarely, takes place. Of all the above varieties, the Persian, the Angora, and the new, tall, and gray Malta variety, are the most remarkable. Although the Cat is capable of showing considerable fondness for an individual, it seems to be a pretty general opinion that she seldom, if ever, confides fully, even in the warmest demonstrations of kindness; but, being highly sensitive and fond of ease, evinces little anxiety, except for the continuance of her enjoymeut Yet, with all the prejudice that exists against the furtiveness aud treachery of the species, no one can deny that, when well educated, the Cat possesses qualities which well entitle her to the regard and protection of mankind; and if she does not exhibit the vivid and animated attachment of the dog, she is still of an affectionate and gentle disposition, and grateful to her benefactors. Nor does any animal, whose habits wo have the opportunity of accurately observing, exhibit a greater degree of maternal tenderness; the extreme assiduity with which she attends her young, and the fondness which she shows for them, never fail to attract attention.

(*Mil.*) In the military engineering of the Middle Ages, a kind of movable tower to cover the sappers as they advanced to a besieged place. It was also called CAT-CASTLE.

(*Naut.*) A single masted boat generally from 16 to 32 feet in length, and proportionately wide, carrying one sail; much used on our coasts for fishing excursions.

—A ship employed in the English coal-trade.

—A tackle by which the anchor is raised to the cathead.

—A double tripod, having six feet.

(*Games.*) A game at ball formerly played.

Cat and dog. Quarrelsome, like a cat and dog.

"I am sure we have lived a *cat and dog* life of it."—*Coleridge.*

To turn a cat in a pan. To make a sudden change of religion or politics, so as to be on the most powerful or popular side.—*Cat-o'-nine-tails.* A whip divided into nine strings or knots, which formed a terrible instrument for the infliction of corporal punishment in the navy and army, and, in certain cases, in the civil prisons.

"You awful *cat-o'-nine-tails* to the stage,
This once be just, and in our cause engage."—*Vanbrugh.*

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To bring up to a ship's cathead; as, to *cat* the anchor.

Catabasion, (*kat-a-bā'zhun,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) A vault under the altar of a Greek church, in which relics are kept.

Catacaus'tic, *a.* Relating to a caustic curve.

Catacaus'tics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kata*, and *kaiō*, I burn.] (*Geom. and Optics.*) The caustic curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light;—so called to distinguish them from the *diacaustic*, which are formed by refracted rays.

Catachre'sis, *n.* [Gr., a misuse.] (*Rhet.*) An abuse of words; the use of a word in a sense different from its own; as, "the blood of the grape."—See METAPHOR.

Catachres'tic, Catachres'tical, *a.* Belonging to a catachresis; far-fetched.

"A *catachrestical* and far-derived similitude."—*Browne.*

Catacla'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *kataclaso*, I break to pieces.] Distortion, or spasmodic fixation of the eyes; spasmodic occlusion of the eyelids. Also fracture of a bone.

Cataclysm, (*kat'a-klizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *kataklysmos — kata*, down, and *klyzō*, to wash.] A washing down or away; a deluge.

Cataclys'mal, *a.* Of, or belonging to, a cataclysm.

Catacomb, (*kat'a-kōm,*) *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *kumbos*, a cavity, from *kuptō*, to hide.] (*Arch.*) A general name given to excavations under-ground, used for the purpose of interment. The most celebrated are those of the ancient city of Memphis, in Egypt, which extend for miles; those of Rome and Naples, where the early Christians used to meet for worship during the cruel persecutions of which they were the objects, and which are full of the most interesting memorials of these martyrs for conscience' sake; and those of Paris, which present, among other tragic memorials, the boues of those slaughtered in the Reign of Terror, built up as walls to form passages through these gloomy vaults. Generally speaking, catacombs are but the quarries out of which have been hewn the stone for building the cities under which, or near to which, they lie.

Catacous'tics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *katá*, and *akonō*, I hear; Fr. *catacoustique.*] The science of reflected sounds, or that part of acoustics which treats of the properties of echoes, or, in geueral, of sounds which do not come to the ear directly, but after having been reflected by some substance.—See ECHO; SOUND.

Catadiop'tric, Catadiop'trical, *a.* Pertaining to the reflection and refraction of light; as, a *catadioptric* telescope.

Cat'adrome, *n.* [Gr. *katadromos*, race-course.] A race-course; a tilt-yard.

(*Mech.*) A machine like a crane for raising or lowering heavy weights.

Catafal'co, Catafalque, (*kāt'a-fālk,*) *n.* [Fr. *catafalque*; It. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy.] A decoration of sculpture, painting, &c., raised on a timber scaffold, to show a coffin or tomb in a funeral solemnity; a temporary structure of carpentry, representiug a tomb or cenotaph.

Catagmat'ic, *n.* [Gr. *katagma*, fracture.] (*Med.*) A remedy supposed to he capahle of occasioning the formation of callus.

Catagraph, (*kat'a-graf,*) *n.* [Gr. *katagraphon.*] The first draught of a picture.

Catahou'la, in *Louisiana*, a N.E. parish; *area*, 1970 sq. m. It is watered by the Washita, Tensas, Black, and Little rivers. The surface is diversified and the soil generally fertile. *Cap.* Harrisonburg.

Catahoula Lake, in *Louisiana*, in the N.E. central part of the State, is 15 or 20 m. long, and 3 m. wide.

Cat'alan, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the prov. of Catalonia, Spain, or to its language.

Cat'alan, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native, or inhabitant, of Catalonia.

Catalec'tic, *a.* [Lat. *catalecticus.*] (*Pros.*) Pertaining to metrical composition, or to measure; as, a *catalectic* verse.

Catala'met, or CATULA'MET, in *Washington* and capital of Wahkiakum co., on the Columbia River, about 20 m. from its mouth.

Catalec'tic, *n.* [Gr. *katalektikos*, deficient.] (*Lit.*) In Greek and Latin poetry, a verse wantiug one syllable of its proper length: *acatalectic*, a verse complete in length; *hypercatalectic*, having one syllable too many; *bruchycatalectic*, wanting two syllables.

Catalec'ticant, *n.* (*Math.*) A certain invariant which, together with the canonisant, presents itself in the problem of the reduction of a quantic to its canonical form.

Catalep'sis, Cat'alepsy, *n.* [Gr. *katal-psis — kata*, and *lambanō*, to take or seize.] (*Med.*) A disease in which there is sudden suspension of the action of the seuses and of volition; the limbs and trunk preserving the different positions given to them. The circulation and respiration are in most cases but little affected; but occasionally they are greatly depressed, and are sometimes even imperceptible. The attack may last only for a few minutes, or it may coutinue for hours, and even, it is said, for days; and consciousness generally returns with the same suddenness as it left, the patient having no recollection of anything that passed during the attack. This disease bears a great resemblance to the mesmeric state, and, indeed, is so often feigned, that many have doubted whether it really had any existence. There can be little doubt, however, that it is sometimes, though not often, a real disease. The hysterical and melancholic are most disposed to it; and the paroxysm is frequently induced by some strong mental emotion, or by some disorder of the digestive or secretive organs. The treatment will necessarily vary in each particular case, according to the general condition of the patient and the probable exciting cause.

Catalep'tic, *a.* Pertainiug to catalepsy; as, a *cataleptic* attack.

Catallac'tics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *katallassein*, to exchange.] The science of exchanges.

Catalogue, (*kat'a-log,*) *n.* [Gr. *kata*, and *logos*, computation.] A counting over; an enrolmcnt; a collection of names, &c., put down in order in a list; an enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in order; a list; a roll; a register.

"The bright Taygete, and the shining Bears,
With all the sailors' *catalogue* of stars."—*Addison.*

Catalogue raisonné, (*ka'ta-log rā-zo-nā'.*) [Fr.] (*Bibliog.*) A catalogue of books, classed under the heads of their several subjects, and with a general abstract of the contents of works where the title does not sufficiently indicate it; thus serving as a manual to direct the reader

to the sources of information on any particular topic. The want of alphabetical arrangement is supplied by an index at the end. The catalogue of the French *Bibliothèque Nationale* (10 vols. fol., 1739–53) is said to be the best work of this description, as far as it extends.

—*v. a.* To form into a catalogue; to make a list of.

Catalo'nia, [Sp. *Cataluña,*] a prov. of Spain, occupying the N.E. portion of the kingdom, between Lat. 40° 30′ and 42° 51′ N., and Lon. 0° 15′ and 3° 21′ E. It is of a triangular shape, and has the E. Pyrenees, which separate it from France on the N.; the Mediterranean on the E.; and Aragon, and a small part of Valencia, on the W. Greatest length and breadth, 190 and 130 m.; *area,* about 12,150 sq. m., including Andorra. The Pyrenees are not so rugged on this as on the French side, and descend gradually toward the Mediterranean. They are mostly granitic. The mountain of Cardona, 17 m. N.W. of Montserrat, almost in the centre of the prov., is a solid mass of pure rock-salt, without crevice or fissure, between 400 and 500 feet high, and 3 m. in circuit. This prodigious mass of salt is unparalleled in Europe, and perhaps in the world. *C.* is well watered by the Ebro, the Segre, and other smaller rivers. *Min.* Iron, copper, manganese, zinc, coal, alum, nitre, marbles, and many varieties of precious stones. *Clim.* Tolerably healthy. *Soil and Prod.* Grain, hemp, flax, madder, anise, saffron, barilla, wine, and fruits. Timber is plenty, and nuts and cork are extensively exported: wool is produced annually to the quantity of 30,000 quintals. *C.*, in short, is the best cultivated, and its people the most industrious, of any of the Spanish provinces. *Manf.* Linens, and other textile fabrics; paper, hats, cordage, leather, brandy, iron and copper goods, &c. *C.* is now divided into the 4 provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona, with chief towns of the same names. The language of the Catalans is a dialect of the Romance or Provençal, but it is now a good deal mixed with Castilian. *Hist. C.* anciently made a part of the *Hispania Taraconensis* of the Romans. It was afterward successively possessed by the Goths and Moors, and, in the 8th and 9th centuries, became an independent State, subject to the counts of Barcelona. In 1137 it became united with Aragon, and has since continued to form part of the hegemony of the Spanish kingdom. *Pop.* 1,731,793.

Catal'pa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Bignoniaceæ.* The *C. bignonioides* is a fine wide-spreading tree, native in the Southern States, but cultivated in many places at the North, for ornament and shade. In favorable circumstances, it attains the height of 50 ft., with a diameter of nearly 2 ft. It exhibits a wide-spreading top, with comparatively few branches. Its leaves are beautifully heart-shaped, and smooth, resembling those of the lilac, but much larger. In color the bark is a light, shining gray. In May it puts forth blossoms in great profusion. Their form is campanulate, color white, with yellow and violet spots. Capsule cylindric, pendent, a foot in length; seed winged.

Catalpa Grove, in *Indiana,* a village of Benton co.

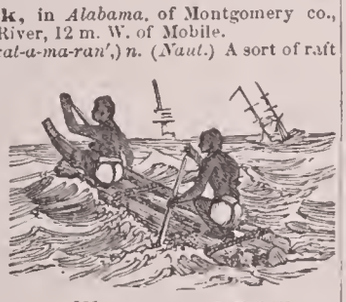
Catalpa Grove, in *Tennessee,* a village of Marshall co.

Catal'ysis, *n.* [Gr., a dissolving.] (*Chem.*) The power of presence, *i. e.*, the chemical action that certain bodies exert upon others, without themselves taking part in the chemical changes resulting therefrom. Thus, yeast converts sugar into carbonic acid and alcohol, without itself entering into the composition of either of these bodies. Examples of this occur in many of the ordinary operations of the laboratory. Chlorate of potash, for instance, melts at 650° Fahr., and if the heat is raised to 700° Fahr., it is decomposed and gives off oxygen; but if mixed with one-fourth of its weight of black oxide of manganese or copper, oxygen is evolved below 450°. The term catalysis must be looked upon as merely applied to certain actions, the nature of which is imperfectly understood, and not as implying a special force. Most of these actions may be ascribed to other well-known causes. Some chemists, for instance, explain the action of certain metallic oxides on chlorate of potash by supposing that the particles of the oxide extract the oxygen contained in the salt with sufficient force to cause its liberation, although the force is not sufficient to effect their union.

Catalytic, (*kat-a-lit'ik,*) *a.* Relating to catalysis; as, *catalytic* force.

Cata'ma Creek, in *Alabama,* of Montgomery co., enters Alabama River, 12 m. W. of Mobile.

Catamaran, (*kat-a-ma-ran',*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A sort of raft used chiefly by the natives on the coast of Coromandel, India, for the purposes of fishing and landing goods from ships. The figure (535) shows the *C.* used at Madras for communicating between the ships in the roads and the shore.



g. 535. — INDIAN CATAMARAN.

—A boat with two hulls, introduced abt. 1876 into the U.S.

—A scolding woman; a wife of quarrelsome temper.

—A large wagon used for heavy loads of stone, &c.

Catamar'ca, a W. province of Argentine Republic, in South America, between Lat. 25° and 29° S., and Lon. 66° and 70° W. *Prod.* Corn, cotton, red pepper. *Pop.* Estimated at 130,000 in 1897.

CATAMARCA, cap. of above dep., 275 m. N.W. of Santiago. *Pop.* (1897) about 7,200.

Catame'nia, *n.* [Gr. *kata,* according to, and *men,* a month.] (*Med.*) The periodical recurrence of the menses.

Catame'nial, *a.* Pertaining to the catamenia, or menstrual discharges in females.

Cat'amite, *n.* [Gr. *Ganymēdēs,* Ganymede.] A bardash.

Cat'amount, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PANTHER.

Catanad'romous, *a.* [Gr. *kata,* downwards, *ana,* upwards, and *dromos,* a race or course.] Passing once a year from salt water into fresh, as certain kind of fish.

Cat'ananche, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.*

Catandua'nes, one of the Philippine Isles, 40 m. long, by 15 broad; Lat. 15° N., Lon. 124° 30′ E.

Cata'nia, an ancient city and seaport of Sicily, cap. of prov. of same name, on the E. coast of the island, at the foot of Mount Ætna, 31 m. N.N.W. of Syracuse. This is a fine and picturesque city, built and paved of lava. *C.* has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes. *Manuf.* Silks, amber, and lava curiosities. *Pop.* 84,397.

Catanza'ro, a town of S. Italy, cap. of a new prov. of same name, near the Gulf of Squillace, 29 m. S.S.E. of Cosenza. *Manuf.* Silk, velvet, cloth. Inhabitants affable and industrious, and the women the handsomest in the three Calabrias. *Pop.* of town, 24,901.

Catapel'tic, *a.* Relating to a catapult.

Catapet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *kata,* against, and *petalon,* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Applied to petals united with each other at the base, and with the base of the stamens, as in the Mallow.

Cataphon'ic, *a.* That relates to cataphonics, or catacoustics.

Cataphon'ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kataphoneo,* to resound.] Same as CATACOUSTICS, *q. v.*

Cat'aphracted, *a.* [From *cataphrast,* the name of an ancient, heavy, defensive armor.] (*Zoöl.*) Covered with a hard callous skin, or with horny or bony plates, or scales, closely joined together.

Cataphrac'tic, *a.* Pertaining to a cataphract.

Cat'aplasm, *n.* [Gr. *kataplasma,* from *kataplassō,* to spread, or plaster over — *kata,* and *plassō, plasō,* to form, mould, or shape, to apply as a plaster; Fr. *cataplasme.*] (*Med.*) A plaster or poultice; any application, not being liquid, placed on the body.

Catapuli'che, in S. America, a river which rises on the E. side of the Chilian Andes, in Lat. 39° 15′ S., and falls into the Rio Negro, in Lat. 40° 3′ S.

Cat'apult, *n.* [Lat. *catapulta.*] (*Mil.*) An ancient engine of war of great power, used by the ancients for throwing large darts and arrows, and said to have been invented by Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, about 400 B.C. It resembled a strong short bow placed in a frame of wood, securely planted in the ground. The cord was attached to a flat piece of wood, which worked on a slide projecting to the rear. The bow was bent by

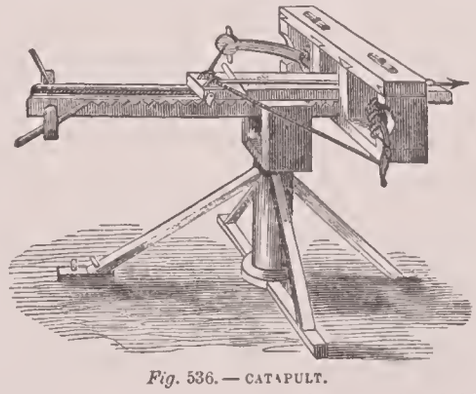


Fig. 536. — CATAPULT.

the action of a small windlass at the extremity of this projection. When the cord was suddenly released from the extreme tension to which it had been subjected, the recoil of the bow returning to its original position, hurled the arrow forward with great force. See BALISTA.

Cat'aract, *n.* [Fr. *cataracte;* Lat. *cataracta;* Gr. *kataraktēs,* from *katarasso, kata,* and *rasso,* to shiver, shatter, dash.] A precipice in the channel of a river, caused by rocks or other obstacles stopping the course of the stream, from whence the water falls with a greater noise and impetuosity. The English language has many words that express the different degrees of rapid and sudden descent in streams of water. The term most generally used is *falls.* Many cataracts are remarkable for their picturesque sublimity. The Falls of Niagara, in America, surpass, in size and grandeur, all others in the known world.

(*Surg.*) An opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, producing confused or indistinct vision, or total blindness, according to the less or greater extent of the thickening; it is sometimes rapid, and often very slow in its progress. It is distinguished from *gutta serena* by the visible opacity of the lens, and by the iris contracting upon exposure of the eye to light. This disease is curable either by depressing or extracting the lens, operations which are performed with wonderful dexterity by modern oculists.

(*Mech.*) A contrivance applied to engines for regulating the number of strokes per minute: it consists of a small pump fixed on a cistern; the piston is raised at each stroke of the engine by a tappet on the ping-rod, and the water rises into the cylinder of the pump; it is then forced through a cock by means of counter-weights attached to a cross-head on the pump piston-rod; when the water has been forced back into the cistern, a series of levers, acting on a rising rod, loosen catches which allow weights to act, by means of levers, to open or shut the steam-, equilibrium-, and exhaust-valves.

(*Fort.*) A portcullis.

Cat'aract, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Owen co., on Mill Creek, 34 m. E. of Terre Haute.

Cataract, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Monroe co., on Big Creek, 10 m. N. of Sparta.

Cataract'ous, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

Catarrh, (*ka-tärh',*) *n.* [Fr. *catarrhe;* Lat. *catarrhus;* Gr. *katarrho-os,* from *katarrio,* to flow down — *kata,* and *rhēo,* to flow.] (*Med.*) A common cold. A catarrh is a slight inflammatory affection of the lining membrane of the mouth, nostrils, and pharynx, sometimes extending down the gullet behind, and the larynx and windpipe in the front. In the latter and most important form, the disease is called *Bronchitis;* and when there is a mixture of the two, the result assumes the features of what is called *Influenza.* The symptoms of a common catarrh or *cold in the head* are a sense of uneasiness, heat, and stuffing in the nostrils, diminution or loss of the smell, dull, heavy pain in the forehead, inflamed eyes, and sneezing. Generally, it extends also to the throat and chest, occasioning hoarseness, cough, and difficulty in breathing. The nostrils discharge a fluid at first thin and acrid, but which afterwards becomes thicker, and often purulent. The common cause of this disease is exposure to a cold or damp atmosphere, or to draughts, especially when the surface of the body is warm or perspiring. The treatment of a common cold is usually a simple matter. Confinement to the house for a day or two, a warm foot-bath, diluent drinks, abstinence from animal food and vinous or other fermented liquors, and a dose or two of some gentle laxative, are usually sufficient to remove the disease.

Catarrhal, (*ka-tär'ral,*) *a.* Pertaining to catarrh; produced by it, or attending it.

Catarrhous, (*ka-tar'rus,*) *a.* Of the nature of catarrh.

Ca'tas Al'tas, in Brazil, a village in the province of Minas Geraes, 20 m. N.N.E. of Ouro Petro; *pop.* 3,500.

Catasau'qua, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Hanover township, Lehigh co., on the Lehigh River, 3 m. from Allentown, and 54 m. N. of Philadelphia. It has extensive machine-shops, rolling mills and blast furnaces. *Pop.* (1897) about 4,000.

Catastal'tic, *a.* (*Med.*) Applied to medicines which repress evacuations, as astringents and styptics.

Catasta'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *kathistemi,* to establish.] (*Rhet.*) The narrative part of an orator's speech, in which he unfolds the matter in question, and which generally forms the exordium.—(*Med.*) The constitution, state, condition, &c. of any thing. Also, the reduction of a bone.

Catasto'mus, *n.* [Gr. *kata,* downward, and *stoma,* a mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of soft-finned fishes which have a single dorsal, the mouth beneath the snout, lips plaited, lobed, or caruncnlated, and suitable for sucking. It contains the well-known Suckers, of which there are many species, and the Club-suckers, of the ponds and streams of the United States. Large numbers move together, and some of the former attain the weight of ten pounds.

Catas'trophe, *n.* [Fr.; from Gr. *katastroph-ē,* from *katastrephō,* to turn up and down—*kata,* and *strephō,* to turn.] A subversion; an overturning; a revolution; the change or revolution which produces the final event; a conclusion, calamity, or disaster.

"The most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw." — *Woodward.*

(*Lit.*) The final event of a drama or romance, to which the other events are subsidiary. The *peripeteia,* or revolution indicated by Aristotle as one of the parts of the drama, was a change in the fortunes of the principal personages of the play: as the fall of Œdipus from sovereignty into extreme misery and banishment, in the *Œdipus Tyrannus.* Some such change is generally involved in the idea of a *C.;* thus, marriage is the ordinary *C.* of a comedy or a novel, as some disastrous change is that of a tragedy.

"He comes like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy." — *Shaks.*

Catastroph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a catastrophe.

Catau'la, in *Georgia,* a post-office of Harris co.

Catau'la Creek, in *Georgia.* See MULBERRY CREEK.

Cataw'ba, or **Great Catawba,** a river in *N.* and *S. Carolina.* It has its source in Blue Ridge, in Burke co., flows eastward to the W. border of Iredell co., then southward, till it enters S. Carolina near the mouth of Little Catawba, 15 m. from Yorkville. When it arrives at Rocky Mount it takes the name of Wateree, which flows southward for 100 m., and uniting with the Congaree, they form the Santee. Length of Catawba River 250 miles.

Catawba, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Pendleton co., 36 m. S.S.E. of Cincinnati.

Cataw'ba, in *N. Carolina,* a W. central county: area, 250 sq. m. It is drained by the S. Catawba River, and bounded N. by the Great Catawba River. Its surface is diversified, and its soil fertile. *Cap.* Newton; *pop.* in 1897, about 20,000.

Catawba, in *North Carolina,* a post-office of Catawba co.

Catawba, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clarke co., 11 or 12 m. N.E. of Springfield.

Catawba, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Roanoke co.

Catawba Creek, in *Virginia,* flows N.E. through Roanoke co., and enters James river in Botetourt co.

Catawba Springs, in *North Carolina,* a township of Lincoln co., 16 m. W. by S. of Raleigh.

Catawba View, in *North Carolina,* a village of Caldwell co.

Catawba Wine, a light wine, both still and sparkling, produced in the U. S., notably, at first, on the banks of the Ohio River. It is made from the *Catawba grape*, first discovered in a wild condition abt. 1801, near Asheville, Buncombe co., N. Carolina, near the head-waters of the Catawba River. The vineyards where the *C.* is produced, are situated on steep and beautiful slopes, with a southern exposure, on the banks of the Ohio River, under the shelter of high hills on the north. Some of the finer kinds of *C.* rival the French champagne in delicacy and purity, and form already an important branch of exportation.

Catawis'sa, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Franklin co., 41 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Catawis'sa, in *Pennsylvania*, a creek emptying itself into the N. branch of the Susquehanna, a few miles below Bloomsburg.

—A post-village and township of Columbia co., on the N. branch of the Susquehanna River, 75 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Catawis'sa Forge, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Columbia co., 87 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Catawissa Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, on the S. side of Catawissa Creek, is principally included in Columbia co.

Catbalo'gan, or CATVALONGA, a town of the Philippines, cap. of the island of Samar, on a small bay on the W. coast: *pop.* about 8,000.

Cat'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Mimus felivox* of Vieillot, an American bird of the *Liotrichidæ* or Mocker family. It inhabits the States east of the Missouri, is less than nine inches long, the wing over three and a half inches; the general color dark plumbeous; the under tail-coverts dark brownish-chestnut. In spring its song is exceedingly varied, mellow, and sweet. It also possesses a remarkable power of imitating the notes of other birds, and has been heard to imitate perfectly a strain of "Yankee Doodle." Sometimes it mews or miauls like a cat, and in a most disagreeable manner, which greatly detracts from its proper estimation; because all do not know that at times it sends forth the sweetest music. The nest is generally built in low bushes, and composed of dry twigs and grass without, and fibrous roots within; eggs 4 to 6, glossy greenish-blue. Two broods are raised in a season.

Fig. 537. — CAT-BIRD. (*Mimus felivox.*)

Cat'-block, *n.* (*Naut.*) A block used for drawing up an anchor to the cat-head.

Cat-boat. See CAT.

Cat'-call, *n.* A squeaking instrument, used in the play-house to coudemn plays.

Catch, (*kach,*) *v. a.* (*pp.* CATCHEN or CAUGHT.) [Probably of the same origin as *chase*; Du. *ketzen*, to chase; Fr. *chasser*; *catch* seems also allied to *clutch*, *latch*, *snatch*; Scot. *claught*; Gael. *glac*, to seize, to catch.] To pursue, overtake, and seize; to lay hold on; to take and hold fast; to seize by pursuit; as, to *catch* a ball.

"I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and when he *caught* it, he let it go again." — *Shaks.*

—To ensnare; to entangle; to apprehend; as, to *catch* a thief.

"These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind than to instruct and inform the understanding." — *Locke.*

—To communicate to; to fasten upon; to seize; as, the building *caught* fire.

"Spread the thin oar, and *catch* the driving gale." — *Pope.*

—To please; to charm; to engage the affections.

"And want the soothing arts that *catch* the fair,
But, *caught* myself, lie struggling in the snare." — *Dryden.*

—To receive by contagion, infection, or sympathy; to be seized with; as, to *catch* a disease.

"Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door." — *Pope.*

—To find: to come upon by surprise; as, to *catch* a person in a good humor.

"*Catch*, then, O *catch* the transient hour." — *Johnson.*

—To overtake; to intercept; to come up with; as, to *catch* a companion.

—*v. i.* To lay hold; to seize and hold; as, the hook *catches.*

"The *catching* fire might burn the golden caul." — *Dryden.*

—To spread by infecting; to be contagious; to communicate.

"'Tis time to give them physic, their diseases are grown so *catching*." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* Seizure; act of seizing.

"That she would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly." — *Sidney.*

—Anything that seizes or takes hold, as a hook.

—Posture of seizing; watching an opportunity to seize.

"Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action." — *Addison.*

—A sudden advantage taken; a snatch; a hold.

"Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments." — *Dryden.*

—Profit; advantage; gain; that which is caught or taken.

"Hector shall have a great *catch*, if he knock out your brains." — *Shaks.*

—The whole quantity caught at one time; as, a great *catch* of fish.

(*Mech.*) A contrivance in machinery acting on the principle of the latch.

(*Mus.*) A species of musical composition peculiar to England, and in the canon style. The words of the *C.* are generally humorous, and intended to be sung in social parties over a glass. The music is generally for three voices, of which there exist hundreds of specimens from the time of Purcell to the present day. As in the canou, each voice takes up the subject at a certain distance after the first has begun.

Cateh, Cuteh, *n.* (*Com.*) The commercial name of CATECHU.

Cateh'able, *a.* Capable of being captured or caught. (R.)

Cateh'-drain, *n.* (*Agric.*) An open drain across a declivity to intercept surface-water. The term is sometimes also applied to under-drains across a declivity.

Cateh'er, *n.* One who, or that which, catches.

Cateh'-fly, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SILENE.

Cateh'ing, *n.* Seizure; capture; arrest.

Cateh'ing-bar'gain, *n.* (*Law.*) An agreement made with an heir expectant, for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price.

Cateh'-land, *n.* In England, border-land; land of uncertain appropriatiou.

Cateh-meadow, (*kach-med'ō,*) *n.* (*Agric.*) Grass land, with a very regular sloping surface, subjected to irrigation; the water as it descends the declivities being intercepted by catch-drains.

Cateh'ment, *n.* A surface of ground where water may be caught and collected into a reservoir.

Cateh'penny, *n.* A worthless book or pamphlet, adapted to allure popular purchasers; a thing of little value, intended to gain money in a certain market.

—*a.* Made to gain money; valueless; as, a *catch-penny* publication.

Cateh'up, Cat'sup, *n.* [Chinese, *kí'jap.*] A liquor extracted from salted mushrooms, used as a sauce.

Cateh'-word, *n.* Among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker, which reminds one that he is to speak next. — A word or phrase used to give a certain effect; as, the *catch-word* of a political party.

(*Printing.*) The first word of a page printed at the bottom right-hand corner of the preceding, to assist the reader. The first edition of Tacitus, printed at Venice by Johannes de Spira about 1460, is the earliest book in which catch-words are found. The practice is now obsolete.

Cateh'-work, *n.* (*Agric.*) Same as CATCH-DRAIN, *q. v.*

Cateau-Cambresis, (*kā-tō'-kam-brā'sis,*) a town of France, dep. Nord, on the Salle. 15 m. E.S.E. of Cambray. *Manf.* Starch, soap, tobacco, leather. A famous treaty between France and Spain was concluded here in 1559. *Pop.* 10,133.

Catechetic, Catechet'ical, (*kat-e-ket'ik,*) *a.* Relating to a catechism or catechisms; relating to, or consisting in, asking questions and receiving answers.

"Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing." — *Addison.*

Catechet'ically, *adv.* In a catechetical manner; in the way of question and answer.

Catechet'ics, *n. sing.* The art or practice of teaching by question and answer.

Cat'echine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CATECHU.

Catechisation, (*kat-e-ki-sā'shun,*) *n.* The act of catechising.

Cateehise, (*kat'e-kīz,*) *v. a.* [Gr. *katēchizō*, for *katēcheō*—*kata*, and *ēcheō*, to sound.] To teach by sound, or by the voice; to instruct orally, or by question and answer; especially in the doctrines of the Christian religion; as, to *catechise* a pupil.

—To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by questioning.

"I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in ev'ry street." — *Swift.*

Cateehiser, (*kat'ē-kīz-er,*) *n.* One who catechises.

Cateehism, (*kat'e-kizm,*) *n.* [Fr. *catéchisme*; L. Lat. *catechismus*, from L. Gr. *katēchismos*. See CATECHISE.] A mode of instruction by question and answer, appropriated by general usage to instruction in religious subjects, and more especially to the set forms which most churches have authorized for the instruction of children in the elements of religion.

Cateehismal, (*kat-ē-kiz'mal,*) *a.* Having the form of questions and answers.

Cateehist, (*kat'e-kīst,*) *n.* [Gr. *katechis-tēs.*] One who catechises; a catechiser.

Catechis'tic, Catechis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to a catechist or to catechism.

Cateehu, (*kāt'e-shoo,*) *n.* [Jap. *kate*, a tree, *chu*, juice.] (*Chem.*) Properly, an extract prepared from the inner brown-colored wood of the *Acacia Catechu*; but now applied also to other extracts similar in appearance and properties. Some of the *C.* of commerce is prepared from the kernels of *Areca Catechu*, and a kind called *Gambier*, or *Terra japonica*, from the leaves of *Uncaria Gambir*. This substance is largely employed in the arts of dyeing and tanning, and medicinally as an astringent. It is imported in roundish balls or square pieces, varying in color from a pale whitish or light reddish-brown, to a very dark brown. The dark-colored catechu from Pegu is said to be the most powerful of all vegetable astringents. Catechu contains a large proportion of *tannin*, very similar in properties to that of galls; also a peculiar principle called *catechine.*

Catechumen, (*kāt-e-kū'men,*) *n.* [Gr. *katechoumenos.* See CATECHISE.] He who learns the elements of any science; one who is undergoing a course of religious instruction with a view to his admission into the Church. The Christian society in the early ages was divided into two classes, *Fideles* and *Catechumeni*; the former being those who had been admitted by baptism into the entire privileges of the Church, the latter such as were preparing for that admission.

Catechu'menate, *n.* State or condition of a catechumen.

Catechumen'ical, *a.* Belonging to catechumens.

Catechu'menist, *n.* A catechumen. (o.)

Categoremat'ic, *a.* [Gr. *katēgorēma*, a predicate.] (*Logic.*) A phrase to denote when a word is capable of being employed by itself as a *term*, or predicate of a proposition.

Categor'ical, *a.* [See CATEGORY.] Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

(*Log.*) A *categorical proposition* is that which affirms or denies absolutely, without any conditions. They are of two kinds, — *pure*, such as assert simply one thing of another, as *the king reigns*; and *modal*, such as assert one thing of another under a certain mode or form, as *the king reigns justly.* See PROPOSITION.

Categor'ically, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly; positively.

Categor'icalness, *n.* The quality of being categorical.

Cat'egory, *n.* [Fr. *catégorie*; Lat., It., and Sp. *categoria*; Gr. *kategoria*, from *kategoreo*, to speak against — *kata*, and *agoreuo*, to speak in the assembly, from *agora*, an assembly.] A predicable: a series or order of all the predicates or attributes contained under a genus; that which may be predicated or affirmed of anything in logic; class; rank; order.

(*Log. and Metaph.*) According to Aristotle, who enters fully into this subject in his *Organon*, all the objects of our thought are comprised in the following ten categories: — 1. *Substantia*, substance; 2. *Quantitas*, quantity: 3 *Qualitas*, quality; 4. *Relatio*, relation; 5. *Actio*, action; 6. *Passio*, passion; 7. *Ubi*, where; 8. *Quando*, when; 9. *Situs*, position; 10. *Habitus*, possession. Philosophers are much divided in opinion as to the utility of these categories, some regarding them as worthless, others of great value.

Cat'ena, *n.* [Lat., a chain.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) An exposition of a portion of Scripture, formed from collections out of several authors; such as the *Catenæ* of the Greek fathers in the *Octateuch* by Procopius; the *Catena Aurea* of Thomas Aquinas.

Catena'rian, *a.* [Lat. *catenarius*, from *catena*, a chain.] Relating to a chain; like a chain.

(*Arch.*) Applied to that form of arch which resembles the curvature a chain would assume if hung between the points of suspension, and reversed.

Cat'enary, *n.* (*Math.*) The curve into which a chord or flexible chain of uniform density and thickness forms itself when suspended or allowed to hang freely from two fixed points. This curve was first noticed by Galileo, who proposed it as the proper figure for an arch of equilibrium: but he imagined it to be the same as the parabola. Its true nature was first demonstrated by James Bernoulli, and its various properties soon after pointed out by John Bernouilli, Huygens, and Leibnitz. It is interesting on account of the light it throws on the theory of arches, and also by reason of its application to the construction of suspension bridges. — Consult Poisson's *Mechanics.*

Caten'ulate, *a.* Applied to a surface, when presenting a series of elevated ridges or oblong tubercles resembling a chain.

Ca'ter, *v. n.* [Fr. *acheter*, to buy; It. *cattare*, to get.] To provide or procure provisions, food, entertainment, &c.

—*v. a.* To cut diagonally.

Ca'ter, *n.* [Fr. *quatre*, four.] (*Games.*) The four of cards and dice.

Ca'ter-cornered, *a.* Diagonal. (A colloquial word.)

Ca'terer, *n.* One who caters; a provider, buyer, or purveyor of provisions.

Ca'teress, *n.* A woman who caters; a female provider of food.

Cat'erpillar, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *chaton*, a catkin, from its resemblance to a catkin, and *piller*, to plunder, to strip, to peel, from its peeling the trees or bushes on which it is bred.] (*Zoöl.*) The larvæ of lepidopterous insects — butterflies, moths, and hawk-moths. *C.* exhibit as great differences as subsist among the perfect insects into which they change, and the family, genus, and species may be determined by the characters of the *C.*, as well as of the perfect insect. Their body is generally long, nearly cylindrical, soft, and consisting of twelve rings or segments besides the head, with nine spiracles or small openings for respiration on each side. The head is much harder than the rest of the body, of a sort of almost horny substance, and has six small shining points on each side, which are regarded as simple or *stemmatic* eyes, and is also furnished with two very short rudimentary antennæ. The mouth is adapted for tearing, cutting, and masticating the substances on which the *C.* is destined to feed, which are very various in the different species, although in all extremely different from the food of the perfect insect; it is provided with two strong *mandibles*, or upper jaws; two *maxillæ*, or lower jaws; a *labium*, or lower lip; and four *palpi*, or feelers. In the mouth also is situated the *spinneret* of those species which, when they change into the chrysalis or pupa state, envelop themselves in silken cocoons. The first three segments of the body are each furnished with a pair of feet, which are hard and scaly, and represent the six feet of the perfect insect; some of the remaining segments are also furnished with feet, varying in all from four to ten in number, the last pair situated at the posterior extremity of the body; but these feet are soft and membranous, or fleshy, and armed at their extremity with a sort of circlet of minute hooks. All the feet or legs are very short. Those *C.* in which the *pro-legs*, as they are sometimes called, or supplementary soft feet, are pretty equally distributed along the body, move by a sort of regular crawling motion; but those which have only four such feet situated near the posterior extremity, move by alternately taking hold by what may be called their fore-feet and their hind-feet, now stretching the body out to its full length, and now bending it into an arch, whilst the hinder part

is brought forward almost into contact with the fore-part. *C.* which move in this way are called *Geometers* or *Loopers*. Some *C.* have the power of fixing themselves by the two hind-feet to a twig, and stretching

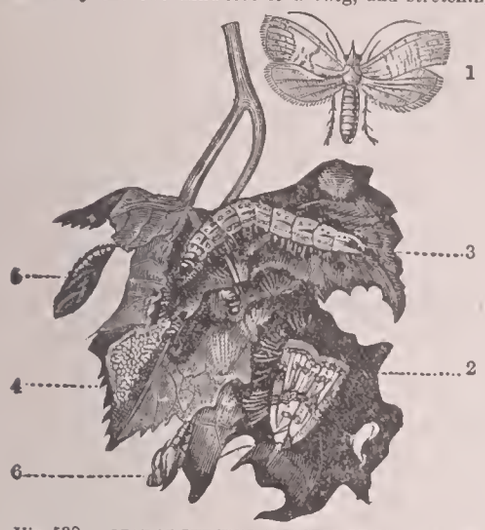


Fig. 538. — LEAF OF THE VINE ATTACKED BY THE PYRALES. 1, the male; 2, the female; 3, the caterpillar; 4, the eggs; 5 and 6, the chrysalides.

themselves out as straight as a rod, so that being in color very like a twig of the tree on the leaves of which they feed, they are not readily observed. The muscular power required for this recumbent position is very great, and Lyonnet found the number of muscles in a *C.* to be more than 4,000. The skin of some *C.* is naked, that of others is covered with hair, spines, or tubercles. Some make for themselves nests or tents of silk, under which they dwell in societies, protected from the inclemency of the weather. Many construct cases or sheaths by agglutinating various substances together, as the *C.* of the common clothes-moth. Some roll leaves together, and fix them by threads, thus forming a dwelling for themselves; and a few burrow and excavate galleries in the substance of the leaves. Numbers feed on leaves; many being limited to a particular kind of plant, or to a few nearly allied plants. Some feed on flowers, some on seeds, some on roots, and some even on the woody portions of stems; some on wool, hides, furs, and other animal substances; a few on lard, and other kinds of fat. Among the admirable arrangements which make all nature harmonious, is the adjustment of the time of each kind of *C.*'s appearance to that of the leaf or flower on which it is to feed.

Caterina, (Santa,) (*kat-ai-re'na,*) a town of Sicily, 8 m. from Caltanisetta, near the bank of the Salso; *pop.* 6,411.

Cat'erwaul, *v. n.* [Probably from *cat* and *waul*, wail.] To waul, miaul, or cry, as cats in rutting-time.

Cat'erwauling, *n.* The cry of cats; a harsh, disagreeable noise or cry; mianling.

Cates, *n. pl.* [See CATER.] Delicious food or viands; dainties. (o.)

Cat'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SILURIDÆ.

Cat'fish Creek, in *South Carolina*, Marion co., flows southward into the Great Pedee.

Cat'fish River, in *Wisconsin*, is the outlet of the "Four Lakes" of Dane co., and flows S.E. into Rock River.

Cat'gut, *n.* (*Manf.*) A string prepared from the intestines of sheep for musical instruments, bow-strings, hatters' bow-strings, clock-makers' cords, and thongs for whips and laces for boots. The intestines are first cleansed and freed from fatty matter, and the external membrane removed. They are then soaked, and the inner membrane is taken away, after which they are soaked in a solution of potash. They are next drawn through a plate perforated with holes, fumigated with sulphur, and sorted according to size. The strings known as "Roman strings" are the best for violins. They are made at Milan, and are distinguished for their strength and transparency. They are generally formed of two separate pieces twisted together; and great nicety is necessary in conducting the process of fumigation to which they are subjected, lest they become too brittle if exposed for too long a time to the action of the sulphur, or liable to be frequently out of tune if not exposed long enough. Larger strings are made by twisting several lengths of catgut together until the required thickness is obtained. The intestines of other animals have been used for making a coarse but strong cord for turning lathes and machinery; but those of the sheep only have been found suitable for the above purposes. *C.* is also much used in surgery for suturing wounds, as it will generally be absorbed and removed by the regular processes of Nature.

Ca'tha, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Celastraceæ*. The most important species are *C. edulis* and *spinosa*, two shrubs flourishing in Arabia. The young shoots of these plants with the leaves attached, constitute the famous drug called *kât*, *khat*, or *kaffa*, which is chewed by the Arabs, and said to produce great hilarity of spirits, and an agreeable state of wakefulness.

Catha'ri, *n. pl.* [Gr. *katharos*, pure.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name that has been given to several sects of Christians who made professions of greater purity in life or doctrine than others. It was chiefly applied to the Novatians; but was given afterwards to various sects, known in France and other countries as Albigenses, Paterini, Paulicians, &c.

Cath'arine I., EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. This remarkable woman, who began life as the daughter of a Livonian peasant and ended it on a throne, with the sway of the largest and most absolute sceptre in Europe, was the heroine of the most singular romance to be found in the annals of private or political records. Born in 1683, she early became the wife of a Swedish officer of dragoons, who, attracted by her extreme beauty, and in gratitude for her attendance on him when left dangerously wounded on the field in the neighborhood of her father's hut, married her upon his recovery, being, as it has been alleged, killed the same day in a sudden attack of the enemy. But there is so much romance in her whole history, and truth and fiction are so intimately mixed up in her career, that it is impossible to speak with certainty of any one fact in her early history. All that is reliably known is, that, after having been the mistress of two or three persons of distinction, the last of whom was Prince Menzikoff, she was seen by Peter the Great shortly after the death of his wife, when he, struck by her intelligence and beauty, removed her from her protector, and after living with her for some time, finally made her his wife, and had her solemnly crowned as Empress of Russia. Peter with his own hands placing the diadem on her head. However her former licentiousness may expose her to reproach, there can be no question that, as Peter's wife, her conduct was worthy of all praise, for she was not only a true, faithful, and loving wife, but also an exemplary woman and an admirable sovereign; and to her love, forethought, and duty, Peter not only owed the preservation of his life and the maintenance of his crown, but the Russian empire its nationality and independence. On one occasion, when the Russian army was encompassed on every side by the Turks, on the Pruth, in 1717, and when neither stratagem nor bravery could have extricated Peter from the snare into which he had led his troops, Catharine, seeing the fate of her husband and country involved in certain ruin, took the jewels from her person and crown, and passing into the Grand Vizier's tent, purchased by this treasure the connivance of the Turkish general, and while the Ottoman troops were being concentrated to strike an overwhelming blow, Peter drew off his delivered army and escaped. On the death of her husband, 1725, she was declared sole ruler, and carried out with spirit and judgment the political measures of peace and war so ably conceived by Peter the Great. She died in 1727, and was succeeded by Peter II.

CATHARINE II., Empress of Russia, one of the wisest and probably most depraved women who ever sat on a throne, was by birth a German, the daughter of the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, and in 1745 married the Grand-Duke Peter of Russia. In 1761, her imbecile husband ascended the throne under the title of Peter III. Having grown weary of the tyranny of his strong-minded wife, he came to the resolution of divorcing and imprisoning her, and further, to annoy her, to disinherit his own son, her child, afterwards Paul I., and solace himself with a new wife and another progeny. Catharine, however, having through her partisans heard of the scheme, won over the army to her side, and aided by the assistance of her lover, Alexis Orloff, matured her plans, and before Peter could carry out his intended arrangements, she had her husband seized, hurried off to a prison, and after compelling him to sign his own abdication and declare *C.* his heir, (for fear he might escape or afterwards be troublesome,) she gave orders for his close incarceration, a task which the favorite Orloff effected for his mistress, by strangling her husband in his dungeon. The rest of her lengthened reign was devoted to humanizing and instructing her half barbarous people; which, by wise and humane laws, by the encouragement of letters and men of learning, and the introduction of new arts into the country, she strove hard to effect. A long war with Turkey ended in the annexation of the Crimea, and the extension of the Russian frontier in the south to Bessarabia and the Dniester. The next important events of her reign were the first partition of Poland, the second, and finally, in 1795, the third and last dismemberment of that unfortunate kingdom; Austria taking Galicia, Prussia being assigned the circle of Warsaw, and Russia appropriating the entire remainder. The following year she died suddenly of an apoplexy, in the 67th year of her age, and the 35th of her reign. The life of pleasure, grossness, and immorality led by Catharine up to the closing hours of her existence, is a subject as notorious to the world as her conduct was a disgrace to the throne and to womanhood. She was succeeded by her son, Paul I.

Catharine de Medicis, (It. *de' Medici,*) daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, duke of Urbino, and Madeleine de la Tour d'Auvergne, was B. 1519, and married to the Duke d'Orleans, afterwards Henry II., 1533. During her husband's lifetime, the political history of *C.* possesses little interest. Henry II. was mortally wounded at a tourney, 1559, and succeeded by their eldest son, Francis II., who also died the following year, 1560, when *C.* was named regent during the minority of her second son, Charles IX. She is therefore accountable for all the mismanagement, corruption, and atrocities of that calamitous reign, and, above all, for that treacherous massacre of the Protestants in August, 1572, which is known by the name of St. Bartholomew. The king of Navarre (afterwards Henry IV.) luckily escaped, and the Protestants defended themselves in several parts of the kingdom, so that the civil war raged again as fiercely as ever. Charles IX. died in 1574, leaving the state in dreadful confusion. His brother, Henry of Valois, was crowned in 1575. Henry III. was, like his brother, a weak and corrupt prince. *C.* had brought up her sons purposely in licentiousness and effeminacy, in order that she might more easily govern them. The reign of Henry III. was distracted by the intrigues of his favorites, of the queen-mother, and of the Guises; by the civil wars between Protestants and Catholics, and by the war between France and Spain. *C.*, according to her usual policy, favored sometimes one party and sometimes the other, for fear that any one of them should become too powerful for her to manage. At last assassination was resorted to again in order to get rid of the Guises. The Duke of Guise, and the cardinal his brother, were murdered at Blois in December, 1588, by order of the king. On January 5, 1589, Catharine herself died at Blois, an object of aversion to all parties. She was one of the worst sovereigns that ruled over France since the times of the Merovingian dynasty. Even her ambition was not of an enlarged kind: it was narrow, wavering, treacherous, and undecided, and it led to no final result. It was the policy of the petty Italian States of the Middle Ages, rather than one suited to a great empire. *C.* had only one redeeming quality — her love for the arts and literature — which seems to have been hereditary in the family of Medici. She collected valuable manuscripts, encouraged artists, and began the palace of the Tuileries.

Catharine Howard, fifth wife of Henry VIII. of England, and grand-daughter of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk. On the divorce of Henry from Anne de Cleves, he married *C.* on Aug. 8, 1540, mainly through the influence of her uncle, the duke of Norfolk, and Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, the leaders of the Catholic party. Soon after being accused of immorality, it is said that she confessed her guilt to a commission appointed by parliament to examine her; though it is doubtful whether her confession extended further than the admission of licentious conduct before her marriage to the king. She was then attainted of high treason, and, along with the Lady Rochford, her accomplice, was beheaded on Tower Hill, on February 12, 1542.

Catharine of Aragon, first wife of Henry VIII. She was the youngest daughter of Ferdinand, king of Spain, and of Isabella of Castile, and was B. in 1483. Married when scarcely sixteen to Arthur, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., she was left a widow within a year; and, in the course of a few months more a second marriage was projected for her by her father-in-law, with his second son Henry, as yet a boy of only twelve years old. The pope's dispensation enabling such near relatives to marry was obtained in 1503, and the marriage took place in June, 1509, immediately after Henry's accession to the crown as Henry VIII. For a period of nearly 20 years they lived together in the greatest harmony and apparent affection; but the want of male issue had ever been to Henry a source of great disquietude, and there is little doubt that his feeling on this point, together with an ardent passion which had suddenly sprung up in his mind for Anne Boleyn, one of Catharine's maids of honor, caused him to seek a dissolution of his marriage. He accordingly applied to the Pope for a dispensation of divorce, which was promised, but deferred from time to time on various pretexts. Ultimately, Henry took the matter into his own hands, and first of all privately married Anne Boleyn early in 1533, and then appealed for a divorce to an ecclesiastical court convened at London, where the question was publicly tried. The result was that Cranmer, then archbishop of Canterbury, pronounced, not a divorce, but a sentence, declaring the king's marriage with Catharine a nullity, because it had been contracted and consummated against the divine

Fig. 539. — CATHARINE OF ARAGON. (After Holbein.)

law; and Catharine, under the title of Dowager Princess of Wales, retired almost broken-hearted to Kimbolton Castle, in Huntingdonshire, where she died in January, 1536, in the fifty-second year of her age. Whatever opinion may be formed of the motives by which Henry was actuated in seeking a divorce, it must be conceded by every one conversant with the facts of the case, that Catharine was an attached and faithful wife, an affectionat-

mother, a true Christian, and an oppressed and most unfortunate woman.

Cath'arine Parr, sixth and last wife of Henry VIII. of England, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr of Kendal. At the time of her marriage to Henry, July 12, 1543, she had been twice married, was in her 34th year, and was esteemed a very matronly, learned, discreet, and sagacious woman. After the death of Henry, *C.* married, 1547, Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord High Admiral of England—a marriage of affection on her part, but of interest on the part of Seymour. D. 1548.

Cath'arine, (St.) There are several saints of this name. The simple designation of *St. C.*, however, is given to a virgin, said to have been of royal descent in Alexandria, who, publicly confessing the Gospel at a sacrificial feast appointed by the emperor Maximinus, was put to death in 307 A. D., after being tortured on a wheel. Hence the name of "St. Catharine's wheel." Very extraordinary legends exist as to her converting 50 philosophers sent by the emperor to convert her while in prison, besides a multitude of other persons; the conveyance of her head by the angels to Mount Sinai, &c. She is regarded as the patroness of girls' schools.—*St. C. of Siena*, one of the most famous saints of Italy, was the daughter of a dyer in Siena, and was born there in 1347, A. D.; she practised extraordinary mortifications, and was said to be favored with extraordinary tokens of favor by Christ, whose wounds were impressed upon her body, &c. She became a Dominican, and therefore, afterwards, a patron saint of the Dominicans. She wrote devotional pieces, letters, and poems, which have been more than once printed.

Cath'arine, or **Catherine's,** in *New York*, a post-village and township of Schuyler county, 16 m. N. of Elmira.

Catharine, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Blair county.

Catharine Lake, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Onslow co.

Cat'harpin, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron leg used to confine the upper part of the rigging to the mast.—*Dana.*

Cat'harpins, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks, from one side of the shroud to another, near the deck.

Cathar'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *kathairo*, to cleanse.] (*Med.*) A natural or artificial purgation of any passage—mouth, anus, &c.

Cathar'tic, Cathar'tical, *a.* [Gr. *kathartícos*, from *kathairo*, to purge.] (*Med.*) Purgative; cleansing by evacuation.

—*n.* A medicine that exercises a strong action on the bowels, producing large and repeated evacuations. Carthartics are divided into two kinds—the moderate and excessive, or the *purgative* and the *drastic*. Among the first are senna, jalap, aloes, scammony, castor oil, Epsom salts, Glauber salts, calomel, and broom. Among the drastics, the most important are croton oil, colocynth, tobacco, &c.

Cathar'tically, *adv.* Acting as a cathartic.

Cathar'ticalness, *n.* The quality of being cathartic.

Cathar'tine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of senna; a powerful drastic alkaloid, obtained from the seed-pods and leaves of the *Cassia senna*.

Cath'cart, a parish of Scotland, 2 m. from Glasgow, where was fought, 1568, the battle of Langside, which ended in the defeat of Queen Mary.

Cat'head, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large square piece of timber, one end of which is fastened upon the forecastle, and the other end projects beyond the bow, so as to keep the anchor clear of the ship when it is being drawn up by a tackle.

—A large variety of apple.

Cathe'dra, *n.* [Gr. and Lat., a seat.] In a general sense, a chair; more particularly, a professor's chair, or a preacher's pulpit: and is also used for a bishop's seat or throne in a church. Hence, to speak *ex cathedrâ*, is to speak with authority, as a bishop from his throne.

Cathe'dral, *n.* [Fr. *cathédrate*; Sp. *catedral.*] A church in which the bishop's throne or seat (*cathedra*) is placed, and which is thus the chief or principal church in the diocese or district. It has usually, also, a dean and body of canons or prebendaries; but this is not essential to constitute a *C.* church, nor is every church that has a chapter of canons a *C.* The *C.* church is the parish church of the whole diocese, which in early times was commonly called *parochia*. Usually, no diocese has more than one *C.*, but there are numerous instances of a plurality of cathedrals even in the same city, particularly in Italy; as at Rome, Milan, &c. The normal plan of a *C.* is in the form of a Latin cross, that is, a cross whose transverse arms are less than the longitudinal limb. Generally, its several parts are sufficiently distinguished as nave, choir, and transept, with aisles, western towers, and central tower; but in more minute description, especially where ritual arrangements are concerned, these terms are not always sufficiently precise; and in order to arrive at a more exact nomenclature, it would be necessary to trace the changes in a *C.* church from the Norman period to our own.

—*a.* Relating to a cathedral, or to a bishop's see.

Cathelineau, Jacques, (*kat-ā-lī'no,*) a French general of the army of La Vendée, b. 1759, at Pin-en-Mauges, in Anjou: d. 1793, from a wound received during an attack upon Nantes. He was a man of great simplicity and honesty of character, and his piety was such that he was called the Saint of Anjou.

Catheret'ic, *n.* [Gr. *kathairetikos*, fit for putting down; Fr. *catheretique.*] (*Med.*) A substance applied to warts, exuberant granulations, &c., to eat them down; mild caustic.

Catherina, (Santa,) or Nossa Senhora do Desterro, a maritime city of Brazil, prov. Sta. Catherina, 520 m. S. W. of Rio de Janeiro; Lat. 27° 36′ S., Lon. 48° 40′ W. It has a good harbor, and manufactures of coarse linen stuff, and earthenware. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Cath'erine-wheel, *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular window, or portion of a window, frequently found in cathedrals and churches built in accordance with the Gothic style of architecture. When the entire window is circular in form, it is generally found at the E. end or in the gables of the transepts. In some of the French churches, windows of this description are found of great diameter, divided into compartments by stone tracery elaborately

Fig. 540.—CATHERINE-WHEEL.
(Church of Quimper, France.)

chiselled into a variety of forms, and sometimes by shafts radiating from a circular centre. The name is taken from the instrument on which St. Catharine (*q. v.*) suffered torture.

(*Pyrotechny.*) A kind of revolving fire-work.

Cath'eter, *n.* [Gr. *katheter*, from *kathemi*, to let down.] (*Surg.*) A fistulous instrument, made of different lengths, either of silver or elastic material, and used for the purpose of drawing off the contents of the bladder when the powers of nature are unable to empty the organ, or there is some impediment in the passage.

Cathetom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *kathetos*, vertical height, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring differences of vertical heights, especially the rise and fall of liquid columns in glass tubes.

Cathe'tus, and Cathета, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A vertical line falling from the extremity of the under-side of the cymatium of the Ionic capital through the centre of the volute.

Ca'thion, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, from; *eio*, I go.] See Anion.

Cath'ode, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, from; *odos*, a way.] (*Phy.*) A term introduced by Faraday to designate the negative pole of any electrical arrangement for decomposing a chemical compound; the *C.*, in other words, is the surface by which the electric current leaves the body undergoing decomposition.—See Anode; Electrolysis.

Cat'holes, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Two holes in the after part of a ship, through which a hawser may pass to the capstan in heaving the ship astern.

Cath'olic, *a.* [Gr. *katholikos*, universal; Lat. *catolicus*; Ital. *cattolico*; Sp. *catolico*; Fr. *catholique.*] A term first applied to the Christian Church to distinguish it from the Jewish, which was confined to one nation or people. Afterwards, when sects and heresies arose, taking to themselves particular names, those who remained orthodox and adhered to the Church, called themselves Catholics, *i. e.*, members of the Church general or universal. Hence, the Roman Church now calls itself by the name of Catholic, regarding itself as the only true and orthodox church, and holding that all who have separated from her are sectarians and heretics. The seven *Catholic epistles* are those of James, Peter, Jude, and John, and are so called probably because they were not written to any particular person or Church, but to Christians generally.—See Roman Catholic Church.

—*n.* A member of the Catholic Church; a Roman Catholic.

Catholi'cism, *n.* [Fr. *catholicisme*; It. *cattolichismo*; Sp. *catolicismo.*] Quality of being catholic. Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic religion: universality; liberality of sentiments.

Catholic'ity, *n.* [Fr. *catholicité.*] The religion of the Catholic Church; the religion of the Roman Catholics; catholicism; liberality.

Catholi'cize, *v. a.* To make Catholic.

Cath'olicly, *adv.* Generally.

Cath'olicness, *n.* Universality.

Catholic Mission, in *Kansas*, a village of Neosho co.

Catholi'con, *n.* [Fr.; from Gr. *katholikos.*] (*Med.*) In old pharmacy, a panacea, or universal remedy.

Catholi'cos, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name assumed by the patriarchs of the Armenian Church.

Cat'-hook, *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong hook attached to the cat-block, to receive the ring of the anchor.

Catiline, or **Catilina.** Lucius Sergius, born of a noble Roman family, squandered his fortune in debaucheries and extravagance. Being refused the consulship, he conspired, with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, to extirpate the senate and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, who, in the full senate, crushed *C.* with his eloquence, and forced him to unmask himself. *C.* then retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Petreius, the lieutenant of Antonius, Cicero's colleague, attacked his ill-disciplined troops, and routed them, *C.* himself falling, 63 B. C.—Sallust has written an excellent account of this conspiracy.

Catinat, Nicolas de, a French marshal, b. at Paris, 1637. In 1690 he defeated the Duke of Savoy at the battle of Staffarde, in Piedmont, and again, in 1693, at Marseilles. Subsequently he was appointed commander of the army in Italy against Prince Eugène; but the want of funds and provisions paralyzed his efforts; and, meeting with several disasters, he was forced to retreat. These checks brought him into disgrace, to which he submitted with great philosophy, living thenceforward in retirement. D. 1712.

Cat Island, See San Salvador.

Cat Island, in *Louisiana*, at the entrance of Lake Borgne, 5 m. W. of Ship Island. On it is a fixed light, 45 feet high.

Cat Kays, or **Cat Keys,** a group of islands off Great Bahama Bank. The largest of these islands has a light-house, with a tower 55 ft. in height; Lat. 25° 34′ 30″, Lon. 79° 18′ 24″ W.

Catkin, *n.* [Du. *kattekens.*] (*Bot.*) See Ament.

Cat'lett, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Fauquier co., 11 m. S.W. of Manassas Junction.

Cat'lettsburg, in *Kentucky*, a township and village of Boyd's co., on the Ohio, at the mouth of Big Sandy River, 150 m. E.N.E. of Frankfort.

Cat'lin, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Parke co., 25 m. N. N.E. of Terre Haute.

Catlin, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Catlin township, Vermilion county, 7 m. W.S.W. of the town of Danville.

Catlin, in *New York*, a township of Chemung county.

Cat'ling, *n.* A small cat or kitten.

(*Surg.*) An instrument formerly in use, and called the "dismembering knife;" a short, strong, double-edged sharp-pointed knife, used by the old surgeons in the 2d stage of all amputations.

Cat'linite, *n.* (*Min.*) A reddish variety of clay-stone found in the W. States, and allied to agalmatolite. Named after George Catlin, an American traveller, who published in 1841 his travels among the Indians.

Catmandoo, in Hindostan. See Khatmandoo.

Cat'mint, Cat'nip, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Nepeta.

Ca'to, *i. e.* the *Wise*, was a surname given to Marcus Porcius Priscus. This extraordinary man, commonly called *Cato Censorius*, or Cato Major, to distinguish him from his descendant *Cato Uticensis*, was b at Tusculum, B. C. 234. At the usual military age he commenced his career as a soldier, in B. C. 217, the year in which Hannibal was laying waste the north of Italy; and served again under Fabius at the capture of Tarentum (B. C. 209), and under Claudius Nero in the memorable battle on the banks of the Metaurus (B. C. 207). His fame, however, does not rest on his military achievements alone. In the intervals of war he employed himself in cultivating his hereditary farm, adopting the simple habits and manners of the peasantry; and soon became conspicuous among them for superior intelligence, prudence, and sagacity. Having in this way attracted the notice of L. Valerius Flaccus, a young nobleman of considerable influence, by whom his military talents, eloquence, and integrity were duly appreciated, he was induced to remove to Rome; and there, aided by the support of his patron, soon began to distinguish himself in the Forum, and became a candidate for office. Passing through the subordinate offices of quæstor, ædile, and prætor, and exhibiting in these the principles which he had adopted in youth, he was elected consul in B. C. 195, along with his friend and patron Flaccus. In Hither Spain, which was assigned to him as his province, he displayed military genius of a very high order, which speedily reduced the whole country to subjection. In B. C. 191 he distinguished himself greatly in the battle of Thermopylæ, and there seems to have finished his career as a soldier. Cato henceforth appears as an active and leading citizen, taking a conspicuous part in every public measure. The great epoch in his life was his election, in B. C. 184, to the censorship, the duties of which he performed with the fearless strictness of an ancient Roman. His unshaken firmness in checking the luxurious habits of the nobles, and in assailing their crimes and vices, exposed him to great obloquy; but he pursued the course which he had prescribed to himself regardless of the consequences. With all his rusticity, Cato was a friend to literature, and was one of the patrons and admirers of the poet Ennius. He applied himself in old age to the study of Greek literature, and is represented by Cicero as an ardent admirer of the historians, philosophers, and orators of Greece. Cato died in B. C. 149, at the age of 85, leaving behind him 150 orations, which were admired for many ages; a work on rural affairs, *De Re Rustica*; and an historical work entitled *Origines.*

Cato, Marcus Porcius, surnamed *Uticensis* (of Utica), the great-grandson of Cato the censor, was born B. C. 95. Even when a boy, he is said to have given indications of sturdy independence; and as he advanced towards manhood, he displayed that decision, severity, and harshness of character which marked him out from his contemporaries during the remainder of his life. Taking his great ancestor as his model, he adopted his principles and imitated his conduct: strengthening his vigorous constitution by exposure to cold and fatigue, and bearing physical infirmities with a degree of patience worthy of the Stoic philosophy to which he had attached himself. He commenced his military career in B. C. 72, as a volunteer, in the servile war of Spartacus; and afterwards earned a high reputation as a military tribune in Macedonia. After some time spent in the study of his favorite philosophy, and in diligent preparation for the duties of official life, he was elected quæstor for B. C. 65; and acting on the principles which he had prescribed to himself, corrected various abuses which had been sanctioned by his predecessors. As the supporter of Cicero in B. C. 63, in all his measures for suppressing the Catilinarian conspiracy, he decided by his speech, on the 5th of December, the motion that the conspirators should be put to death. Along with the

senatorial party he strenuously opposed the coalition of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, in B. C. 60; but the supporters of the triumvirate dexterously removed him from the scene of action by conferring upon him an appointment which called him first to Cyprus, and afterwards to Byzantium. When prætor in B. C. 54, he was exposed to the outrages of the mob, in consequence of his endeavors to put a stop to the bribery and corruption which prevailed. On the commencement of the civil war, B. C. 49, Cato joined the party of Pompey; and after the battle of Pharsalia, he retired to Africa, whither he had thought Pompey had fled, and endured, with his troops, great hardships in marching across the desert to join Scipio at Utica, with whom he had some contest about the mode of carrying on the war. Cato also gave offence to that general by sparing those inhabitants of Utica who were attached to Cæsar. When that conqueror came before the place, Cato retired to his chamber, and after reading Plato's *Phædo, or Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul*, fell upon his sword, 45 B. C. When Cæsar arrived, he said, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou didst envy me the glory of saving thy life."

Ca'to, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Bourbon co.

Cato, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Montcalm co., 65 m. N.W. of Lansing.

Cato, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cayuga county, on Seneca River, 12 m. N. of the city of Auburn.

Cato, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Manitowac county. It contains the villages of Harrington and Lyonsville.

Catoc'tin Creek, in *Maryland*, rises in Frederick co., and enters the Potomac River near the Point of Rocks.

Cat'odon, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, below, and *odontos*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of whales, including those that have teeth in the lower jaw, as the CACHALOT, *q. v.*

Ca'tou, in *New York*, a post-township of Steuben co., 25 m. S. of Bath.

Cato'nian, *a.* Like Cato the censor; grave.

Cat-o'-nine-tails, *n.* A whip or scourge having nine lashes or cords. See CAT.

Ca'tousville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., 8 m. W. of Baltimore.

Catoo'sa, in *Georgia*, a N.W. county bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 175 sq. m. It is drained by Chickamauga Creek; its surface is, in general, hilly. *Cap.* Ringgold.

Catop'tric, *a.* Relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflexion.

Catop'trics, *n.* [Gr. *katroptikos*, from *katoptron*, a mirror; *kata*, and *optomai*, to see.] (*Optics.*) That part of the science which treats of the reflection of light from the regularly formed surfaces of such bodies as water, glass, and the metals. The name of speculum, or mirror, is generally given to those substances which have a highly polished and regularly formed surface; but, in general use, the term speculum is applied to a metal reflector; and mirror, to a reflector made of glass, and coated with an amalgam of tin and mercury or a layer of pure silver. There are four kinds of reflectors used in optics, — the plane, the convex, the concave, and the cylindrical; and when a ray of light is incident upon any of these surfaces, its reflection is always governed by the same laws. These laws, which are the result of observation and experiment, form the groundwork of catoptrics. They are as follows: — First, that the incident ray, the normal to the surface at the point of incidence, and the reflected ray, are all in one plane; second, that the angle of reflection is always equal to the angle of incidence. — See MIRROR, OPTICS, REFLECTION, SPECULUM.

Catop'tromancy, *n.* [Gr. *katoptron*, a mirror, and *manteia*, divination.] Among the ancients, a species of divination by means of a mirror.

Cator'ce, a town of Mexico, 125 m. N. of San-Luis-de-Potosi. There are extensive silver-mines in the neighborhood.

Catrima'ni, a river in the province of Pará, Brazil, rising in a continuation of the Sierra Carumani, Lat. 2° N., and flowing in a S.E. direction, falls into the Rio Branco, near Carmo, in Lat. 0° 28′ N., Lon. 62° 8′ W.

Cats, JACOB, a Dutch poet, B. at Brouwershaven, in Zeelaud, 1577. He rose to high offices in the state, and was twice sent as ambassador to England. D. 1660. As a poet, he enjoyed the highest popularity. His poems are characterized by simplicity, rich fancy, clearness, and purity of style, and excellent moral tendency. The most highly prized of his productions were *Houwelyk*, *Trouringh* (a series of romantic stories relating to remarkable marriages), and *Spiegel van den Ouden en Nauwen Tyjd.*

Cat's'-cradle, *n.* A game played by children upon the fingers with a string.

Cat's'-ear, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HYPOCHÆRIS.

Cat's'-eye, *n.* (*Min.*) A beautiful variety of quartz, so named from the resemblance which the reflection of light from it, especially when cut *en cabochon*, or in a convex form, is supposed to exhibit to the light which seems to emanate from the interior of the eye of a cat. It is of various colors, and is obtained chiefly from Malabar and Ceylon.

Cat's'-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NEPETA.

Cats'kill, in *New York*, the beautiful capital of Greene co., on the W. bank of the Hudson river, 34 m. below Albany, and 111 above New York. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 5,500.

Catskill Creek, in the E. part of *New York*, Greene co., falls into the Hudson River at Catskill.

Catskill Mountains, in *New York*, a group of the Appalachian chain, lying mostly in Greene co., on the W. side of the Hudson River. The geological structure of these mountain ranges is almost a repetition of the main Alleghany ridge throughout Pennsylvania; but it differs from it in assuming more of the alpine character of peaks considerably elevated above the general summits. The chief interest of the *C. M.* lies in the variety and beauty of their scenery and water-falls. The loftiest points (Prof. Guyot, 1880), are Slide Mt., 4,205 ft.; Hunter, 4,038 ft.; Black Dome, 4,003 ft.; High Peak, 3,664 ft.; Utsyantha, 3,205 ft., and Overlook, 3,150 ft. above tide-water; and on a third eminence, a terrace of 2,500 feet above the same level, are large hotels, affording favorite retreats in summer.

Cat's-paw, *n.* A dupe; a tool; the instrument which another uses to accomplish his purposes; (derived from the story of the monkey which used the paw of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.)

(*Naut.*) A hitch made in a rope. — A light breeze.

Cat Spring, in *Texas*, a post-village of Austin co., 90 m. E.S.E. of Austin City.

Cat's-tail, *n.* (*Bot.*) A catkin or AMENT, *q. v.* — The genus of plants TYPHA, *q. v.*

Cat'stick, *n.* A bat or stick used in playing ball.

Cat'sup, *n.* (*Cooking.*) A sauce prepared from mushrooms, walnuts, and other vegetable productions. Also written *catchup* and *ketchup.*

Cat'tail, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co., 28 m. E. of Trenton.

Cattaraugus, in *New York*, a W.S.W. county, bordering on Pennsylvania; *area*, 1,250 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N. by Cattaraugus Creek, and drained by the Alleghany River, Ischua Creek, and other smaller streams. The surface is, in general, uneven, and the soil fertile, yielding good crops of grain, and affording excellent pasturage. Bog-iron ore, sulphur, manganese, and salt springs are found; and there are petroleum springs in the E. part of the co. *Cap.* Little Valley. *Pop.* (1897) about 63,000.

— A post-village of New Albion township, Cattaraugus co., 31 m. S.E. of Dunkirk.

Cattaraugus Creek, in *New York*, falls into Lake Erie, 15 m. E.N.E. of Dunkirk.

Catta'ro, a fortified town of the Austrian empire, cap. of circ. of same name, at the S.E. extremity of the gulf or *Bocca di C.*, 210 m. S.E. of Zara; Lat. 42° 25′ 26″ N., Lon. 18° 45′ 16″ E. The gulf is spacious and secure, though little frequented by shipping. This place has suffered much from earthquakes, and was long the cap. of a small republic, which, ultimately, became absorbed in that of Venice. *Pop.* 4,367. — The Gulf of *C.* is abt. 30 m. long, sheltered on all sides by mountains in such a manner as to make it one of the safest harbors in the Adriatic. Its depth varies from 15 to 20 fathoms.

Cat'tegat, (The,) KATTEGAT, a large inlet of the German Ocean, between the E. coast of Jütland, the islands of Fünen and Zealand, the W. coast of Sweden, and the Skager-rock. It is 120 m. long, and between 60 and 70 broad. See BALTIC.

Cat'termole, GEORGE, R. A., a distinguished English historical painter, B. 1800. Some of his best performances are suggested by the tragedies and comedies of Shakspeare. Monks, cavaliers, roundheads, battles, banditti, old English mansions, and enchanted forests — these are his favorite subjects, and in this walk of art he stands unrivalled. Among his finest works are, *Haddon Hall in the Olden Time*; *Storming of Basing House*; *Cavaliers and Roundheads*, &c. In 1855, he received the first class medal at the Exhibition of Pictures at Paris, and he is a member of the Royal Academies of London, Amsterdam, Dresden, &c. D. 1868.

Cat'-thyme, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TEUCRIUM.

Cat'tish, *a.* Relating to a cat; like a cat.

Cat'tle, *n.* A collective term, denoting all animals of the bovine or ox kind. See Ox.

Cat'tle-guard, *n.* A pit placed at the intersection of a railroad with a common road, to keep cattle off the road.

Cat'tle-show, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or for the encouragement of stock-breeding.

Catto'lica, a town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, 14 m. N.W. of Girgenti city; *pop.* 8,000.

Catul'lus, VALERIUS, a celebrated Roman lyrist, whose productions have always been justly admired for their exquisite grace and beauty of style; though they are, in many places, grossly indecent. *C.* was the first Roman who imitated with success the Greek writers, and introduced their numbers among the Latins. B. at Verona, 86 B. C.; D. 46 B. C. — The effusions of this poet are said to have been lost till the beginning of the 15th century, when, in 1425, a copy was accidentally found in a granary, and transmitted to his native country.

Cauaam'ba, or GAUME, a river of Brazil, province of Pará, falling into the Rio Branca, at San Isabel, Lat. 2° 53′ N., Lon. 61° 10′ W.

Caub (*koub.*) [Ger. *Kab.*] A town of North Germany, 20 miles from Wiesbaden, where, Jan., 1814, Blücher crossed the Rhine with his army. *Pop.* 1,800.

Caubul', in Asia. See CABUL.

Cauca (*kow'ka*), a river of Colombia, rising in the Andes, and after draining the provinces of Popayan, Antioquia, and Cartagena, in its course of about 600 miles from S. to N., embouches into the Magdalena, in Lat. 9° 75′ N. The basin of the *C.* is one of the richest and most fertile territories in South America.

Cauca, a former department of New Granada (now Colombia), in South America, which was subsequently divided into the four provinces of Popayan, Choco, Pasto, and Buonaventura.

Cauca'sian Race, *n.* (*Ethnol.*) The white man, one of the three more remarkable varieties of the species *Man*, the two others being the Yellow or *Mongolian*, and the Black or *Ethiopian*. The *C. R.* occupies all Europe and Western Asia as far as the Ganges, likewise Northern Africa, and the greater part of America. To it belong the more highly civilized nations. The region of the Caucasus has been supposed to have been the cradle of the race, hence its name. A fair skin, elevated forehead, small cheek-bones, hair varying in color, but always smooth or wavy, together with high intellectual qualities, characterize the race. According to some modern ethnologists, the inhabitants of the Caucasus, so long held as the type of the European variety, should be excluded from it altogether, and classed with the sallow, flat-faced Mongols, to which it is considered the nature of their language and other facts ally them more closely than the symmetry of their shape, and complexion, do to the European variety. The narrow basis upon which the theory of the *C.* type was first formed is thus stated by Dr. Latham: "Blumenbach had a solitary Georgian skull; and that skull was the finest in his collection — that of a Greek being the next. Hence it was taken as the type of the skull of the more organized divisions of our species. More than this, it gave its name to the type, and introduced the term *Caucasian.*" This term is now little used by scientists, the white race being usually divided up into the two philological varieties of Aryan and Semitic (*q. v.*).

Caucasus, (*kaw'kah-sus,*) a great mountain range, almost connecting the mountains of Persia with the Carpathians, and separating the great Aralo-Caspian region from the Black Sea, extends for about 700 miles in a continuous chain, and has several offshoots, or transverse ridges, penetrating both towards Russia and into Asiatic Turkey. The chief elevations are very lofty, the highest being estimated at 18,500 feet, and another peak, at no great distance, 16,500 feet. These two culminating points occupy nearly the central portion of the main chain, which is rather narrow. The limit of snow is 11,000 feet, and the whole of the central part of the mountain group is full of glaciers. The *C.* connects on the east with the lofty table-lands of Asia and Asia Minor, and hence with the serrated snowy range of the Taurus and Armenia, of which Mount Ararat (17,230 feet) is the culminating point. All the mountains of the *C.* are split and rent by deep gorges, and the valleys afford some of the most remarkable and picturesque mountain scenery that has ever been described.

Cau'casus, a lieutenancy of Russia, embracing the greater part of the Caucasian chain, and divided into 5 governments. It is bounded on the N. by the governments of Astrakhan and the Don Cossacks; E. by the Caspian Sea; S. by the Persian and Turkish dominions; and W. by the Sea of Azof and province of Taurida. *Desc.* An extensive flat, covered with marshes, the steppes affording excellent pasturage, and the banks of the rivers teeming with fertility. *Prod.* Corn, silk, cotton, wine, cattle, and horses. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 7,500,000

— For History, see ASIA.

Cauchy, AUGUSTIN LOUIS, (*ko'she,*) a French mathematician, B. in Paris, 1789. His principal works are, *Lectures on Differential Calculus*, and *Lectures on the Application of the Infinitesimal Calculus to Geometry.* He published also some poetical works, generally presumed to have merit, but which are as absolutely unread as any other French epic *poem* of the age. D. 1857.

Cau'cus, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *caulk-house*, a calker's shed in Boston, where the patriots before the revolution usually held their meetings.] A word used in the U. States to denote a political meeting of a party for the purpose of agreeing upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, to concert measures for supporting certain candidates, or determining what uniform position shall be taken in the public discussion of any new question.

Cau'da Equi'na, *n.* [Lat., horse's tail.] (*Anat.*) The roots of the terminal spinal nerves which are contained in the neural canal of the vertebræ, and surround the *filum terminale* of the medulla spinalis.

Caudal, (*kaw'dal,*) *a.* [Lat. *cauda*, a tail.] Pertaining to a tail, or to something which resembles a tail.

Cau'date, CAUDATED, *a.* [From Lat. *cauda*, a tail.] (*Anat.*) A term applied when the apex of a pyramidal part or organ is prolonged into a long slender point.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to an animal provided with a tail.

(*Bot.*) Applied to a plant, when the apex of any organ is extended into a long slender point, as is especially common in Aristolochiaceæ.

Cau'debec, a sea-port town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 6 m. S. of Yvetôt. *Manuf.* Cottons. Its port, though safe, is but little frequented. *Pop.* abt. 3,500. It was formerly the cap. of that part of the dep. which was called *Pays de Caux.*

Cau'dérau, a suburb of Bordeaux, dep. Gironde, France.

Cau'dex, *n.* [Lat., a trunk.] (*Veget. Physiol.*) The Linnæan name of what is now more generally called the *axis of vegetation*; the woody centre round which the leafy and leaf-like organs are arranged. The *C. ascendens* was the stem; the *C. descendens* the root of a plant.

Caudic'ula, *n.* [A dimin. formed from Lat. *caudex.*] (*Bot.*) A thin, elastic, semi-transparent process of the pollen matter of orchidaceous plants, by means of which the pollen is brought into contact with the stigma.

Cau'dium. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Samnium, on the frontiers of Campania, between Beneventum and Capua. In its neighborhood is the defile known as the "Caudine Forks," celebrated for the check which the Romans here received at the hands of the Samnites, 321 B. C. Closed up in the defile by a stratagem of the Samnite general, the whole Roman army, with the consuls Calvinus and Albinus, was obliged to surrender, and pass under the yoke.

Caudle, (*kaw'dl,*) *n.* [Fr. *chaudeau*, from *chaud*, Lat. *calidus*, hot.] A soft, warm, nourishing beverage, made of ale or wine, flour or oatmeal, sugar, spices, and sometimes of spirits; given hot, and specially intended for women in childbed.

—*v. a.* To make caudle: to make warm, as caudle. *Shaks.*

Cauf, *n.* [Fr. *coffre*, a chest.] A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water.

(*Coal-mining.*) A vessel used to raise coal from the bottom of the shaft.

Caufiris'tan. See KAFFIRISTAN.

Caughdenoy', in *New York*, a P. O. of Oswego co.

Caughnawa'ga, in *New York*, a village of Montgomery co., on the Mohawk River, 39 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Caught, *imp.* and *pp.* from CATCH, *q. v.*

Cauk, *n.* (*Min.*) See CAWK.

Caul, *n.* [A. S. *cuhle*, a cowl; Fr. *cale*, a woollen cap.] (*Anat.*) A name popularly given to the omentum, or thin skin that covers the bowels. It sometimes happens that the child, in hasty labors, is born with one of the fine uterine membranes over the head, in the form of a night-cap. This unusual appendage has been regarded with superstitious veneration by the ignorant; and from the firmly rooted belief that no person can be drowned who possesses such a talisman, infants' cauls have been long esteemed as things remarkably fortunate to the owner, and large sums have been demanded and given for such a presumed preventative to a watery grave.

(*Costume.*) A kind of net for enclosing the hair.

—*pl.* (*Carp.*) Pieces of wood put under the screws which bind parts of work that are glued.

Caulabagh', a town of Punjab, 68 m. S.E. of Peshawer.

Caules'cent, *a.* [Gr. *kaulos*, a stalk.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants having evident stems.

Cau'let, *n.* [Lat. *caulis.*] Cole-wort.

Cau'liele, Cau licule, Caulic'ulus, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as RADICLE, *q. v.*

Caulic'ulus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) The stem or twist under the flower in the Corinthian capital.

Caulif'erous, *a.* That has a stalk.

Cau'liflower, *n.* [Lat. *caulis*, cabbage, and *flore*, flower; W. *cawl*, cabbage, and *flower*; It. *cavolfiore*; Fr. *choufleur.*] (*Hort.*) An esculent vegetable consisting of the fleshy, young, undeveloped inflorescence of a variety of *Brassica oleraceæ*, hardly different from brocoli, except in being whiter and less hardy. It is said to have been imported from Cyprus about the middle of the 16th century. A very rich, light, warm soil is required for *C.*, which must be sown in beds, and afterwards transplanted into sheltered situations, where they can be protected when young with hand-glasses. They are sown in August for a spring crop, in February for a summer crop, and in May in order to come in at the end of autumn and beginning of winter. The *C.* is a light, easily digested, and nutritious vegetable aliment.

Cau'liforu, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, a stalk.] That has the form of a stalk.

Cau'line, *a.* [Lat. *caulis.*] Applied to anything that grows to, or springs from, the stem of a plant. Thus *C.* leaves are those which grow upon the stem; *C.* prickles, such as are borne by the same part, and so on.

Cau'lis, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *kaulos.*] (*Bot.*) The stalk or stem of herbaceous plants.

Caulk, (*kawk,*) *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To stuff the seams or openings between the planks of a ship with oakum, which is rope untwisted into its original state of fibre. The oakum is forced in by a caulking chisel and mallet.

Caulk'er, *n.* One who practises caulking.

Caulk'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The act of driving a quantity of oakum into the seams of the planks, to keep out the water.

Cauloear'pous, *a.* [Gr. *kaulos*, a stem, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A name applied by De Candolle to plants which, like trees and shrubs, annually produce flowers and fruit on their branches without perishing.

Cau'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kauma*, a burnt part.] (*Med.*) Great heat of the body, as in certain fevers.

Cauuat'ic, *a.* Of the nature of cauma.

Caum'be, or GAU'ME, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, emptying into the Rio Branco at Saõ Isabel; Lat. 2° 53′ N.; Lon. 61° 10′ W.

Caus, SOLOMON DE, a French engineer, B. in Normandy, towards the end of the 16th century. He first settled in England, where he was attached to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I.; then in Germany, as engineer to the Elector of Bavaria. Having spent the greater part of his life with this prince, he returned to France, where he D. about 1630. "He wrote several works, in one of which, entitled *Les Raisons des Forces Mouvantes*, he speaks of the expansion and condensation of steam in a way naturally to suggest the alternate action of the piston and the principle of the steam-engine; it has therefore been suggested that the Marquis of Worcester borrowed from him the discovery of the properties of steam as a motive power."

Caus'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may be caused, produced, or effected.

Cau'sal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *causalis.*] Relating to, or implying, a cause or causes.

"*Causal* propositions are, when two propositions are joined by *causal* particles; as, houses were not built that they might be destroyed." — *Watts.*

—*n.* (*Grammar.*) A causal particle, or a word that expresses a cause.

Causal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *causalité*, from L. Lat. *causalitas.*] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

(*Phren.*) The faculty of tracing the relations of cause and effect.

Cau'sally, *adv.* According to the order or series of causes.

Cau'salty, *n.* (*Mining.*) The light parts of ores which are carried away by washing, or separated in the stamping-mill.

Causa'tion, *n.* The act or agency of a cause in producing an effect; the act or agency by which an effect is produced.

Cau'sative, *a.* [Fr. *causatif.*] That expresses a cause or reason; that effects a cause.

Cau'satively, *adv.* In a causative manner.

Causa'tor, *n.* (*Law.*) A litigant; one who takes the part of the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.

Cause, (*kawz,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *causa*. Etymol. uncertain.] That which brings about any change in the state, condition, circumstances, &c. of things; that which produces an effect.

"*Cause* is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be."—*Locke.*

—Reason; motive to anything; incitement; origin.

"Æneas wond'ring stood: then ask'd the *cause*
Which to the stream the crowding people draws." —*Dryden.*

—Purpose; design; pursuit; that which a person or party espouses.

"Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind." —*Tickell.*

(*Law.*) A suit or action. Any question, civil or criminal, contested before a court. — In *Civil law*, the consideration or motive for making a contract.

(*Philos.*) That by which something known as the effect is produced, and without which it could not have existed. Four kinds of causes have been distinguished by logicians: *the material*, *the efficient*, *the formal*, and *the final*. The *material* cause of a thing is that out of which that thing is made; in other words, that which is the ground of the possibility of a thing's coming into existence: *e. g.* the marble out of which a statue is made. The *efficient* cause is that in which resides the moving power requisite in order to render the possible existence actual; as the sculptor. The *formal* cause is that which must supervene to the matter, in order to give the thing its precise individual existence as that thing and no other; as the shape which the sculptor communicates to the marble. This distinction is derived originally from Aristotle, with whom it is rather a metaphysical than a logical determination. The *final* cause of the thing is that very thing in its completeness; as the statue when made. See ARISTOTELIANISM. — The various opinions as to the nature and origin of the principle of causality in the human mind are ranged by Sir W. Hamilton into two great categories, — the one comprehending those theories which consider this principle as *empirical*, or *à posteriori*, — that is, as derived from experience; the other, those which view it as *pure*, or *à priori*, — that is, as the condition of intelligence itself. These two primary genera he subdivides into several subordinate classes. (See *Lectures on Metaphysics*, vol. ii. p. 385, *et seq.*) He attempts to explain it by what he terms "the law of the conditioned," or the law of limitation: that we are unable, on the one hand, to conceive of nothing becoming something; and, on the other hand, of something becoming nothing; that we are utterly unable to realize in thought the possibility of the complement of existence in the universe being either increased or diminished. *Ex nihilo nihil*, *in nihilum nil posse reverti*, expresses, according to him, "in its purest form, the whole intellectual phenomenon of causality." This explanation, however, is not generally received by philosophers. — The *Doctrine of final causes*, which, with Aristotle, was merely an inquiry into tendencies, has, by the theologians of modern times, been employed to establish the truth of a divine providence. The argument from final causes, according to Dr. Reid, when reduced to a syllogism, has these two premises: — I. That design and intelligence in the cause may, with certainty, be inferred from marks or signs of it in the effect; and 2. that there are the clearest marks of design and wisdom in the works of nature; the conclusion being, that the works of nature are the effects of a wise and intelligent cause.

Cause, *v. a.* To produce; to occasion; to bring into existence; to effect by agency, power, or influence.

Cause'less, *a.* Having no cause; without just ground, reason, or motive.

Cause'lessly, *adv.* Without cause.

Cause'lessness, *n.* State of being causeless.

Caus'er, *n.* He or that which causes.

Cause'way, Cau'sey, *n.* [Fr. *chaussée*, a paved road; L. Lat. *calceata*, from *calceus*, a covering for the foot, a shoe, from *calx*, *calcis*, the heel; Port. *calçada*; Sp. *calzada.*] A carriage-road supported at a slight elevation above the surface of any marsh-lands, or water, which it may be found advisable to traverse; it differs from a viaduct, which is supported by piers and arches, whilst in a causeway the road is carried by an embankment, or by a low retaining wall.

Cau'seyed, *a.* Furnished with a causeway or causey.

Causid'ical, *a.* [Lat. *causidicus*, an advocate; *causa*, a cause, and *dicere*, to say.] Pertaining, or relating, to an advocate, or special pleader.

Caussade', a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 m. N.E. of Montauban. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 4,436.

Caussidière, MARC, (*ko-sid'e-air.*) a French politician, B. at Lyons, 1809, of a family of numble artisans. He took an active part with the revolutionists of 1834, in Lyons and St. Etienne; was taken prisoner and sent to Mont St. Michel, where he was confined till 1837. In 1848 he was appointed prefect of police, and after the *coup d'etat* he took refuge in London. There he published his memoirs, and afterwards went to New York, where he entered on a mercantile life. D. 1861.

Caus'son, *n.* (*Manege.*) See CAVEZON.

Caus'tic, Caus'tical, *a.* [Fr. *caustique*; Gr. *kaustikos*, from *kauo*, *kauso*, to burn.] Burning; corroding; searing. — Severe; satirical; cutting; as, a *caustic* remark.

C. Curve. (*Geom.*) When rays of light issuing from a luminous point are incident upon a surface separating two media, reflection and refraction take place according to well-known laws, viz.: I. The plane containing the incident and reflected or refracted ray, contains the normal of the refracting surface at the point of incidence. 2. The angles of incidence and reflection are equal. 3. The sines of the angles of incidence and refraction have a constant ratio. Now the reflected as well as the refracted rays will by their mutual intersections give rise to a series of points, at which the intensity of light and heat will be in excess. The surface formed by such a series of points, that is to say, the envelope of the reflected or refracted rays, is called a *caustic* surface; the first a *caustic by reflection* or *catacaustic*, the other a *caustic by refraction* or *diacaustic*. The bright lines seen on a table upon which stand a bottle of water and a candle, are familiar examples of the two kinds of caustics, or rather of the curves in which the caustic surfaces are intersected by the plane of the table. In the construction of reflectors, lenses, &c., the consideration of caustics is of manifest importance. The caustic by reflection from a paraboloid of revolution reduces itself to a point when the incident rays are parallel to the axis, hence the importance of parabolic reflectors. In the case of reflection from a sphere this property is lost, tho caustic surface does not reduce to a point, and hence the phenomenon of spherical aberration.

Caus'tic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that burns or eats away the skin and flesh, making an open sore. The most important caustics are: the nitrate of silver (*lunar C.*), *C.* potash (*potassa fusa*), nitric acid (*aqua-fortis*), sulphate of copper (*blue-stone*). See CAUTERY.

Caus'tically, *adv.* In a caustic manner; severely.

Caustic'ity, Caus'ticness, *n.* [Fr. *causticité.*] Quality of being caustic; severity; cutting remarks.

Cau'sus, *n.* [Gr. *kausos*, heat.] (*Med.*) A highly ardent fever.

Cau'ten, or IMPERIAL, a river of Chili, has its source on the W. slope of the Andes, in Lat. 38° 44′ S., and falls into the S. Pacific Ocean at Lat. 38° 48′ S. Length abt. 180 m.

Cau'ter, *n.* [See CAUTERIZE.] A hot searing-iron.

Cau'terant, *n.* A cauterizing substance.

Cauterets, a French watering-place, dep. Hautes Pyrénées. It is situated 2,900 feet above the sea, and has hot sulphur springs, the temperature of which varies from 102° to 122°.

Cau'terism, *n.* The application of a cautery.

Cauterizatiou, *n.* [Fr. *cautérisation.*] The act of cauterizing; the effect of a cautery or caustic.

Cau'terize, *v. a.* [Fr. *cauteriser*; Gr. *kauter*, a burner, a branding-iron, from *kauo*, *kauso*, to burn.] To burn or sear with caustics or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

Cau'terizing, *n.* The act of burning with a cautery.

Cau'tery, *n.* [Gr. *kauterion*, a branding-iron; Lat. *cauterium*; Fr. *cautère*; It. and Sp. *cauterio.*] (*Med.*) Any drug, or means employed to produce a violent local inflammation, with the object, by a counter-irritation, of relieving some internal organ or part. Sometimes they are used so strong as to produce instant destruction of the cuticle and flesh, leaving a large suppurating wound. The object is much the same in this as in the other case, only more lasting and extensive, the wound being called an *issue*. There are two kinds of cauteries — the *actual* and the *potential*. The actual cautery is produced by heat, and can be obtained in three ways: first, by heating a metallic plate in boiling water, and then pressing it firmly on the body till the surface is abraded. The second method is by heating certain shaped irons till they become white, and in that incandescent state rubbing them along the back, hip, or arm, in the hope of relieving the deep-seated injury in the spine or hip-joint, or wherever the disease may be situated. The third mode of employing the actual cautery is by igniting a small flat roll of fine cotton, and while one person retains it on the affected part, another drives the heat by keeping up a steady draught of air by means of a pair of bellows. See CAUTERY, ELECTRIC, in SECTION II.

Cau'tiug-irou, *n.* (*Farriery.*) An iron used for cauterizing.

Cautiou, (*kâw'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *cautio*, *cautionis*, from *caveo*, *cautus*, to be on one's guard, to take care or heed.] Care; provident care; wariness; heed; prudence; foresight. — Counsel; advice; warning.

—Security; guaranty; pledge; bail.

"The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted." — *Clarendon.*

—*v. a.* To warn to be cautious; to give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort to take heed.

Cau'tionary, *a.* Containing caution; given as a pledge, or in security.

Cau'tioner, *n.* One who gives caution or advice.

(*Law.*) A surety; a bondsman.—One who binds himself in a bond with the principal for greater security.

Cau'tious, *a.* Using caution; careful; wary; watchful; provident; circumspect; prudent.

Cau'tiously, *adv.* With caution; circumspectly.

Cau'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being cautious.

Cau'to, a river of Cuba, near the E. extremity of the island, falls into the bay of Buena Esperanza. Length abt. 70 m.

Ca'va, a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, 26 m. E.S.E. of Naples. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, woollens. *Pop.* 26,815.

Cavaignac, LOUIS EUGÈNE, (*ka-vān'yak,*) a French general and dictator, B. 1802. Having chosen the military profession, he served in the Morea, and obtained his captaincy in 1829. In Algeria, to which he was commissioned

in 1832, he built up the fabric of his military reputation by ten years of active service, during which his bravery in the field, his resolute endurance of hardships, and his strategic skill, were equally conspicuous. In 1848 he was appointed governor of Algeria, with the rank of general of division. In the same year, he declined the portfolio of the War-Office, but promptly undertook the defence of the government against the disaffected and insurgent classes of the Parisian populace. A fierce struggle followed, during which the capital was declared in a state of siege, and *C.* invested with the powers of dictator; but, at length, after 4 days of hard fighting at the barricades, he succeeded in completely crushing the insurrection. On resigning his dictatorship, he was elected president of the council; and in the close of the year was the rival of Louis Napoleon for the presidency of the republic. At the *coup d'etat* of 1851, he was arrested and imprisoned, but speedily released, and permitted to reside in France. Having refused to take the oath of adhesion to the new government, he lived in complete retirement till 1857, when he suddenly expired from a disease of the heart. His father, JEAN BAPTISTE *C.*, was a member of the National Convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. — His uncle, JACQUES MARIE, VICOMTE *C.*, rose to the rank of general under Napoleon I., and obtained his peerage from Louis XVIII. — His elder brother ELEONORE LOUIS GODEFROY *C.*, was one of the most popular leaders of the republican party after the restoration, and during the reign of Louis Philippe. B. 1801; D. 1845.

Cavaillon, (*ka-vāil'yon,*) (anc. *Cabillio,*) a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Durance, 13 m. S.E. of Avignon. *Manuf.* Shoes. *Pop.* 8,776.

Cavalcade', *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, a horse; Lat. *caballus.*] A procession of persons on horseback.

Cavalcan'te, a town of Brazil, prov. and 300 m. N.E. of Goyaz, on the Almas. *C.* is the entrepôt of the provs. of Goyaz, Matto-Grosso, and Minas-Geraes. *Pop.* 4,500.

Cavalier, (*kav-a-lēr',*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *caballos*, a pack-horse; Sp. *caballero.* See CAVALRY.] A horse-soldier; an armed horseman; a knight.

—A gay, sprightly, military man.

"For who is he . . . that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?" — *Shaks.*

(*Hist.*) The name given to the supporters of King Charles I., during the Great Civil War in England, from their *gay* dress and demeanor, as contrasted with the austerity of the Parliamentary party, who were styled *Roundheads* (q.v.), from the mode in which the more puritanical of that body wore their hair closely cropped.

Fig. 541.
A CAVALIER AND LADY.
(Time of Charles I.)

(*Fortif.*) A sort of interior bastion, several feet more elevated than the principal bastion of the fortress in which it is formed. The use of the *C.* is twofold: it serves either to defilade the works from the fire of an enemy on an adjacent height, or to command the trenches of the besiegers. *C.* are sometimes constructed in the gorges, or on the middle of the curtain, and their form is the semi-circular; but when they are within the bastion they are now built with straight faces and flanks parallel to those of the work in which they are placed. French *C.* are works raised by besiegers on the glacis of a fortress, for the purpose of enabling them to direct a fire of musketry into the covered way.

—*a.* Like a cavalier; gay; sprightly; generous.

—Brave; warlike.

"The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier.*" *Suckling.*

—Haughty; disdainful; arrogant; as, a *cavalier* manner.

—Belonging, or relating, to the adherents of King Charles I.

Cavalier, JEAN, a leader of the *Camisards*, or Protestants of Cevennes, when forced into rebellion against Louis XIV., by the persecutions of the Catholics. He defeated the best generals that came against him, and compelled Marshal de Villars to make a treaty with him He was then taken into the king's service as colonel of a regiment; but being apprehensive that some design was formed against him, he entered into the service of England, and commanded, with his usual skill, a regiment of French refugees at the battle of Almanza, in Spain. He was afterwards appointed governor of Guernsey and Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days. B. in the Cevennes, 1679; D. 1740. — The marvellous defence of the Cevennes against the best regular troops of France has been often cited as a proof of the great deeds which may be done by bodies of riflemen voluntarily enrolled, and acting on their own soil.

Cavalier'ism, *n.* The principles or political doctrines of the Cavaliers.

Cavalier'ly, *adv.* Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

Cavalier'ness, *n.* Haughtiness; a supercilious or disdainful manner.

Cav'allard, *n.* [Sp. *caballada*, a drove of horses.] A term applied in the S.W. States of America to a drove of horses or mules.

Cavalry, (*kav'al-rē,*) *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie*, from *cavalier*, from *cheval*, a horse; Lat. *caballus*; Gr. *kaballēs*; Gael. *capull.*] (*Mil.*) A body of horse-soldiers, or of military troops mounted.

(*Hist.*) Among the ancients, when warfare consisted in expeditions to remote places rather for plunder than conquest, a numerous *C.* was indispensable. In proportion, however, as the art of war improved, this class diminished in value; the strength of the Greek and Roman armies lay chiefly in the firm array of their foot-soldiers, and Folard observes that the most certain evidence of decline in the military character of a state is the existence of a numerous *C.* A well-disciplined *C.* has, however, often turned the scale of fortune in war. In the early French monarchy, and in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Britain, the men of wealth and noble birth distinguished themselves in the field from those of inferior rank, by being well armed and mounted on horses. And, during several centuries in which the poverty of the nations prevented princes from maintaining standing armies, and when the foot-soldiers were men undisciplined and ill-provided, and summoned from the plough to attend the sovereign for a short time only, it is evident that a class of troops, comprehending those men who, by the tenure of their estates, were required to serve in the wars at their own expense, and to bring into the field a number of dependents mounted like themselves, and trained in the daily practice of martial exercises, must have constituted almost the only efficient arm of battle. — In France, the superior classes of these warriors bore the title of *knights-bannerets*, and the others were designated knights of the second order, or *bas-chevaliers.* In those days the infantry, for the reason before mentioned, being held in little estimation, the strength of armies was denoted by the number of banners and pennons under which the knights and their attendants fought; victories also were distinguished only by the number of men of rank who had been slain or made prisoners. But the power of the nobles becoming too great for the monarch, and their mutual jealousies constantly involving the nation in the miseries of civil war, Charles VII., in 1445, took advantage of the temporary tranquillity which reigned in France after the English had been compelled to abandon nearly the whole of that country, to reduce his military force. From that time the kings retained in constant pay fifteen companies, as they were called, each consisting of 600 horsemen, besides the young men bearing the titles of archers and pages, who also, in general, fought on horseback, but were clothed in lighter armor. The troops composing the companies appear to have been what would now be called gentlemen; and the esteem in which they held themselves is evident from the refusal of the Chevalier Bayard, on the ground of their quality, to unite them with the lansquenets (German infantry) at the siege of Padua, in an assault proposed by the Emperor Maximilian to be made on that place. More than a century before the time of Charles VII., the English *C.* in the pay of the state was divided by Edward III. (1324) into small bodies, commanded by officers called *constables;* and Grose observes, that the list of the army at St. Quentin (1557) is the first in which a body of *C.* is distinguished by the appellation of a *troop;* a name which is still given to the half of a squadron, or the tenth part of a full regiment. The respectability of the French companies above mentioned seems to have declined from about the time of Francis II., men of a lower grade being then occasionally introduced, from the difficulty, it is said, of filling with men of high birth the ranks, which were become very numerous. But the employment of artillery in the field deprived this heavy armed cavalry of all the advantages it possessed over the soldiers who fought on foot, and the latter were often enabled to maintain the combat after the horsemen were dismounted or forced to retire; hence they gradually rose in reputation, and the good discipline and conduct of the Swiss infantry in the Italian wars induced the French and Germans to augment the number of the troops of this class in their armies. From that time the *C.*, though always an essential arm in war, may be said to have become inferior in importance to the infantry. The subdivisions of *C.* are numerous. See CUIRASSIERS, DRAGOONS, HUSSARS, LANCERS, &c.

(*Tactics.*) So far as concerns actual duties, heavy *C.* charge the enemy's *C.* and infantry, attack the guns, and cover a retreat; while the light *C.* make reconnoissances, carry despatches and messages, maintain outposts, supply pickets, scour the country for forage, pursue the enemy, and make rapid manœuvres. The *C.* usually attack in line against *C.*, *en échelon* against artillery, and in column against infantry. When an attack is about to be made, the *C.* usually group into three bodies — the *attacking*, the *supporting*, and the *reserve.* Close combat and hand-to-hand struggle are the province of *C.*; infantry and artillery may fight at a distance, but *C.* can not. It is rare that two bodies of *C.* stand to fight each other; the weaker of the two, or the less resolute, usually turns and gallops off. The work to be done by the horse is to pursue, to overwhelm, to cut down. They cannot wait to receive an attack like infantry: they must either pursue or retreat; and on this account it has been said, "rest is incompatible with cavalry." The infantry and artillery more frequently win the victory; but the *C.* prepares the way for doing this, captures prisoners and trophies, pursues the flying enemy, rapidly succors a menaced point, and covers the retreat of infantry and artillery, if retreat be necessary. *C.* is necessary to finish off work mainly done by others; and, without its aid, signal success is seldom obtained on the field.

Cav'an, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Fermanagh, E. by Monaghan, S. by the counties of Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, and W. by Leitrim. — *Area*, 470 square miles. — *Desc.* It consists entirely of hill and dale, and is mountainous towards the S.W. In general the soil is light and poor, except along the courses of the streams. — *Rivers.* The Erne, Croghan, Annalee, and others. *Lakes.* Lough Erne, Lough Oughter, Lough Ramor, and Sheelan. — *Prod.* Oats, potatoes, turnips, and, in some districts, flax. Agriculture, however, is, in general, in a backward state. — *Minerals.* Silver, lead, and iron. Manganese is obtained; also pure sulphur, coal, and very small quantities of limestone. — *Manf.* The principal are yarn and linen.

CAVAN, the chief town of the above co., 57 m. N.W. of Dublin, on a small river of the same name; *pop.* 3,515.

Cav'anas, a fortified harbor of Cuba, on the N.W. coast, 38 m. S.W. of Havana; Lat. 23° 5′ N., Lon. 82° 55′ W. It has a fine deep bay, with anchorage for several sail of ships.

Cav'ander, in *Georgia*, a village of Lumpkin co., 70 m. N.N.E. of Atlanta.

Cav'anville, in U. Canada, a post-village of Durham co., 65 m. N.E. of Toronto.

Cavass, Cawass, (*ka-vass',*) *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish police-officer.

Cavatina, (*kăv-a-tē'na,*) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A term now usually applied to a vocal piece for a single voice, extracted from an opera. It is frequently preceded by a recitative.

Cavazion, (*ka-vā'zhun,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) The hollow trench made for laying the foundation of a building; according to Vitruvius, it ought to be one-sixth part of the height of the whole building.

Cave, *n.* [Fr. *cave*; Lat. *cavea*, from *cavus*, hollow; Ar. *kaab*, a place hollowed out, a grotto; Semitic root *nakab*, to hollow out.] A hollow place in the earth; a cavern. — They occur more or less along the rocky shores of all free-flowing seas, and are the result of abrasion by waves laden with fragments of stone, and acting upon pre-existing fissures, or the softer portions of the exposed rocks. The most celebrated, however, occur in limestone strata, and appear to be the results partly of fissuring by subterranean disturbance, and partly of waste by the percolation and passage of carbonated waters. Some are celebrated for their great extent, others for their gorgeous stalactites and stalagmites, and many for their treasures of sub-fossil bones. Among the most celebrated may be mentioned the grotto of Antiparos, in Greece, the Adelsberg caverns in Carniola, and the Mammoth *C.* in Kentucky, the largest *C.* in the

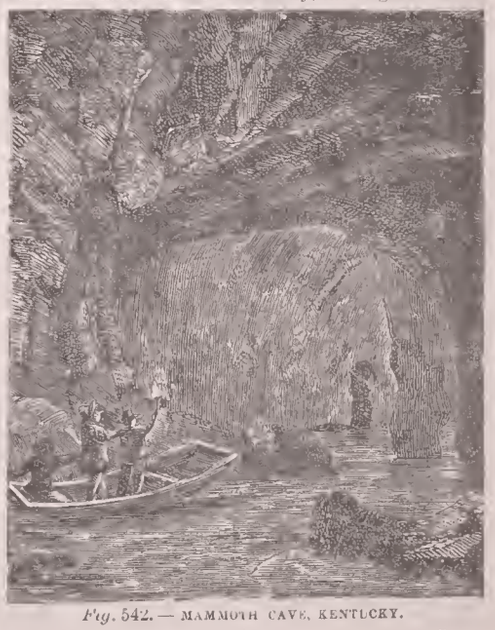


Fig. 542. — MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY.

world. It is situated in Edmonson co., near Green River, 130 m. S.S.W. of Lexington. It is said to have been penetrated to a distance of 10 m., and through it flows a river navigable for boats, in which are found the eyeless fish, and another species of fish entirely blind, though provided with eyes. Many other remarkable *C.* occur in the U. S., as the Luray, in Virginia, which is unsurpassed for the beauty and variety of its stalactitic display; the Wyandotte (*q. v.*), in Indiana, said to rival the Mammoth *C.* in extent and grandeur; Weir's, in Virginia; the Big Saltpetre, in Missouri; Ball's, in New York, etc. Of sea-shore caverns the most famous and remarkable is Fingal's *C.*, on the coast of Scotland,

(*Continued in* SECTION II.)

Cave, *v. a.* To make hollow; to form as a den or burrow.

—*v. i.* To dwell in a cave.

"Such as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws."—*Shaks.*

—To break down. (Used as a slang colloquialism.)

To cave in. To fall in upon, and leave a hollow place.

Cave, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Franklin co., 40 m. N.N.W. of Shawneetown.

Cave, in *Indiana*, a village of Crawford co., 4 m. N.E. of Leavenworth.

Cave, in *Tennessee*, a village of White co.

Cave, William, an English divine, b. at Pickwell, Leicestershire, 1637, wrote a great number of works of a religious tendency, and others with a view to illustrate ecclesiastical history. He is remembered chiefly by his *Primitive Christianity, Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs*, and his *Historia Literaria*. D. at Windsor, 1713.

Cave'a, [Lat., a hollow place.] (*Antiq.*) A term applied by the Romans to the interior of an amphitheatre.

Caveat, (*kā'rē-at,*) *n.* [Lat., from *cavea*, to take care.] (*Law.*) A notice or caution given, by a party interested, to a judge or other officer, in order to stay proceedings by him.

(*Patent Law.*) A legal notice not to issue a patent of a particular description to any other person without allowing the caveator an opportunity to establish his priority of invention.

—A hint; a warning, an intimation of caution.

"The chiefest *caveat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots." — *Spenser.*

—*v. i.* To enter a caveat.

Caveat emptor. [Lat.] (*Law.*) A purchase without warranty, or at the buyer's own risk.

Ca'veating, *n.* (*Fencing.*) The shifting the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other.

Ca'veator, *n.* One who enters a caveat.

Cave City, in *California*, a village of Calaveras co., 12 m. E. of San Andreas.

Cave City, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Barren co., 85 m. S. of Louisville, and 6 m. from the Mammoth Cave.

Cave Creek, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Newton co.

Cave in Rock, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hardin co., on the Ohio River, 400 m. below Cincinnati.

Cav'endish, Henay, an English philosopher, the younger son of Lord Charles Cavendish, b. 1731. He studied at Cambridge, and the large fortune which was bequeathed to him by an uncle enabled him to devote his life to scientific investigations. *C.* was the first to lay the foundation of the modern form which the science of chemistry has taken. He was the discoverer of the composition of water, and of nitric acid; and measured the density of the earth by direct comparison with balls of lead. D. 1810.

Cav'endish, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windsor county, 60 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.

Cavendish, (*kăv'n-dish,*) *n.* A term applied to tobacco, when pressed into cakes of square, oblong form, and sweetened with molasses, or some other ingredient.

Cavern, (*kăv'urn,*)*n.* [Lat. *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow.] A cave; a deep, hollow place in the earth; an excavation, whether natural or artificial.—See Cave.

Cav'erned, *a.* Full of caverns; having caverns or cavities; hollow; excavated; as, "The *cavern'd* rock." *Pope.*

—Inhabiting a cavern.

"No *cavern'd* hermit rests self-satisfied." — *Pope.*

Cavernous, (*kav'ern-us,*) *a.* [Lat. *cavernosus.*] Hollow; full of caverns, or of cavities.

Cavern'ulous, *a.* [See Cavean.] Containing many small cavities.

Cav'ery, a river of S. Hindostan, the most considerable and useful S. of the Krishna. It rises in Coorg, and after a course of 450 m. falls into the Indian Ocean in the dist. of Tanjore. It is not navigable for large vessels.

Cave'sa Creek, in *Texas*, flows into San Antonio River, 8 m. W. of Goliad.

Cave Spring, in *Georgia*, a flourishing post-village of Floyd co., 16 m. S.W. from Rome. There is an extensive cave and a mineral spring in the vicinity from which the name of the village is derived.

Cave Spring, in *Missouri*, a small village of Wright co.

Cave Spring, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Carter co.

Cav'esson, Cav'ezon, *n.* [Fr. *caveçon* and *cavesson*; It. *cavezza*, for *capezza*, a halter, from Lat. *caput*, head.] (*Man.*) A sort of nose-band, sometimes made of iron, and at others of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and occasionally hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to assist in his breaking-in.

Cave'town, in *Maryland*, a twp. and village of Washington co., 107 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Cavet'to, *n.* [It., from *cavo*, hollow.] (*Arch.*) A hollow moulding, whose profile is a quadrant of a circle; it is commonly used in cornices.

Cav'ettsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Westmoreland county.

Ca'via, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Guinea-pig.

Cavia'na, an island of Brazil, prov. Pará, in the delta of the Amazon. On its S.E. side is the town of Roberdello.

Caviar, Caviare, (*ka-ve-är',*) *n.* [Fr. *caviar*; It. *caviale*; Sp. *cabial*; Ar. *khubyar.*] The salted roe of the sturgeon, and other large fish, much esteemed by the Russians as an article of food, and frequently used among other nations as a condiment. This article would appear to have been considered a delicacy even in the time of Shakspeare, though not a popular relish, as may be inferred from the passage in *Hamlet*: — "The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas *caviare* to the general."

Cavicor'nia, *n.*[Lat. *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of ruminants which have their horns hollowed out as a sheath, and implanted on bony processes, as in the antelope.

Cav'il, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *caviller*, to wrangle; Sp. *cavilar*; Lat. *cavillor*, from *cavus*, hollow, vain, empty.] To raise captions and frivolous objections; to carp; to censure; to wrangle; to make use of sophisms; to find fault without reason.

"But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* False or frivolous objections; sophism; subtlety.

Cav'iller, *n.* One who cavils or carps.

Cav'illingly, *adv.* In a cavilling manner.

Cav'illous, *a.* Captious; prone to unfair or unreasonable objections. (a.)

Cav'illously, *adv.* In a cavillous manner. (R.)

Cav'illousness, *n.* Captiousness; disposition to make frivolous objections. (R.)

Cav'in, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *cavus.*] (*Mil.*) A hollow way or passage to cover the advance of troops to a certain place.

Cav'itary, *n.* and *a.* (*Zoöl.*) See Nematoid.

Cav'ité, a town of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Bay of Manilla, 3 m. S.W. of that city, of which it is the port; Lat. 14° 34′ N., Lon. 120° 48′ E. It is the naval depot of all the Spanish possessions in the East, has a good harbor, and an estimated population of 5,000.

Cavitied, (*kăv'i-tēd,*) *a.* Possessing cavities.

Cav'ity, *n.* [Lat. *cavitas*, from *cavus*, hollow.] A hollow place; an opening or aperture; as, the *cavity* of the knee-joint.— Hollowness; state of being hollow.

Cavour, Camillo Benso, Conte di, (*ka-voor',*) the most distinguished Italian statesman of modern times, and one of the foremost produced in any age or country, was b. of an ancient Piedmontese family, at Turin, in 1810. In early life he entered the Sardinian military service, which, however, he soon quitted in order to gratify his inclination to travel. Proceeding to England, he became much impressed with her institutions, and an earnest admirer and advocate of constitutional monarchy. He

Fig. 543. — count cavour.

returned to Italy imbued with this spirit, and, in 1847, took an active part in the economical questions, and reform doctrines, then agitating that country. *C.* also had a prominent share in the bringing about of King Charles Albert's grant of the constitution of 1848. Shortly afterwards he was elected to the Chamber as deputy for Turin, and, in 1851, became minister of agriculture, commerce, and marine. In this capacity he labored to introduce into his country those free-trade principles that had recently proved so beneficial in Great Britain. In 1852, *C.* succeeded D'Azeglio as prime-minister, and for the following 7 years became the ruling spirit of Italian politics. The great idea which animated his statesmanship was the establishment of one free and united Italy, and regardless of the antagonism of Austria, he persevered in the achievement of his object, which, with the aid of French support, was accomplished after the war of 1857, by the treaty of Villa-Franca. After this event he resigned office, to which he did not return till 1860, and in the following year he d. after a short illness. *C.* was an able debater, a journalist of note, and anthor of several esteemed works on political economy.

Cavour', a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 7 m. S.S.E. of Pinerole. *Manuf.* Silk, twist, linens, leather, &c. *Pop.* 8,302.

Ca'vy, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Guinea-pig.

Caw, (*kâw,*) *v. i.* [A.S. *ceo*; formed from the sound.] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.

"The rook . . . his airy city builds,
And ceaseless *caws*." — *Thomson.*

—*n.* The caw of the rook, crow, or raven.

Cawk, Cauk, *n.* [See Chalk.] (*Min.*) A term applied by miners to a massive, earthy-looking variety of sulphate of baryta.

Cawk'er, *n.* See Caulker.

Cawk'y, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, cawk.

Cawn'pore, Khanpura, (*kawn'por,*) a dist. or collectorate of Hindostan, prov. Allahabad, pres. Bengal, between Lat. 26° and 27° N., and Lon. 79° 30′ and 80° 30′ E. *Area*, 2,650 sq. m. *Surface*, flat. *Soil*, highly productive, growing cereals, European fruits and vegetables, and the sugar-cane. *Prin. town.* Cawnpore. *Estim. pop.* 1,000,000.

Cawnpore, the cap. town of the above dist., and chief British military station in the ceded provinces, on the W. bank of the Ganges, 38 m. S.W. of Lucknow. This place bears a sad notoriety for the hideous slaughter of the British by the Sepoy rebels, without regard of age or sex, during the Indian mutiny of 1857. The tale of this horror is perpetuated by a monument.

Caxamar'ca, a city of Peru, cap. of prov. of same name, in a valley of the Andes, 370 m. N.N.W. of Lima; Lat. 7° 8′ 3″ S., Lon. 78° 36′ 15″ W. *Manf.* Gold and silver work. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Caxatam'bo, in Peru, a mountainous and barren province, with a capital of same name. *Pop.* of prov. 27,000; of town, 6,000.

Cax'ias, Cachias, (formerly Aldeas Altas,) a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhaõ, on the Itapicuru; *pop.* about 7,000.

Caxon, (*kăks'n,*) *n.* A cant name sometimes given to a wig.

Caxon, (*kaks'ŏŏ.*)*n.* [Sp. *caxa*, from Lat. *capsa*, a chest.] A case or chest of ores prepared for refining.

Cax'ton, William, distinguished as the introducer of the art of printing into England; was b. 1412. After serving as a mercer's apprentice in London, he went to Flanders, where he acquired a knowledge of the new typographic invention, and on his return to England, he put his first book to press, the *Recueil of the History of Troy.* This work appeared in 1471, and was succeeded by the *Game and Playe of the Chesse*, and other works. He printed in the Almonry in Westminster (Fig 544). D. 1491. *Life of C.*, by Wm. Blades (Lon., 1877), and *C. Celebration* 1877 (Lon., 1877).

Fig. 544. — Caxton's printing-office. (Almonry, London.)

Cayam'be, or Cayambeurcu, a mountain in Ecuador, in the Colombian Andes, 19,535 ft. high; Lon. 78° 10′ W.

Cay'cos Islands. See Caicos.

Cayenne, (*kay'en,*) in French Guiana, a river entering the Atlantic in Lat. 4° 56′ N., Lon. 52° 20′ W. — An islet, 30 m. in circuit, at the month of the said river; *pop.* about 10,000.

—A fortified sea-port town, cap. of above colony, at the N.W. point of the above islet. The harbor is good, and well adapted for moderate-sized merchant-vessels. This is a French penal settlement for convicts whose sentence exceeds six years. *Pop.* 6,853. — See Guiana, (French.)

Cayenne Pepper, *n.* See Capsicum.

Cayes, Les-Cayes, or Aux-Cayes, (*kā.*) a seaport town of Hayti, 92 m. W.S.W. of Port-au-Prince: *pop.* abt. 10,000.

Cayes-de-Jacmel, a town of Hayti, on the Jacmel River, 20 m. S. of Port-au-Prince.

Caylloma, or Caillloma, (*kīl-yo'ma,*) a town and prov of S. America, in Peru, 85 m. N.N.E. of Arequipa; *pop.* of province about 23,443.

Cay'lus, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 24 m. N.E. of Montauban. It is a thriving place, with a *pop.* of 5,470.

Cay'man, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name variously used either as the distinctive appellation of some, or as a common name for all, of the *Crocodilidæ* of S. America. — See Crocodilidæ.

Cay'man Lake, in Mexico. See Mapimi Lake.

Cay'mans, three small islands in the British W. Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 130 m. N.W. of Jamaica, of which they are a dependency; *pop.* abont 300.

Caymi'tes, two small islands in the W. Indies, off the western coast of Hayti, called the Grand and Little Cayumites; Lat. 18° 39′ N.; Lon. 73° 40′ W.

Caymi'to, a river of S. America, in the United States of Colombia, enters the Bay of Panama, 10 m. W. of Chorrera.

Cay'o Co'cas, a fertile island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Cuba. *Area*, 28 sq. m. It possesses valuable fisheries.

Cay'o Lar'go, a fertile island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Cuba. *Area*, 32 sq. m.

Cayo Romano, (*kī'o-rō-ma'no,*) an island on the N. coast of Cuba. *Area*, 172 sq. m. Length 66 m.; breadth, 2½ m.

Cayote' Creek, in *California*, Calaveras co., is an affluent of the Stanislaus River.

Cayo Verde, (*kī'o-ver'dā,*) or Green Bay, an islet of the Bahama Group; Lat. 22° N.; Lon. 75° 10′ W.

Cayru, (*kī-roo',*) a town of Brazil, 50 m. S.W. of Bahia; *pop.* about 800.

Cayu'ga, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Livingston co., 5 m. N.E. of Pontiac.

Cayu'ga, in *New York*, a central co.; *area*, 750 sq. m. It is drained by the Seneca River and Owasco Creek, and bounded by Lake Ontario on the N. and by Cayuga Lake on the W. The surface is undulating, and the soil very productive. Water-limestone, gypsum, and limestone are found in abundance. *Cap.* Auburn. *Pop.* in 1897, abt. 65,500.

Cayu'ga, or **Cayuga Bridge,** in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., 11 m. W. from Auburn.

Cayu'ga, in Ontario, a post-town, cap. of Haldimand co., on Grand River, 25 m. S. of Hamilton; *pop.* abt. 800.

Cayu'ga Lake, in *New York*, lying between Cayuga and Seneca cos., is 38 m. long, and from 1 to 3½ m. wide.

Cayu'ta, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Schuyler co., 12 m. N.E. of Elmira, and drained by Cayuta Creek.

Cayu'taville, in *New York*, a post-village of Schuyler co., 150 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Cazal'la de la Sier'ra, a town of Spain, prov. of Seville, 39 m. N.E. of Seville city, on the declivity of the Sierra Morena. The district around abounds in iron, silver, copper, sulphur, &c., and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in smelting metals. *Pop.* 8,540.

Cazem'be, a country in the interior of Africa, with a fortified capital town, said to be some miles in circumference. *Prod.* Maize, manioc, copper, iron, and ivory. Lat. of its capital, 11° 45′ S., Lon. 30° 80′ E.

Cazeno'via, in *Illinois*, a township of Woodford county.

Cazenovia, or **Casuovia,** in *Michigan*, a village and township of Muskegon co., 22 m. N.N.W. of Grand Rapids.

Cazenovia, in *New York*, a village and township of Madison county, 20 miles S.E. of the city of Syracuse.

Cazenovia, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Richland co., on Little Baraboo River, 40 m. W. of Portage City.

Cazique, Cazic, (*ka-zēēk′,*) *n.* See CACIQUE.

Cazor'la, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 m. E.N.E. of Jaen; *pop.* 8,226.

Cazotte, JACQUES, a French humorous writer, B. at Dijon, 1720, was a fervent adept of Illuminism and Martinism. Arrested as a royalist during the revolution, he was executed Sept. 25, 1792. His best work is *Le Diable Amoureux*, a tale full of wit and originality, of which we have some good English translations.

Caz'zon, *n.* A name given, in some parts of England, to the dried ordure of cattle, when used as fuel.

C. B. The initials of a Companion of the English Order of the Bath.

C. E. The initials of an abridged method of writing Civil Engineer.

Ceano'thus, *n.* [A name given by Theophrastus to a spring plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rhamnaceæ*. The species *C. Americanus*, the Jersey-tea or Red-root, is a small shrub, with a profusion of white blossoms, found in woods and groves in the U. States. Stems 2–4 ft. high, slender, with reddish, round, smooth branches. Leaves thrice as long as broad, very downy, with soft hair beneath. Flowers minute, white, in crowded panicles from the axils of the upper leaves. Stamens enclosed in the curiously vaulted corolla. The root, which is large and red, is sometimes used for coloring. The leaves have been used as a substitute for tea.

Ceara, (*sai-ar'a,*) a maritime province of Brazil, stretching along the N. coast, where it is bounded by the Atlantic. On the other side it is enclosed by the Rio Grande-do-Norte, Pernambuco, and Piauhy. *Area*, 66,387 square miles. *Desc.* Rather flat than mountainous, rising from the Atlantic coast towards the centre, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is fertile and well-watered, produces a great deal of timber, and abounds with minerals. *Cap.* Ceara. *Pop.* 952,000. Lat. between 2° 40′ and 7° 25′ S., Lon. between 37° 40′ and 41° 30′ W.

Cease, (*sēs,*) *v. i.* [Fr. *cesser*; Lat. *cesso*, intensive, from *cedo, cessus*, to go, to go from, to yield.] To delay; to loiter; to leave off; to give over; to desist; as, to *cease* from work.

"There is, however, a limit at which forbearance *ceases* to be a virtue." — *Burke.*

—To fail; to stop; to be at an end; to abstain.

"When she had passed, it seemed like the *ceasing* of exquisite music." — *Longfellow.*

—*v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

"*Cease* then this impious rage." — *Milton.*

Ceaseless, (*sēs'les,*) *a.* Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; perpetual; without end.

Cease'lessly, *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually; without intermission.

Ceb'adil'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as CEVADILLA, *q. v.*

Ce'bes, a Greek philosopher, B. at Thebes, lived in the 5th century B. C., and was a disciple of Socrates. The *Pinax*, or "Picture of Human Life," is generally attributed to him.

Cebi'dæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kebos*, a species of monkey.] (*Zoöl.*) A group including all the monkeys of the American continent, which differ in several respects from those of the Old World; viz., by a partial or complete absence of the thumb upon the hands; the callosities and cheek-pouches are altogether absent: there is a very considerable space between the nostrils; the tail is usually of great length, never absent, and often prehensile. They are very numerous in those vast forests which occupy the plains between the rivers Orinoco and . . azons. They are separated into the families SAPAJOUS, SAGOUINS, and LEMURIDÆ. *q. v.*

Ce'brio, *n.*, **Cebrion'idæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of small coleopterous insects, for the most part inhabiting S. Europe.

Ce'bu Island. See ZEBU.

Ce'bus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Sapajous; the WEEPERS, *q. v.*

Cechin, (*che-keen′,*) *n.* See SEQUIN.

Cecidomy'ia, *n.* [Gr. *kekidos*, high-leaping; *muia*, a fly.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of two-winged flies, family *Tipulariæ*. They are always of small size; many of them deposit their eggs upon the tender buds of various kinds of plants; others upon the young sprigs, and some upon the flowers. One species (*C. salicina*) fixes each of its eggs on a bud of the willow, which becomes enlarged, and ultimately forms a gall in which the larva is lodged and nourished. Another (*C. tritici*), known as the Wheat-fly, may sometimes be seen, in great abundance, flying about wheat-fields in the month of June. This little fly deposits its eggs in the centre of the corolla, where the larvæ are hatched; and it is probably by devouring the pollen that they are most injurious to the plant. Another species (*C. destructor*), known in America under the name of the *Hessian-fly*, (see *Fig.* 262,) attacks the lower part of the stem of the wheat.

Ce'cil, WILLIAM, LORD BURLEIGH, an English secretary of state under Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and prime-minister of England for forty years, B. in Lincolnshire, 1520. In 1588 parliament was assembled, and, by his advice, a plan of religious reform was laid before it. In this he had a considerable share; and he also took the leading part in the establishment of the Thirty-nine Articles of faith, which form the basis of the Reformed religion of the state. To him is also due the regulation of the coinage, which had been altered since Henry VIII.'s time. He was created *Baron Burleigh* in 1571, and in 1588 concluded an advantageous treaty with the Netherlands. D. 1598. — His son, ROBERT C., minister under Elizabeth and James I., was sent to the court of Henry IV. of France, to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain. He was greatly instrumental in the death of the Earl of Essex, was loaded with honors by James I., and created Earl of Salisbury.

Ce'cil, in *Maryland*, a N.E. co., bordering on Pennsylvania and Delaware, and bounded S.W. by Chesapeake Bay. *Area*, 300 sq. m. It is washed S. by the Sassafras, and N. by the Susquehanna River. The surface is slightly uneven, and the soil fertile and well cultivated. The principal products are corn, wheat, butter, cattle, and swine. *Min.* Granite, gneiss, slate, iron, chrome. *Cap.* Elkton.

Ce'cil, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Washington co., 16 m. S.W. of Pittsburg.

Cecil'ians, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to a genus of naked serpents, from their supposed blindness.

Cecilia, (St.,) a saint of the Roman Catholic Church, and the patroness of musicians, who suffered martyrdom A. D. 230. Her heathen parents, as we are told, belonged to a noble Roman family, and betrothed their daughter, who had been converted to Christianity, to a heathen youth named Valerian. This youth and his brother Tiburius became Christian converts, and suffered martyrdom. C., when commanded to sacrifice to idols, firmly refused, and was condemned to death. Her persecutors, it is said, first threw her into a boiling bath, but on the following day they found her unhurt. The executioner next attempted to cut off her head, but found it impossible. She died three days after. As early as the 5th century, there is mention of a church dedicated to her at Rome; and in 821, by order of Pope Pascal, her bones were deposited there. *St. C.* is regarded as the inventor of the organ, and in the Roman Catholic Church her festival-day, November 22, is celebrated with splendid music. Chaucer, Dryden, and Pope have celebrated *St. C.*, and the painters Raphael, Domenichino, Dolce, and others have represented her in fine pictures.

Cecil's, in *Oregon*, a post-office of Umatilla co.

Ce'cilton, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Cecil co., 78 m. N.E. of Annapolis.

Ce'cilville, in *California*, a mining village in Klamath co., about 20 m. S.E. of Orleans Bar.

Cecity, (*sēs'e-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *cécité*; Lat. *cæcitas*, from *cæcus*, blind.] State or condition of being blind; deprivation of sight. (R.)

Cecro'pia, *n.* [From *Cecrops*, whose legs were fabled to be like snakes.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Artocarpaceæ*. *C. pellata*, a tree growing in the W. Indies and S. America, is remarkable for its stems being hollow, except at the nodes. Owing to this peculiarity, the small branches are often used for making wind-instruments.

Ce'crops, a mythical personage, who is said by Apollodorus to have been the first king of Attica. According to some authorities he was an Egyptian, who emigrated into Attica about 1580 B. C. He is said to have instructed the semi-barbarous inhabitants in the advantages of social life, of marriage, property, justice, and civil rights. To him is also attributed the erection of the first temples in the country, the institution of the court of Areopagus, and the distribution of the inhabitants of Attica into 12 local sections.

Cecutiency, (*se-kū'shen-sy,*) *n.* [From Lat. *cæcus*, blind.] A tendency to blindness. (R.)

"There is in them no cecity, yet more than a *cecutiency*." *Browne.*

Ce'dar, *n.* [Lat. *cedrus*; Gr. *kedros*; Fr. *cèdre*; Ger. *zeder*; It. and Sp. *cedro*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus CEDRUS, *q. v.*

Red Cedar. See JUNIPERUS. — *White Cedar.* See CUPRESSUS.

Ce'dar, in *Illinois*, a township of Knox co.

Cedar, in *Iowa*, an E. county; *area*, 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar and Wapsipinicon rivers, and also drained by Sugar and Rock creeks. The surface is diversified; the soil fertile, and the climate healthy. *Cap.* Tipton.

—A township of Benton co.

—A township of Black Hawk co.

—A township of Floyd co.

—A township of Jefferson co.

—A township of Johnson co.

—A township of Lee co.

—A township of Lucas co.

—A township of Mahaska co.

—A township of Mitchell co.

—A township of Monroe co.

Cedar, in *Iowa*, a township of Muscatine county; *pop.* 421.

—A township of Van Buren co.

—A township of Washington co.

Ce'dar, in *Missouri*, a county in the W.S.W. part of the State; *area*, 435 sq. m. It is watered by Sac River and by Cedar and Horse creeks; the surface is uneven, and soil moderately fertile. *Cap.* Stockton.

Cedar, in *Nebraska*, a N.E. county, bordering on Dakotah. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, and drained by the Big Bow and other creeks; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. The soil is productive and diversified. *Cap.* Hartington. *Pop.* (1890) 7,028.

Cedar, in *Texas*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Cedar Bayou, in *Texas*, flows along the boundary of Harris and Liberty counties, and empties into Galveston Bay.

Ce'dar-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See AMPELIDÆ.

Cedar Bluff, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Cherokee co., on the Coosa river, 28 m. below Rome in Georgia.

Cedar Bluff, in *Illinois*, a village of Johnson co.

Cedar Bluff, in *Iowa*, a post-office in Cedar co.

Cedar Bluff, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Clay co.

Cedar Bluff, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Tazewell co.

Ce'darburg, in *Wisconsin*, a city and township of Ozaukee county, on Cedar creek, 19 m. N. of Milwaukee. *Pop.* (1895) 1,652.

Cedar City, in *Utah*, a post-village of Iron co., 18 m. S. W. of Parovan.

Cedar Creek, in *Alabama*, rises near the S. border of Lowndes co., and enters the Alabama in Dallas co.— Another, in Franklin co., flows N. W. into Bear creek.

Cedar Creek, in *Georgia*, on the S. line of Putnam co., enters Little river a few miles from its mouth.

—Another, in Elbert co., flows eastward into the Savannah.

Cedar Creek, in *Illinois*, a village of Johnson co.

Cedar Creek, in *Indiana*, after a course of 40 miles, flows into the St. Joseph's river, in Allen co.

—A township of Allen co.

—A township in Lake co.

Cedar Creek, in *Iowa*, in Mahaska co.; enters the Des Moines river from the S.

—A village of Greene co.

Cedar Creek, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Barry co.

Cedar Creek, in *Maryland*, a village of Dorchester co.

Cedar Creek, in *Mississippi*, in Lowndes co., flows into the Tombigbee River from the W.

Cedar Creek, in *Missouri*, in Cedar co., flows into Horse Creek.

—Another, forms the entire boundary between Boone and Callaway counties, and nearly opposite Jefferson City enters the Missouri from the N.

Cedar Creek, in *New Jersey*, in Ocean co., flows into Barnegat Bay, about 6 m. S. of Tom's River.

Cedar Creek, WILLIAMSBURG, or AUMACKTOWN, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Dover township, in Ocean county. It is situated on a river of its own name, 2 m. from Barnegat Bay, and about 7 m. S.S.E. of Tom's River.

Cedar Creek, in *South Carolina*, flows S.E., and enters Black River in Georgetown district. — 2. In Richmond district, flows into the Congaree from the left. — 3. Flows into the Great Pedee River.

Cedar Creek, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.

Cedar Creek, in *Texas*, rises in Kaufman co., and flows S. into Henderson co., entering Trinity River.

Cedar Creek, in *Virginia*, rises in the W part of Shenandoah co. It enters the N. fork of the Shenandoah River about 4 m. below Strasburg. At this place, on the 19th Oct., 1864, the Federal forces were attacked before daybreak by the Confederates commanded by Early, and driven back 4 miles, with the loss of 24 guns, but were then rallied by Gen. Sheridan, who converted the defeat into a complete victory, seizing 54 guns, including those taken from the Nationals in the morning, and making from 1,500 to 2,000 prisoners.

Cedar Creek, in *Virginia*, a village of Frederick co.

Cedar Creek, in *Wisconsin*, in Washington co., flows into the Milwaukee river about 18 miles N. of Milwaukee city.

—A post-village of Washington co., about 30 m. N. W. of Milwaukee.

Cedar Cross Roads, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Marshall co.

Cedar Falls, in *Iowa*, a fine city of Black Hawk co., 99 m. W. of Dubuque. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 4,500.

Cedar Falls, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Dunn co.

Cedar Fork, in *Michigan*, a village of Menominee co.

Cedar Fork, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Cedar Fork, in *Virginia*, a village of Caroline co.

Cedar Grove, in *Alabama*, a village of Jefferson co.

Cedar Grove, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Walker co.

Cedar Grove, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 7 m. S. E. of Brookville.

Cedar Grove, in *Iowa*, a village of Lucas co.

Cedar Grove, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Orange co.

Cedar Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Sheboygan co., about 3 m. W. of Lake Michigan.

Cedar Grove Mills, in *Virginia*, a village of Rockbridge co., 145 m. W. of Richmond.

Cedar Hill, in *Georgia*, a village of Dooly co., near Flint river, 70 m. S. by W. of Macon.

—A village of Laurens co., 10 m. S. E. of Milledgeville.

Cedar Hill, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co., 8 m. below Albany.

Cedar Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Anson co.

Cedar Hill, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Fairfield co.

Cedar Hill, in *S. Carolina*, a vill. of Spartanburg co.

Cedar Hill, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Robertson co.

Cedar Hill, in *Texas*, a post-office of Dallas co.

Cedar Island, in *New York*, at the entrance of Sag

Harbor, E. end of Long Island. It has a fixed light; Lat. 41° 2′ 15″ N., Lon. 72° 16′ 5″ W.

Cedar Keys, a group of small islands on the W. coast of Florida, near the entrance of Waccasassa Bay, in Levy co., from 15 to 20 m. S. of the mouth of the Swanee Riv.

Cedar Lake, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Lake co.

Cedar Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Scott co., about 30 m. S.S.W. of St. Paul.

Cedar Lake, in *New York*, a P. O. of Herkimer co.

Cedar Lake, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of waushara co.

Cedar Lane, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.

Cedar Mountains, a range of Cape Colony, parallel with the Atlantic, and nearly half-way between it and the dividing ridge of the country. They form the height of land between the Oliphant River on the west, and the Great Thorn, its principal tributary, on the east, varying in altitude from 1,600 to 5,000 feet. They lie in about Lat. 32° S., and Lon. 19° E.

Cedar Mountain, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Transylvania co.

Cedar Mountain, near Cedar Run, in *Virginia*. Here, on Aug. 9, 1862, an action was fought between the Confederates under Oeus. Ewell and Jackson, and a body of National troops commanded by Gen. Banks, in which the latter was forced from his position about 1½ miles. Next day the Confederates fell back two miles, and on the 11th retired across Robertson River. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing was about 1,500 men, with several guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The Confederate casualties were also severe, including Gens. C. S. Winder and Trimble killed.

Ce'daru, *a.* Cedrine; of, or belonging to, the cedar-tree. (Chiefly used in poetry.)

Cedar Rapids, in *Iowa*, a city and railroad center of Linn co., on Red Cedar river, 80 m. S. W. of Dubuque. It is the headquarters of several railroad, land, and coal companies, has valuable water power, large railroad machine shops, and extensive manufactures, including a large oatmeal and pearl-barley factory, flour mills, &c. Pork packing is a very important industry. *Pop.* (1890) 18,020; (1897) abt. 24,000.

Cedar Run, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Benzie co.

Cedar Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lycoming co.

Cedar Run, in *Virginia*, rises in Fauquier co., in the N. E. part of the State; flows E. and unites with Broad Run in Prince William county near Brentsville, forming the Occoquan river.

Cedar Shoals, in *Georgia*, a village of Newton co.

Cedar Springs, in *Indiana*, a village of Harrison co.

Cedar Springs, in *Penna.*, a village of Cumberland co.

Cedar Springs, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Kent co.

Cedar Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O of Clinton co.

Cedar Springs, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Spartanburg district, 96 m. N.W. of Columbia. It contains an asylum for the deaf and dumb.

Cedar Springs, in *Texas*, a village of Dallas co., near Trinity River.

Cedar Swamp, in *New York*, on Long Island, a village in Queens co., 173 m. S. by E. of Albany.

Cedar Town, in *Georgia*, a village of Paulding co., in Cedar Valley, 164 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville. It is the seat of a seminary for young ladies.
—A post-vil., cap. of Polk co., abt. 22 m. S. by W. of Rome.

Cedar Valley, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Cedar co.

Cedar Valley, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Cedar Valley, in *Utah*, a post-village of Utah co., 40 m. W.N.W. of Provo.

Ce'darville, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Stephenson co.

Cedarville, in *Indiana*, a village of Allen co., about 11 m. N.E. of Fort Wayne, on the St. Joseph's River.

Cedarville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Washington co.

Cedarville, in *Ohio*, a village of Browne co., on the E. fork of the Little Miami River.
—A township and village of Greene co., 47 m. W.S.W. of Columbus.

Cedarville, in *New Jersey*, a town in Fairfield township, Cumberland co., on Cedar Creek, 8 m S. E. of Bridgeton.

Cedarville, in *New York*, a post-village of Herkimer co., 79 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Cedarville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Warren co.

Cedarville, in *Washington*, a post-village of Chehalis co., abt. 30 m. S. E. of Montesano.

Cedar-wood, (Oil of.) (*Chem.*) An essential oil procured by distillation from cedar-wood at the rate of 28 onnces to the hundred-weight of shavings. It contains *cedrola*, a white crystalline solid, and *cedrene*, a liquid hydrocarbon.

Cede, (*sēd,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *céder;* Lat. *cedo*, to go from somewhere.] To yield or give up; to relinquish; to surrender; to resign; as, to *cede* a territory.

Cedilla, *n.* [It. *zediglia*, dim. of Gr. *zeta*, the letter *x*; Fr. *cedille.*] A mark placed under the letter c (as ç,) to denote that its sound is like *s;* as in *caçique.*

Ce'drat, *n.* [From Lat. *cedrus.* See Cedar.] (*Bot.*) A species of citron-tree, *Citrus medica*, giving by expression and distillation of the rind of its fruit, a perfume much used in the manufacture of scents, from its possessing a peculiarly refreshing lemony odor. Extract of cedrat is made by dissolving 2 ounces of the oil of citron in a pint of spirits of wine.

Cedrela'ceæ, Cedrelads, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Mahogany fam. and ord. of plants, alliance *Rutales.* — Diag. Consolidated capsular fruit, deeply monadelphous or free stamens, and numerous winged seeds.—They are trees with alternate, pinnate, exstipulate leaves. The flowers are hypogynous and symmetrical; calyx and corolla with 4 or 5 divisions, both imbricated in æstivation; stamens double the number of petals, with united or distinct filaments, and inserted on a hypogynous disc; ovary usually 4- or 5-celled, with 4 or more ovules, and a simple style. The plants of this order have aromatic, tonic, astringent, and febrifugal properties, and many of them are valuable timber-trees. The Mahogany and Satin-wood belong to this order, which includes 25 species in 9 genera.

Ce'drine, *n.* Same as Cedarn, *q. v.*

Ce'driret, *n.* (*Chem.*) An orange-red crystalline body contained in creosote.

Ced'ron. See Kidron.

Ced'ron, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Clermont co.

Ced'rone Seed. See Simaba.

Ced'rus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of trees, ord. *Pinaceæ.* The cedar of Lebanon (*C. libani*) has been celebrated from the earliest ages for its grave beauty, its longevity, and its magnitude; also for the excellence and durability of its timber. It is often alluded to in Scripture as an emblem of stability and prosperity. The grove of cedars on Mount Lebanon is about three-quarters of a mile in circumference; but of the 400 trees now standing, there are but 12 of extraordinary age. One of these is 63 feet in circumference, and has possibly been in existence for some 2,000 years. This celebrated tree is not peculiar to Mount Lebanon; it grows also upon mounts Amanus and Taurus in Asia Minor, and in other parts of the Levant, but does not elsewhere reach the size and height of those on Mount Lebanon. It has also been cultivated in the gardens of Europe; two venerable individuals of this species exist at Chiswick in England; and there is a very beautiful one in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. The beauty of the cedar consists in the proportion and symmetry of its wide-spreading branches and cone-like top. The gum, which exudes both from the trunk and the cones or fruit, is soft like balsam; its fragrance is

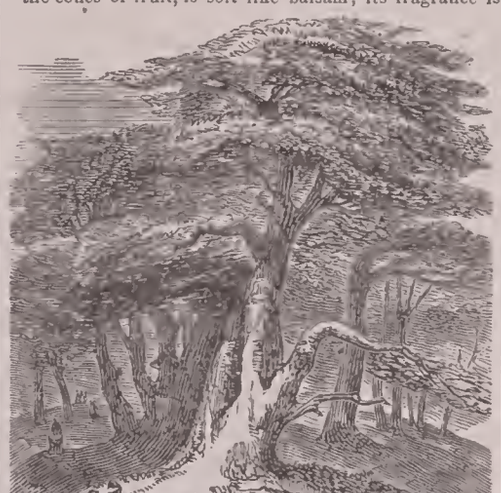


Fig. 545. —CEDARS OF LEBANON.

like that of the balsam of Mecca. The Deodar, or Himalayan Cedar (*C. deodara*), is also a magnificent tree, and is held in great veneration by the Hindoos. The turpentine obtained from this species is much used in India for medical purposes, and is known by the name of *Kelon-ke-tel.*

Ce'dry, *a.* Possessing the properties or color of cedar.

Cef'alu, a walled sea-port town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, on the Tyrrhenean Sea, 40 m. E.S.E. of Palermo; Lat. 38° N., Lon. 14° 13′ 57″ E. Port small, and trade inconsiderable. *Pop.* 12,391.

Cehejin, (anc. *Segisa*), a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Caravaca, 40 m. W.N.W. of Murcia. *Manf.* Paper, linens, sandals, &c. *Pop.* 9,581.

Ceil, (*sēl,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *ciel*, the sky, a canopy; Sp. *ciélo;* It. *cielo;* from Lat. *cælum*, the heavens, a vault, covering, the interior surface of a vault; akin to Gr. *koilos*, hollow.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a building; to cover the top, or roof, of a room.

Ceiling, (*sēl'ing,*) *n.* [From Ceil.] (*Arch.*) The undercovering of a roof below the surface of the vaulting in vaulted rooms and buildings; the upper side of an apartment, opposite to the floor, generally finished with plastered work. In executing *C.*, the best mode is to nail the laths to ceiling-joists or to brackets, and to add the work in a series of coats composed of lime and hair, putty or plaster, technically called *gauged stuff;* common *C.* are executed with plaster without hair, the same as the finishing coat in walls left for paper.

(*Ship-building.*) The inner planks of a ship.

Celakov'sky, Frantisek Ladislaw, a Bohemian poet and philologist; b. 1799; d. at Prague, 1852.

Cel'andine, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Chelidonium.

Cela'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. Aquila, cap. canton, near the Lake Fucino, 20 m. S.S.E. of Aquila. *Manuf.* Paper.

Cel'arent, *n.* (*Logic.*) A mode of syllogism in which the major proposition and conclusion are universal negatives, and the minor a universal affirmative.

Celastra'ceæ, (Spindle-trees,) *n. pl.* [Gr. *kelastros*, an evergreen tree.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales.* — *Diag.* Polypetalous flowers, and imbricated calyx. — They are shrubby plants, with simple leaves and small deciduous stipules. Flowers small, regular, and perfect, or rarely unisexual by abortion; sepals and petals 4–5, imbricated in æstivation; stamens equal in number to, and alternate with the petals, and inserted with them on a large, flat, expanded disc; ovary superior, placentas axile; fruit superior, 2–5-celled. The plants are chiefly remarkable for the presence of an acrid principle. The seeds of some contain oil; those of *Celastrus paniculatus* yield an oil used as a medicine in India. Two other species of the typical genus, *C. scandens* and *senegalensis*, have purgative and emetic barks. The order consists of 260 species, chiefly natives of the warmer parts of Asia, North America, and Europe.

Celas'trus, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Celastraceæ.

Cel'ature, *n.* [Lat. *cælatura.*] The art of engraving or cutting figures in relief.

Cel'bridge, a town of Ireland, co. Kildare, 15 m. W. of Dublin, on the Liffey; *pop.* 1,726.

Cel'ebes, a large island of the Eastern Archipelago, forming the centre of the 2d division; stretching from Lat. 2° N. to nearly 6° S., and from Lon. 119° to 125° E.; having N. the Sea of Celebes, W. the Straits of Macassar, E. the Molucca and Pitt's Passages, and S. the Flores Sea. Estimated area, 75,000 sq. m. Its shape is extremely irregular; being indented by three great bays, separated by 4 peninsulas diverging N.E. and S. The surface of this island consists of extensive grassy plains, free from forests, and is watered by only three rivers of any consequence, the chief of which, the Chiurang, is navigable for ships for some distance. Volcanoes are said to exist in the N. division of the island. The great plains afford good pasture and cover for deer, wild hogs, horses, and game. *Chief Prod.* Rice, maize, cassava, cotton, and tobacco. The S. peninsula being the most healthy, is by far the most populous, and contains the two principal states of the island, those of Boni and Macassar. The principal tribes are the Horaforas (supposed to be aborigines), Bagis, and Tawadju, the latter being esteemed as a commercial and enterprising people. *Manuf.* Cloth, brass, betel-nut, opium, and salt. A considerable trade is carried on with China. *C.* was first visited by the Portuguese in 1512, who were expelled by the Dutch in 1660. In 1811, the possessions of the latter fell to the British, by whom they were restored in 1816. The principal Dutch settlement is Macassar, which contains Fort Rotterdam, the residence of the governor. The Dutch have other settlements on the bays of Tolo and Tomínie; and most of the native states are subordinate to them. *Population,* estimated at from 900,000 to 1,000,000 in 1897.

Cel'ebrant, *n.* [See Celebrate.] One who performs a public religious ceremony; a priest who officiates at a rite of the Roman Catholic Church.

Cel'ebrate, *v. a.* [Fr. *célébrer;* Lat. *celebro, celebratus*, from *celebor—creber*, thick, close, frequent.] To praise; to extol; to commend; as, to *celebrate* the Supreme Being.

"That season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is *celebrated.*" — *Shaks.*

—To honor with public ceremony and solemn rites; as, to *celebrate* a victory.

Cel'ebrated, *a.* Famous; renowned: illustrious; as, a *celebrated* poet.

Celebra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *celebratio;* Fr. *célébration.*] Act of celebrating; solemn performance; as, the *celebration* of a birth-day.

"He laboured . . . to hasten the *celebration* of their marriage." *Sidney.*

—Commemoration, or observance with appropriate ceremonies; as, the *celebration* of the Holy Sacrament.
—Honor, fame, or distinction bestowed; commendation; praise; as, the *celebration* of American Independence.

C. of marriage. A solemn act by which a man and woman take each other for husband and wife, conformally to the rules prescribed by law.

Cel'ebrator, *n.* One who celebrates.

Celeb'rity, *n.* [Fr. *célébrité;* Lat. *celebritas.*] Fame; renown; distinction; eminence. — One who possesses notability, fame, or distinction; as, a literary *celebrity.* (Generally used in the plural.)

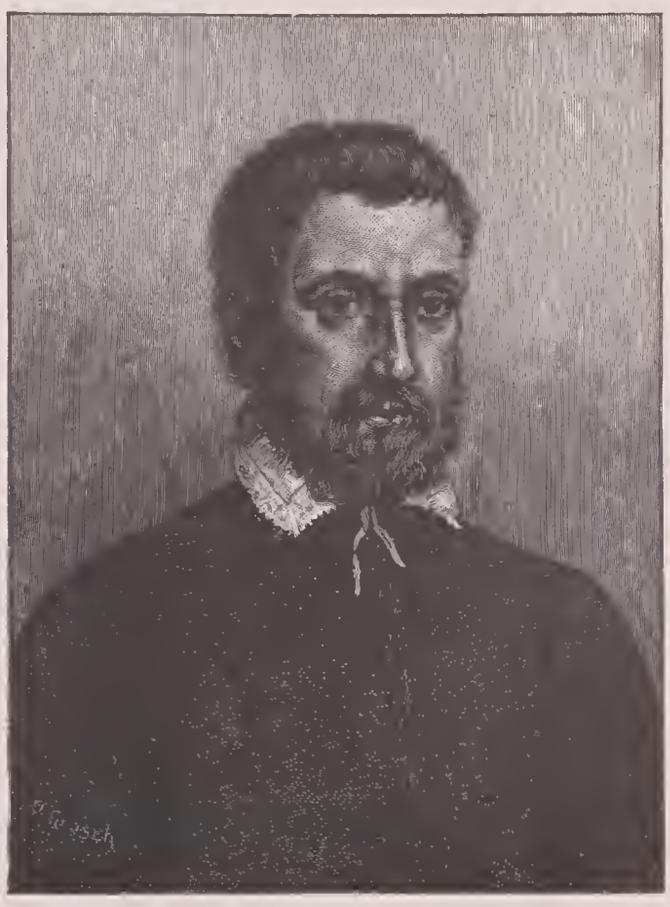
Cel'eres, *n. pl.* (*Rom. Hist.*) A body of cavalry traditionally stated to have been introduced by Romulus. They consisted of those among the citizens who were rich enough to furnish a horse. They are said to have been 300 in number, and to have been subdivided into three centuries, under the name of *Ramnes, Titienses,* and *Luceres.* It is said that the number of the centuries of the *C.* was raised to six by Tarquinius Priscus, and that this was the origin of the *Equites* or knights, who in after-times formed a separate class of citizens.

Cele'riac, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Celery.

Celerity, (*se-lĕr'e-tē,*) *n.* [Lat. *celeritas*, from *celer*, quick, speedy, swift.] Speed; swiftness; quickness or rapidity of motion.

Cel'estine, *n.* (*Min.*) A *sulphate of strontia*, found in beautiful rhomboidal prismatic crystals, associated with the sulphur in Sicily. It is so called from the blue tint of many specimens, and is the source from which the *nitrate of strontia* employed in fire-work compositions is derived. It is the commonest mineral of strontia. *Form.* $SrO.SO_3$.

Celery, (*sĕl'e-rē,*) *n.* [Fr. *céleri*, from Ital. *celeri;* Gr. *selinon*, a kind of parsley, so called perhaps from its crisped leaves, from *helissō*, to turn round or about.] (*Hort.*) The *Apium graveolens*, a species of the genus Apium, *q. v.* The *C.* is indigenous in the temperate parts of Europe. In its native station it has the character of being a poisonous plant, but transplanted to a garden, it becomes an agreeable and wholesome vegetable. This is in conformity with the general properties of umbelliferous plants, in which two principles, the aromatic and the narcotic, exist, and which are food or poison, as the one or the other predominates. The narcotic is generated



Benvenuto Cellini

1500–1570

abundantly in moist places, and the aromatic principally in dry situations; and hence plants that are d. .gerous while growing in marshes become wholesome when transferred to dry places. This appears to be one cause of the difference between the wild and the cultivated *C.*; another is, that the latter is blanched before it is brought to table, and thus the secretion of its deleterious principles is prevented. Of garden *C.* there are many varieties, the best of which for salad is the Turkish, and for stewing, the *Celeriac* or the turnip-rooted sort. For soups, the "seeds" may be employed with as much advantage as the stems or leaves. *C.* is raised in beds, from seed sown from the end of March to the beginning of May, and requires a light, rich, well-drained soil. When the plants in the seed-bed are about two or three inches high, they are pricked out into another bed, where they remain till they are six or seven inches high; they are then transferred to trenches, in which they are placed in a row, and finally left. As they advance in size, they are gradually and carefully earthed up, till at last the whole length of the stem underground is sometimes as much as four feet. The goodness of *C.* depends essentially upon its growing rapidly, being kept well drained from moisture, and having a solid stalk to its leaves. *Celeriac* is not earthed up, but is grown upon the surface of the ground, and kept free from weeds and preserved from the emission of strong lateral roots by frequent hoeing.

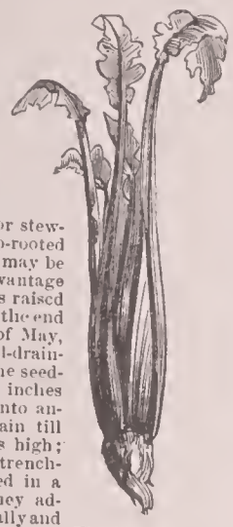


Fig. 546.—CELERY (*Apium graveolens.*)

Celestial, (*sē-lest'yal,*) *n.* [Fr. *celeste;* Lat. *cœlestis,* from *cœlum,* heaven.] Heavenly; belonging, or relating, to heaven; dwelling in heaven; as, a *celestial* spirit.

—Belonging to the visible heavens.

"There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning."—*Shaks.*

—Super-excellent; divinely pure: exquisitely delightful.

"*Celestial* rosy red, love's proper hue."—*Milton.*

—*n.* A dweller in heaven.

Celestialize, (*sē-lēst'yal-īz,*) *v. a.* To make celestial.

Celes'tially, *adv.* In a celestial or heavenly manner.

Celes'tial Mountains. See THIAN-SHAN.

Cel'estine I., or CŒLESTINUS, a pope and saint, succeeded Boniface I. in 422. He was engaged in disputes with the Nestorians at the instigation of Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, and condemned them in a council held at Rome, 430. D. 432, and was succeeded by Sixtus III.

CELESTINE II., a Tuscan, succeeded Innocent II., and D. five months after, 1144.

CELESTINE III., succeeded Clement III. in 1191, crowned the Emperor Henry VI., excommunicated Leopold, Duke of Austria, and D. 1198.

CELESTINE IV., a Milanese, succeeded Gregory IX. in 1241, and D. about three weeks after his election.

CELESTINE V., (Pietro di Morone,) a Benedictine monk, who founded the order of the CELESTINES, *q. v.* He was elected pope in 1294, after an interregnum of 6 years. A few months after, he resigned his office and was succeeded by Boniface VIII., who confined him in the castle of Fumone, where he died, it is said, of starvation. He was canonized in 1313 by Clement V.

Cel'estines, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order founded in Italy, by Pietro di Morone, afterwards Celestine V. in 1254. It was approved by Urban IV. in 1264, and called the order of the Hermits of St. Damian, or *Moromites.* Raised to the pontificate in 1294, Pietro di Morone favored the new order, who thereupon took the name of *Celestines.* They spread through Italy and France, and were suppressed in the latter country in 1778.

Ce'liac, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to the belly; as, the *celiac* arteries. See CŒLIAC.

Celibacy, (*sĕl'e-bās-e,*) *n.* [Lat. *cœlibatus,* from *cœlebs,* unmarried.] State or condition of being of single or unmarried life; bachelorship; as, the *celibacy* of the Roman Catholic clergy.

"They look upon *celibacy* as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty."—*Spectator.*

This condition was subjected by the laws of the Roman emperors to a variety of penal consequences. The most remarkable of their enactments, and that on which the subsequent jurisprudence on this subject was in a great measure founded, was the *Lex Julia* or *Papia-Poppæa,* enacted under the authorization of Augustus. By these laws unmarried persons could receive nothing by will from strangers, and were subjected to many other legal disabilities; from which, however, they were successively relieved by later laws passed in the decline of the empire, and especially after the mistaken zeal of the Christian divines of that age had invested *C.* with attributes of sanctity. It was at an early period in the history of the Christian church that ministers were exhorted to *C.* by those who laid claims to a higher degree of sanctity. At the council of Nicc, in A. D. 325, the proposition to enforce it as a general law was rejected. But at that of Arles, in 340, it was adopted; married persons being indeed held admissible into the church, but only on the terms of separating from their wives on ordination. It had become the common practice of the Latin church in the reign of Gregory the Great (end of the sixth century), and was more fully enforced, after a period of relaxation, in the eleventh. In the Greek church, *C.* was ordained for bishops at the council of Trullo, A. D. 695; but clergymen below the degree of episcopacy are allowed to marry. *C.* is considered by many as the weak point of the Roman Catholic Church, and it mainly contributed to the success of the Reformation; the immorality that then prevailed in the Church causing the priesthood to be despised by the people. At the time of the Reformation the attention of the Church was directed to this subject, and it was discussed at the council of Trent (1563), whether *C.* ought still to be maintained; but the majority were in its favor. Strong reasons are urged both for and against the *C.* of clergymen, which it is not the aim of this book to discuss.

Cel'ibate, *n.* Celibacy; condition of an unmarried man.

—A bachelor; a single man.

—*a.* Pertaining to the unmarried state of life; as, a *celibate* existence.

Celib'atist, *n.* A celibate; a bachelor; one who remains unmarried.

Celidog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *celidographie,* from Gr. *kēlis,* a spot, and *graphein,* to write.] A description of apparent spots on the disc of the sun, or on planets.

Celi'lo, in *Oregon,* a village of Wasco co., on the Columbia River, 14 m. E.N.E. of Dalles.

Celi'na, in *Ohio,* a village, cap. of Mercer co., near the source of Wabash River, in Franklin township, 115 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Celi'na, in *Tennessee,* a twp. of Jackson co.

Celine', *a.* [Gr. *koilia,* the belly.] Belonging to the belly.

Cell, (*sel,*) *n.* [Lat. *cella,* a cell.] A term applied to a sleeping apartment in a monastery; also, a small confined room in a prison.

"Then did religion in a lazy *cell,*
In empty, airy contemplations dwell."—*Denham.*

—A small cavity or hollow place; a retreat; a cave; a hut; as, an anchoret's *cell.*

"The brain contains ten thousand *cells.*"—*Pope.*

(*Arch.*) An enclosed space within the walls of an ancient temple. See CELLA.

(*Physiol.*) The structural unit of plants and animals, consisting of a minute mass of organic substance, possessed of a definite organization, and composing the whole structure of the lowest forms, the protozoa and protophytes, or single-celled animals and plants, while higher forms are made up of a multitude of cells, variously specialized to serve the several duties of the animal and plant economy. In animals, the least specialized of cells are the white corpuscles of the blood, which possess in a measure an independent existence, like that of the single-celled animals. In the latter, all the physiological activities are carried on by a single cell, which has the powers of independent motion, respiration, deglutition, digestion, secretion, and reproduction. The many-celled animals and plants are made up of groups of cells, called tissues, each group specialized to perform some separate function, there being thus what is known as a "physiological division of labor." A cell, minute as it is ($\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in diameter), is a composite structure. It is composed of a more or less defined *cell-wall,* a central part called the *nucleus,* and around this a mass of substance termed *protoplasm.* This protoplasm is not uniform in structure, but consists of two distinct parts, a net-work of fine fibres, which will stain with certain reagents, in whose meshes lies a more liquid, non-stainable material. The latter usually contains particles of other substance, such as oil globules, food granules, or grains of pigment. The nucleus is generally, perhaps always, present. In some cases it has not been discovered, but physiologists believe it to be essential to the activity of the cell, the nutritive process perhaps taking place within it, while it is certainly the center of the reproductive process. It is a very minute round or oval body in the interior of the *C.*, sometimes free, sometimes attached to the cell wall. The nucleus, like the outer protoplasm, is made up of two distinct substances, a fibrous *nucleoplasm,* or *chromatin,* which may be stained, and an interstitial, non-staining substance, called *achromatin.* Within the nucleus are frequently one or more minute globules, called *nucleoli,* whose function is not yet understood. Reproduction is usually effected by division of the cell into two halves, the process beginning at the nucleus, which is at this time very active. The division extends from the nucleus through the outer protoplasm of the cell, the nucleus dividing into two halves, around each of which the protoplasm gathers, two new cells being thus formed. The division of the nucleus is in some cases direct, no subsidiary changes being visible. Usually it is indirect, being preceded by a complicated and curious series of changes in the chromatin, known by the name of *karyokinesis.* In this the intricate mass of fibres arrange themselves definitely, forming a spindle-shaped figure with rayed, star-like extremities. Division takes place across the center of the spindle, the divided fibere gather round the stars, and these gradually develop into new nuclei. In plants, the tissues are composed of cells whose walls are usually in contact, these walls being composed of cellulose. In animals, other material may lie between the cells. It has, however, been ascertained that the cells are connected by fine fibrous processes. Free cells have a power of motion, through the extrusion and withdrawal of pseudopodia, or portions of their protoplasmic substance.

Cell, *v. a.* To place or confine in a cell.

Cel'la, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) In the architecture of the ancients, a term applied to the body or principal part of the interior of a temple; or in Greek, the *naos.* The part of the temple in front of the *C.* was called the *pronaos;* the part in the rear of it, the *posticum.*

Cel'lamare, ANTONIO GIUDICE, PRINCE OF, a Spanish diplomatist, B. in Naples, 1657. He was sent to France, as ambassador, in 1715. Here he joined the conspiracies planned against the Duke d'Orleans, with a view of vesting the regency of France in Philip of Spain, but the plot being discovered, and the seizure of *C.*'s despatches laying bare the whole details, he was forthwith expelled from France. D. 1733.

Cel'lar, *n.* [Lat. *cellarium,* from *cella,* a cell; Ger. *keller.*] A cell; an apartment or place under-ground, where provisions, liquors, coals, &c. are deposited; as, a wine-*cellar.*

Cellarage, (*sel'ler-āj,*) *n.* Space for cellars; cellars taken collectively.

"Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage.*"—*Shaks.*

—Charge for cellar-room; as, *cellarage* on stores.

Cel'larer, Cel'larist, *n.* [From Lat. *cellarius,* steward.] (*Eccl.*) An officer who acts as butler in a monastery or religious house.—A functionary who has charge of the temporal matters in chapter-houses.

Cellaret', *n.* A case of cabinet-work for holding bottles of liquors.

Cellarino, (*sel-la-rē'no.*) *n.* (*Arch.*) That part of the capital in the Roman, Doric, and Tuscan orders which is below the annulets under the ovolo.

Cella'rius, *n.* (*Dancing.*) A kind of valse, or waltz.

Cellarius, CHRISTOPH, (*sel-lair'e-us,*) a learned German, B. at Smalkalde, 1638. He was professor of history and rhetoric in the University of Halle, Saxony; and in this tranquil capacity he passed the greater part of his life, producing works of great merit. Among these may be noticed his *Atlas Cœlestis,* and his *Notitia Orbis Antiquæ.* D. 1707.

Cel'larous, *a.* Belonging to a cellar. (R.)

Celle, or ZELL. [Ger. *Zelle.*] A town of N. Germany, in Hanover, on the Aller, 23 m. N.E. of Hanover. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, hosiery, soap, chicory, tobacco, wafers, and brandy. *Pop.* 13,248. See ZELL.

Celli'ferous, *a.* [Lat. *cella,* and *ferre,* to bear.] Bearing cells.

Cellini, (*chel-lē'ne,*) BENVENUTO, one of the greatest artists of his time, was B. in Florence, in 1500. In 1515, he entered upon the study of the jeweller's and goldsmith's art, and in 1524 had so advanced his reputation as to be employed by Pope Clement VII., and some of the Roman nobility. At the storming of Rome in 1527, *C.*'s is stated to have been the hand that shot the Constable de Bourbon. Owing to his quarrelsome temper and excesses, *C.* appears to have led a wild and turbulent life, and to have been more than once imprisoned. In 1537, he visited Paris, where he was presented to Francis I., into whose service he entered, in 1541, and with whom he became a great favorite. In 1554, *C.*'s name was inscribed on the list of Florentine nobles. D. at Florence, in 1570. *C.*'s labors were chiefly divided between Rome, Fontainebleau, and Florence. His productions—in particular his cups, vases, tazzas, salt-cellars (or rather what we should now term *épergnes*), his arabesqued or damascened swords and poniards, his seals, medals, and exquisite carvings in ivory—are still in the greatest repute, and, when in the market, are readily purchased at high prices. Of his larger works, the bronze statue of *Perseus,* at Bologna, is one of the most celebrated; and the description of its casting, which he gives in his Memoirs or Autobiography, is almost as great a work of art in a literary way. These memoirs, interesting as a record of the history and manners of his time, have been translated into English by Roscoe, (London, 1812.)

Cel'lipore, Cel'lepore, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coral like *Briozoa,* consisting of masses of small calcareous cells crowded one upon another, and each perforated by a little hole.

Cellular, (*sel'ū-ler,*) *a.* [Lat. *cellula,* a small storeroom; dim. of *cella,* a cell.] Consisting of, or containing, little cells or cavities.

Cel'lular Beam, *n.* (*Mach.*) An application of wrought iron for the purpose of girders and beams, in which wrought-iron plates are riveted with angle-irons, in the form of longitudinal cells with occasional cross struts.

Cellulares, (*sel'u-lā-res,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) One of the two great sub-kingdoms in De Candolle's system of classification, including plants composed of cellular tissue only.

Cel'lular Membrane, *n.* (*Anat.*) A membrane formed of cellular or areolar tissue;—often used for the tissue itself.

Cellular System, *n.* (*Anat.*) The whole of the cellular or areolar tissue of the human body.

Cel'lular Tis'sue, AREOLAR TISSUE, RETICULAR TISSUE, CONNECTIVE TISSUE, *n.* [Fr. *tissu cellulaire.*] (*Anat.*) The most common of all the organic tissues. It is composed of a large number of small transparent fibrils, each about $\frac{1}{2000}$th of an inch in diameter, crossing each other in all directions, and leaving small open spaces, or *areolæ.* It unites every part of the body, determines its shape, and by its elasticity and contractility, and by the fluid which it contains in its *areolæ,* facilitates the motion of each part on each other. It is very sparingly supplied with blood-vessels, and no nerves have been found distributed through it.

(*Vegetab. Physiol.*) See TISSUE, (CELLULAR AND VASCULAR.)

Cel'lulated, *a.* Having cells; formed with cells.

Cellule, (*sĕl'yul,*) *n.* [Lat. *cellula.*] (*Bot.*) A minute cell.

Celluliferous, *a.* [Lat. *cellula,* and *ferre,* to bear.] Bearing small cells.

Cel'lulose, *a.* Containing cells.

Cel'lulose, CELLULINE, *n.* (*Vegetab. Physiol.*) The substance which forms the mass of the cell-membranes of all plants. It is one of a class of compounds intimately connected in their chemical constitution, but presenting remarkable physical differences. Without entering into chemical details, we may mention the following points of difference between it and the chemically allied substances — sugar, dextrine, and starch. Sugar and dextrine are soluble in cold water, and occur in the cell-sap in solution; starch is insoluble in cold water, but softens into a mucilage in boiling water, and is found in granules in the cell-contents; while *C.* is insoluble in cold or boiling water, and, as far as is at present known, is very slightly soluble in the strong mineral acids, its only perfect solvent being a solution of oxide of copper in ammonia. The occurrence of *C.* in an organism was formerly regarded as a certain proof that the latter belonged to the vegetable kingdom. It has, however, been shown to be a constituent of the lower animals. Although *C.* forms a large proportion of the food of herbivorous animals, it is supposed to pass through the intestinal canal unchanged, and not to contribute directly to nutrition. (*Continued in* SECTION II.)

Celo'sia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Amaranthaceæ*. Several species have bright-colored persistent flowers, and are cultivated in our gardens. The best known is the Cock's-comb, *C. cristata*.

Cel'sius, OLAUS, an eminent medical botanist and theologian, B. in Sweden, 1670. He became professor of theology, and of the Oriental languages, at Upsal. His most celebrated work is entitled *Hierobotanicon*, or an account of the plants mentioned in the Bible. He was one of the founders of natural science in Sweden, and also the first instructor of Linnæus, who named the genus *Celsis* after him. Besides his many botanical dissertations, *C.* was the author of many remarkable theological works. D. 1756.

Cel'sus, an Epicurean philosopher, who lived in the 2d century, A. D. He was a friend of Lucian, and supposed to be the author of the work against Christianity, entitled Λόγος ἀληθής, which the reply of Origen rendered famous.

Cel'sus, AURELIUS CORNELIUS, a Latin physician and author, who flourished probably in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, and is supposed to have practised medicine at Rome. The only work of his that has come down to us, called *De Medicinâ*, and consisting of 8 books, is considered the most precious book of its kind which the Romans have left us. *C.* was styled the *Hippocrates of the Latins*, and is universally admired for the purity of his language. Eighty editions of his *De Medicinâ* have been published, and a good English translation by Dr. Grieve appeared in 1756.

Celt, (*selt,*) *n.* [See CELTIC.] One of the Celts or CELTÆ, *q. v.* (*Archæol.*) A cutting-instrument, sometimes made of stone, and sometimes of metal, found in ancient burrows and tumuli of the stone and bronze periods.

Celtæ, CELTS, or KELTS, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A people which at one time appear to have inhabited the greater part of central and western Europe. The recent researches of philologists have shown that the Celtic language belongs to the Indo-Germanic group; but at what time they migrated westward is unknown. They appear to have been divided into two great families—the *Gauls*, who inhabited Gaul, to whom the name of Celts is more properly applied, and the *Cimbri*, or *Cimmerii*, who appear to have migrated from Asia at a later period, and spread themselves over Germany to the ocean. Herodotus, the father of history, mentions the Celts and Cynetæ as inhabiting the remotest parts of Europe towards the setting of the sun, near the sources of the Danube. A great immigration of the Gauls into Italy took place in the reign of the Roman king Tarquinius Priscus, under the leadership of Bellovesus; and at the same time another horde of them, under Segovesus, crossed the Rhine, and, advancing as far as the Hercynian forest, settled along the Danube, and in the country now called Bohemia. At a very remote period the Celtæ had also passed into Spain, where their descendants became afterwards known as *Celtiberians*; and they likewise crossed over into Britain. Several subsequent irruptions of the Gauls took place into Italy: and in B. C. 390 the city of Rome was taken and burned by these barbarians. About 280 B. C. a vast multitude of Celts or Gauls invaded Macedonia and Greece, spreading terror and devastation everywhere before them, and, after making immense booty, returned homeward. An invasion of barbarians from the east of the Rhone and north of the Danube, about B. C. 113, first made the Romans acquainted with the Cimbri. Some years later the Teutones and Cimbri attacked the Belgæ; and Cæsar states that the Belgæ were the only people of Gallia who prevented the Cimbri and Teutones from invading their territory. The power of the Celts in Europe was, however, on the decline long before the time of Cæsar. The Gauls of Italy had been subjugated by the Romans; and in Gaul they were pressed on one side by the Belgæ and Germans, and on the other by the Iberians. The remains of the ancient Celts are now found in Brittany, Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Ireland. The Celtic tongues are the Erse or Irish, the Gaelic, Manx, Welsh, and Breton. The Basque, it is now generally agreed, is not a dialect of the Celtic. We know nothing of any original Celtic alphabet, nor of any works in that language; but in Gaul they seem to have become acquainted with the Greek language from the colony of Massilia (Marseilles). The Celts were men of large size, fair complexion, blue eyes, and light-colored hair. They were of a fickle disposition, warlike, vain, boastful, and clamorous. Their government seems to have been a kind of aristocracy, their chiefs forming a senate or supreme council. The Druids formed a powerful body among them, being the guardians and interpreters of their laws, as well as the ministers of their religion. They were also the instructors of the people in all kinds of knowledge with which they were acquainted. Their bards or poets had also great influence among them, and used to accompany their songs with instrumental music on harps and the like. The Celts had no temples nor images, but worshipped their deity in groves and forests. Their religion seems to have been originally a sort of Theism; but they afterwards adopted some of the gods of the Germans and other nations. It is undoubted that they offered human victims in their sacrifices.

Celtibe'ri, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A people of ancient Spain, supposed to have arisen from a union of the aborigines the Iberians, and their Celtic invaders. Various limits have been assigned to their country, which included probably all the N. of Spain as far S. as the sources of the Guadalquivir. Hannibal subdued the *C.*, and they afterwards passed under the Roman yoke. They revolted B. C. 181, and were subdued by Tiberius Gracchus B. C. 179. Two struggles for independence followed, called respectively the first *C.* or *Numantine*, and the second *C.* or *Sertorian* wars, in the latter of which they were finally vanquished, and, B. C. 72, do not again appear in history.

Celtibe'ria, (*Geog.*) See CELTIBERI.

Celtibe'rian, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Celtiberia, a division of the ancient *Iberia*, Spain.

—*n.* One of the Celtiberians or CELTIBERI, *q. v.*

Cel'tic, *a.* [W. *celt*, a covert, shade, or shelter; *celtiad*, one who dwells in a covert, an inhabitant of the wood or forest; Gr. *Keltai*, the Celts.] Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language.

—*n.* The language of the Celts; its remains are found, at the present day, in the Welsh, Gaelic, Erse (Irish), and Armorican, or Breton, dialects; and formerly in the Cornish, now extinct.

Celtic Architecture, a term applied to the rude attempts at building with stone, which were made by

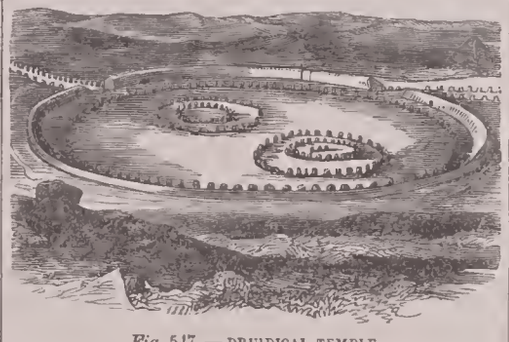


Fig. 547. — DRUIDICAL TEMPLE, (Stonehenge, England.)

the Celts of Gaul and Britain. They consist chiefly of Druidical remains in the form of temples and cromlechs. The temples were huge blocks of stone set up in a circle, in a vertical position, which support others placed horizontally upon them, as imposts or lintels. Some of these stones bear traces of the chisel, and the upright and transverse blocks were often fitted together with mortise-and-tenon joints. The cromlechs, which consist externally of a large block supported on three or four smaller ones, were supposed to have been altars on which the Druids sacrificed human and other victims; but they have been found to be monumental records covering cavities below the surface of the earth, in which bones of men and animals, and stone implements, have been discovered. The finest Druidical circles or temples that still remain tolerably perfect are those of Stonehenge and Avebury, in Wiltshire, England, and of Carnac, France. Cromlechs are to be found in many parts of the British isles, France, and other parts of Europe.

Cel'tis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Ulmaceæ*. The *C. occidentalis*, commonly known as the Sugar-berry or Nettle-tree, is a deciduous tree, 30–50 ft. high, found from Canada to Carolina, in wood and near rivers. It is very hardy and ornamental; and it possesses, as all the other *C.*, the property of keeping on all its leaves very late, and then to drop them all at once. *C. crassifolia*, the Hack-berry, found in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, 20–30 ft. high, is distinguished in woods by its straight, slender trunk, undivided to a great height, covered with an unbroken bark. The leaves are of a thick and firm texture, very large, and heart-shaped at base. Flowers small, white, succeeded by a round, black drupe about the size of the whortleberry. The wood is white and close-grained, but neither strong nor durable.

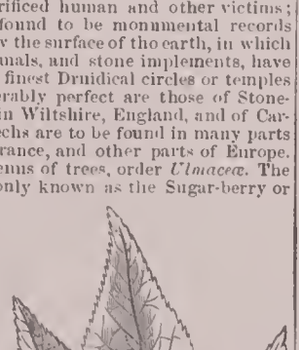


Fig. 548. HACK-BERRY, (*Celtis crassifolia*) Fruit of natural size.

Celt'icism, *n.* A Celtic idiom; a custom or peculiarity of the Celts.

Celt'ish, *a.* Celtic. (R.)

—*n.* The language of the Celts. (R.)

Cemba'lo, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The harpsichord or spinet. (R.)

Cement', *n.* [Lat. *cæmentum*, for *cædimentum*, from *cædo*, to cut, to cut off.] (*Building.*) A term applied to those building materials of a calcareous and siliceous nature which, when mixed with water, set quickly. By this property they are distinguished from mortars, which require time to harden. Natural cements are obtained by calcining argillaceous limestone containing silicate of alumina. The stone being burnt, the carbonic acid is driven off, and when water is added, a hydrated silicate of lime and alumina is formed. Cements as thus made are known as *Roman cements*. Artificial cements of this character are made by calcining carbonate of lime and fine river-mud together.

—Metaphorically, bond of union; that which unites societies or persons firmly together.

"Friendship! mysterious *cement* of the soul." — *Blair.*

(*Anat.*) The substance which joins together the plates of compound teeth, like those of the elephant, and which fills up the folds and cavities in the teeth of Ruminants and Pachyderms; and which also covers all that part of a simple tooth which is not coated with enamel. The cement is characterized, like true bone, by the presence of the Purkinjean corpuscles.

—*v. a.* To unite bodies by the use of cement, or by something interposed.

"Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them." — *Burnet.*

—To unite firmly or closely; as, to *cement* a friendship.

—*v. i.* To unite and become solid; to unite and cohere.

"The parts (of a wound) will unite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another." — *Sharp.*

Cement'al, *n.* Pertaining to cement; consisting of cement.

Cementa'tion, *n.* Act of cementing; cohesion.

(*Chem.*) The process of converting iron into steel by being heated, in the form of bars, for several hours with charcoal powder in a chest of refractory clay. The result of the operation is called *blistered-steel*, from the appearance of the surface. — See STEEL.

Cement'atory, *a.* Having the quality or properties of cement.

Cement'er, *n.* One who, or that which, cements.

"Language . . . the great instrument and *cementer* of society." *Locke.*

Cementitious, (*sem-en-tish'us,*) *a.* Capable of cementing; tending to unite, cohere, or consolidate.

Cemete'rial, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a cemetery.

Cem'etery, *n.* [Gr. *koimētērion*, from *koimaō*, to put to sleep.] A place set apart for interment of the dead; a churchyard; a necropolis; a burying-ground. The most celebrated of the European public *C.* are the *Campo Santo* of Pisa, and the *Père la Chaise* of Paris. In the U. States, there are *C.* equal in point of arrangement to any in Europe. Among the most beautiful are Mount Auburn, near Boston; Greenwood, in Brooklyn; Laurel Hill, and Woodlands, Philadelphia; and Spring Grove, near Cincinnati. — See NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Cemetery Hill, (Battles at. See GETTYSBURG.

Cen'atory, *a.* [Lat. *cænatorius*, from *cæna*, supper.] Relating to supper.

"The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment." — *Browne.*

Cen'chrus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gramineæ*. The Bur-grass, *C. tribuloides*, found in sandy soil in New Jersey, has a stem 1–2 ft. long; flowers spicate with the burr-like involucres approximate; leaves lance-linear; and glumes acuminate-mucronate.

Cen'ci, BEATRICE, a Roman lady of the 16th century whose memory has been preserved by her extraordinary beauty and tragical fate, was the daughter of Count

Fig. 549. — BEATRICE CENCI. (After Guido Reni.)

Francesco di Cenci, a man notorious for his wickedness of life. She became his victim, and appealed to Pope Clement VIII., but in vain; when her mother-in-law, and brother, unable to bear the cruel tyranny of

the count, conspired to assassinate him. It is uncertain if Beatrice was privy to this plot. Suspicion fell upon her and others of her family, they were taken to Rome and subjected to frightful tortures. Beatrice constantly asserted her innocence, but was condemned to death, and despite the supplications made by the noblest families of Rome, she was executed (Sept. 11, 1599) along with her relations. The story of the Cenci is the subject of a powerful tragedy by Shelley. A portrait of Beatrice, attributed to Guido Reni, is in the Barbarino Palace, Rome. The legend of this portrait has long been exploded, for it is now proven that Guido was never in Rome until nine years after the execution of Beatrice, and that this picture was the portrait of a model, recognized in other paintings.

Cenis (*sē'ne*) **Mont.** See MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

Cenobite, (*se'nō-bīt,*) *n.* [Gr. *koinobiotēs* — *koinos*, common, and *biotēs*, same as *bios*, life, from *bioō*, to live.] One of a religious order living in community; — opposed to a *hermit*, who dwells in solitude.

Cenobit'ic, Cenobit'ical, *a.* [Fr. *cenobitique.*] Living as cenobites, or in community, as the dwellers in a monastery.

Cen'obitism, *n.* State or habits of cenobites.

Cenotaph, (*sen'ō-taf,*) *n.* [Fr. *cénotaphe*; Gr. *kenotaphion, kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.] An empty tomb; a monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere, or not found for interment at all.

"A *cenotaph* in Westminster Abbey." — *Macaulay.*

Cenozo'ic Time, *n.* [Gr. *kainos*, recent, and *zōē*, life.] (*Geol.*) The tertiary and later period, succeeding to the Mesozoic.

Cense, (*sens,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *encenser.* See INCENSE.] To perfume with incense, or with odors from burning substances.

"On the side altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke." — *Dryden.*

Censer, (*sens'or,*) *n.* [Fr. *encensoir*, from Lat. *incensor*, one who sets fire to, from *incendo*, to set fire to. See INCENSE.] A vase or pan in which incense is burned. — A bottle with a perforated cap, used for sprinkling odors. — *C.* were much used in the Hebrew service, but their form is not accurately ascertained. Josephus tells us that King Solomon made 20,000 gold *C.* for the temple of Jerusalem to offer perfumes in, and 50,000 others to carry fire in. The *C.* used in the Roman Catholic Church at mass, vespers, and other offices, is suspended by chains, which are held in the hand, and is tossed in the air, so as to throw the smoke of the incense in all directions.

Censor, (*sen'sor,*) *n.* [Lat. *censor*, from *censeo*, to weigh or poise in order to determine the value; to value, to estimate, to tax, to assess, to enrol, to enumerate.] (*Rom. Hist.*) The title of two Roman magistrates originally appointed for the purpose of taking the *census*, or register of the number and property of the citizens. But their powers were much increased subsequently when they had the inspection of public morals entrusted to them, with authority to degrade senators and knights from their respective orders, and remove other citizens from their tribes, depriving them of all their privileges except liberty, which was termed making them *Ærarians*. The *C.* had also the power of making contracts for public buildings, and the supply of victims for sacrifices. They were originally appointed for a whole lustrum; but by law of Mamercus Æmilius, B. C. 443, the term of office was limited to 18 months. The magistracy was confined to patricians, until C. Marcius Rutilus, a plebeian, was elected in B. C. 351. No person might be twice invested with it; and if one of the *C.* died, another was not substituted in his room, but his surviving colleague was obliged to resign. The office of *C.* was abolished under the emperors, who, however, exercised the greater part of its functions.

—One who examines or scrutinizes, as manuscripts, books, &c., to see that they come within the limit of permissible speech; as, a *censor* of the press.

—One who blames or censures; one who is given to censure or exprobation; a harsh or severe critic.

"Ill-natured *censors* of the present age." — *Roscommon.*

Censo'rial, Censo'rian, *a.* Belonging to a censor; relating to the correction of public morality.

"The Star-chamber had the *censorian* power." — *Bacon.*

Censo'rious, *a.* Addicted to censure; prone to find fault; captious; severe; as, a *censorious* disposition.

—Implying or delivering censure.

"He was rigorously . . . *censorious* upon all his brethren of the gown." — *Swift.*

Censo'riously, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

Censo'riousness, *n.* Quality of being censorious; habit of censuring.

Cen'sorship, *n.* Office or dignity of a censor.

Censual, (*sen'shu-al.*) *a.* [From Lat. *census.*] Relating to, or consisting of, a census.

Censurable, (*sen'shūr-a-bl,*) *a.* [See CENSURE.] Worthy of censure; blamable; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; as, *censurable* behavior.

Cen'surableness, *n.* Quality of being censurable; fitness to be censured; blamableness.

Cen'surably, *adv.* In a manner deserving of blame.

Censure, (*sen'shur,*) *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *censura*, from *censor* — *censeo*. See CENSOR.] Act of blaming or finding fault; blame; reproof; condemnation; reprehension; reproach.

"*Censure* is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent." *Swift.*

—Judicial sentence; condemnatory judgment; as, "The *censures* of the Church." — *Hammond.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *censurer.*] To judge unfavorably of; to blame; to reprehend; to find fault with.

"I may be *censured* that nature thus gives way to loyalty." *Shaks.*

—To condemn by a judicial sentence.

Cen'sus, *n.* [Lat. See CENSOR.] An official reckoning or enumeration of the inhabitants and wealth of a country. The practice of numbering the people appears to have prevailed in certain countries from a very early period. We are told that about 600,000 men of Israel went up out of Egypt, besides women and children, and there is reason to believe that they had borrowed the practice from the Egyptians, among whom they had been living. At a later period, David incurred the anger of Jehovah by numbering the people. Joab and the captains of the host were employed to do this work, and it occupied them nine months and twenty days, the number of valiant men in Israel being 800,000, in Judah 500,000. In these early times, the object of numbering the people was chiefly to ascertain the number of fighting-men that could be brought into the field; and hence we find that no account is taken of women and children. At a later period, among the Greeks and Romans, wealth came to be regarded as an important principle in the State, and the census was taken more for ascertaining the wealth of the people, in order to adjust the rights and duties of citizenship among the different classes. Previous to the time of Solon, a citizen's rights at Athens depended upon his ancestry; but that lawgiver substituted property for birth, and made a citizen's rights and duties dependent upon his property. Accordingly, all the citizens were divided into four classes, according to their annual income. By the laws of Servius Tullius, the Roman citizens were divided into six classes, according to the amount of their property. The Roman census was taken with great care, and was very minute and full. It indicated not only the number and respective classes of all free persons, but their domestic position as husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, sons and daughters. The census, which at first was employed to ascertain the military strength of a people, and afterwards their wealth, may now be said to have in view the much more important object of ascertaining, in its widest sense, the social condition and progress of a people, with a view also to finding out those conditions, physical and moral, upon which social progress and well-being depend. Almost all civilized countries now take a census at regular intervals; being every three years in Austria, Belgium, and Prussia; five years in France, and ten years in England. In this country, a general census is taken every ten years, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the first having been taken in 1790. Independently of the Federal census, many of the States have made provisions for a similar enumeration of their populations respectively, the period between the taking of each census varying from two years, as in Iowa, to ten years, as in Massachusetts.

(*Continued in* SECTION 11.)

Cent. *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *centum*, a hundred.] A hundred.—An American coin of copper or other metal, equivalent to 10 mills or the 100th part of a dollar. — In China, a coin of which 100 are equal to the Mexican dollar. — A game at cards, formerly played, at which 100 points scored game. — *Per cent.* A certain rate by the hundred, as five *per cent.*, the 20th part of 100.

Cent'age, *n.* Percentage; rate by the cent or hundred.

Centaur, (*sen'tâwr,*) *n.* [Lat. *centaurus*; Gr. *kentauros*; probably from Gr. *kentēo*, to prick, urge on, and *tauros*, a bull, from his being a mounted herdsman.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous being, represented as half man, half horse. The Centaurs are mentioned as inhabiting Thessaly, and are fabled as being the fruit of Ixion's amour with a cloud, which Jupiter transformed into the shape of Juno. The renowned battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, so frequently referred to by the poets, arose from a quarrel at the marriage of Pirithous with Hippodamia. Hercules, Theseus, and the rest of the Lapithæ, defeated the Centaurs with great slaughter, drove them out of Thessaly, and compelled them to seek shelter in Arcadia. It has been supposed that the fable of these monsters arose among the Lapithæ, a tribe in Thessaly, who first broke and rode the horse, and invented the bridle.

Fig. 550. — A CENTAUR.

(*Astron.*) [Lat. *Centaurus.*] A southern constellation, so low down that the main part of it cannot be seen in our latitude. It is situated S. of Spica Virginis, with a mean declination of 50°. It contains 35 stars, including 2 of first magnitude, 1 of the second, and 6 of the third; the brightest of which are not visible in the U. States. See SAGITTARIUS.

Cen'taurize, *v. a.* To perform the acts of, or to be like a Centaur; hence, to be a man and act like a brute.

Centaury, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of CENTAUREA, *q. v.*

Centau'rea, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The species are very numerous, but not one is of any importance to man. The *C. cyanus*, the common Blue-bottle, Blue-bonnet, Blue-weed, or Bachelor's Button of corn-fields, is sometimes cultivated for the sake of its many-colored flower-heads. The *C. Americana*, native of Arkansas and Louisiana, and naturalized in Illinois, is also cultivated in gardens, and has very showy, pale-purple heads.

Fig. 551. — BLUE-BOTTLE. (*Centaurea cyanus.*)

Centaurel'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Gentianaceæ*. They are American, slender, erect herbs, with scale-like leaves and small white flowers. The *C. autumnales*, the Screw-stem, native to wet grounds from Massachusetts to Georgia, is of a yellowish-green color, and has a small white corolla, bearing the stamen at its clefts.

Centa'vo, *n.* [Sp.] A coin current in Chili, of which 100 form the *Pesos*, or dollar. It is about equivalent to one cent and an eighth, American.

Cent'eu, *n.* A piece of Javanese money, worth about half a cent, American, and of which a hundred in Java are equal to a guilder or florin.

Centen'a, *n.* A coin of Paraguay; 100 form the dollar of that country. The *C.* is about equal in value with the U. States cent.

Centena'rian, *n.* A person one hundred years old.

—*a.* Of, or pertaining to a hundred years of age; as, a *centenarian* inhabitant.

Centenary, (*sen'ten-a-re,*) *n.* [Lat. *centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.] The number of a hundred; the period of a hundred years; a century.

—*a.* Relating to a hundred; consisting of a hundred.

—Occurring once in every hundred years.

Cen'tenary, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Buckingham co.

Centen'nial, *a.* [From Lat. *centum*, a hundred, and *annus*, a year.] Consisting of, or pertaining to, a hundred years, or completing that term. — Happening every hundred years.

Centennial Exposition. See SECTION 11.

Cen'ter, *n.* See CENTRE.

Cen'tering, *n.* (*Arch.*) See CENTRING.

Cen'terville, in *Iowa*, a city, capital of Appanoose co., 90 m. S. S. E. of Des Moines. It is a coal-mining center for southern Iowa, and has various manufacturing industries. *Pop.* (1890) 3,668.

Centes'imal, *a.* [Lat. *centesimus*, from *centum*.] The hundredth; by the hundred; as, the *centesimal* part of anything.

—*n.* The hundredth part of anything; as, the "*centesimal* of a cube." — *Arbuthnot.*

Centesima'tion, *n.* [Lat. *centesimare.*] (*Mil.*) A punishment formerly inflicted for military offences, as desertion, insubordination, &c., where one soldier out of every hundred was chosen to incur the penalty.

Centesimo, (*sen'tes-ē-mo,*) *n.* [Sp.] In Peru, a piece of current money, about equal in value to the American cent, of which 100 form the dollar.

Centieip'itous, *a.* [Lat. *centiceps*, from *centum*, and *caput*, head.] Having a hundred heads.

Centifidous, *a.* [Lat. *centifidus.*] Split or divided into a hundred parts.

Centifo'lious, *a.* [Lat. *centum*, and *folium*, leaf.] Possessing a hundred leaves.

Centigrade, (*sen'ti-grād,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *centum*, and *gradus*, a step or degree, from *gradior*, to step, to walk or go.] Having a hundred degrees; divided into a hundred degrees.

Cen'tigrade Division. *n.* (*Phys.*) This term most frequently occurs in scientific works in reference to the division of the scale of the thermometer. The fixed points of the thermometric scale are the points at which water freezes on the one hand, and boils on the other; the space between these two points being divided into 100°, the centigrade scale is formed. In Fahrenheit's scale, which is usually applied in common life to the thermometer in this country, the same space is divided into 180°; a degree of the centigrade scale is therefore greater than a degree of Fahr. in the proportion of 180 to 100, or of 9 to 5. Any number of degrees, therefore, on the centigrade scale, being multiplied by 9 and divided by 5, will give the equivalent number of degrees of Fahr. But in comparing temperatures expressed by the two scales, it is necessary to recollect that the zero of Fahrenheit's scale is not placed at the freezing-point, but 32° below it. An example will best show how this is to be taken into account. Let it be required to express on Fahrenheit's scale the temperature corresponding to 10° centigrade. Here $10 \times 9 \div 5 = 18$; to this add 32, and we have $18 + 32 = 50$; so that a temperature of 10° Centigrade corresponds to one of 50° Fahrenheit.

Centigramme (*son'te-grām*), *n.* [Fr.] A French weight, being the 100th part of a gramme, equal to .15423 of a grain.

Centilitre, (*son'te-lē-tr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centum*, and Fr. *litre.*] In France, a measure of capacity, being the 100th part of a litre, equal to ·61028 of a cubic inch.

Centil'oquy, *n.* [Lat. *centum*, and *loqui*, to speak.] A hundred-fold discourse. (a.)

Centime, (*sŏn-teem',*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centesimus.*] A French coin of the value of the 100th part of a franc; or the fifth part of the American cent.

Centimetre, (*son'te-me-tr,*) *n.* [Fr. *centimètre*, from Lat. *centum*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, the 100th part of a METRE, *q. v.*; equal to ·39371 of an English inch.

Cen'tinel, *n.* See SENTINEL.

Cen'tipede, *n.* [Lat. *centipeda*, from *centum*, a hundred, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The genus *Scolopendra*, of Cuvier, composed of carnivorous annulosa belonging to the order *Myriapoda*. They are distinguished by having antennæ of fourteen joints or upwards; a mouth composed of two mandibles; a quadrifid lip; two *palpi*, or small feet, united at their base; and a second lip, formed by a second pair of dilated feet, joined at their origin, and terminated by a strong hook, having an opening beneath its point, through which a poisonous fluid is thrown out. The body is long, depressed, and membranous, each ring being covered by a coriaceous or cartilaginous plate, and mostly having one pair of feet; the last is usually thrown backwards, and elongated in form of a tail. These insects conceal themselves under the decayed bark of trees, the decayed timbers of buildings, and among stones, lumber, and rubbish, whence they sally forth at night in search of prey. Our species usually 2 or 3 inches long, but in the West India Islands, and throughout S. America, where they multiply rapidly and grow to a large size, they are very formidable pests. The utmost vigilance is necessary, even in cleanly houses, to prevent these creatures from finding their way into the beds; and although they endeavor to escape as soon as a light is brought into the room, and run with considerable swiftness, they are ready to stand on the defensive, and sting severely; they are accordingly very dangerous when once they have entered a bed; the sting being not only exceedingly painful at the moment, but is followed by a high degree of local inflammation, and a fever of great irritation. This truly noxious Centipedo grows to the size of five or six inches in length, and is a formidable inmate of most of the houses in tropical regions.

Fig. 552.—CENTIPEDE.

Centes'imo, *n.* [It.] An Italian coin, of the same value as the French centime, or one-fifth of the American cent.

Cent Jours. [Fr., a hundred days.] (*Hist.*) The name given to the second period of the reign of Napoleon I., which lasted 100 days, from his return from Elba, March 20, 1815, to the second restoration, June 28, same year.

Cent'ner, *n.* [Ger., a hundred-weight, from Lat. *centenarius*, from *centum*.] (*Metall.*) A weight that can be divided first into 100 parts, and then sub-divided into smaller parts.—In Austria, Prussia, the remaining States of Germany, in Sweden, and in Switzerland, a weight of quantity equivalent to 123½ lbs., 113¼ lbs., 120 lbs., 112·06 lbs., and 110 lbs. avoirdupois, respectively.

Cen'to, (*pl.* CENTOS,) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *kentrōn*, a sharp-pointed instrument.] In its original sense, patch-work sewed together with a needle.

(*Lit.*) A word employed to designate a collection of separate verses from the works of one or more poets, arranged so as to form a distinct poem. The only classical example of a *C.* left to us is that of Ausonius, who composed a nuptial idyl out of Virgilian verses; in which, however, the words are also perverted into a new meaning. In his prologue to this piece Ausonius describes the *C.*, and gives rules for its composition.

(*Mus.*) An opera containing a medley of musical selections on a large scale.

Cen'tonism, *n.* Compilation from various authors; act of electric composition.

Cen'tral, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *centralis*, from *centrum*.] Relating to the center; placed in the center or middle.

Central America, Greater Republic of. Central America comprises the southern section of North America, between Mexico and Colombia, and embraces the five States of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and San Salvador, each of which will be found described under its appropriate heading. *C. A.* remained subject to Spain until 1823, when it gained its independence and a federal union of the five States was formed. This was dissolved in 1839. Since then there have been attempts at federation and occasional hostile relations. In 1896 Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador formed a federal union under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America. This union, however, was not persistent, and so far all attempts in Central American federation have failed.

Central City, in *Colorado*, cap. of Gilpin co. Situated in the gold region, 8,300 feet above tide; in *Ill.*, a vill. of Marion co.; in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Linn co.; in *Kan.*, a vill. of Anderson co.; in *Nebraska*, cap. of Merrick co.

Central College, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Central Falls, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Smithfield township, Providence co., on the Blackstone River, 1 mile N. of Pawtucket.

Central Forces, *n. pl.* (*Mech.*) The powers which cause a moving body to tend towards, or recede from, the centre of motion. When a body is made to revolve in a circle round some fixed point, it will have a continued tendency to fly off in a straight line at a tangent to the circle, which tendency is called the *centrifugal force*; and the opposing power by which the body is retained in the circular path is called the *centripetal force*. The first law of motion is, that a body must continue for ever in a state of rest, or in a state of uniform and rectilineal motion, if it be not disturbed by the action of an external cause. Upon this law the doctrine of central forces is founded. It therefore considers the external forces which act upon a body in motion, when there is an alteration, either in its velocity, or direction round a central point. It also considers the law of the force by which a body moves around another in a known curve, and solves various mathematical problems. Gravity, as exemplified in the force which acts on all bodies from the centre of the earth, is the simplest and most general example of a central force. Kepler and Newton devoted much time and labor to the study of central forces.

Central'ia, in *Illinois*, a city of Marion co., 252 miles S. of Chicago. Here are shops of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., coal mines, iron and steel works, etc. It lies in the famous fruit-belt of S. Illinois. *Pop.* (1890) 4,763.

Centralia, in *Missouri*, a town of Boone co., on the Wabash and Chicago and Alton railroads, 124 miles N. W. of St. Louis. *Pop.* (1890) 1,275.

Centralia, in *Wisconsin*, a city of Wood co., on Wisconsin river, opposite Grand Rapids. It has abundant water power, partly utilized for manufacture. *Pop.* (1890) 1,435.

Cen'tralism, *n.* Quality of being central; the combination of several parts into one whole.

Central'ity, *n.* State of being central.

Centraliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *centralisation.*] Act of centralizing; as, the *centralization* of trade in a certain country.

(*Politics.*) The term is frequently applied to the tendency to bring together all the departments of state administrations to one centre, and to remove all local offices to the capital.

Cen'tralize, *v. a.* To render central; to bring to a centre, or within a small compass.

Cen'trally, *adv.* In a central manner.

Central Park. See SECTION 11.

Cen'tral Plains, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Fluvanna co.

Cen'tral Point, in *Minnesota*, a village of Goodhue co., on Lake Pepin, 15 m. below Red Wing.

Cen'tral Provinces of British India. See INDIA.

Cen'tral Square, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., 20 m. N. of Syracuse.

Cen'tral Station, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Doddridge co.

Cen'tral Sun, *n.* (*Astron.*) The name given to the body about which the sun, and all the stars in the great cluster or nebula to which the sun belongs, is assumed to be revolving.

Cen'tral Village, or NOATH PLAINFIELD, in *Connecticut*, a post-village in Plainfield township, Windham co., on the Moosup River, 45 m. E. of Hartford. *Pop.* about 2,500.

Central Village, in *Massachusetts*, a P.O. of Bristol co.

Cen'tre, (sometimes written CENTER,) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centrum*; Gr. *kentrōn*—*kenteō*, to prick, goad, or urge on; literally, a prickle, a sharp point, a point.] In its modern acceptation, the middle or central point, part, or portion of anything; as, the *centre* of a sphere; the *centre* of a field, &c.

—The central part or object of concentration; the nucleus around which anything is formed; as, the *centre* of attraction.

(*Arch.*) Any timber frame, or set of frames, for supporting the arch-stones of a bridge during the construction of an arch.

(*Geom.*) When applied to a curve or surface, *C.* denotes a point with respect to which all the points of the curve or surface are symmetrically situated; that is to say, every right line through the *C.* of a curve or surface will cut the latter in points, which, taken two and two, are equi-distant from that *C.*

C. of an army. (*Mil.*) That part which constitutes the main body between the wings when drawn up in line.—*C. of a dial.* (*Horol.*) That point where the gnomon or style, placed parallel to the axis of the earth, intersects the plane of the dial.—*C. of a conic section.* (*Math.*) That point of a circle which bisects any diameter, or that point in which all the diameters intersect each other. This point in an ellipse is within the figure, in the hyperbola without, and in the parabola it is at an infinite distance.—*C. of a circle*, that point in a circle which is equally distant from every point of the circumference, being that from which the circle is described.—*C. of conversion*, a mechanical term, the signification of which may be thus conceived: if a stick be laid on stagnant water, and drawn by a thread fastened to it, so that the thread makes always the same angle with it, the stick will be found to turn about a certain point, which point is called the *C.* of conversion.—*C. of an equilibrium*, is the same with respect to bodies immersed in a fluid as the *C.* of gravity is to bodies in free space; or it is a certain point on which, if a body, or system of bodies, be suspended, they will rest in any position.—*C. of attraction.* (*Phys.*) The *C.* of attraction of a body is that point into which, if all its matter were collected, its action upon any remote particle would still be the same as it is while the body retains its own proper form; or it is that point to which bodies tend by their own gravity, or about which a planet revolves as a centre, being attracted or impelled towards it by the action of gravity. The common centre of attraction of two or more bodies is used to denote that point in which, if a particle of matter were placed, the action of each body upon it would be equal, and where it will remain in equilibrium, having no tendency to move one way rather than another.—*C. of friction*, is that point in the base of a body on which it revolves, in which, if the whole surface of the base and the mass of the body were collected and made to revolve about the centre of the base of the given body, the angular velocity destroyed by its friction would be equal to the angular velocity destroyed in the given body by its friction in the same time.—*C. of gravity.* See GRAVITY.—*C. of gyration.* (*Mech.*) That point in a body revolving on an axis, into which, if the matter of the whole body were collected, the same angular velocity would be generated by the same moving force.—*C. of motion of a body*, a fixed point about which the body is moved; and the axis of motion is the fixed axis about which it moves.—*C. of oscillation*, the point in which the whole of the matter must be collected, in order that the time of oscillation may be the same as when it is distributed.—*C. of percussion*, that point of a revolving body which would strike with the same force as if the whole of the matter were collected in it.—*C. of position.* (*Mech.*) A term denoting a point of any body, or system of bodies, so selected that the situation and motion of the body or system may be properly estimated by those points.—*C. of pressure*, or metacentre of a fluid against a plane, is that point against which a force being applied, equal and contrary to the whole pressure, it will sustain it, so as that the body pressed on will not incline to either side.—*C. of spontaneous rotation*, that point which remains at rest, the instant a body is struck, or about which the body begins to revolve. If a body of any size or form, after rotatory or gyratory motions, be left entirely to itself, it will always have 3 principal axes of rotation; that is, all the rotary motions by which it is effected may be constantly reduced to 3, which are performed round three axes perpendicular to each other, passing through the centre of gravity, and always preserving the same position in absolute space, while the centre of gravity is at rest, or moves uniformly forward in a right line.—*C. of a lathe.* (*Turnery.*) That cone with its axis which is horizontally posited for sustaining any body while it is turned.—*C. of a fleet.* (*Naut.*) That division of a fleet placed between the van and the rear when in line of battle; and between the weather and lee divisions, in the order of sailing.

Cen'tre, *v. i.* To be collected to a point; as, to *centre* one's desires upon a thing,

"Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone."—*Dryden.*

—To be placed in the middle or central part.

—*v. a.* To place or fix on a centre, or central point.

"One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure."—*Milton.*

—To collect to a point or central object.

"Thy thoughts are *centred* on thyself alone!"—*Dryden.*

Cen'tre, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Cherokee co., 1 m. from Coosa River, and 140 N.N.E. of Montgomery.

Centre, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Talbot co., 37 m. N. E. of Columbus City.

Cen'tre, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Fulton co. See PUTNAM.

—A township of McHenry co. See DORR.

—A township of Bureau co.,—now merged in Wyanet twp.

—A post-office of Schuyler co.

Cen'tre, in *Indiana*, a township of Boone co.

—A township of Dearborn co.

—A township of Greene co.

—A township of Grant co.

—A township of Hancock co.

—A township of Hendricks co.

—A township of Howard co.; contains Kokomo the county seat.

—A township of Lake co.

—A township of La Porte co.

—A township of Marion co.

—A township of Marshall co., contains Plymouth the county-seat.

—A township of Porter co.

—A township of Posey co.

—A township of Ripley co.

—A township of Rush co.

—A township of Spencer co.

—A township of Starke co.

—A township of St. Joseph's co.

—A township of Union co., including Liberty, the county-seat.

—A township of Vanderburg co.

—A township of Wayne co.

Cen'tre, in *Iowa*, a flourishing town of Allamakee county.

—A township of Appanoose co.

—A township of Cedar co.

—A township of Clinton co.

—A township of Decatur co.

—A township of Dubuque co.

—A township of Fayette co.

—A township of Guthrie co.

—A township of Henry co.

—A township of Madison co.

—A post-office of Dubuque co.

—A township of Wapello co.

Cen'tre, in *Kansas*, a flourishing township of Atchison county.

—A township of Doniphan co.

Cen'tre, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Metcalfe co.

Cen'tre, in *Michigan*, a village of Eaton co.

Centre, in *Mississippi*, a flourishing township of Newton county.

Centre, in *New Jersey*, a township of Camden county.

CENTRAL AMERICA

SCALE OF MILES

0 50 100 200 300

Submarine Cables .....

Railroads .....

Size of type indicates relative importance of places

Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of Central America
Copyright, 1904, by C.S. Hammond & Co., New York

Longitude West from Greenwich

A 90 B C D 85 E F 80 G H J 75

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 15

Gulf of Campeche
Tabasco R.
Sabancuy
Carmen
Frontera
Chilebul
Bacalar
MEXICO
S. Juan Bautista
Palenque
Tenosique
Usumacinta R.
S. Pedro R.
Tikal
Chinchanha
Hondo R.
Belize R.
Chemamito R.
Corosal
Orange Walk
Chincoro Bank
Misteriosa Bank
Amberyris Cay
Belize
Turneffe Is.
Lighthouse Reef
Long Cay
BELIZE
Cockscomb Mts.
Alt Pines
L. Peten
Flores
La Libertad
San Cristobal
S. Bartolome
Dolores
Pasion R.
Chixoy R.
Lacantun R.
Gulf of Honduras
Bay Is.
Roatan I.
Bonaca I.
Utila I.
Pta Gorda
Gulf of Amatique
C. Tres Puntas
Livingston
Puerto Cortez
C. Honduras
Trujillo
C. Cameron
Brewer L.
Pt. Patuca
Caxones or Hobbies
Gorda Bank
Half Moon Reefs
Caratasca Lagoon
Negro R.
Aguan R.
Sierra Madre
Soconusco Vol.
GUATEMALA
Huehuetenango
Coban Panzos
L. Izabal
G. Dulce
Motagua R.
Quiche
Tapachula
Momostenango
Sta. Cruz
Salama
Tecpam Guatemala
Zacapa
Chamelecon R.
Sta. Barbara
Cella
San Pedro
Pija Mts.
Quezaltenango
Totonicapan
L. Atitlan
Solola
Retalhuleu
San Benito
Ocos
Fuego Vol.
Champerico
Antigua
New Guatemala
Chiquimula
Sta. Rosa
Jalapa
Gracias
Yoro
Sulsco
Esplno
Jutigalpa
Catacamas Mts.
Wanks R.
Wassel R.
Gracias a Dios
C. Gracias a Dios
Mosquito Cays
Quito Sueno Bank
Serrana Bank
Roncador Bank
Old Providence I. (To Colombia)
Rosalind Bank
Serranilla Bank
Bajo Nuevo
Caribbean Sea
Windward Passage
C. Les Irois
HAITI
Navassa I.
Tiburon
Montego Bay
Falmouth
St. Anns Bay
So. Negril Pt.
Savanna la Mar
Black River
JAMAICA
Kingston
Port Antonio
Blue Mtn. Pk.
Morant Pt.
Portland Pt.
Morant Cays
Pedro Bank
Pedro Cays
Portland Bk.
Georgetown
Grand Cayman (British)
Escuintla
Amatitlan
Sta. Rosa
L. Guija
Chalatenango
Intibucá
Sta. Ana
SALVADOR
San Jose
Acajutla
Sonsonate
San Salvador
La Libertad
Michatoya R.
Jiquilisco B.
Lempa R.
La Concordia
Zacatecoluca
Cojutepeque
San Miguel
Gotera
Conchagua Vols.
Gulf of Fonseca
Coseguina Vol.
Tegucigalpa
Comayagua
Yuscarano
Cholutéca
La Brea
San Lorenzo
Ocotal
Dipilto
Segovia R.
Wounta
Prinzapolca
Cuicuina
Tuma R.
Matagalpa
Jinotega
Rio Grande
NICARAGUA
Mosquito Reservation
Pearl L.
Lit. Corn I.
Gr. Corn I.
St. Andrews I. (To Colombia)
Courtown Cays
Cayos de Albuquerque
Bluefields
Monkey Pt.
Matina B.
El Viejo
Momotombo
Chinandega
Corinto
Leon
Managua
L. Managua
Masaya
Granada
Lake Nicaragua
Ometepe I.
Gursisil Vol.
Muymuy
Blucfields
Libertad
Volaina
Mts.
Acoyapa
La Picara
Rivas
La Virgen
S. Carlos
S. Juan R.
San Juan del Norte (Greytown)
Papagayo Gulf
S. Juan del Sur
C. Elena
Culebra Gulf
C. Velas
Orosi Vol.
COSTA RICA
Liberia
Sta. Cruz
Nicoya
Nicoya Pen.
Gulf of Nicoya
Reventazon R.
Reventazon
Limon
Irazu Vol.
Barba Vol.
Heredia
San Jose
Cartago
Esparza
Alajuela
Turrialba
Telire R.
Mosquito Gulf
Pocra del Toro
Colon I.
Chiriqui B.
Mt. Chirripo
Mt. Blanco
Pto. Uvita
R. Grande de Terraba
Coronada R.
Coco I.
Pt. Llorena
C. Matapalo
Gulf of Dulce
Burica Pt.
C. Valiente
Escudo de Veragua
Belen
Chiriqui Vol.
Mt. Santiago
Veragua Mts.
PANAMA
David
Remedios
Bay of David
Gu. Parida I.
Coiba I.
Jicaron I.
Secas Is.
Contreras Is.
Cebaco I.
Azuero Pen.
Los Santos
Las Tablas
C. Mala
Puercos Pt.
Mariata Pt.
Gulf of Panama
Parita B.
Santiago
Penonome
Nata
Chagres
Porto Bello
Colon
Panama
Chorrera
Pearl Islands
Rey I.
S. Miguel B.
Garachine
Pt. Garachine
Manzanilla Pt.
Pt. S. Blas
Mulatas Archipelago
Gulf of S. Blas
Isthmus of Panama
Cordillera de Darien
Mts.
Gulf of Darien
Pt. Arenas
Gulf of Uraba
Pt. Pinas
Sambu R.
Yavisa
Tuira R.
C. Marzo
Cupica B.
Solano B.
Murri
Frontino
Antioquia
Medellin
Pto. Berrio
Yarumal
Amalfi
Cauca
Sierra
Magdalena
Barranquilla
Salamanca
Cartagena
Baru I.
Barbacoas B.
Manatee Bay
Sta. Marta
S. Juan de Cienaga
Carmen
Mompox
Tamalameque
Morrosquillo Gulf
St. Bernardo Is.
Zapata B.
Lorica
Maracaibo
COLOMBIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA

Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of Central America
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CENTRAL AMERICA.

Belize.....C 1
Area sq. m. 7,562
Pop. 1901.. 37,479

CITIES-TOWNS.

Pop. Thousands.
9 Belize... ....C 1

Costa Rica....E 5
Area sq. m. 18,400
Pop..... 253,040

CITIES-TOWNS.

Pop. Thousands.
23 San Jose....E 6
7 Herelda ....E 6
4 Alajuela.....E 5
4 Cartago.....E 6
3 Punta ArenasE5
3 Limon ..... E 5
2 Liberia.....D 5

Guatemala ...A 2
Area sq. m. 48,290
Pop. 1900 1,647,800

CITIES-TOWNS.

Pop. Thousands.
74 New Guatemala..A 3
25 Totonicapan A 3
24 Coban.. ...A 2
22 Quezaltenango A 3
11 San Pedro..A 1

Honduras.... D 3
Area sq. m. 46,250
Pop. 1902 abt. 650,000

CITIES-TOWNS.

Pop. Thousands.
10 Tegucigalpa D 3
3 Puerto Cortez C 2
2 Amapala.... C 3

Nicaragua.....C 4
Area sq m. 49,200
Pop. 1895 abt. 380,000

CITIES-TOWNS.

Pop. Thousands.
45 Leon . ....C 4
25 Managua...C 4
15 Masaya.....C 4
13 ChinandegaC 4
12 Rivas.....C 4

Panama . .....F 6
Area sq. m. 31,571
Pop. abt. 300,000

CITIES-TOWNS.

Pop. Thousands.
40 Panama....G 6
10 Colon..... G 6
1 David.....F 6

Salvador. .B 3
Area sq. m. 7,225
Pop.... 1,006,848

CITIES-TOWNS.

Pop. Thousands.
59 San Salvador B 3
48 Sta. Ana....B 3
24 San Miguel C 3
18 New San Salvador B 3
17 S. Vicente...B 3
17 Sonsonate..B 3

Cen'tre, in *New York*, a village of Davenport township, Delaware co., 90 m. W.S.W. of Albany.
—A village of Green co., 35 m. S.W. of Albany.
—A village of Herkimer co., 60 m. N.W. of Albany.
—A village of Ontario co., 8 m. S.E. of Canandaigua.
—A village of Otsego co., on the Otsego outlet.
Centre, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Gullford.
Centre, in *Ohio*, a township of Carroll co.
—A township of Columbiana co.
—A township of Guernsey co.
—A township of Mercer co.
—A township of Monroe co.
—A post-village of Montgomery co.; 70 m W.S.W. of Columbus.
—A township of Morgan co.
—A township of Noble co.
—A village in the S. of Washington co., on the Ohio River.
—A township of Williams co.
—A township of Wood co.
Centre, in *Pennsylvania*, a central co., (as its name denotes,) with an area of about 1,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.W. by the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, and by Mushanuon Creek. It is drained by Bald Eagle, Penn's Beach, and Spriug creeks, and traversed by the Alleghany Mountains, which here throw off several spurs. Bald Eagle Mountain also extends through the middle of this co *Soil*, geuerally rich, and abounding in minerals. There is no finer agricultural region in the State than the valleys of this county present. Its W. side has plenty of iron-ore, coal, and lumber. When its resources shall be fully developed, its as yet hidden stores of vegetable and mineral wealth will render it one of the most flourishing in the State. The Penna. Agricultural College is situated here. *Cap.* Bellefonte.
—A township of Berks co.
—A township of Butler co
—A township of Columbia co.
—A township of Greene co.
—A township of Indiana co.
—A post-township of Perry co., 20 m. N.W. of Harrisburg, contains the borough of Bloomfield.
—A township of Snyder co.
Centre, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Ontagamie co.; *pop.*
—A village of Dodge co.
—A township of La Fayette co.,—now called DARLINGTON.
—A township of Rock county, 10 miles N.W. of Janesville.
Centre Alm'ond, in *New York*, a village of Alleghany co., 210 m. W.S.W. of Albany.
Centre Barn'stead, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Belknap co, 20 m. N.N.E. of Concord.
Centre Bel'pre, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Washington co., on the Ohio River, 90 m. E.S.E. of Columbus co.
Centre Bend, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Morgan co.
Centre Ber'lin, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., 20 m. E. of Albany.
Cen'tre-bit, *n.* (*Joinery.*) An instrument revolving on a centred handle, used for boring circular holes.
Centre Bridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., 111 m. E. of Harrisburg.
Centre Brook, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Middlesex co.
Centre Bruns'wick, in *New York*, a post-office of Rensselaer co.
Cen'trebnrg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Knox co., 36 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.
Centre Cam'bridge, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co.
Centre Caniste'o, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., 195 m. W.S.W. of Albany.
Cen'tre-chuck, *n.* (*Turnery.*) A chuck screwed on the mandril of a lathe, having a hardened steel cone or centre fixed in it; also a projecting arm or driver.
Centre Con'way, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., 60 miles N.E. of Concord.

Centre Cross, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Essex co.
Cen'tredale, in *Rhode Island*, a P. O. of Providence co.
Cen'tre-drill, *n.* (*Turnery.*) A small drill used for makiug a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe centres.
Centre Ef'fingham, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Carroll co.
Cen'trefield, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Oldham co.
Centrefield, in *New York*, a village of Ontario co., 200 m. W. by N. of Albany.
Centrefield, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., 73 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati.
Centre Gro'ton, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., 48 m. S.E. of Hartford.
Centre Grove, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Persou co.
Centre Hall, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Centre co.
Centre Har'bor, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Belknap co., 33 m. N. of Concord
Centre Hill, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Limestone co.
Centre Hill, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of White co.
Centre Hill, in *Connecticut*, a P. O. of Hartford co.
Centre Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Centre co., 73 m N.W. of Harrisburg.
Centre Leb'anon, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co., 90 m. S.W. of Augusta.
Centre Lin'colnville, in *Maine*, a post-village of Waldo co., 40 m. E. by S. of Augusta.

Centre Lisle, in *New York*, a post-office of Broome co.
Centre Lov'ell, in *Maine*, a post-office of Oxford co.
Centre Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Centre co.
Centre Mout'ville, in *Maine*, a post-office of Waldo co., 40 m. E. by S. of Augusta.

Centre More'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Wyoming co.
Centre Mor'iches, in *New York*, a P.O. of Suffolk co.
Centre Os'sipee, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., 48 m. N.N.E. of Concord.
Centre-phon'ie, *n.* (*Acoustics.*) The place where the speaker stands in making polysyllabical aud articulate echoes.
Centre-phonocamp'tie, *n.* (*Acoustics.*) The place or object wbich returns the voice.
Centre Point, in *Arkansas*, a villege, the *cap.* of Howard co. *Pop.* abt. 300.
Centre Point, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Clay co.
Centre Point, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Linn co., about 45 m. N. by W. of Iowa City.
Centre Point, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Monroe co., 130 m. S. by W. of Frankfort, on the Cumberland River.
Centre Point, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Shelby co.
Centre Port, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., 190 m. S.S.E. of Albany, on the Great Cow Harbor.
Centre Ridge, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Conway co.
Centre Ridge, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Mercer co.
Centre Ridge, in *Mississippi*, a village of Kemper co.
Centre Road Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Crawford co.
Centre Rut'land, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Rutland co., 52 m. S. by W. of Montpelier.
Centre Sand'wich, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., 50 m. N. by E. of Concord.
Centre Sher'man, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., about 300 m. W. by S. of Albany.
Centre Sid'ney, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., about 6 m. N. of Augusta.
Centre Square, in *Indiana*, a P.O. of Switzerland co.
Centre Square, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Montgomery co.
Centre Star, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Lauderdale co.
Centre Strafford, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Strafford co., 25 m. E. of Concord.
Cen'treton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Morgan co., about 25 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.
Centreton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Salem co., 70 m. S. by W. of Trenton.
Centreton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Huron co., 110 m. N. by E. of Columbus.
Cen'tretown, in *Iowa*, a village of Dubuque co., 70 m. N E. of Iowa City.
Centre Town, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Ohio co.
Centre Town, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Cole co.
Centretown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Mercer county.
Centre Valley, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Hendricks co.
Centre Valley, in *Nebraska*, a post-office of Cass co.
Centre Valley, in *New York*, a P. O. of Otsego co.
Centre Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lehigh co., 7 m. E. of Allentown.
Centre View, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Johnson co.
Centre View, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Monroe co.
Centre Village, in *Georgia*, a village of Camden co., 175 m. S.E. of Milledgeville.
—A village of Jackson co., 50 m. E.N.E. of Atlanta.
—A post-office of Charlton co.

Centre Village, in *New York*, a post-village of Broome co.
Centre Village, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Delaware co.
Cen'treville, in *Alabama*, the capital of Bibb co., on the Catawba river, at the Lower Falls, 38 m. S.E. of Tuscaloosa.
Centreville, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Yell co.
Centreville, in *California*, a post-village of Alameda county, about 32 miles South South East of San Francisco.
—A post-village of El Dorado co. See PILOT HILL.
Centreville, in *Connecticut*, a village in Hamden township, New Haven co., 6 m. N. of New Haven.
Centreville, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., about 50 m. N. by W. of Dover.
Centreville, in *Florida*, a post-village of Leon co.
Centreville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Gwinneth county.
—A village of Walton co., 126 m. W. of Augusta.
—A post-village of Wilkes co., abt. 66 m. N.W. of Augusta.
Centreville, in *Idaho*, a mining-village of Boisé co., on Grimes Creek, about 8 miles N. or N.W. of Idaho City.
Centreville, in *Illinois*, a village of Adams co,, 80 m. W. of Springfield.
—A post-village of Piatt co.
A village of Schuyler co., 70 m. W.N.W. of Springfield.
—A village of St. Clair co., 9 m. S.W. of Belleville.
Centreville, in *Indiana*, a village of Alleu co., 12 m. E.S.E. of Fort Wayne.
—A village of Jennings co., about 20 m. N.W. of Madison.
—A village of Lake co., 6 m. N. by E. of Crown Point.
—A village of Scott co.
—A village in the N.E part of Sullivan co.
—A post-village, capital of Wayne co., 63 m. E. of Indianapolis.
Centreville, in *Iowa*, a post-village, capital of Appanoose co., 3½ m. W. of Chariton River, and about 80 m. S.S.E. of Des Moines.
—A village of Cedar co., 26 m. E. of Iowa City.
Centreville, in *Kansas*, a post-township of Linn co.; *pop.* 1,034.
Centreville, in *Kentucky*, a township of Bourbon co., 30 m. E. of Frankfort.
Centreville, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of St. Mary's parish, on the Teche, 5 m. below Franklin.
Centreville, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co.;

Cen'treville, in *Maryland*, a twp.and vill.,cap. of Queen Anne co., 35 m. E. by N. of Annapolis.
Centreville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and seaport of Barnstable township, Barnstable co., on the S. side of Cape Cod, 70 m. S.E. of Boston.
Centreville, in *Michigan*, a township of Leelenaw county.
—A post-village, cap. of St. Joseph's co., on Prairie River, 80 m. S.W. of Lansing.
Centreville, in *Minnesota*, a village of Anoka co., in Centreville twp., about 16 m. from St. Paul.
—A village of Stearns co., about 17 m. S.S.W. of St. Cloud.
Centreville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Wilkinson county.
—A village of Choctaw co.
Centreville, in *Missouri*, a village of Callaway co., 40 m. N.E. of Jefferson City.
—A village in the S.E. part of Macon co., 80 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City.
—A post-village, cap. of Reynolds co., on the W. fork of Black River, 40 m. S. by W. of Potosi.
Centreville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village in the E. part of Hunterdon co., 7 m. E.N.E. of Flemington.
—A village on the boundary between Salem and Cumberland counties, 9 m. N.N.E. of Bridgeton.
—A villege of Warren co., 10 m. N.E. of Belvidere.
Centreville, *New York*, a post-township of Alleghany co., 45 m. S.E. of Buffalo.
—A village of Champlain township, Clinton co., 160 m. N. by E. of Albany.
Centreville, in *North Carolina*, a P. O. Franklin co.
Centreville, in *Ohio*, a village of Morgan co., about 20 m. N.N.W. of Marietta.
—A village of Belmont co., about 60 m. E. of Zanesville.
—A village of Clinton co.
—A village of Delaware co., 18 m. N.E. of Columbus.
—A village of Gallia co., 15 m. W.N.W. of Gallipolis.
—A village of Lake co., on the Ridge Road from Erie in Pennsylvania, to Cleveland, 182 m. N.E. of Columbus.
—A village of Medina co., about 40 m. S.W. of Cleveland.
—A post-village of Montgomery co., 9 m. S. by E. of Dayton.
Centreville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bradford co.
—A village of Bucks co., 27 m. N. of Philadelphia.
—A post-village of Butler co., 17 m. N.W. of the borough of Butler.
—A post-village of Crawford co., on Oil Creek, 25 m. E.N.E. of Meadville;
—A village of Cumberland co.
—A village of Elk co., on Smithport turnpike.
—A village of Greene co.
—A village of Lancaster co.
—A village of Northampton co., 15 m. N. of Easton.
—A village of Somerset co., 148 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.
—A village of Union co.
Centreville, in *Rhode Island*, a post-villege of Kent co., near the Pawtuxent River, 12 m. S.S.W. of Providence.
Centreville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Laurens dist., 90 m. N.W. of Columbia.
Centreville, in *Tennessee*, a twp. and village, cap. of Hickman county, on Duck River, 50 m. S.W. of the city of Nashville.
—A township of Jackson co.
Centreville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Leon co., about 48 m. N.N.W. of Huntsville.
Centreville, in *Utah*, a post-village of Davis co., 12 m. N. of Salt Lake City.
Centreville, in *Virginia*, a township of Fairfax co., 27 m. W. of Washington.
Centreville, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Monroe co., about 240 m. W. of Richmond, on Indian Creek.
—A townsbip of Tyler co., on Middle Island Creek, 16 m. from the Ohio River.
Centreville, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Manitowoc co., on Lake Michigan.
—A village of St. Croix county, 15 miles S.E. of Hudson.
—A post-village of Trempeleau co.
—A village of Greene co., on Sugar River, 35 m. S. of Madison.
Centre White Creek, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., 39 m. N.E. of Albany.
Cen'trie, Cen'trical, *a.* Placed in the centre or middle; central.

"Say where his *centric* happiness doth lie."—*Donne.*

Cen'trically, *adv.* In a central position.
Centricity, (*sen-tris'e-te,*) *n.* State of being centrical.
Centrifugal, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, and *fugio*, to fly.] Tending to recede from the centre; flying from the centre; as, a *centrifugal* machine.

(*Bot.*) *Centrifugal* and *centripetal* designate two different kinds of inflorescence. When the flower-bud which terminates the floral axis, and is central in the inflorescence, is the first to expand — in which case the others are developed in succession from the centre outwards — the inflorescence is said to be *centrifugal.* When the outermost flowers expand first, the inflorescence is *centripetal*, as is the case in catkins, spikes, and racemes, in which the flowers nearest the base are the first to expand, and those nearest the apex the last.

C. Force. (*Phys.*) The force that urges a revolving body to fly off in a straight line instead of describing a curve. The moon is held in her orbit round the earth by *centripetal force*, and a stone flies from a sling by *centrifugal force.*— See CENTRAL FORCES.

Cen'tring, Cen'tering, *n.* (*Arch.*) A temporary support, principally of timber, placed and fixed under vaults and arches to sustain them while they are in course of building.
Centrip'etal, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, and *peto*, to seek.] Seeking the centre; tending towards the centre; as,

centripetal force. — Progressing by changes from the exterior of a thing towards its centre; as, the *centripetal* petrifaction of a bone.

(*Bot.*) See CENTRIFUGAL.

C. Force. (*Phys.*) The force by which a body in motion is kept revolving round a central point instead of flying out at a tangent to its orbit. See CENTRIFUGAL.

Centrip'eteney, *n.* Tendency or inclination towards the centre. (R.)

Centris'cus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, principally distinguished by their having a long tubular snout; the body compressed and inclining to an oblong oval form: and the belly-fins united. The Trumpet-fish or Sea-snipe, *C. scolopax* (*fig.* 553), found in the Mediterranean, is the type of the genus.

Fig. 553. — TRUMPET-FISH. (*Centriscus scolopax.*)

Centrobar'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *kentrobarēs* — *kentron*, centre, and *báros*, weight.] Pertaining to the centre of gravity, or to the method of determining it.

Centrolin'eal, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, and *linea*, line.] Converging to a centre. (Applied to lines.)

Centrolin'eam, *n.* An instrument for drawing lines converging towards a point, though the point be inaccessible.

Centrop'olis, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., 40 m. S.S.W. of Lawrence; *pop.* abt. 900.

Centrop'omus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Acanthopterygions fishes. The species Sea-pike, *C. undecimalis*, sometimes weighing as much as 25 pounds, forms a considerable article of consumption in S. America. The form of its body is elongated; its color greenish-brown above, and silvery beneath.

Centum'vir, *n.* [Lat. *centum*, hundred, and *vir*, a man.] (*Rom. Hist.*) One of a body of judges, chosen three from each of the 35 tribes, so that properly there were 105; but they were called *centumviri* (or the hundred), from the round number. The origin and powers of this court are subjects involved in great obscurity. The principal causes that came under their cognizance appear to have been those concerning testaments and inheritances.

Centum'viral, *a.* Pertaining to the centumvir, or to the centumviri.

Centum'virate, *n.* Dignity or office of a centumvir, or of the centumviri.

Centun'culus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Primulaceæ*. They are very diminutive annual herbs, with alternate leaves; flowers axillary, solitary, subsessile. The Bastard Pimpernel, *C. minimus*, is found in wet places in the U. States.

Cen'tuple, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *centum*, and *plico*, to fold.] A hundred-fold.

Centu'plicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *centuplicatus.*] To make a hundred-fold; to repeat a hundred-fold. (R.)

Centu'rial, *a.* [Lat. *centuriālis.*] Relating to a century, or a hundred years; as, a *centurial* jubilee.

Centuria'tor, Cen'turist, *n.* [Fr. *centuriateur.*] A name given to an historian who distinguishes time by centuries, after the practice of ecclesiastical history; as, "The *centuriators* of Magdeburg." — *Ayliffe.*

Centu'rion, *n.* [Lat. *centurio*, from *centum*.] (*Rom. Hist.*) An officer in the Roman army, who had the command of a *century* (q. v.). The word *C.* signifies the commander of 100 men; but this number was, in fact, seldom complete, as the legion generally fell far short of its full complement. One of the two *C.* of each maniple had a precedence before the other; and the *C.* of the first century of the first maniple of the Triarians presided over all the others, and had charge of the *eagle* or chief standard of the legion, which gave him the privilege of ranking with the knights. The badge of a *C.* was a vine-rod. The rank of a *C.* was parallel to that of a captain in modern times. Several *C.* are honorably mentioned in the New Testament, (*Mark* xv. 39; *Luke* viii. 1–10).—By extension, in cycling parlance, a cyclist who rides a century.

Cent'ury, *n.* [Lat. *centuria*, from *centum*.] A hundred; a hundred of anything; hence, by extension, in cycling parlance, a hundred miles' ride, more especially if covered in one day.

—The period of a hundred years; as, the nineteenth *century.*

"It may well wait a *century* for a reader, as God has waited six thousand years for an observer." — *Kepler.*

(*Rom. Hist.*) A division in which the people voted at the "Comitia Centuriata." According to Livy, they were instituted by Servius Tullius, for the purpose of giving to the rich a greater weight in the state. The patricians were represented by six *C.* of knights, and twelve *C.* of knights were added to these from the plebeians. The rest of the plebeians and clients were divided into 5 classes, according to the amount of their property; the lowest limits of each being respectively 100,000, 75,000, 50,000, 25,000, 12,500 asses. The first of these classes was subdivided into 80 *C.*; the next three into 20 each; and the last into 30. The *C.* of each class were again separated into two equal numbers of old and young. By this distribution the preponderance was given to property, though the rich classes were of course outnumbered by the poor. — In the Roman legion the term *C.* was applied to the half of the manipulus, or 1-30th of a legion.

Centuries of Magdeburg. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The publication of a history, arranged in 13 centuries, was drawn up at Magdeburg, in 1552, to show the agreement of the Lutheran doctrine with that of the primitive Christians. Its publication was commenced in 1560, and terminated in 1574. The work was brought down to the year 1300.

Century-run, *n.* A hundred-mile bicycle journey, a feat which has been performed by many wheelmen in a remarkably short time.

Cephaë'lis, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cinchonaceæ*. The *C. ipecacuanha* is the officinal ipecacuanha of our pharmacopœias. It is known as *true*, *annulated*, *Brazilian* or *Lisbon* ipecacuanha, and is imported from Rio Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco. Its odor is faint and peculiarly bitter, sub-acid, and mucilaginous; both water and alcohol extract its virtues, which depend on a peculiar principle, called *Emetia*. When given in large doses, it acts as an emetic and as a purgative; in small doses it is expectorant and diaphoretic.

Fig. 554. — IPECACUANHA. (*Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.*)

Cephalalgie, (*sef-al-al'jik.*) *a.* [Lat. *cephalalgicus.* See CEPHALIC.] Relating to head-ache.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for the head-ache.

Ceph'alalgy, *n.* [Gr. *kephalalgia—kephalē*, head, and *algos*, ache, pain.] The head-ache; pain in the head.

Cephalan'thium, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*. and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) The head or capitate inflorescence of a composite plant.

Cephalan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *kephale*, a head, and *anthos*, a flower; flowers growing in dense heads.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cinchonaceæ*. They are shrubs with opposite leaves and short stipules; flowers in globose heads, without an involucre. The Button-bush, *C. occidentalis*, frequenting the margins of ponds, rivers, and brooks, throughout the United States, is a handsome shrub, 6 ft. high, readily distinguished by its spherical flowers, resembling the globular inflorescence of the sycamore.

Fig. 555. — BUTTON-BUSH, (*Cephalanthus officinalis.*)

Cephalas'pis, *n.* [Gr. *kephale*, and *aspis*, buckler.] (*Pal.*) A fossil fish that has a large head formed of a sort of shield, prolonged behind into two points. It is found in the old red sandstone.

Ceph'alate, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the class CEPHALOPODA, *q. v.*

Cephalat'omy, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *temnein*, to cut.] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the head.

Cephalic, (*sē-fal'ik.*) *a.* [Gr. *kephalikos*, from *kephalē*, the head.] Pertaining to the head; good for the head, or head-ache; as, a *cephalic* remedy.

Cephalic Vein. (*Anat.*) The great superficial vein at the outer part of the arm and fore-arm.

Cephali'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain.

Ceph'alo-extrac'tor, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument to extract a fœtus by clasping the head.

Cephalog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, head, and *graphein*, to write.] (*Anat.*) A description of the head.

Ceph'aloid, *a.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *eidos*, form.] Shaped like the head.

Cephalol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Anat.*) A treatise on the head.

Cephalonia, (*sef-a-lō'ne-a.*) an island in the Mediterranean, and the largest of those composing the former *Ionian Republic*, now forming part of the kingdom of Greece, near the W. coast of Greece, opposite the Gulf of Patras, between Lat. 38° 3′ and 38° 29′ N., and Lon. 20° 21′ and 20° 49′ E.; 8 m. N. of Zante, 5 S. of Santa Maura, and 64 S.S.E. of Corfu. Length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 32 m.; breadth very unequal. *Area*, 311 sq. m. *Surface.* Generally mountainous and barren. *Soil*, comparatively scanty and poor. *Clim.* Mild; but violent storms and earthquakes are frequent. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, pulse, currants, olive oil, wine, cotton, flax, and salt. *Chief Towns.* Argostoli (the cap.), and Lixuri. *Pop.* 75,000. — See IONIAN ISLANDS.

Cephalop'oda, CEPHAL'OPODS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kephalē*, head, *pous*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of molluscous animals characterized by the possession of locomotive organs around the head, in the shape of prolonged tentacula, which project forward and more or less conceal the mouth (see Fig. 185). In the whole range of molluscous animals the *C.* are the most highly organized, presenting undoubted rudiments of an internal skeleton, and containing secretive, digestive, respiratory, and generative organs. The *C.* are marine, and are remarkable for a peculiar and intensely black fluid, which they secrete, and which, when apprehending danger, they eject into the water, thus discoloring it, and enabling the animals to conceal themselves. They are separated into the two orders DIBRANCHIATA and TETRABRANCHIATA, *q. v.*

Cephalopod'ic, Cephalop'odous, *a.* Pertaining to the cephalopods.

Ceph'alo-tho'rax, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *thōrax*, q. v.] (*Zoöl.*) The first segment of the Arachnida and Crustacea, consisting of the united head and thorax.

Cephal'otribe, *n.* [Gr. *kephalē*, and *tribein*, to crush.] (*Surg.*) An obstetrical instrument used for facilitating delivery, by crushing the head of the child in the womb.

Ceph'alous, *a.* That has a head.

Ceph'alus. (*Myth.*) Son of Deioneus, king of Thessaly, and husband of Procris, an Athenian princess. Aurora became enamored of him, but he remained faithful to his wife. Aurora, however, with a view of estranging his affections from Procris, wished him to prove his wife's fidelity. Disguised as a merchant, he entered his own house, and Procris's virtue was not proof against the riches he offered her. He then drove her from his door; but a reconciliation was soon effected between them. Finally, Cephalus, while hunting, accidentally pierced her with his spear; and, in despair at her death, killed himself with the same weapon.

Ce'pheus. (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, midway between the Polar star and Cygnus. It contains 35 stars, of which the principal is Alderamin, of the third magnitude.

Cephi'sus, CEPHISSUS, a celebrated river of Greece, rising at Lilæa, in Phocis, and which, after passing to the N. of Delphi and Mount Parnassus, entered Bœotia, where it flowed into the lake Copais. The Graces loved this river, and were called the goddesses of the Cephisus. Modern travellers describe it as winding its way through olive groves in several streamlets. There was another river of the same name in Attica, and one also in Argolis.

Cepo'la, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, the BAND-FISH, *q. v.*

Cera'ceous, *a.* [From Lat. *cera*, wax.] Wax-like; partaking of the nature or quality of wax.

Cera'go, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax.] A substance serving as food for bees, derived from the pollen of flowers.

Cera'loo, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Carroll co., 80 m. W. by S. of Columbus.

Ce'ram, a considerable island of the E. Archipelago (3d division), chiefly between Lat. 3° and 4° S., and Lon. 128° and 131° E.; length, E. and W., about 185 m., by 30 average breadth; area, 5,500 sq. m. A mountain-chain runs E. and W. through the centre of the island, the highest peak of which is apparently about 7,000 feet above sea-level. This island is chiefly noticeable for its large forests of sago-palm, and its fine woods for cabinet-work. The shores of *C.* abound with rare and beautiful shells; and its interior is peopled by the Horaforas tribes, whose numbers are unknown.

Ceram'byx, *n.* **Ceramby'cidæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Capricorn-beetle, a genus and family of coleopterous insects, comprising beetles which have the antennæ very long, tapering, and generally curved, like the horns of a goat. When caught, they make a squealing noise by rubbing the joints of the thorax and abdomen together. In the larva state they are the most destructive of all wood-eating insects, and are known as *borers.* The Cerambycidæ form a section of the *Longicorns* of Latreille.

Cer'amen, *n.* (*Physiol.*) A waxy exudation from the ears, thrown out for the double purpose of keeping the external cavity or passage of that organ in a state favorable to healthy hearing, and to exclude insects from invading the channel by its rank and acrid taste.

Ceramia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Algales.* DIAG. Cellular or tubular musymmetrical bodies, multiplied by tetraspores. They are sea-weeds of a rose or purplish color; their cells long and tubular, sometimes arranged in a single row, sometimes disposed in several parallel rows, and of equal length, forming an articulated frond. 602 species have been described, and form 88 genera.

Ceram'ic, *a.* [Gr. *keramikós.*] Pertaining to, or having the nature of, pottery or porcelain; as, the *ceramic* art.

Ceram'ics, *n. sing.* A word used in the arts, to express all the varieties of the potter's trade, which have been burnt or roasted in a kiln. These productions are of great beauty and delicacy, and they often display the highest artistic talent. See POTTERY.

Cera'sinm, *n.* (*Chem.*) See GUM-TRAGACANTH.

Ceras'tes, *n.* [Gr. *kerastes*, horn.] (*Zöol.*) A genus of serpents of the *Viperida* family, distinguished by two small protuberances on the forehead. They are exclu-

sively African, and very numerous. The best known species is the horned viper.

Ceras'tium, *n.* [From Gr. *keras*, a horn, from the resemblance of the capsules of some of the species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Caryophyllaceæ*. Their distinctive characters are: calyx, of 5 ovate, acute sepals; corolla of 5 bifid petals; stamens 10, sometimes 5 or 4, the alternates are shorter; styles 5; capsules superior, cylindrical; seeds numerous. The Mouse-ear Chickweed (*C. vulgatum*), Sticky Chickweed (*C. viscosum*), and Field Chickweed (*C. arvense*) are found in fields in the U. S.

Cer'asus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of trees, ord. *Drupaceæ*. Several species or varieties of this genus produce the very well-known fruits called *cherries*. The varieties usually cultivated in gardens are supposed to have been derived originally from 2 wild species, *C. avium*, and *C. vulgaris*, (of which 125 varieties are published in American catalogues.) Both have white flowers in clusters or nearly sessile umbels. The timber of *C. avium* is valuable for the purposes of the cabinet-maker, turner, and musical-instrument maker; the straight small branches are used as a substitute for tea. The leaves of *C. capricida* contain so much hydrocyanic (prussic) acid as to prove poisonous to cattle that feed upon them. Most parts of the species *C. Lauro-cerasus*, the Cherry-laurel, but especially the leaves and seeds, are poisonous. The poisonous effects are supposed to be owing to a volatile oil containing hydrocyanic acid. Even when bruised, the leaves evolve a vapor which is destructible to insect life; hence some gardeners make use of these leaves for killing blight. Cherry-laurel water, obtained by distilling the leaves with water, is used medicinally for similar purposes as hydrocyanic acid. The plant is common in gardens, and is popularly known as the "laurel," though it is not a member of the true laurel family. The kernels of the species *C. occidentalis*, a native of the West Indies, and others, are used for the purpose of flavoring liqueurs, such as Cherry-brandy, Kirschenwasser, Maraschino, and Noyau. The species *C. padus*, or Bird-cherry, has similar properties, though less powerful, to those of the cherry-laurel. *C. Virginiana*, the Choke-cherry, has astringent and febrifugal properties. *C. serotina*, the Wild or black cherry of our W. States, is a beautiful and useful tree. The cherries are sometimes eaten, but are not very palatable. The wood is esteemed by cabinet-makers, having a close grain, and taking a very high polish. The inner bark forms a tonic and sedative drug which has been extensively prescribed in the U. States, and begins to receive the attention of European practitioners. It is used as a tonic instead of cinchona, and as a sedative for the alleviation of general and local irritation. It is taken from any part of the tree, but preferably from the root. It has a lively cinnamon-color, and, when fresh, a characteristic odor, like that of bitter almonds. *C. Pennsylvanica* is very common in woods from Canada to Virginia. It has a red, very acid fruit, is of rapid growth, and quickly succeeds a forest-clearing if neglected.

Fig. 556.—AMERICAN BLACK-CHERRY (*Cerasus serotina.*)

Ce'rate, *n.* [Lat. *ceratum*, wax.] (*Med.*) An ointment generally compounded of wax, and oil or spermaceti.

Ce'rated, *a.* Waxed; covered with wax.

Cerato'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Fabiaceæ*. The most important species is *C. ciliqua*, the ALGAROBA BEAN, *q. v.*

Ceratophylla'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Urticales*. DIAG. Solitary, suspended ovule, and horned exalbuminous embryo with a superior radicle. There is but one gen., *Ceratophyllum*, the Horn-wort, the species of which are aquatic herbs, with verticillate leaves and minute monœcious flowers, natives of the northern hemisphere. Their properties and uses are unknown.

Ceratu'nies, *n. pl.* [Gr. *keraunós*, thunder and lightning.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity.

Cerbe'rean, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to Cerberus.

Cer'berus, *n.* [Gr. *Kerberos.*] (*Myth.*) The three-headed dog which guards the entrance of the kingdom of Hades and Persephonê. Orpheus, when he descended into the infernal regions in search of Eurydice, lulled him to sleep with his lyre; and Hercules dragged him from the gate of Hades, when he went to redeem Alceste. The fellow-monster of *C.* was *Orthros*. The names of these dogs appear in the Vedic poems under the forms of *Sarvara* and *Vritra*, the two dogs of Yama.

Cer'cis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Fabaceæ*. The Judas-tree or Red-bud, *C. Canadensis*, is a handsome tree, 20–30 ft. high, chiefly found in the Western States. The flowers appear before the leaves, in small, lateral clusters. Leaves broadly ovate-cordate, acuminate, villous on the veins beneath; corolla bright purple. The wood is finely veined with black and green, and receives a fine polish. The young twigs will dye wool of a nankeen color.

Cercop'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An extensive family of Homopterous insects. One of the best known species is the Frog-hopper, or Cuckoo-spit, *A. spumaria*, a small but singular animal. They pass all their lives on plants, on the stems of which their eggs are laid in the autumn. The following summer they are hatched, and the young immediately perforate the bark with their beaks, and begin to imbibe their sap. Of this they take such quantities, that it oozes out of their bodies continually, in the form of little bubbles, which soon completely envelop the insects. They thus remain entirely buried and concealed in large masses of foam, until they have completed their final transformation. When the pupa, which is of a beautiful green color, is about to undergo its change into the complete insect, it ceases to absorb any longer the juices of the plant, and to discharge the projecting froth. It then emerges from its concealment. The winged insect is scarcely larger than the larva; but its color is brown, with a pair of broad, irregular, pale bands across the upper wings.

Cer'dic, a Saxon chief, who, in the first year of the 6th century, invaded England, and, after an obstinate resistance from the Britons, sustaining many defeats, yet winning more victories, established, about 516, the kingdom of Wessex.

Cere, (*sēr,*) *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax.] (*Zoöl.*) The naked wax-like skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds, as in those of the hawk tribe.

—*v. a.* To wax, or cover with wax.

Cere, (**St.,**) (*sēr,*) a town of France, dep. Lot, 35 m. N. E. of Cahors; *pop.* 5,082.

Ce'real, *a.* [Lat. *cerealis*, from *Ceres*.] Relating to Ceres, the fabled goddess of corn; hence, pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, barley, &c.

Ce'real, *n.* (*Agric.*) Any edible grain, so called from CERES, *q. v.*

Cereal Grasses. (*Agric.*) Grasses which produce the bread corns, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, rice, and millet. They are also called *Corn-plants*, or *Bread-plants*.

Cerea'lia, *n. pl.* The cereals, or edible grains.

—*n. sing.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) A festival celebrated at Rome in honor of Ceres, whose wanderings in search of her lost daughter Proserpine were represented by women, clothed in white, running about with lighted torches. During its continuance, games were celebrated in the Circus Maximus, the spectators of which appeared in white; but on any occasion of public mourning the games and festivals were not celebrated at all, as the matrons could not appear at them except in white. The day of the *C.* is doubtful; some think it was the ides of 13th April, others the 7th of the same month.

Cerebel'lar, Cerebel'lous, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebellum, or its parts.

Cerebel'lum, *n.*; *pl.* CEREBELLA. [Lat., dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] (*Anat.*) See BRAIN.

Cer'ebral, *a.* [From Lat. *cerebrum*.] Pertaining to the brain.

Cerebra'tion, *n.* The action or exercise of the brain.

Cer'ebric, *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to cerebric acid.

Cerebric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fatty acid, containing nitrogen and phosphorus, forming one of the components of brain, and formerly called Cerebrin. Its composition has not yet been thoroughly investigated.

Cerebrop'athy, *n.* [Lat. *cerebrum*, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] (*Med.*) An hypochondriacal condition verging upon insanity, occasionally occurring to those in whom the brain has been unduly tasked.

Cer'ebro-spi'nal, *a.* [Lat. *cerebrum*, and Eng. *spinal*.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.

Cer'ebrum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) See BRAIN.

Cere'-cloth, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax, and *cloth*.] A cloth smeared with melted wax, or with some glutinous matter.

Cere'do, in *West Virginia*, a township of Wayne co., on the Ohio River, 12 miles South South East of Ironton, Ohio.

Cerement, (*sēr'ment,*) *n.* [From Lat. *cera*.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were enfolded when embalmed.

Ceremo'nial, *a.* [See CEREMONY.] Relating to ceremony, or to religious rites and observances; ritual.

"To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage."—*Shaks.*

—Formal; precise; observant of etiquette; ceremonious.

"He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* Sacred rite or observance; outward form; a system of established rules or ceremonies, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes.

"The gorgeous *ceremonial* of the Burgundian Church."—*Prescott.*

—The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic Church.

Ceremo'nialism, *n.* Adherence to formal observances; addictedness to ceremony.

Ceremo'nially, *adv.* In a ceremonial or formal manner.

Ceremo'nialness, *n.* The quality of being ceremonial.

Ceremo'nious, *a.* [Fr. *cérémonieux.*] Ceremonial; consisting of outward forms, rites, or observances; as, "the *ceremonious* part of His worship."—*South.*

—Formally civil; full of ceremony; outwardly respectful; as, "a *ceremonious* manner, or phrase."—Too observant of forms; exact; precise; formal.

Ceremo'niously, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; with due form and observance.

Ceremo'niousness, *n.* Quality of being ceremonious; great formality in manners.

Cer'emony, *n.* [Lat. *cæremonia*; probably for *curimonia*, since *cærare* was an old form of *curare*, to attend to.] Sacred rite or observance; outward rite; settled external form in religion; as, the marriage *ceremony*.

—Established forms or rules for regulating social or civil intercourse; forms of propriety or civility; as, to be received with *ceremony*.

"The sauce to meat is *ceremony*."—*Shaks.*

Master of the Ceremonies, a person appointed to superintend the form of etiquette, or social rules to be observed at a public ceremony, assembly, &c.

—An officer of state attached to the household of almost all European sovereigns, to assist at the reception of ambassadors and strangers of rank. It is also his duty to attend and regulate all matters of etiquette at the drawing-room and the levée, and on all state occasions.

Cereop'sis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The generic name of an Australian goose, characterized by a green cere-like membrane covering the upper part of the base of the bill.

Ce'res, *n.* [Lat.] (*Myth.*) The daughter of Saturn and Vesta, and goddess of corn, harvests, and tillage. To Jupiter she bore a daughter, Proserpine, (*q. v.*) *C.* corresponds with the *Isis* of the Egyptians, and the *Demeter* of the Greeks. She is represented with a garland of ears of corn on her head, holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, which was sacred to her. The Romans instituted in her honor the festivals called *Cerealia*, (q. v.)

(*Astron.*) One of the 4 new or telescopic planets which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It was discovered by Piazzi, Jan. 1, 1801. *C.* is a very small planet, its apparent diameter, according to Schrœter, being only 3·48″, which at its mean distance corresponds to about 1,600 miles; but according to Sir W. Herschel, its apparent diameter is only 0·35″, or 160 m. The difficulty of distinguishing its real disc, on account of the nebulosity by which it is surrounded, accounts for the discrepancy. Its mean distance from the sun is about two and three-fourths time the distance of the sun from the earth.

Ce'res, in *New York*, a post-vil. of Alleghany co., 225 m. W. S.W. of Albany. Partly transferred to Penna. in 1878, under the commission to revise the boundary between the states of Penna. and N. Y.—In *Penna.*, a township of McKean co.—In *Wis.*, a village of Washington co., 37 m. N.N.W. of Milwaukee.

Ceres'co, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Calhoun co., 112 m. W. of Detroit.

Ce'restown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of McKean co., on Oswego Creek, about 200 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Ceret, (*ser-ai*), a town of France, dep. Pyrenees-Orientales, 16 m. S.W. of Perpignan. *Pop.* 4,825.

Cere'us, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants. See SECTION II.

Cerignola, (*chĕr-in-yō'lā.*) a town of S. Italy, prov. Foggia, 23 m. S.E. of that city. Near this town, in 1503, Gonsalvo de Cordova gained a decisive victory over the French commanded by the Duke de Nemours, who was killed in the action. *Pop.* 20,368.

Cerigo, (*cher'e-go,*) (anc. *Cythera.*) The most S. of the 7 principal Ionian Islands, now an eparchy of the kingdom of Greece, situated at the E. entrance of the Laconian gulf. Length N. to S. 20 miles; greatest breadth, 12. *Area*, 116 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous, rocky, and mostly uncultivated. *Prod.* Cereals, cotton, flax, wine, and excellent olive oil, and honey. The coasts are dangerous to mariners, and the best anchorage is at St. Nicolo on the E. coast. *Cap.* Kapsali. *C.* was the birthplace of Helen, and sacred to Venus, who had a temple erected to her honor. It was long a naval station of the Lacedæmonians, and belonged successively to Macedon, Egypt, Rome, and Venice. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Cerigotto, (*cher'e-got-to,*) the most S. of the Ionian Islands, 18 m. from Cerigo. It is 6 m. long by 1–2 broad, and was long a favorite resort of Greek pirates. *Pop.* 300.

Ce'rine, *n.* [From Lat. *cera*, wax.] (*Chem.*) A substance which forms 70 to 80 per cent. of bees-wax. It is soluble in boiling alcohol.

Cerin'thians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of Cerinthus, a heretic of the 1st or 2d cent., who embraced certain Gnostic views respecting the natures and relations of God the Father and Son. He conceived the supreme God to be the father or originator both of the Deity from whom proceeded the Old Testament, and of Christ; that the God of the Jews was also the creator of this world: and that his dominion over it was superseded by the mission of Christ, who was a son of the supreme Deity residing in a human body.—See GNOSTICS.

Cer'iph, *n.* (*Type-founding.*) One of the fine lines of a letter, especially of one of the fine cross-strokes at the top and bottom of letters.

Ce'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) The silicate of cerium, found as a mineral in gneiss in the copper-mine of Bastnas in Sweden.

Ce'rium, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very rare metal, existing in *allanite*, *cerite*, and *cerine*. It is only known as a gray powder, which becomes lustrous on being burnished. It forms two oxides—the *protoxide* and *peroxide*, which form a few salts of no importance or interest. They are said by Rammelsberg to be isomorphous with those of cadmium. Equivalent, 47; Sp. grav. 5·5 (?) *Symbol*, Ce.

Cer'nous, Cer'nuous, *a.* [Lat. *cernuus.*] (*Bot.*) Pendulous; having the head bending downward.

Cerograph'ic, Cerograph'ical, *a.* Relating to cerography.

Cerog'raphy, *n.* [From Gr. *keros*, wax, and *graphein*, to write.] A writing or inscription on wax.—The art of engraving on wax.

Cer'olein, *n.* (*Chem.*) A grassy body found in bees-wax, to which its color, odor, and tenacity are due. It has an acid reaction, and fuses at 83°. It is soluble in ether, and is but imperfectly known. It is obtained by macerating the wax in cold alcohol, which retains it in solution.

Cero'ma, *n.* (*Anc. Arch.*) That part of the gymnasium where wrestlers were anoiuted with a mixture of oil and wax.

Cer'omancy, *n.* [Gr. *keros,* and *manteia,* prophesying.] The practice of diviuation by droppiug melted wax in water.

Ceroon', *n.* (*Com.*) See SERON.

Ceroplas'tic, *a.* Modelled or designed in wax.

Ceroplas'tic, *n.* [Fr. *ceroplastique;* Gr. *keroplastikos,* relating to wax-modelling.] The art of modelling in wax, — one of very higb antiquity. From the testimony of Pliny we learn that Lysistratus, the brother of Lysippus, was the first who used wax for modelling the human figure. He lived in the time of Alexander the Great, aud was a native of Sicyon.

Cer'osine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A waxy substance which exudes frou the sugar-cane.

Cer'otene, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white paraffin-like substance occurring in the distillate of Chiuese wax.

Cerot'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid contained in varying quantities in bees-wax. It is obtained by dissolviug the wax in hot alcohol, and crystallizing. Gennino bees-wax contains about 22 per ccnt. of *cerotic acid.* Heated with potash, it produces *cerotate of potash* and *ceroic alcohol.*

Cerox'ylon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Palmaceæ.* The species *C. anticola* yields wax, which is applied to many useful purposes. It is a' uative of South America.

Cerreto, (*cher-ra'to,*) a fine town of S. Italy, prov. Benevento, on the declivity of Monte Matera, near the Cusana, 10 m. E.S.E. of Piedimonte. *Pop.* 7,674.

Cer'ro de Pas'co, a city of Peru, cap. of prov. Pasco, dep. Junin, 140 m. N.E. of Lima. It is situated at an elevation of 14,100 feet, near the richest silver mines in the republic. *Pop.* estimated at 8,000.

Cerro Gor'do, a mountain pass in Mexico, on the route from Vera Cruz to the capital, rendered famous by the decisive victory gained by the American forces under Gen. Scott, over the Mexicans under Santa Anna, April 18, 1847. The enemy's loss was about 1,200; and that of the Americans, 431, of whom 63 were killed.

Cerro Gordo, in *Florida,* a twp. and village, cap. of Holmes co., abt. 105 m. W.N.W. of Tallahassee.

Cerro Gordo, in *Georgia,* a post-office of Gilmer co.

Cerro Gordo, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Piatt co., 50 m. E.N.E. of Springfield.

Cerro Gordo, in *Indiana,* a P. O. of Randolph co.

Cerro Gordo, in *Iowa,* a N. county, named after the above battle in Mexico; *area,* 625 sq. m. It is drained by Lime Creek and its tributaries. *Cap.* Mason City. *Pop.* in 1890, 14,870.

—A post-office of Mills co.

Cerro Gordo, (formerly WHITE'S LANDING,) in *Tennessee,* a village of Hardin co., on the Tennessee River, 120 m. S.W. of Nashville.

Cer'tain, *a.* [Fr. *certain,* from Lat. *certus* — *cerno,* to separate, to distinguish, to determiue.] Sure; uudeniable; unquestionable; indubitable; existing in fact and truth; that which cannot be questioned or denied; as, a *certain* event.

"Those things are *certain* amongst men, which cannot bo denied without obstinacy or folly." — *Tillotson.*

—Assured in mind; having no doubts; followed by *of* before a noun.

"To make her *certain* of the sad event." — *Dryden.*

—Unfailing: always producing the Intended effect; as, "a *certain* remedy." *Mead.* —Regular; stated; fixed; determinate; settled.

"Who calls the council, states a *certain* day." — *Pope.*

—Particular: as, a *certain* person. In the plural number, a particular part or number; some; an indefiuite part, number, or quantity.

"I mourned *certain* days." — *Nehem.* i. 2, 6.

Cer'tainly, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth aud fact: without failure.

Cer'tainness, *n.* Certainty.

Cer'tainty, *n.* Quality of being certain; a fixed or real state: truth; fact; exemption from doubt or from failure; regularity; settled state.

(*Phil.*) *C.* is applied primarily to the state of a person's mind when he feels sure or convinced of anything; bnt it is also applied to the truths or events respecting which this convictiou may be entertained. *C.* is *physical* when it is according to the laws of nature; *moral* when in accordance with the common order of things and the received opinions of mankind; and *metaphysical,* when springing from intuitive beliefs, as tho first principles of natural law. According to the mode in which it is attained, *C.* is *immediate* when by sense or intuition, or *mediate* when by reason and demonstration. Some philosophers have made sense the measure and ground of certainty; others, reason; and others, as Descartes, self-consciousness.

Cer'tes, *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *certus.*] Certainly; in truth; in sooth; verily. (o.)

"*Certes,* our authors are to blame.". *Hudibras.*

Certhi'adæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Creepers, a family of birds, order *Insessores.* They mostly live on the trunks and branches of trees, feeding on insects which they find In the crevices of the bark; and many of them aid themselves by their stiff tail-feathers in retaining their position as they search for their food on the perpendicular stem. Their claws are long and sharp; the bill of many is slender and curved; others, however, have a comparatively short and straight bill. The tongue is cartilaginous at the extremity, and so fitted to aid in seizing insect prey. The plumage is usually dull and uniform; but the birds are lively and active in their habits. The species are numerous and widely diffused; they are divided into a number of genera. All of them are small birds. The true Creepers, forming the genus *Certhia,* exhibits the type of the family. The American Creeper of North America, *Certhia Americana,* is five and a half inches long; its color above is dark-brown, each feather streaked centrally with whitish limbs. and the rump rusty; under parts, and a streak over the eye, white.

Fig. 557.
AMERICAN CREEPER, (*Certhia Americana.*)

Certificate, (*ser-tif'e-kāt,*) *n.* [Fr. *certificat;* Lat. *certus,* certain, and *facio,* to make.] That which makes certain, or sure; a credential or testimony to the legitimacy or truth of anything; as, a *certificate* of good conduct.

"I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company." *Addison.*

—A written testimony properly authenticated; a legal voucher; as, a ship-master's *certificate.*

C. of registry. A certificate that a ship has been registered as the law requires. Under the U. States statutes, "every alteration in the property of a ship must be indorsed ou the *C.* of registry, and must itself be registered." Unless this is done, the ship or vessel loses its national privileges as an American vessel.

—*v. a.* To verify by a certificate.—To furnish witb a certificate.

Certifica'tion, *n.* The act of certifying.

Cer'tifier, *n.* One who certifies or assures.

Certiorari, (*sêr-she-o-rā're,*) *n.* (*Law.*) A writ issued by a superior to an inferior court of record, reqniring the latter to send iu to the former some proceeding therein pending, or the records and proceedings in some cause already terminated iu some cases where the procednro is not according to the course of the common law.

Cer'titude, *n.* [L. Lat. *certitudo,* from *certus.*] Certainty; freedom from doubt.

Ceru'lean, Ceru'leous, *a.* [Lat. *cæruleus,* from *cæsius,* bluish-gray.] Dark blue; azure; sky-colored.

"From thee the sapphire takes . . . its hue *cerulean.*" — *Thomson.*

Ceru'lean Springs, in *Kentucky,* a village of Trigg co., 223 m. S.W. of Frankford.

Cerulifie, *a.* Having the power to produce a blue color.

"The several species of rays, as the ruhific, *cerulific,* and others." — *Grew.*

Ceru'lin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A term for indigo which has been dissolved in sulphuric acid.

Ceru'men, *n.* [L. Lat., from *sera,* wax.] (*Physiol.*) Same as CERAMEN, *q. v.*

Ce'rus, Ceru'site, Cerus'site, *n.* (*Chem.*) See LEAD, (CARBONATE OF.)

Cervan'tes-Saave'dra, MIGUEL DE, tbe most illustrious of Spanish writers, was born in 1547, at Alcala, iu New Castile, of an ancient bnt poor family. His taste for literature seems to have been early developed, and to have been chiefly directed towards poetry. In his 22d year he quitted Spaiu for Italy, and, volunteering in the papal army, he fought bravely in 1571 against the Turks in the battle of Lepanto, receiving there a wound which lamed his left hand for life. He continued serving under several leaders, till, in 1575, sailing for the Low Countries, he was taken prisoner by an Algerine corsair. His sufferings aud adventures during his three years of slavery in Algiers are said to be described in his tale, *The Captive,* inserted as an episode in *Don Quixote.* Ou being ransomed in 1580, he resumed military service. In 1584 appearcd his first printed work, *Galatea,* a pastoral romance of mixed prose and verse. In it be represeuted under feigned names, himself and a lady whom he immediately afterwards married. He subsequently wrote a considerable nnmber of plays, whicb have never become famous. About this time of his life his history becomes particularly obscure. He was for some time, at Seville, a purveyor of stores for the Indian fleet; and he is traditioually asserted to have collected tithes in La Mancha. In 1605 he published the first part of *Don Quixote.* The appearance of this celebrated work of genius speedily made him famous, without, however, rescuing him from poverty, although it brought him some patronage from the court, which drew him to Madrid for the rest of his life. In 1613 he published the *Exemplary Novels,* a collection of twelve stories unworthy of the author of *Don Quixote.* Next year there was printed his *Journey to Parnassus,* a critical and satirical essay in verse. This piece, and tbe celebrity of his great romance, provoked attacks on him, of which the most bitter were introduced into a spurious continuation of *Don Quixote.* This work was at length completed by the appearance of the second part in 1615. *C.* died on the 23d of April, 1616; Shakspeare dying on tbe very same day, in England. The editions that have been published of that immortal book *Don Quixote* are innumerable. It has been translated into all languages, and is one of those works "that the world will not willingly let die." We may mention, in this place, the magnificent edition published by Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, (London and New York, 1868–9,) embellished with designs by the great French artist, Gustave Doré.

Cer'velas, *n.* A kind of French sausage resembling the English *saveloy.*

Cer'velat, *n.* (*Mus.*) A short wind-instrument somewhat resembling a bassoon.

Cerve'ra, a walled city of Spain, prov. Catalonia, 91 m. N.W. of Barcelona, and 102 E. of Saragossa. Wine, oil, fruits, grain, and cattle are produced in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 4,948.

Cervia, (*cher're-ă.*) a town of central Italy prov. Ravenna, near the Adriatic, 11½ m. S.E. of Ravenna; *pop.* 6,308.

Cer'vical, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *cervix,* the neck.] Belonging to the neck.

Cer'vicide, *n.* [Lat. *cervus,* deer, and *cædere,* to slay.] The act of deer-slaughter.

Cer'vidæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *cervus,* a deer.] (*Zoöl.*) The Deer family, a group of Rummantia, distinguished by the possession of bony deciduous horns, covered with soft skin, iustead of with horny matter, and termed *antlers.* They aro spread very exteusively over the globe, each quarter having its own peculiar species, celebrated either for vigor, beauty, or speed, or for all these qualities combined. *Cervus,* the deer, is the typical genus. — See DEER.

Cervin, (MONT,) (*sair'vd.*) a mountain of the Pennine Alps, 40 m. E.N.E. of Mont Blanc. Height, 14,834 ft The pass is at an elevation of 11,000 ft. See MATTERHORN.

Cer'vine, *a.* [Lat. *cervinus.*] Pertaining to deer.

Cer'vinus, *a.* (*Bot.*) Fawn-colored

Cer'vus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) See DEER.

Ceryle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ALCEDO.

Cesa'rian, *a* Same as CÆSAREAN, *q. v.*

Cesarian Operation, *n.* (*Surg.*) See CÆSAREAN OPERATION.

Cesaroti, MELCHIORRE, an Italian poet, B. 1730. His free translation of *Ossian* gained him a reputation that a translation of the *Iliad* under the name of *La Morte di Ettore* did not sustain. D. 1808.

Cesena, (*che-se'na,*) a town of central Italy, prov. Ferrara, on the Sario, 10 m. S.E. of Forli. Two Popes—Pius VI and VII—were born here. *Pop.* 35,870.

Cespe'des, PABLO DE, a Spanish artist, a successful imitator of Correggio, and one of the best colorists in Spain. B. in Cordova, 1538; D. 1608.

Cespititious, (*sês-pe-tish'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *caspiticius.*] Turfy: pertaining to turf.

Ces'pitose, *a.* [From Lat. *cæspes,* turf.] (*Bot.*) Growing in tufts, as turf; turfy; cespitous.

Ces'pitous, *a.* Pertaining to turf; consisting of turf.

Cess, *n.* [From Eng. *assess.*] A rate or tax. In Scotland, the land-tax.

—*v. a.* To rate or impose a tax. In Scotland, to fix the amount of the land-tax.

Cess'ant, *a.* Ceasing; intermittent action; as, a *cessant* state.

Cessa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cessatio,* from *cesso* — *cedo, cessus.* See CEASE.] A discoutinuing; a ceasing or desisting from; intermission; stop; rest; vacation; as, *cessation* of labor.

Cessation of arms, or *hostilities.* (*Mil.*) An armistice; a truce.

Cess'ford, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Cedar co.

Cessibil'ity, *n.* Quality or practice of giving way or receding. (R.)

Ces'sible, *a.* Yielding; receding. (R.)

Ces'sio Bono'rum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) A yielding on the part of an insolvent of his estate and effects to creditors, nnder the authority of the competent court. Such an assignment discharged the debtor to the extent of the property ceded only, but exempted him from imprisonment.

Cession, (*ses'shun,*) *n* [Lat. *cessio—cedo, cessus,* to withdraw.] Act of ceding, yielding, or giving; surrender; resignation, as of rights, interests, property, &c., to another.

"Secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown." — *Temple.*

(*Eccl. Law.*) A surrender, as of a benefice.

(*Civil Law.*) An assignment; the act by which one party transfers property to another, as of a debtor to his creditor.

Ces'sionary, *a.* [Fr. *cessionaire;* L. Lat. *cessionarius.*] Giving up; yielding; surrendering up all effects; as, a *cessionary* bankrupt.

Cess'ment, *n.* An assessment; a tax. (o.)

Cess'na, in *Ohio,* a township of Hardin co.

Cess'pool, *n.* [From Lat. *sedeo — cessum,* to sit, to settle.] A cavity, or receptacle sunk in the earth, where the sediment of water conveyed in drains may settle, and be retained.

Cest, *n.* Same as CESTUS, *q. v.*

Cesto'idæ, CES'TOIDS, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Tape-worm family, embracing tape-like worms, narrow towards the head and wideuing behind, which in their mature state live only in the intestines of vertebrated animals. 200 species of cestoids have already been described, quite a number of which inhabit man.

Cestra'cion, *n.* [Gr. *kestrakios.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the *Squalidæ,* or Shark family. See SQUALIDÆ.

Cestro'tum, *n.* See CEROSTROTUM.

Ces'trum, *n.* [Gr. *kestron.*] (*Archæol.*) An instrument, also called *graphis* by the Greeks, used by the ancient painters of Greece and Rome, iu drawing and painting; it was pointed at one end and flat at the other, and was therefore applicable to both drawing and spreading the color; it was generally made of metal. There were three kinds of painting in use among the Greeks and Romans; in two ways with the *C.,* and in a third way with the pencil. This last was used chiefly as decorative work; the color mixed with wax being burnt into the wood by applying a canterinm to the surface; most surface work was probably executed In this way. The ivory painting with the *C.* (*in ebore cestro*) was more drawing than painting, and seems to have been executed with a hot point; and though not wax painting, was

Cervantes-Saavedra

1547–1616

nevertheless encaustic. The second method with the *C.* (*cera castro*), which was that of Pausias and others, was with the wax colors, which were afterwards *burnt in*. The colors of the ancient painters were commonly called *ceræ*, as being originally, if not always, mixed with wax.

Ces'tus, Cest, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *kestos*, stitched, embroidered, from *kenteo*, to prick.] (*Antiq.*) A fine embroidered girdle worn by the Greek and Roman women close under the breasts. It was distinct from the zone, which was worn around the loins. Homer ascribes the power of attracting and conciliating love to the cestus of Venus, which was covered with allnring representatious. When Juno wished to gain the love of Jupiter, she borrowed this girdle from Venus.

—A gauntlet worn by the Roman pugilists. See CÆSTUS.

Cestui que trust, *n.* [O. Fr.] (*Law.*) He for whose benefit another person is seized of lands or tenements, or is possessed of personal property. — CESTUI QUE USE. He for whose benefit land is held by another person.—CESTUI QUE VIE. He whose life is the duration of an estate.

Ceta'cea, CETACEANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ketos*; lat. *cete, cetus*, a large sea-animal.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of mammiferons animals, surpassing in size all others in existence, and inhabiting the sea. (See Fig. 462.) Like terrestrial quadrupeds, they are viviparous, suckle their young, have warm blood, and respire through lungs; for which purpose they must frequently come to the surface, to take in fresh supplies of air. But though in their anatomical details they are sufficiently distinguished from *fishes*, it will be seen that these animals have no hind limbs, that the first bones of their anterior extremities are shortened, and the succeeding ones flattened and enveloped in a tendinous membrane, which reduces them to the condition of true fins. The Cetacea are all carnivorous; but the largest species are supported chiefly by minute Mollusca and Medusæ.

Cetaceous, (*se-tā'shus,*) *a.* [From Lat. *cete*, a whale; Gr. *kētos*; root *chainō*, to gape.] Pertaining to the Cetacea, or fishes of the whale kind.

Ce'tic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) The result of the action of alkalics upon *cetine*.

Ce'tine, *n.* Spermaceti in a pure state.

Cetolog'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to cetology.

Cetol'ogist, *n.* One skilled in cetology.

Cetol'ogy, *n.* [From Gr. *ketos*, and *lagos*, discourse.] The doctrine or study of cetaceous animals.

Cetra'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of licheus, which includes the well-known Iceland moss. This lichen, which has been named *C. Islandica*, is officinal, and is employed both as a nutritious food, and as a mild mucilagiuous tonic in catarrh and consumption. Combined with cocoa, it forms the article known as *Iceland-moss cocoa*. Two kinds of starch are found in this lichen,—one called *lichen starch*, and the other *inulin*; also a peculiar bitter principle, which has been named *cetrarin*. When used for food only, the plant should be deprived of its bitterness, either by heating it twice in water to near the boiling-point, or by digesting it in a weak alkaline solution, formed by adding half an ounce of carbonate of potash to about a gallon of cold water, and afterwards washing it with pure water. The species *C. nivalis* possesses somewhat similar properties.

Cetra'ric Acid, Cetra'rine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white bitter acid contained in the lichen Iceland moss.

Cetra'ro, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, on the Mediterranean, 24 m. N.W. of Cosenza city; *pop.* 6,585.

Cette, (*sett,*) a fortified sea-port town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on a narrow neck of land advancing into the Mediterraneau, 15 m. S.W. of Montpelier. The harbor is formed by two lateral moles, with a breakwater across the entrance; on the principal mole stands a light-house having a lantern 84 feet above sea-level. The harbor is a safe one, has from 16 to 19 ft. water, and can accommodate about 400 sail of ships of all sizes. *C.* is the centre of a large coasting trade, has regular steam communication with Algiers, and the chief ports on the E. coast of Spain, and exports annually about 36,000 tuns of wine, and 4,000 of brandy. *Manf.* Glass, soap, salt, tobacco, liquors, and sardines. Ship-building, too, is extensively carried on. *C.* connects with the Canal du Midi on the one hand, and with the canals leading to the Rhone on the other.

Ce'tus, *n.* [Gr. *ketos.*] (*Astron.*) The *Whale*, the largest constellation in the heavens, occupying a space of 50° in length E. and W., with a mean breadth of 20° from N. to S. It is situated below Aries and the Triangles, with a mean declinatiou of 12° S. It is represented as making its way to the E., with its body below, and its head elevated above the equinoctial, and is six weeks in passing the meridian. Its tail comes to the meridian on the 10th Nov., and its head leaves it on the 22d Dec. This constellation contains 97 stars: two of the 2d magnitude, ten of the 3d, and nine of the 4th.

Cet'yle, Cetyl, *n.* (*Chem.*) A radical found in spermaceti, homologous with ethyl.

Ceuta, (*su'ta,*) (anc. *Septum*, or *Septa,*) a fortified sea-port town of N. Africa, belonging to Spain, on the coast of Morocco, directly opposite Gibraltar, and at the S. extremity of the Straits, on a narrow peninsula, having on its S. side a capacious bay. The E. part of the peninsula is occupied by the mountain of Almina, on the highest point of which is the castle of *C.*, 14 m. S. by E. of Europa Point; Lat. 35° 54′ 4″ N., Lon. 5° 17′ W. This mountain, which, towards the sea, is fenced round by inaccessible rocks, is the *Abyla* Proper of the ancients, and is famous as one of the Pillars of Hercules: the rock of Gibraltar (*Mons Calpe*) being the other. *C.* has many points of resemblance with Gibraltar, and, like it, if properly garrisoned, would be all but impregnable. *C.* was taken from the Moors by John, king of Portugal, in 1415. Since 1640 it has belonged to Spain. *Pop.* 8,200.

Ceva, (*che'va.*) an inland town of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, at the confluence of the Cevetta with the Tanaro, 10 m. E. by N. of Moudovi. *Manf.* Silk, linen, cheese. *Pop.* 4,972.

Cevadil'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SABADILLA.

Cevennes, (*se-ven',*) a range of mountains in the S. of France, divided into N. and S. The district bearing this name in former times occupied a large tract of Languedoc. It was generally a wild, rugged country, and the abode of many Protestants, who here maintained themselves against the persecutions of their enemies. (See CAVALIER, JEAN.) Its highest points are Mazin, 5,794 feet, and Lozère, 4,884 feet above the level of the sea.

Cey'lanite, *n.* (*Min.*) See SPINEL.

Ceylon, (*se-lon',*) (anc. *Taprobana,*) a large island, belonging to Great Britain, near the S. extremity of Hindostan, and bearing the like relation to the Indian that Sicily does to the Italian peninsula. It lies between latitude 5° 56′ and 9° 50′ N., and between longitude 79° 41′ and 81° 54′ E.; having N.W. the Gulf of Manaar, and Palk's Straits, which separate it from Hindostan; S. and S.W. the Indian Ocean, and E. the Bay of Bengal. It tapers to a point towards the N., and is shaped like the section of a pear cut lengthwise through the middle. Length, N. to S., 266 m.; greatest breadth, E. to W., 141 m.; *area*, 24,700 sq. m. *Desc.* The coasts of this island are on the N. and N.W. low and flat, on the S. and E. bold and rocky, and present some good harbors, the best of which are Trincomalee on the N.E., and Point de Galle on the S.; Colombo (the maritime cap.) has, since the completion of the Breakwater, at a cost of $5,000,000, an excellent harbor. A ridge of dangerous sand-banks, called *Adam's Bridge*, crosses from *C.* to the island of Ramisseram on the main-land of Hindostan. This shoal has three channels, but is generally impracticable for navigation. An attempt is, however, in progress, to deepen the principal of these channels. The interior of *C.* consists of three distinct natural divisions — the low country, the hills, and the mountains. The centre of the island S. of Lat. 80° N. is occupied by an extensive table-land, 67 m. long by 50 wide, at an estimated elevation of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. The interior of the N. and central divisions consists of ranges of mountains running mostly N.E. and S.W., and varying from 1,000 to 4,000 ft. above the sea, clothed to the summits with magnificent forests, and intersected by numerous ravines, cataracts and cascades. From these regions various conical-shaped hills rise up at intervals to an additional height of from 2,000 to 4,000 ft. The most conspicuous summit is that which is known by the name of Adam's Peak (the *Samenella* of the Cingalese), in Lat. 7° N., and Lon. 80° 40′ E., 46 m. E.S.E. of Colombo, rising to an altitude of 7,352 feet. *Rivers, &c. C.* has numerous small rivers and perennial streams, but the only navigable one is the Mahavilly Gunga, which falls into the sea a little S. of Trincomalee after a course of about 200 m. There are no lakes of any consequence, but numerous lagoons connect with the ocean and are serviceable for traffic. *Min.* The rocks met with in this island are of primitive formation, with an upper soil generally sandy, and principally derived from this disintegration; the cinnamon soil, however, near Colombo, is perfectly white and consists of pure quartz. *C.* is rich in valuable minerals; its metallic products are, however, comparatively unknown; ores of lead, iron, tin, and manganese occur in the interior, but are made little use of: plumbago is the only article among these that has become of any commercial importance. Mines of quicksilver were formerly worked by the Dutch; gems abound, and common-salt beds are met with. *Clim.* For a tropical country, *C.* has a comparatively salubrious climate, but the low lands of the sea-board are in parts unhealthy. This island is liable to periodical and violent rain-falls, more especially those which accompany the S. W. monsoon. Along the coast, the mean annual temp. is about 80° Fahr., while in the interior it ranges from 78° to 86°. *Veget. C.* is rich in vegetable productions. The most important are tea, coffee, rice, cinchona bark, cinnamon (called by the natives *corundoo*), which here arrives at its greatest perfection, and has always been a chief article of export. It delights in a poor sandy soil with a moist atmosphere, and is almost exclusively confined to the S.E. part of the island. The cocoa-nut tree flourishes here in perfection, and is of prime importance to the natives, almost every part of the tree being converted into articles of food or domestic use. The Palmyra and talipot palms, and the bread-fruit, are found in their most luxuriant growth. Cotton is cultivated but is not equal to that of India. Indigo, betel, tobacco, gum-lac, gamboge, and cardamoms all of excellent quality, are produced; while the *flora* is beautiful and various. *Zoöl. C.* is particularly celebrated for its breed of elephants, which are of superior strength and docility. Bears, leopards, chetahs, hyænas, baboons, a large variety of the monkey-tribe, armadillos, &c., are met with; all kinds of feathered game are plentiful; and serpents, alligators, and reptiles of all sorts, are found in too great abundance. The pearl-oyster fishery is an important branch of industry. *Inhab.* The population of *C.* (exclusive of colonists) may be divided into 4 classes:—1st, the native Cingalese (Ceylonese); 2d, the Moors; 3d, the Veddahs (a race supposed to be the true aborigines, and who inhabit the mountain fastnesses in a state of utter barbarism); and 4th, the Malabar and other Hindoo tribes, who are chiefly confined to the N. and E. coasts. The Cingalese type and character are nearly allied to those of the Bengalese; and in language, religion, and traditions, they generally approach closely to the Indo-Chinese nations, and especially the Burmese. *Com.* The exportation of coffee fell from 70,000,000 lbs. in 1878 to about 7,000,000 in 1897, while that of tea increased from 3,575 lbs. in 1878 to over 100,000,000 lbs. in 1897. The cultivation of cinchona bark has also largely developed. The other principal exports are cardamoms, cinnamon, cocoanut oil, cocoanuts, copra and plumbago. The *Exp.* are chiefly to Gt. Britian. *Man. C.* is almost wholly dependent upon Europe for her supplies of manufactured goods, and from the most recent information, it appears that active agriculture is diminishing, and that the country for the most part is overrun with jungles. *C.* is famous for precious stones, especially cat's eyes and rubies, for gold, silver, and ivory. Shell-work and wood-carving are among the industries. *Relig.* The religion of the Cingalese is Buddhism, but the upper classes profess Christianity, and many have been converted to Islamism. There are numerous Buddhic temples in the island, in one of which the so-called sacred

Fig. 558.

ENTRANCE OF THE BUDDHISTIC TEMPLE OF DAMBOOL.
(The most celebrated in Ceylon.)

tooth of Buddha is preserved. (See CANDY.) *Govt., &c.* The administration consists of a governor appointed by the British crown: an executive council of 5 members; and a legislative one of 15. *Chief towns.* Colombo (the cap.), Trincomalee, Candy, and Point de Galle. *Pop.* in 1891, 3,008,500. *Hist.* The proper name of *C.* is Singhala (whence the term *Cingalese*), but its true origin is unknown. Toijeya (perhaps of the royal house of *Sakya Singh*, of Magadha, the native country of Buddha, but evidently the same as the Sanskrit *Vijaya*) is the first king of *C.* mentioned in history. The numerous ruins of cities, tanks, aqueducts, extensive canals, temples, bridges, &c., prove that this island had been, at a remote period, a rich, populous, and comparatively civilized country. It was first settled by Europeans in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the W. and S., but which were wrested from them early in the next cent. by the Dutch. In 1795–6 the latter were expelled by the English, and, in 1815, the whole of the island fell under their rule.

Ceylonese', *a.* and *n.* (*Geog.*) See CINGALESE.

Cezim'bra, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 18 m. S. of Lisbon. It is actively engaged in the fisheries, and has a pop. of 5,000. Alfonso Henriques defeated the Moors here in 1165.

Chab'asie, Chab'asite, Chab'azite, *n.* [Gr. *kabasios*, the name of a stone, mentioned in a poem inscribed to Orpheus.] (*Min.*) A zoölitic mineral. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina and lime, with small quantities of soda and magnesia, and occurs crystallized in transparent and colorless or grayish obtuse rhombohedrons, in certain basaltic and amygdaloidal rocks.

Chab'lis, a town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant. on the Sergy, 10 m. E. of Auxerre. This place is celebrated for its fine growth of Burgundy wine, called generally by its name, and which is much esteemed by epicures as an accompaniment to oysters. The best qualities are those of Cloa Vougeot, Valmur, Vaudesir, Bouguereau, and Mont du Milieu. *Pop.* 2,668.

Chab'rias, the last of the great Athenian generals, who, in 378, commanded the army sent by the Athenians to the aid of Thebes, and defeated the Lacedæmonians under Agesilaus. Two years afterwards he gained a great victory off Naxos over the Lacedæmonian fleet, and, later, defended Corinth against Epaminondas. Afterwards *C.* proceeded to Egypt, where he commanded the fleet of Tachos, and after his return to Athens he assisted in the expedition against Thrace. He was killed at the siege of Chios, B. C. 357.

Chacahou'la, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of Terre Bonne.

Chachapo'yas, a dist. of Peru, prov. Truxillo, dep. Libertad, on the border of Ecuador, near the W. declivity of the E. Andes. It is penetrated by the central ramifications of the Andes, and watered by the river Chachapoyas, which has its embouchure in the Marañon. *Clim.* Hot and cold, in extremes. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, sugar, cotton, tobacco, fruits. — CHACHAPOYAS, or SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, cap. of above dist., 185 m. N.E. of Truxillo, and 70 E.N.E. of Caxamarca. It has a large trade in tobacco.

Chack, *v. i.* (*Manege.*) To toss up the head frequently; to jerk the bridle; —spoken of a horse.

Cha'co, (El Gran,) in S. America. See GRAN CHACO.

Cha'cone, Ciaeone, *n.* [Sp.] (*Music.*) A kind of dance-music resembling a saraband, of Moorish origin. The bass of it consists of four notes, which proceed in conjoint degrees, whereon the harmonies are made with the same burden.

Chad, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SHAD.

Chad'da, a river of Africa. See TCHADDA.

Chadd's Ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Delaware co., on Brandywine Creek, 30 m. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

Chædophyl'lum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Apiaceæ*.

Chæronе'a, a city of Bœotia, in ancient Greece, near the Cephissus, on the borders of Phocis. Philip II., king of Macedon, defeated the united Bœotian and Athenian forces near this place, B. C. 338; and here, also, Sylla defeated the generals of Mithridates VI. B. C. 86. Plutarch was B. here, A. D. 46.—A few ruins of *C.* are still existing.

Chæto'don, *n.*, **Chæto'dinæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. and fam. of Acanthopterygious fishes, abounding in the seas of hot climates, and remarkable for the singularity of their figure and the beauty of their colors. They are, in a general view, distinguished by the great depth and highly compressed form of the body, which in most species is beautifully variegated by transverse, oblique, or longitudinal bands, and covered with strong scales; the dorsal and anal fins being remarkably broad. The species are very numerous. One of the most magnificent, the *Imperial C.*, (*Fig.* 559,) is a native of the seas of Japan, and is held in high esteem as an article of food.

Fig. 559.—IMPERIAL CHÆTODON.

Chafe, *v. a.* [Fr. *chauffer;* Lat. *calefacere—calidus*, hot, warm, and *facio*, to make.] To make warm by rubbing; to heat or inflame by friction; to fret and wear by friction or constant rubbing; as, to *chafe* a cable.

—To make angry; to cause to fret, fume, or rage.

"This *chaf'd* the boar: his nostrils flames expire."—*Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To be excited or heated; to rage; to fume with indignation.

—To wear or fret by rubbing or friction.

"The troubled Tiber *chafing* with his shores."—*Shaks.*

—To be fretted, galled, or worn by friction; as, *chafed* rigging.

—*n.* Heat or inflammation induced by friction. See CHAFING.—Irritation of the mind; fret of disposition.

"The cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall."—*Camden.*

Chafer, *n.* One who chafes or fumes.—A dish or pan.

Chafer, *n.* [A. S. *ceafer;* Ger. *Käfer*, probably from *kiefen*, to eat up eagerly, to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) A yellow beetle, called also *Cock-chafer*, or *May-bug*.

Chafery, *n.* (*Metal.*) A forge in an iron mill, wherein the iron is wrought into bars.

Chafe'-wax, *n.* In England, an officer who attends the lord-chancellor to attach the wax to writs before sealing.

Chaff, *n.* [A. S. *ceaf;* L. Ger. *kaf;* Ger. *kaff*; probably from the root of Lat. *cavus*, hollow, empty.] The husk or withered calyx of grasses, and more especially of the bread-corns.

"Ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*."—*Shaks.*

(*Bot.*) The scales or bracts on the receptacle which each subtend a flower in the heads of many Compositæ, as the sunflower: also the glumes, &c. of grasses. *Gray.*

—Refuse; rubbish; worthless matter.

—Straw or hay chopped small, and used for mixing with corn, roots, or other food for horses or cattle.—This kind of *C.*, cut in greater lengths, is also, in some parts of the continent of Europe, more particularly in Russia and Germany, used for mixing with mortar, instead of hair: and it is further used as a similar substitute in making plaster for rooms. Both stubble and cut hay were used by the ancient Egyptians in brick-making.

—Banter; badinage; light, frivolous talk by way of ridicule. (Used colloquially.)

—*v. i.* To use frivolous language in a bantering manner.

—*v. a.* To banter; to make fun of; to ridicule; as, to *chaff* a barge-man. (Used colloquially.)

"Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him."—*Thackeray.*

Chaff-cutter, *n.* (*Agric.*) A machine used for chopping hay, straw, &c. into chaff.

Chaffer, *v. i.* [A. S. *ceapian;* Ger. *kaufen;* O. Ger. *kaufjian;* Goth. *kaupon*, to do business. Allied to Lat. *caupo*, a chapman, *capio*, &c.] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to cheapen; to haggle.

"To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold."—*Dryden.*

—To talk idly, frivolously, or incessantly.

—*v. a.* To buy; to make a purchase of.

"He *chaffered* chairs in which churchmen were set."—*Spenser.*

—To exchange.

"Ne (nor) *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke." *Faërie Queene.*

Chafferer, *n.* One who chaffers, bargains, or buys.

Chaffinch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Fringilla coelebs* of Linnæus, a bird of the *Fringillidæ*, or Finch fam., one of the most common and most beautiful of the European species. The plumage of the *C.* is as follows:—Fore part of the head black; back part, and extending even to the nape of the neck, blue, shading off to an olive-tinted chestnut, and again to a gray-green to the stump of the tail. The tail itself is black and gray, and on each of the two outer feathers there is a peculiar wedge-shaped white spot. From the root of the lower half of the beak to the extremity of the under part of the body the color is reddish-chestnut. The *C.* is one of the most familiar of birds, and with the sparrows and buntings, in the winter, will come in flocks around the doors of the farm-houses. It is much esteemed in Germany as a song-bird.

Chaffing, *n.* Banter; use of frivolous language in a spirit of fun.

Chaffless, *a.* Without chaff.

"But the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*."—*Shaks.*

Chaff-seed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SCHWALBEA.

Chaffy, *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff.—Light, or without value, as chaff.

"The most slight and *chaffy* opinion."—*Glanville.*

(*Bot.*) Provided with, or having the texture of, chaff.

Chafing, *n.* (*Med.*) The red excoriations which occur in consequence of the friction of parts, or between the folds of the skin, especially in fat or neglected children. Washing with cold water and dusting with hair-powder is the best preventive.

Chafing-dish, *n.* A vessel to hold coals, a lamp, or hot water for heating; a pan with a lamp attached.

Chafing-gear, *n.* (*Naut.*) Oakum, leather, matting, &c., placed round a vessel's spars, &c., to prevent undue chafing.

Chagreen', *n.* See SHAGREEN.

Chagres (*shä'greez*), a seaport of the Rep. of Colombia, prov. New Granada, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, 8 m. N.E. of Aspinwall; Lat. 9° 18′ N., Lon. 79° 59′ W. It is divided into two towns, one on each side of the river, the left division being styled the *American* town, from its being peopled principally by natives of the U. States, and the other, the old *Spanish* or *Indian* town, with a medley population of Mexicans, Spanish, a few English, and colored persons. The harbor is poor and difficult of entry.

CHAGRES RIVER, rises 30 m. N.E. of Panama, and taking a W. and N. course, successively, through a luxuriant country, empties into the Caribbean Sea, on the N. coast of the isthmus. It is barely navigable, owing to its rapid current and many rapids.

Chagrin, (*shä-grin'*,) *n.* [Fr., probably from the rough sort of leather called *chagrin*, which was used to rub off or wear down asperities on the surface of wood, so as to polish it.] Corroding care; grief; vexation; ill-humor; fretfulness.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *chagriner.*] To fret; to excite ill-humor in; to vex; to mortify; as, he looked quite *chagrined*.

Chagrine, (*sha-green'.*) in *Ohio*, a village of Lake co., at the mouth of Chagrine River.

Chagrine, or CHAGRIN FALLS, in *Ohio*, a township and village of Cuyahoga co., 17 m. E.S.E. of Cleveland, on the Chagrine River.

Chagrine River, in *Ohio*, rises in the N.E., and flows into Lake Erie, about 20 m. N.E. of Cleveland.

Chai'bar, or **Khei'bar,** a town of Arabia, in El-Hêjaz, Lat. 25° N., Lon. 39° 30′ E., 150 m. N.E. of Medina; *pop.* said to be 50,000.

Chailletia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales*. DIAG. Polypetalous flowers, a valvate calyx, stameus alternate with the petals, and pendulous seeds. There are 4 genera and 10 species, the only remarkable one being *Chailletia toxicaria*, a tree growing in Sierra Leone, producing fruit which is called rat's-bane from its poisonous nature.

Chaillot, a quarter (and formerly a suburb) of Paris, beyond the Champs Elysées, and between the Avenue de Neuilly and the Seine. It had formerly a famous convent, where the unfortunate Louise de la Vallière (*q. v.*) ended her days.

Chaillu, PAUL B. DU, an eminent African explorer, and author, of French extraction, B. in the U. States about 1830. His father being a trading settler at Gaboon in equatorial Africa, *Du C.* early gained a thorough acclimatization, together with a knowledge of the wilderness surrounding him. After a temporary residence in the U. States, *Du C.* returned to Africa in 1855–6, and spent 4 years in exploring the interior. During these travels he killed and brought home several *gorillas*, or giant apes (the existence of which had scarcely been credited since the days of Herodotus). He also ascertained the existence of the Fans, a tribe of cannibals under partial civilization, and his researches tended to establish the fact that a high range of mountains runs across the centre of Africa from E. to W., nearly along the line of the equator. He published an account of his *Explorations and Adventures*, in 1861, a work which gained extensive celebrity, though some of his statements were, at the time, impugned by Dr. Gray. His collection of animals from Africa was bought for the British Museum. *Du C.* returned to Africa in 1863, in the hope of crossing the continent and reaching the Nile. Returning to England in 1866, he published *A Journey to Ashango Land and further Penetration into Equatorial Africa* (1867), and *My Apingi Kingdom* (1871). In 1882, *The Land of the Midnight Sun*, and *Journeys in Norway and Sweden*. D. April 30, 1903.

Chain, *n.* [Fr. *chaîne;* Sp. *cadéna;* Lat. *catena;* probably allied to Gr. *kathêma*, something let down or suspended—*kata*, down, and *hiêmi*, to set agoing, to put in motion.] A series of links or rings connected or fitted into one another, excepting the first and the last. The link may be a ring, or a bar of any length with a ring or an eye at each end, or a bar with a hook at one end and an eye at the other; links furnished with eyes are joined by links furnished with hooks, or by keys, pins, or wedges. Much depends upon the shape of the links in order to obtain the greatest resistance of a chain; and as long as the strain is kept in the direction of the axis, the strongest form when the sides of the chain are parallel to the line of strain. But as this is often in a direction perpendicular to the axis, it is essential to introduce a stay which should maintain the sides invariably in their position, and to resist any unequal compression of the metal in the sides. In the cables used for hoisting building-materials, it is not necessary to introduce these stays, because the effort being always one of traction, is in the direction of the axis; but in ship's cables they are always placed, and they are made of cast-iron.

—That which confines or restrains; a fetter; a bond.

"Striking the electric *chain* wherewith we are darkly bound."
Byron.

—A series of things linked together, or following in succession; a range or line of things connected; as, a *chain* of circumstances; a *chain* of mountains.

(*Surveying.*) A lineal measure, consisting of a certain number of iron links (usually 100), serving to take the dimensions of fields, &c.; at every tenth link is usually fastened a small brass plate, with a figure engraved upon it, or else cut into different shapes, to show how many links it is from one end of the chain.—See GUNTER'S CHAIN.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Iron bars or plates bolted strongly through the ship's sides, and containing in their upper parts the dead-eyes through which the shrouds pass.

Chain-plates. (*Naut.*) Plates of iron bolted to the side of a ship, to which the chains and dead-eyes of the lower rigging are connected.—Chain-wales. See CHANNELS.

Top-chains. Slings made of chain attached to the lower yards of a ship's mast, and kept in the *tops* for use during action, to prevent the yards from being cut away by the enemy's shot.

—*v. a.* To fasten, bind, or connect with a chain; to fetter, secure, or bind; as, to *chain* a prisoner.

"Or march'd I *chain'd* behind the hostile car."—*Prior.*

—To confine; to enslave; to hold in bondage.

"The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd*."—*Prior.*

—To secure with a chain, as an anchor, door, &c.

—To unite with cohesion and strength.

"And in this vow (I) do *chain* my soul with thine."—*Shaks.*

Chain'-bolt, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large bolt in a ship's side, used to secure the dead-eyes through which the standing-rigging is rove.

Chain'-bond, *n.* Same as BOND-TIMBER, *q. v.*

Chain'-bridge, *n.* A suspension-bridge; a bridge suspended on chains.

Chain'-cable, *n.* A cable composed of iron links. See CABLE.

Chain'-gang, *n.* A gang of convicts chained together.

Chain'less, *a.* Without chains; free; unfettered.

Chain'let, *n.* A small chain.

Chain'-mail, *n.* A kind of body-armor, constructed of interlacing rings of iron or steel, with a view to both strength and flexibility.

Chain'-moulding, *n.* (*Arch.*) A moulding in imitation of chain-work.

Chain of Rocks, in *Missouri*, a village of Lincoln co.

Chain'-pump, *n.* (*Hydraul.*) A machine for raising water. It is made of different lengths, and consists of two collateral square barrels and an endless chain of pistons of the same form, fixed at proper distances.

Chain'-rule, *n.* (*Arith.*) A rule by which, when several equivalents are given, the last of which being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relation of equivalence is established between the numbers of the first and last kind mentioned; a rule of solving problems by the composition of ratios.

Chain'-shot, *n.* (*Naut.*) Two cannon-balls connected together by a few links of chain, used chiefly in naval warfare. When discharged, they fly apart; and the projectile revolving necessarily on its shorter axis, mows down any object in the way of the extended chain. The effect upon masts and standing rigging is peculiarly damaging.

Chain'-snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See OPHIBOLUS.

Chain'-stitch, *n.* A kind of stitch made in sewing, so as to leave spaces resembling the links of a chain.

Chain'-timber, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as BOND-TIMBER, *q. v.*

Chain'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Posey co., on the Wabash River, 10 m. N.W. of Mount Vernon.

Chain'-wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) An inverted arrangement of the chain-pump.

Chain'-work, *n.* Work of any kind having open spaces like the links of a chain; as, tambour-work, &c.

Chair, *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, a pulpit, and *chaise*, a seat; Lat. *cathedra;* Gr. *kathedra*, from *kathezomai*, to sit down—*kata*, down, and *hezomai*, to seat one's self.] A movable seat furnished with a back, and intended for persons to sit in. The accompanying figure presents an illustration of the furniture in use at the end of the 17th century and is also a curious relic of one of the greatest modern poets. It is in one of the rooms at the seat of Lord Braybrooke, who obtained it from the descendants of the nurse who attended Pope during his illness, and to whom it had been given as a keepsake.—The term was originally applied to the pulpit from which the priest addressed the people. The place where professors and regents in universities deliver their lectures is still called the chair; as the professor's *C.*, the *C.* of natural philosophy, &c.—The *Curule C.* was an ivory seat placed upon a car, in which the prime magistrates of ancient Rome sat, and also those to whom the honor of a triumph had been decreed. The *Sedan C.* is a vehicle in which persons are carried. It is supported by two poles

and carried by two men. Though not much used at the present day, it was greatly in vogue a hundred years ago.

Fig. 560. — POPE'S CHAIR.

—One who presides over an assembly or public meeting; a chairman; as, to appeal to the *chair*.

—A covered conveyance for one person; either one borne on poles by men, or a two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

"Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*." —*Pope.*

—An iron block used on railroads to secure and hold the rails firm.

—*v. a.* To place and carry publicly in a chair in triumph; as, to *chair* a successful candidate. (Used in England with reference to parliamentary elections.)

Chair'man, *n.* The presiding officer of an assembly, or public meeting; a president; as, the *chairman* of a committee.

—One who carries a chair or sedan.

"A rafter breaks his . . . *chairman's* pole." —*Dryden.*

Chair'manship, *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of an assembly.

Chaise, (*shāz,*) *n.* [Fr.; radically the same as *chair*.] An old name for a light two-wheeled pleasure-carriage, drawn by one horse.

Chaix d'Est Ange, GUSTAVE LOUIS ADOLPHE VICTOR CHARLES, an eminent French advocate, B.1800. He early in life entered upon a forensic career, and soon distinguished himself at the bar by his able pleading in criminal causes. In 1857 he was made Procurator-General of the Imperial Court of Paris, and soon after Counsellor of State. He was appointed Senator in 1862, and was Minister of Justice from 1863 to 1865. D. 1869.

Cha'ka Mount'ains, a range of Abyssinia, forming the S. boundary of Shoa, the water-shed between the rivers Nile and Hawash.

Chalas'tics, *n.* (*Med.*) An emollient or laxative medicine.

Chala'za, Chalaze', *n.* [Gr. *chalaza*, a tubercle.] (*Bot.*) The point of attachment of the funiculus to the nucleus of the ovule.

Chala'zæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chalaza*, hail.] (*Physiol.*) A name applied to the two membranous twisted cords attached to near the poles of the yolk of an egg, and serving to maintain it in such a position that the cicatricula shall always be uppermost, and consequently nearest the source of heat during the process of incubation.

Chal'cedon. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Bithynia, at the entrance of the Pontus, opposite Byzantium, colonized by the Megareis. It retained its independence under the Roman empire, was destroyed by the Scythians under Gallienus, in the 3d century, and rebuilt by Justinian in the 6th. It was the birthplace of Zenocrates.

Chalcedonic, (*kal-se-don'ic,*) *a.* Relating, or pertaining to, chalcedony.

Chal'cedony, *n.* [From *Chalcedon*, in Asia Minor.] (*Min.*) A kind of semi-transparent quartz, which has been apparently produced by the infiltration of water holding silicious matters in solution. It occurs stalactitic, mammillated, and botryoidal, of various colors, but usually milk-white. It is often banded with concentric laminæ of two or more colors, when it is called *Agate*. The red and yellow varieties are called *Carnelian*, and those of a deep brownish-red, *Sard*. Agate, Cat's Eye, Chrysoprase, Flint, Hornstone, Onyx, and Plasma are all varieties of chalcedony.

Chal'cedonyx, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, consisting of alternate stripes of white and gray.

Chal'cidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Lizards, long and serpent-like in form, and natives of warm climates.

Chalcid'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Hymenopterous insects, composed of a great number of parasitic species, distinguished generally by their very minute size, and many of them displaying splendid metallic colors. So exceedingly minute are some that they are reared within the eggs of other insects, but the majority infest other larvæ or pupæ. Many kinds of insects are subject to them, but they are mostly destructive to the various Lepidoptera.

Fig. 561.—CHALCIS.
(Natural size, and the same magnified.)

Chal'cis, a maritime town of Greece. See NEGROPONT.

Chalcog'rapher, Chalcog'raphist, *n.* An engraver on copper or brass.

Chalcography, (*kal-kog'ra-fe,*) *n.* [Gr. *chalkos*, brass or copper, and *graphō*, to engrave.] The act or art of engraving on brass or copper.

Chaldæ'a, or CHALDEA, (*Anc. Geog.*) was properly the most southern part of ancient Babylonia, extending from the Euphrates to the Arabian desert; but, as the word is used by the later Hebrew prophets and Greek and Roman writers, *C.* seems to designate the whole of the empire of Babylonia, that wonderfully fertile country watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and the only one in the world where wheat grows wild. The Chaldæans (Heb. *Casdim*) are believed to have originally inhabited the Carduchian mountains, in the neighborhood of Armenia, where Xenophon and others mention the existence of a people of this name. At what period they descended to the plains below, history affords us no information; but at length they became so numerous and powerful as to prevail over the other inhabitants of the country, and by the time of the Jewish captivity their name had come to be applied to the inhabitants of Babylonia generally. Gesenius and other recent philologists believe that the ancient name and race are preserved in the modern Kurds.—The *C.* were also an order of persons in Babylonia who, in the book of Daniel, are classed with the magicians and astrologers, and were consulted by the king on matters of religion, evidently forming a sort of priesthood. They also constituted the learned class of the people; and the term *C.* is applied by Greek and Roman writers to the whole order of the learned men of Babylon. At a later period the name came to be given in the western parts of the world to persons who professed to interpret dreams, and impose upon the credulity of others, without reference to the place of their birth.

C. Learning. Favored by wide plains, unclouded skies, and clear, still nights, the *C.* early turned their attention to the study of the heavenly bodies. To them the sun, moon, and stars were the superior intelligences who created and sustain all things, and who guide the destinies of men. Hence they received divine worship and honors; and the study of their movements became a part of the priestly office. The learning of the Chaldees was greatly extolled in ancient times by Jews as well as by Greeks; and they are generally allowed to have been the first people who made any considerable progress in astronomy. The determination of the lunar periods; of the equinoctial and solstitial points; a more precise definition of the solar year; the division of the ecliptic into twelve equal parts, and of the day into twelve hours; the signs, names, and figures of the zodiac; the invention of the dial,—are among the improvements in astronomy attributed to the Chaldees. It is said that Calisthenes, who accompanied Alexander the Great on his expedition, brought back with him from Babylon a series of astronomical observations extending over 1,903 years, or 2,234 years before the Christian æra. Astrology was also much practised among the priests, who, from the movements among the heavenly bodies, professed to be able to foretell future events. According to Diodorus, they distinguished the five planets by the appellation of "interpreters," because they foreshadowed the destinies of men and nations, and presided over the birth of each individual. They conceived that besides the planets there were thirty stars, which were called the "consulting gods," twelve of which presided over the signs of the zodiac and the months of the year. Below these were twenty-four stars, of which half were to the north and visible, and half to the south and invisible; the visible being assigned to the living, and the invisible to the dead; and they were denominated the "judges of the world." The interpretation of dreams, divination, incantations, and auguries, also occupied an important place in their system of knowledge.

Chaldæan, or **Chalde'an,** *a.* Belonging, or relating, to Chaldæa; as, *Chaldæan* shepherds.

—*n.* An inhabitant or native of Chaldæa.

Chaldaic, (*kal-da'ik,*) *a.* Pertaining to Chaldæa.

—*n.* The language of the Chaldæans.

Chal'daism, *n.* An idiom of the Chaldee language.

Chaldee, (*kal-dē',*) *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldæans.

—*a.* Pertaining to Chaldæa.

Chaldee Language, *n.* The name given by philologists to the eastern dialect of the Aramaic, (of which the Syriac is the western,) and which forms the northern branch of the Semitic tongues; the Hebrew, Arabic, and some other minor dialects forming the southern branch. As the language of Babylonia at the time of the Jewish captivity, it was much used by that people after their return to their own land; but, indeed, as a written language it is now known to us only through the Jews, every trace of its literature having disappeared, though it is still spoken by some of the tribes inhabiting the mountains of Kurdistan. In the Hebrew canon, several chapters in Daniel and Ezra are written in this language. As a dialect, it is distinguished from the Syriac by its avoiding diphthongs and the vowel o, for which it generally has *ā*; by the use of *dagesh forte* and the general accentuation of the last syllable. The mode of writing is also much less defective than in Syriac, while in forms it is poorer than both the Hebrew and Syriac.

Chal'der, *n.* [Old Scot.] A dry measure, containing nearly 8 imperial quarters of wheat or flour; for other grain, fruit, potatoes, &c., 11½ quarters.

Chal'dron, *n.* [Fr. *chaudron*; Lat. *caldarium*, from *calidus*, hot, warm.] A measure containing 36 bushels (25½ cwt.) heaped measure; as, a *chaldron* of coals.

—A large kettle.— See CALDRON.

Chalét, (*shă-lā',*) *n.* [Fr.] A mountain hut; as, a Swiss *chalêt*.

Chalice, (*chal'is,*) *n.* [Fr. *calice*; Lat. *calyx*; Gr. *kylix*; probably allied to *kylindō*, to roll.] A round cup or bowl; specifically, the cup used for the wine at the celebration of the Eucharist.

Chalicod, (*chăl'ist,*) *a.* Having a cell or cup.

"On *chalic'd* flowers that lies." — *Shake.*

Chalk, (*chawk,*) *n.* [A. S. *cealc*; Ger., Swed., and Icel. *kalk*; W. *calch*, lime; Lat. *calx*, limestone; Gr. *chalix*.] (*Min.*) A form of soft limestone. *C.* is generally of a peculiar white color, singularly pure chemically, but mixed mechanically with silica either in grains, or in the well-known form of *flints*. This rock is widely spread over Europe; it does not exist in America. *C.* seems made up entirely of particles derived from organic matter, and resembles very closely the material brought from the bottom of the Atlantic in deep water. So strong is this resemblance, that it may almost be assumed that the deposit of the original mud that has become chalk was the result of similar causes. *C.* is highly absorbent, retaining one-third of its bulk of water without difficulty. A cubic foot of wet chalk will contain at least two gallons of water. It is thus very easily injured by frost, and therefore ill adapted for external work in this climate as a building-material, but it is useful and has been much employed in the interior of churches, &c. *C.* being a nearly pure carbonate of lime, makes a lime of extreme purity when burnt. The *C.* is rich in fossils, containing a few reptilian remains of great interest, many fishes, and numerous shells and corals, radiata and zoöphytes, all of which are more or less characteristic.

French chalk. Soapstone or steatite.

Red chalk. An ochreous clay used in an indurated state by painters, builders, &c.

To know chalk from cheese. To know what is best for one's self; to be quite aware of what is going on. (Colloq.)

Chalk, *v. a.* To rub, cover, or mark with chalk; as, to *chalk* a line on a board.

—To manure with chalk, as land.

To chalk out. To plan, design, or map out anything; as, *to chalk out* a line of conduct.

Chalk Bluff, in *Alabama*, a village of Marion co.

Chalk Bluff, in *Arkansas*, a village of Greene co.

Chalk'-cutter, *n.* One who digs or cuts out chalk.

Chalk'-drawing, *n.* (*Fine Arts*). An outline drawing filled in and shaded with black or colored crayons.

Chalk'iness, *n.* State of being chalky.

Chalk Level, in *Kentucky*, a village of Hopkins co.

Chalk Level, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Clair co. about 100 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Chalk Level, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Harnett co.

Chalk Level, in *Tennessee*, a village of Benton co., on Birdsong Creek, about 90 m. W. of Nashville.

Chalk Level, in *Virginia*, a village of Pittsylvania co.

Chalk'-lime, *n.* (*Building.*) The lime obtained by the calcination of the upper members of the chalk formation is known by the name of *chalk-lime*, in order to contradistinguish it from the lime obtained from the calcination of the beds of the chalk-marl. The chalk-lime swells very much in slaking; it decrepitates and falls to powder, and is deficient in hydraulic properties; it is a remarkably pure lime.

Chalk'-pit, *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

Chalk Spring, in *Florida*, a P. O. of Santa Rosa co.

Chalk'ville, in *South Carolina*, a village of Chester district.

Chalky, (*chawk'e,*) *a.* Resembling chalk; consisting of, or containing, chalk.

Chalk'y Island, situate in a bay of same name, near the S.W. extremity of Middle Island, New Zealand; Lat. of the bay 46° S., Lon. 166° 20′ E.

Challenge, (*chal'lenj,*) *n.* [N. Fr. *calenge*; O. Fr. *chalanger*, to claim; from L. Lat. *calumnia*, an action at law, in which one tried to prove in due form that something was his own.] A summons or invitation to fight, or to engage in a duel; as, to accept a *challenge*.

(*Mil.*) Act of a sentry or vidette in demanding the countersign from one who approaches his post.

—An invitation to a contest of any kind; as, a *challenge* to discussion.

—A claim or demand made of something supposed to be due.

"Lest greedy eyes to them might *challenge* lay." — *Sidney.*

(*Sports.*) In fox-hunting, the cry sent forth by the hounds on first scenting their game.

(*Law.*) An exception to jurors who are returned to serve on a trial.

C. to the array. An exception to the whole panel of jurors.

C. to the polls. An exception made separately to each juror.

Principal C. That made for a cause which, when substantiated, is of itself sufficient evidence of bias in favor of or against the party challenging.

Peremptory C. A challenge made without assigning any reason, and which the court must allow.

(*Politics.*) An exception tendered to a person as not being considered legally qualified to vote at an election.

—*v. a.* To call to a contest of any kind; to call to account; to defy.

"Thus form'd for speed be *challenges* the wind." — *Dryden.*

—To call, summon, or invite to a duel or personal combat.

"The Prince of Wales . . . *challeng'd* you to single fight." — *Shaks.*

—To claim as due; to demand as one's right.

"And *challenge* better terms." — *Addison.*

(*Law.*) To make exception to, as a juror, &c.

(*Politics.*) At elections of members to Congress, Parliament, &c., to object to a certain person as not being considered legally qualified to vote.

Chal'lengeable, *a.* That which may be challenged.

Chal'lenger, *n.* One who challenges; one who defies or summons another to single combat.

"As if to find and dare the grisly *challenger*." — *Dryden.*

—One who claims superiority; one who demands a thing as his right.

"Earnest *challenges* there are of trial, by some public disputation." — *Hooker.*

Chal'lis, Chal'ly, *n.* A kind of fine woollen stuff used for ladies' dresses.

Chal'mers, THOMAS, D. D., a Scottish divine, B. at Austruther, Fifeshire, 1780. In 1803 he was appointed to the living of Kilmeny. In 1809 he became a contributor to the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia;* and in 1815 he was called to the Tron Church, Glasgow, where he officiated for 8 years. The following year he began his *Astronomical Discourses,* which created an unprecedented excitement among all who heard them. In 1823, when at the very zenith of his fame, Dr. C. resigned his charge, and accepted the chair of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's. Here he remained for five years, when, in 1828, he was appointed to the divinity chair of the university of Edinburgh. He officiated here for 15 years, until, in 1843, at the head of 400 clergymen, he seceded from the church of Scotland, instituted the *Free Church,* and became principal and professor of divinity in the new college founded by its adherents. D. 1847, at Edinburgh. The writings of Dr. C are numerous; they have been collected into 32 large 12mo. volumes, in which are discussed all the problems which, in his time, agitated the religious community. "Yet the most important results of his life are not contained in his books, but appear rather in the order and energy which, whether as preacher or teacher, he communicated to all with whom he came in contact, and in the important social and ecclesiastical reforms which he inaugurated."

Chal'mers, in *Illinois,* a township of McDonough co.; *pop.* 1,484.

Chal'mers, in *Indiana,* a post-village of White co., on the New Albany and Chicago R.R., 17 m. N. of Lafayette.

Chal'mers, in *New York,* a village of Niagara co., 7 m. N.E. of Niagara Falls.

Chalonnes-sur-Loire, a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. from Angers; *pop.* 5,637.

Châlons-sur-Marne, an ancient city of France, cap. dep. Marne, on the Marne, 27 m. S.E. of Rheims. It is a considerable place, with manuf. of woollens, linens, cottons, and leather. Attila was defeated here in 451, and, in 1814, it was for a while the ceutre of Napoleon's operations.

Châlons-sur-Saône, or CHALLON, a town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, 34 m. N. of Macon. *Manf.* Unimportant. *C.* is very ancient, and was for some time the cap. of the kingdom of Burgundy. Abelard (*q. v.*) died here in 1142.

Chalus, (*sha'loo,*) a town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 18 m. from Limoges; *pop.* 1,216. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the remains of the castle of Chabrol, besieging which, in 1199, Richard Cœur de Lion was mortally wounded.

Chalybeate, (*ka-lib'ē-at,*) *a.* [Lat. *chalybs;* Gr. *chalybs, chalybos,* hardened iron or steel; from the nation of the *Chalybes* in Pontus, who were famous for the preparation of steel.] Impregnated with particles of iron; having a taste like iron; as, *chalybeate* waters.

—*n.* Any natural water in which a certain proportion of iron is held in solution, but which, by exposure to light or air, becomes slightly discolored, and throws down its mineral ingredients in the form of a red precipitate. All *C.* waters have a clear, transparent appearance when fresh drawn; an astringent, inky taste; and contain either the carbonate, sulphate, or muriate of iron. Any preparation of iron is also a *C.,* whether taken in the form of the precipitated carbonate of iron, the tincture of steel, the sulphate of iron, green vitriol, wine of iron, &c. *C.* act on the system as stimulants and tonics, and are particularly valuable in certain low, debilitated states of the constitution, as in the relaxation following a life of dissipation and pleasure; but are injurious when taken in a plethoric state of the body, or when the pulse is full and the muscular vitality tense.

Chalyb'eate, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Meriwether co., 64 m. W. of Macon.

Chal'ybes, in *Connecticut,* a village of Litchfield co.

Cham, (or AMEDÉE DE NOÉ,) a popular French caricaturist, son of the Count de Noé, B. at Paris, 1819. Possessing a strong inclination for art, he entered the studio of M. Paul Delaroche, and afterwards that of M. Charlet, and, under the latter, developed his talent in grotesque drawing. His first attempts, under the pseudonym of "Cham" (the French spelling of Ham, one of the sons of Noah) were made in 1842, and soon became popular. *C.* largely contributed to the *Charivari.* D. 1879.

Cha'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lamelli-branchiate molluscs, the species of which are found in the seas of warm climates. The shell consists of two unequal valves, having two hinge-teeth in one valve, and only one in the other.

Chamade', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *clamo, clamare,* to call.] (*Mil.*) A French beat of the drum, as a signal for a parley or surrender.

Chamælancia'ceæ, *n. pl.* The Fringe-myrtle fam., an order of plants, alliance *Myrtales.* This is a small group of shrubby plants only found in Australia. They are nearly allied to *Myrtaceæ,* but may be distinguished from them by their heath-like aspect and by their more or less pappose calyx.

Cham'ærops, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of trees, ord. *Palmaceæ,* having fan-shaped leaves, and less exclusively tropical than other palms.

Cham'ber, *n.* [Fr. *chambre;* Lat. *camara;* Gr. *kamara,* from the root *kam,* or *cam,* crooked, bent, curved.] An apartment in an upper story of a dwelling-house; any retired room; any private apartment; as, a bed-*chamber.*

"Or at their *chamber*-door I 'll beat the drum." — *Shaks.*

—A vault; a cavity or hollow place; as, the *chamber* of a furnace. — A hall of justice or legislation; a legislative body; as, the *Chamber* of Deputies, the Imperial *Chamber.*

(*Anat.*) In descriptive anatomy, the ball of the eye, divided into two chambers, — the *anterior,* containing the aqueous humor; and the *posterior,* consisting of the vitreous humor, — the iris hanging like a curtain between the two, and the lens being situated at the back of it, and in front of the first chamber.

—*pl.* (*Law.*) An apartment or place where a judge sits to transact business or determine cases in private.

(*Mech.*) The hollow part of any mechanism; as the powder receptacle at the breech of a cannon; a lubricating cavity in an axle-box, or cartridge cavity in a revolver; the space between the gates of a canal lock; the "breast" or "room" in mining, &c., &c.

—A short piece of cannon, without a carriage, formerly used to fire salutes at public rejoicings.

Chamber of Commerce. A board of individuals, associated to watch, serve and protect the interests of the general commercial and trading bodies of a mercantile town. Many are incorporated.—*To sit in chambers.* (*Law.*) to transact business, or hear cases, &c., in apartments, not open court rooms.

—*v. i.* To reside in a chamber; to occupy, as a chamber.

—*v. a.* To provide with a chamber; as, a gun, axle-box, or other mechanism. To shut up, as in a chamber.

Cham'ber-coun'cil, *n.* A council held secretly or in private.

Cham'ber-coun'sel, Cham'ber-coun'sellor, *n.* (*Law.*) A counsel who gives his opinion in private, but does not practise in open court.

Cham'bered, *a.* (*Conch.*) Having chambers or compartments; as, a *chambered* shell.

Cham'ber-fel'low, *n.* One who sleeps in the same chamber.

"It is my fortune to have a *chamber-fellow.*" — *Spectator.*

Cham'ber-hang'ings, *n. pl.* Hangings, arras, or tapestry for a chamber.

Cham'berlain, *n.* [Fr. *chambellan;* It. *camerlingo.* See CHAMBER.] One who has the charge of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman; an officer of state; as, a lord-*chamberlain.* The emblem of office appropriated to the *C.* in European courts is a gold key, generally suspended from two gold buttons.

—A person who has charge of the chambers, as in a hotel.

—In England, a city officer who keeps the accounts of a corporation; a treasurer or receiver of public money; as, the *Chamberlain* of the city of London.

The Lord Chamberlain of England is one of the three great officers of the sovereign's household. He has the control of all the officers above stairs, except the precinct of the royal bed-chamber, which is under the govt. of the Groom of the Stole. Under him are the Vice-chamberlain, lords of the bed-chamber, &c.; the chaplains, officers of the wardrobe, physicians, tradesmen, artisans, &c., and others retained in the sovereign's service, are in his department, and are sworn into office by him. He is commonly one of the highest nobility in the kingdom; and in virtue of his office, precedes dukes. The *L. C.* has also the censorship of the public theatres and the licensing of plays, &c. under his control.

Cham'berlain, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Allen co.

Cham'berlainship, *n.* The office of a chamberlain.

Cham'ber-lye, *n.* Urine.

Cham'ber-maid, *n.* A female servant who has the care of chambers or sleeping-rooms.

Cham'ber-pot, *n.* A bed-room utensil.

Cham'ber-prac'tice, *n.* (*Law.*) The practice of those counsellors at law, who deliver their opinions in private, but do not appear to plead in open court.

Cham'bers, EPHRAIM, F.R.S., an English man of letters, B. about the close of the 17th century. The first edition of his *Cyclopædia of Science* appeared in 1728, a second in 1738, and such was its popularity that it reached a fifth in 1746. D. 1740. After his death the "Cyclopædia" formed the basis of the one edited by Dr. Rees, sufficiently well known.

Cham'bers, WILLIAM and ROBERT, two eminent English editors and publishers, B. 1800 and 1802, respectively. The architects of their own fortunes, they have conferred inestimable benefit in popularizing useful literature for the comparatively uneducated class in English-speaking countries. Among the works produced by them are the *Gazetteer of Scotland* (1832); *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* (established in the same year, and also a serial of the first order); *Information for the People* (1834); *Educational Course, Cyclopedia of English Literature,* &c. Robert *C.* is the author of the *Domestic Annals of Scotland,* and the *History of Pebblesshire.* Their latest contribution to good and useful literature is *Chambers' Popular Encyclopedia.* In 1865, Robert *C.* was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and D. in 1871. William D. 1883.

Cham'bers, in *Alabama,* an E. county, bordering on Georgia; *area,* 775 sq. m. The Tallapoosa River flows through the co., and the Chattahoochee forms part of its E. boundary. The surface is uneven, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Lafayette. *Pop.* (1890) 26,400.

Chambers, in *Texas,* a southeast county, is intersected by Trinity River, and borders on the Gulf of Mexico, and Galveston Bay.

Cham'bersburg, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Pike county, on the Illinois River, about 56 m. W. of Springfield.

Chambersburg, in *Indiana,* a P. O. of Orange co.

—A village of Fountain co., on Coal Creek, 8 m. E. of Covington.

—A post-vil. of Orange co., 38 m. W.N.W. of New Albany.

Chambersburg, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Clarke co., 150 m. N. by E. of Jefferson City.

Chambersburg, in *Ohio,* a village of Columbiana co., 140 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A p.-v. of Montgomery co., 8 m. N. of Dayton.

Chambersburg, or CHAMBERSVILLE, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Indiana co., about 7 m. N. of Indiana.

Chambersburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a borough, cap. of Franklin co., situated on Conecocheague Creek, 45 m. S.W. of Harrisburg and 150 W. of Philadelphia. Its situation is healthy, and the surrounding country rich and highly cultivated. The town is composed of two large streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and having a public square in the center. *Pop.* (1890) 7,683. *C.* was burned by the Confederates, July 30, 1864.

Chambers Court-House, now LAFAYETTE, in *Alabama,* a post-village, capital of Chambers co., 164 m. E. by S. of Tuscaloosa.

Chambers Creek, in *Texas,* flows through Ellis co., and unites with the Waxahachie in Navarro co.

—A village of Ellis co.

Chamber'sia, in *Texas,* a village of Liberty co., near the N. end of Galveston Bay.

Chambers Island, in *Wisconsin,* a vill. of Door co.

Chamber's Mills, in *Virginia,* a village of Buckingham co.

Chamber's Valley, in *Virginia,* a vill. of Carroll co.

Cham'bersville, in *Arkansas,* a P. O. of Calhoun co.

Chambertin, a famous vineyard of France, dep. Cote-d'Or, a few miles N.E. of Beaune. It produces annually upon an average from 130 to 150 pipes of Burgundy. *C.* was the favorite wine of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon I.

Chambery, (*sham'ber-e,*) a city of France, dep. Savoie, on the Ayse, in an elevated and fertile valley, 110 m. W.N.W. of Turin, and 43 S.S.W. of Geneva. *Manf.* Silk gauzes. *Pop.* 18,279.

Cham'blissburg, in *Virginia,* a township of Bedford co., 150 m. W. by S. of Richmond.

Cham'bly, in prov. of Quebec, a S. co., on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal; *area,* 211 sq. m.; *cap.* Chambly.

—A parish and village in the above county, on the W. side of Richelieu River, and connected by canal with St. John's.

Cham'bord, a village of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, on the Cosson, 10 m. E. of Blois. This place is noted only for its famous and magnificent castle, commenced by Francis I., and finally completed by Louis XIV. In it the former monarch entertained his great rival Charles V., in 1540.

Chambord, (COMTE DE.) See BORDEAUX, (DUC DE.)

Chambranle, (*sham-brăn'l,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) The casing of a chimney, door, &c.

Cham'bre Ardente, *n.* (*Hist.*) The name given in France to a court of law, hung with black and lighted with torches, instituted by Francis I. for the purpose of trying and burning heretics; and also to the extraordinary commissions established under Louis XIV. for the examination of poisoners, and under the regent duke of Orleans for the punishment of public officers charged with certain offences against the revenues, as also of those who were guilty of fraud in the matter of Law's bank.

Cham'bre des Comptes, *n.* [Fr., Chamber of Accounts.] (*Hist.*) A great court established in France, prior to the revolution, for various purposes; as for the registration of edicts, ordinances, letters-patent, treaties of peace, &c. The sovereign Chambre des Comptes was held at Paris; there were also inferior courts in ten provincial cities.

Cham'brel, *n.* The joint or bending at the middle of a horse's hind-leg; the gambrel.

Chameleon, Chamælcon, (*ka-mē'le-on,*) *n.* [Lat. *chamæleon;* Gr. *chamaileōn* — *chamai,* on the ground, and *leōn,* a lion.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Saurian reptiles, inhabiting the warmest parts of Africa and India. It comprises lizards which have the body compressed, skin roughened, tail round and prehensile, feet five-toed, and the back surmounted by a sharp ridge, whence perhaps

the name *C.* (chamel-lion). The tongue is cylindrical, fleshy, and extremely extensible: teeth trilobate, and eyes large, but covered with skin except a small hole opposite the pupil, and possessing the faculty of moving independently of each other. Their lungs are so enormous, that, when inflated, their body seems to be transparent, — a circumstance which led the ancients to believe that these animals fed on air. They live upon trees,

Fig. 562. — CHAMELEON.
(*Chameleo Africanus.*)

are excessively slow in their movements, and often remain motionless upon a branch for hours. The great size of their lungs is probably the source of the power of the *C.* to change their color, which takes place according to their feelings, and not in conformity with the hues of the bodies on which they rest, or near which they pass. The very extensible tongue has the extremity covered with a viscid secretion; and when the animal has marked an insect, it darts forth this organ, and quicker than a glance of the eye secures the prize for food.

(*Astron.*) A constellation near the south pole; so named by Bayer. It contains 9 stars.

Chame'leonize, *v. a.* To change into various colors.

Chame'leon Mineral, *n.* (*Chem.*) Manganate of potash was so called from the changes of color apparent in an alkaline solution of the salt. It is made by fusing binoxide of manganese with carbonate of potash in an open crucible.

Cham'fer, *v. a.* [Corrupted from Fr. *échancrer*, from O. Fr. *chancre*, a canker, a cancer.] (*Carp.*) To hollow; to channel; to cut into furrows, grooves, or chaunels; to flute.

—To cut into a sloping form or bevel.

Cham'fer, Cham'fret, *n.* [Fr. *chamfreine.*] (*Carp.*) A small gutter, channel, groove, or furrow. — The edge of anything originally right-angled cut aslope or on the bevel, so that the plane then formed shall be inclined at less than a right angle to the other planes which it intersects.

Cham'fering, *n.* (*Carp.*) Process of cutting the edge or the end of anything bevel or aslope.

Cham'fort, SEBASTIEN ROCH NICOLAS, a French literateur, B. 1741. His best-known works are *La Jeune Indienne*, *Mustapha et Zeangir*, and his imitations of the fables of La Fontaine. He was the friend of Sieyes and Mirabeau, and D. 1794.

Cham'frain, Cham'fron, *n.* [N. Fr.] (*Mil.*) In plate-armor, plates of steel or pieces of leather, to protect the face of a horse.

Chamilly, NOEL BOUTON, COMTE DE, (*sha'me-ya,*) a marshal of France, B. 1636. He served with the highest military distinction in Portugal, Italy, and Holland; and in 1675 covered himself with honor by his gallant defence of Grave, which he held out for 93 days against William, Prince of Orange, who lost in the siege 16,000 men. D. 1715.

Chamis'so, ADELBERT VON, a German naturalist and poet, of French extraction, B. 1781. He was of noble descent and accompanied his family to Prussia at the commencement of the French revolution. He gave his early attention to the study of botany, and in 1818 joined a scientific expedition around the world, giving the fruits of his researches, on his return, to the University of Berlin. He was the author of the well-known romance *Peter Schlemihl, or the Man without a Shadow*, and of many poetical and botanical works. D. 1838.

Chamisso Island, of *Alaska*, near the head of the Bay of Good Hope, in Kotzebue's Sound, Lat. 66° 13′ 12″ N., Lon. 161° 46′ W.

Cham'let, *n.* See CAMLET.

Cha'mois, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Osage co., on the Missouri River, 100 m. W. of St. Louis.

Cha'mois, (*sha'mwa,*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *gamúza*, from *gámo*, a buck; Gr. *kemas*, a young deer.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the sub-family *Antelopæ*, inhabiting the middle regions of the high mountains of W. Europe. It is about the size of a goat, of a deep brown color, and its horns towards the summit are bent abruptly backward like a hook. The *C.* is exceedingly shy, and on the slightest alarm bounds away with a speed that is truly wonderful, over rocks, glaciers, along the brinks of dizzy heights, and up and down precipices where it would seem that no animal could get a foothold, — often leaping upon a shelf of rock of scarcely more than a hand's breadth, or just large enough to receive its fore-feet placed close together.

Fig. 563. — CHAMOIS.
(*Antelopa rupicapra.*)

—A kind of soft leather, made from the dressed skin of the chamois. (Sometimes, and popularly, called *shammy.*)

Chamoi'site, *n.* (*Min.*) A mixture of magnetic iron and a hydrous sylicate of alumina, found at Chamoisin, Valais.

Cham'omile, CAMOMILE, *n.* [Gr. *chamaimelon*, earth-apple; from *chamai*, on the ground, and *melon*, apple; Fr. *camomille.*] (*Bot.*) See ANTHEMIS.

Cham'ond, (St.,) a town of France, dep. Loire, 8 m. N.E. of St. Etienne. *Manuf.* Ribbons, laces, iron, nails, &c. *Pop.* 17,762.

Chamouni, Chamounix, or **Chamonny,** (*shă-moo-nēe',*) a celebrated valley of the Alps, dep. Haute-Savoie, France, immediately N.W. of Mont Blanc, by which and others of the Pennine Alps it is bounded on its S. and E. sides, and on the W. and N. by Mont Breven and the *Aiguilles Ranges.* Its length, N.E. to S.W., from the base of the mountains, is about 12 m., and its breadth at the bottom in most parts exceeds a mile; but including the mountain slopes and sides, it is as much as 9 m. broad, and may be reckoned 22 m. long from its head at the Col de Balme to its outlet at the torrent of the Dioza near Servoz. The average height of this valley above the sea is about 3,400 ft.; and the Arve flows through its entire length. It contains the villages of Prieuré (or Chamouni), Argentières, Les Boissons, &c. Climate, generally rigorous; but corn, hemp, and some fruits are grown, and the honey is of excellent quality. *Pop.* about 4,500. — See BLANC, (MONT.)

Champ, *v. a.* [Icel. *kampa*, to chew, from *kiammi*, a jaw; *kiamt*, a motion or moving of the jaws, from the root of *chaw.*] To bite the bit, as a horse; to bite with repeated action of the teeth.

"And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold." — *Dryden.*

—To bite into small pieces; as, to *champ* up the pieces of a tobacco-pipe.

—*v. i.* To masticate; to chew; to bite repeatedly, and with violence.

Champ, *n.* (*Building.*) The flat surface of a wall.

Champ de Mars, Champ de Mai, (*shawn(g)-de-mar,*) in early French Hist., denoted certain public assemblies of the Franks, which were instituted as early as their conquest of Gaul in the 5th century. At first, these were held annually in the month of March, and were hence called the *March-fields* (*Champ de Mars*); but in the 8th century, King Pepin transferred the time of meeting to the month of May; whence they were termed *May-fields.* The first descendants of Capet departed from this usage; but Philip IV. (1285–1314) restored the third estate by calling together delegates from the cities. — CHAMP DE MARS, a celebrated area 3,280 feet long by 1,640 wide, situated in Paris, between the École Militaire and the Seine, used by the garrison of the French capital for military exercises. It was the scene of many historical events. Here was celebrated, July 14, 1790, the first feast of the French Revolution, the *fête de la fédération*, which, on the second anniversary, July 14, 1791, was the scene of the dreadful massacre ordered by the leaders of the constitutional party. Here, in 1867, in 1878, and in 1889, were erected in whole or in part the buildings for the French International Expositions of those years.

Champagne, PHILIPPE DE, an eminent painter of the Flemish school, B. at Brussels, 1602. He was a co-worker with Nicolas Poussin for Queen Marie de Medicis, and is especially known by his merits as a portrait-painter. His portraits of Colbert, Richelieu, and Louis XIII., praying to the Virgin, bear testimony to his powers. D. 1674.

Champagne, the name of an old prov. of France, adjoining Franche Comté and Lorraine, now distributed among the depts. of the Ardennes, Marne, Haute-Marne, Aube, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne. In the Middle Ages, *C.* had its own dukes, who were vassals of the French kings. It was incorporated with the French crown by Philippe VI., at the beginning of the 14th century.

Champagne Wine, is produced from the grapes grown in the above province. This favorite wine is divided into two classes — white and pink champagne. The former is made either sparkling or still. Sparkling champagne (*mousseux*) is produced by treating the wine in a particular manner during fermentation. The wine is racked off in December, and after being fined with isinglass, is bottled and securely corked. Carbonic acid is generated in the wine on account of the incomplete nature of the fermentation, and its effervescing qualities depend upon the quantity of that gas dissolved by the fluid. After the sediment which is deposited has been removed, a liquor, composed of a solution of sugar-candy in Cognac, is added, and each bottle is tightly re-corked. Still *C.* is first racked off in the March after the vintage. The white *C.* of Rheims and Sillery are considered the best. Those of Sillery are pale, amber-colored, dry, spirituous, and possess a superior bouquet; those of Aÿ and Mareuil are more sparkling, and less spirituous. There are several varieties of first-class pink *C.* On account of the profitable nature of the manufacture and the popularity of *C.* wine, it is much adulterated with the juice of pears, gooseberries, &c. Very little of the wine sold as *C.* is really genuine. It generally consists of some cheap light wine charged with carbonic acid gas. Even in France a very large part of what is sold as champagne wine is of this character. As a light, temporary, and diffusible stimulant, sparkling *C.* is often an article of great benefit to the invalid, as it produces all the benefits of exhilaration of spirits and cheerfulness of mind, without unduly exciting the pulse or leaving behind the reactionary torpidity produced by common stimulants. It is only when taken in excess, and after repeated use, that those severe headaches, with nausea, and lethargic *ennui*, are experienced, which have been so unjustly attributed to this wine. It should be borne in mind that the exquisite flavor — the great characteristic of *C.* — can never be appreciated if the wine is drunk while effervescing; and unless taken for the sake of the stimulus of the carbonic acid, it should *not* be drank till the gas has escaped. Good *C.* will not be injured by being exposed for hours in a glass; for though it may lose its carbonic acid, its body and flavor will be unimpaired. — *C.* wine contains 11·5 per cent. alcohol.

Champagnolle, (*sham-pān-yōl',*) in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Union co., on the Washita River, about 130 m. S. by W. of Little Rock.

Champagnolle Creek, in *Arkansas*, flows through Calhoun co., into the Washita River.

Champagny, (*sham-pān'ye,*) JEAN BAPTISTE NOMPERE DE, DUC DE CADORE, a French statesman, B. 1756. In 1801 he was sent as ambassador to Vienna; in 1804 appointed minister of the interior; and in 1807 succeeded Talleyrand at the Foreign Office. He accompanied Napoleon throughout the campaign of 1809, and assisted in framing the treaty of Vienna, and in bringing about the marriage of the emperor to the Arch-duchess Maria Louisa. He lost Napoleon's favor, and on the restoration of the Bourbons retired into private life. D. 1834.

Champaign, (*sham-pān',*) *a.* [From Lat. *campus.*] Open; level; plain; as, a *champaign* country.

—*n.* A flat, open, fertile country.

"Territory meeting on an open *champaign.*" — *Raleigh.*

Champaign', in *Illinois*, an E. county; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. The North Fork of the Sangamon River passes through its N.W. part, and it is also drained by the head streams of the Kaskaskia, Embarras, and Vermilion rivers. The surface is level, and the soil deep and fertile. *Cap.* Urbana. *Pop.* (1890) 42,160.

—A city of Champaign co., 83 m. N. E. of Springfield. Here is the University of Illinois. *Pop.* 5,839.

Champaign, in *Ohio*, a county in the central part of the State; *area*, about 390 sq. m. It is drained by Mad river, and Buck and other creeks. The surface is diversified, the soil very fertile, and the county is rich in agricultural products and grazing stock. *Cap.* Urbana. *Pop.* (1890) 27,000.

Champain', *a.* (*Her.*) See POINT-CHAMPAIN.

Champe, *n.* (*Arch.*) The field or ground on which carving is raised.

Cham'per, *n.* One who champs or bites.

Cham'pertor, *n.* (*Law.*) One who is guilty of *champerty*, q. v.

Cham'perty, *n.* [Fr. *champ-parti*, from L. Lat. *campus partitus*, a divided field.] (*Law.*) A species of maintenance; being a bargain with the plaintiff or defendant in a suit for the "campi partitio," or division of the land or thing in dispute between the parties, if the opponent prevails at law, and the champertor, on the latter's bearing the expense of the suit. It is a punishable offence both by common law and by statute.

Champignon, (*sham-pīn'yun,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) The musbroom. See AGARICUS.

Cham'pion, *n.* [Fr. *champion*; It. *campione*; L. Lat. *campiones*, persons who descend into the arena to contend in fight; from Lat. *campus*, a plain, a field; A. S. *camp*; Dan. and Swed. *kamp*; Ger. *kampf*, a contest.] One who combats or fights; specifically, in the Middle Ages, a person who took up the cause and fought in the place of another, who, from age, infirmity, or other cause, might be thus represented. Single combat was one of the ways frequently adopted to decide the right of a cause; and women, children, or aged persons were allowed to appear by a representative. At one time the champions formed a particular class, were compelled to wear a particular dress, and were looked upon as disreputable, being ready, for hire, to take up any quarrel. At a later period, however, during the ages of chivalry, the champion was a knight, who entered the lists on behalf of an injured lady, a child, or one incapable of self-defence. The office of Champion of the Crown of England is of great antiquity. He appeared at Westminster Hall at the coronation, between the courses of the royal banquet, in complete armor; his challenge was proclaimed by the herald three times, waging battle with any person who should deny or gainsay the title of the king; and the champion threw down his gauntlet. This office was performed at the coronation of George IV., in 1821. — See WAGER BY BATTLE.

—One who earns, or claims, the pre-eminence in feats of physical prowess, or skill, as in prize-fighting, wrestling, rowing, &c.; one bold in contest; as, the *champion* of the prize-ring.

—*v. a.* To attend as champion; to furnish with a champion; as, to *champion* a good cause.

Cham'pion, in *New York*, a post-township of Jefferson county, on Black River, 25 m. E. of Sackett's Harbor.

Champion, in *Ohio*, a township in the W. central part of Trumbull co.

Champion, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Fayette co.

Cham'pion Hills, in *Mississippi*, a locality near Baker's Creek, in Hinds co., a few miles W. of Jackson. Here, May 16th, 1863, a severe action took place between the National forces, under the command of Gen. Grant, and the Confederates, under Gen. Pemberton, in which, after a contest of several hours, the latter were defeated with considerable loss, leaving about 2,000 prisoners, and 18 guns, in the hands of the victors. The entire National loss was reported at 2,457 men.

Cham'pioness, *n.* A female champion.

Cham'pionship, *n.* State of being a champion; as, to fight for the *championship*.

Champlain', SAMUEL DE, founder of Quebec, and governor of Canada, B. in France, 1585. In 1608, he established a French settlement at Quebec, explored the Ottawa, and thence as far as the W. shore of Lake Huron. Lake Champlain was named after him. D. 1635.

Champlain', in *New York*, a post-village and township at the N. end of Lake Champlain, in Clinton co., on Chazy River, about 164 miles N. by E. of the city of Albany.

Champlain, in pr. Quebec, a N.W. co., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, intersected by the St. Maurice River, and including several small lakes; *area*, 6,250 sq. m.; *pop* 22,052.

Champlain', (**Lake,**) a long and narrow lake of N. America, principally in the U. States, between the States of Vermont and New York, and having its N. extremity in Lower Canada. This lake occupies a considerable part of what has been called the "Great Glen of North America," that is, the remarkable hollow or chasm stretching N. from New York to the St. Lawrence, a distance of about 390 m. The glen is occupied from New York to Glen's Falls, 190 m., by the Hudson; thence for 21 or 22 m. to lake *C.* by a table-land, which, in its highest part, is only 140 ft. above the level of the tides in the Hudson. The lake extends N. and S. 110 m., with a varying breadth of from ¼ to 14 m.; but it is, in general, very narrow; the distance, 67 to 70 m., from the upper end of the lake to the St. Lawrence, is traversed by the Chambly Canal and Sorel River, by which free navigation has been opened both to the Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. Navigation commences about the 1st of April, and closes about December. In the summer, five daily steamers run from Whitehall, N. Y., to St. Alban's, Vt. The depth of this lake varies from 50 to 280 ft.; and it receives, besides the above, many smaller rivers. Several islands variegate its surface, and it generally presents a succession of most picturesque scenery. Its waters are prolific of fish.

Cham'plin, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Hennepin co., on the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Anoka, and about ½ m. above St. Anthony.

Champmeslé, MARIE DESMARÉS DE, a French actress, B. at Rouen, 1644. She received lessons in elocution from Racine, who wrote for her some of his tragic parts. She is enthusiastically praised by Madame de Sévigné, La Fontaine, and Boileau. Her husband was an actor and comic author of some merit. She D. at Auteuil, 1698.

Champoeg', in *Oregon*, a post-village and township of Marion co.; the former is on the Willamette River, 25 m. N. by E. of Salem.

Champol'lion, JEAN FRANÇOIS, an eminent French Orientalist, B. 1791. His labors in the study of the Semitic, Coptic, and ancient Egyptian languages and remains, gave him during his life-time a world-wide reputation. Among his great philological and archæological works are the *Egyptian Grammar*, and *Dictionary of Hieroglyphics*. D. 1832.—His elder brother, JEAN JACQUES CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC, B. 1778, although less celebrated, was also a distinguished archæologist. D. 1867.

Chan'cay, a prov. of N. Peru, with a seaport of its own name as its capital, dep. Lima, at the mouth of the Chancay River, on the Pacific, 40 m. N.N.W. of Lima. *Pop.* of prov. estimated at 27,000.

Chance, (*chans,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *cadentia*, a falling, from *cado*, to fall; It. *cadenza*.] That which falls out, occurs, or happens; a fortuitous event; anything that happens without any assigned cause; as "Most disastrous *chances*."—*Shaks.*

—Fortuity; casualty; fortune; absence of any defined cause or direction.

"A fool must now and then be right by *chance*."—*Cowper.*

—Possibility of an occurrence; probability; opportunity.

"A *chance*, but *chance* may lead where I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit of heaven."—*Shaks.*

Theory, or *Doctrine of Chances.* (*Math.*) See PROBABILITY, (THEORY OF.)

—*v. i.* To fall out; to happen; to come or arrive without design or expectation.

"Think what a chance thou *chancest* on."—*Shaks.*

Chance, *a.* Happening by chance; casual; as, a *chance* opportunity.

Chance, *adv.* By chance; perchance.

Chance'ably, *adv.* Casually; by chance.

Chance'-comer, *n.* One who comes by chance, or unexpectedly.

Chance'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of York co., on the Susquehanna, 35 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.

Chan'cel, *n.* [Fr. *chancel, cancel*, or *canceau*; Lat. *cancelli*, dim. of *cancer*, a lattice; Gr. *king-klis.*] That part of a church where the altar or communion-table is placed; formerly enclosed with lattices, or cross-bars. It is sometimes separated from the nave, and other portions in which the congregation assembles, by a screen.

Chan'cellor, *n.* [Fr. *chancelier*; Lat. *cancellarius*—from *cancelli*, lattice.] A high judicial officer, who presides over a court of chancery or other court; a president; a chief judge. The *cancellarius* under the Roman emperors is supposed to have been a notary or scribe, and his title to have been derived from the *cancelli*, or railing behind which he sat. From the Roman empire, this office was introduced into ecclesiastical matters. In the Anglican Church, every bishop had (and continues to have) his *C.*, who is the principal judge of his consistory; this office is synonymous with that of *chancellor of a diocese*. *Chancellor of a university*, is the chief officer of a collegiate body; his office, however, is, in most cases, purely honorary, the duties being discharged by the vice-chancellor.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in England, that member of the cabinet of ministers who controls the national finances.—*Chancellor of a consulate*, that person in the office of a foreign consul, who has charge of the public documents, or archives.—*Lord High Chancellor of England*, the presiding judge of the Court of Chancery, and chief adviser of the sovereign in matters of law or conscience. He is by prescription, speaker, or president, of the House of Lords, and takes precedence, *ex officio*, over all the peers, the Archbishop of Canterbury alone excepted.—The *Chancelier de France* was one of the highest officers of the old monarchy, and the office was closely analogous to that of England. It is connected with the illustrious names of Duprât, De l'Hôpital, Maupeou, Malesherbes, &c. Abolished in 1790; revived for a short time under Napoleon I., and afterwards, under the Restoration, it was finally abolished in 1830.—*Chancellor of a cathedral.* (*Eccl.*) A dignitary who superintends the performance of religious services.

Fig. 564.—LORD HIGH-CHANCELLOR IN HIS STATE ROBES.

Chan'cellor, RICHARD, a celebrated English voyager, who was sent out in 1553, by a company established by Sebastian Cabot, to find a N.E. passage to China and India. The greater part of the expedition perished, but *C.* succeeded in reaching Archangel, and thence proceeded to Moscow, where he was cordially welcomed by the Czar Ivan IV. On his return home, in 1554, *C.* formed the "Muscovy Company," and next year went again to Archangel; but on his voyage home, in 1556, he was shipwrecked and perished.

Chan'cellorship, *n.* The office of a chancellor; the time during which one is a chancellor.

Chan'cellorsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., 76 m. N. by W. of Richmond. This place was the scene of a succession of sanguinary engagements, during the civil war. Gen. Hooker having crossed with the Union army of the Potomac from the N. to the S. bank of the Rappahannock, April 29, 1863, took up a strong position at *C.* on the next day. Here he received a furious flank attack from Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, commanding a Confederate force of about 25,000 men, which put Gen. Schurz's division to flight, and spread consternation through the National ranks. Gen. Lee renewed the battle on Sunday, May 3d, and compelled Gen. Hooker to retreat. Gen. Sedgwick having meanwhile occupied the heights above Fredericksburg with 30,000 men, was dislodged, on the 4th, by Lee, and, with Hooker, compelled to recross the river, the passage of which was completed on the 6th. The National loss was reported as 17,197, including about 5,000 prisoners. They left behind their dead and wounded, 13 guns, about 20,000 small arms, 17 regimental colors, and a large quantity of ammunition. Among their dead were Gens. Berry and Whipple. The Confederate loss was, on the other hand, reported at 12,277, including about 2,000 prisoners. The Confederate victory was dearly purchased with the loss of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, who, by mistake, was fired at by his own men, while returning from the battle of May 2d. After undergoing amputation of the left arm, he D. on the 10th.

Chance'-medley, *n.* [Fr. *chance*, and *medley*, from *mêler*, for *mesler*, to mix; probably a corruption of *chaude mêlée.*] (*Law.*) In its original sense, a casual affray or riot, accompanied with violence, but without deliberation or preconceived malice; but it is now applied to a particular class of homicide, viz., the killing of another in self-defence in a sudden encounter, without *malice prépense*; or to any homicide by misadventure.

Chance Prai'rie, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Burleson co.

Chan'cery, *n.* [Fr. *chancellerie*. See CHANCELLOR.] (*Law.*) In England, the highest court of justice, (next to the Parliament,) presided over by the lord chancellor. Its jurisdiction is principally exercised in cases of equity.—In the U. States, a court of general equity jurisdiction.—See COURT OF CHANCERY.

Chance'ville, in *New Jersey*, a small post-village of Monmouth co.

Chancre, (*shăngk'r,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) An ulcerous venereal sore.

Chancrous, (*shăngk'rus,*) *a.* Having the qualities of a chancre.

Chan'da, an inland town of Hindostan, prov. Gundwanah, cap. of dist. of same name, 62 m. S. of Nagpoor; Lat. 20° 4′ N., Lon. 79° 22′ E. It was taken by the British in 1818.

Chan'dalier, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Keokuk co., abt. 28 m. S.W. of Iowa City.

Chandeleur Islands, lie E. of Chandeleur Bay, on the S.E. coast of Louisiana. A fixed light, 55 ft. high, is on the N. or smaller island.

Chandelier, (*shan-dē-lēr',*) *n.* [Fr., from *chandelle*, Lat. *candela*, a candle.] A frame with branches to hold a number of candles or lamps.

(*Fort.*) A kind of movable parapet.

Chandernagore', a maritime town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, belonging to the French, on the W. bank of the Hooghly River, 16 m. N.N.W. of Calcutta; Lat. 22° 49′ N., Lon. 88° 26′ E. It has a trade in opium, and manufactures of cotton cloths. *Pop.* about 35,000.

Chand'ler, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, from *chandelle*, candle.] A maker and seller of candles; as, a tallow-*chandler*.—A dealer in certain commodities; as, a ship-*chandler*, a corn-*chandler*.

Chandler's Springs, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Talladega co.

Chandler's Valley, in *Penna.*, a P. O. of Warren co.

Chand'lersville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., 10 m. S.E. of Zanesville, the county seat, and 64 m. E. of Columbus.

Chand'lerville, in *Illinois*, a small village of Cass co.

Chand'lery, *n.* The goods or articles sold by a chandler.

Chandoo', *n.* An aqueous extract of opium, used by the Chinese for smoking.

Chandore', a fortified town of Hindostan, prov. Candeish, presid. Bombay, 68 m. W.N.W. of Aurungabad; Lat. 20° 19′ N., Lon. 74° 19′ E. It was taken by the British in 1804, and again in 1818.

Chan'dos, SIR JOHN, a famous English knight, who contributed greatly to the success of Edward III. and the Black Prince, in their wars with France. He was mainly instrumental in gaining the victory of Poitiers. *C.* was appointed Constable of Guienne, and regent of all the English possessions in France. His courage and skill decided the battle of Auray in 1364, which gave the duchy of Brittany to the house of Montfort. *C.* was as generous as he was brave, and when his great antagonist Bertrand du Guesclin was taken prisoner at the battle of Navarette in 1367, Sir John solicited and obtained his liberty, and himself became security for his ransom. This valiant knight was subsequently mortally wounded in a skirmish near Poitiers, 1369.

Chan'frin, *n.* [Fr. *chanfrein.*] The fore-part of a horse's head.

Changarnier, NICOLAS ANNE THEODULE, (*shan-gar'ne-ai,*) a French general, B. 1793. He entered the army when young, and distinguished himself in the campaign in Algeria, of which prov. he was, in 1848, made governor-general. He subsequently took part in the suppression of the insurrection in Paris, in Jan., 1848, and, upon Louis Napoleon becoming President of the Republic, *C.* was appointed commander-in-chief of the capital. In this capacity he crushed the attempted insurrection of June, in the same year. He was arrested on the day of the *Coup d'État* (Dec. 2, 1851), and afterwards exiled. In 1871, he came to offer his services against the German invasion, served at Metz under Marshal Bazaine, and surrendered himself a prisoner to the Prussians, agreeably to the capitulation signed by his commander. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly. D. 1877.

Chang'choo-foo, a walled city of China, prov. Fo-Kien, 36 m. S.W. of its port Amoy; Lat. 24° 35′ N., Lon. 117° 50′ E. This is the centre of the silk manufacture of the prov., and a place of active trade and busy industry. Besides silk, sugar and tiles are extensively fabricated. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,000,000.

Change, (*chanj,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *changer*; It. *cangiare, cambiare*; L. Lat. *cambire*, to exchange, to barter.] To alter, to vary; to cause to turn or pass from one state to another; as, to *change* color.—To put one thing in the place of another; to exchange; to substitute for another; as, to *change* one's linen.—To give one kind of money for another; as, to *change* notes for gold.—To become acid or tainted; to become deteriorated from a natural state of sweetness; as, milk *changes* with the weather.

To change a horse, or *to change hand.* To turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left.

—*v. i.* To be altered; to undergo variation.

"They *change* for better, and we *change* for worse."—*Dryden.*

—To vary in phase; to pass by transition from one state to another, as the moon.

—*n.* Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; a mutation from one state or form to another; as, a *change* of dynasty.—A substitution of one thing in the place of another; vicissitude; revolution.

"The sky is changed! and such a *change!*"—*Byron.*

—Transition; a passing from one phase to another; as, a

change of moon. — Permutation; alteration in the order of a series of things.

"And ring other *changes* on the same bells." — *Norris.*

—That which makes or gives variety, or which may be used for another of the same kind; as, a *change* of dress.

—Exchange of money for money; small money given for larger pieces; as, *change* for a guinea.

—A bourse; a building devoted to mercantile business and monetary transactions. (Used in colloquy for *exchange.*)

Change of seed. (*Agric.*) The practice of procuring seed produced in a different soil and climate from that in which it is to be grown as a crop; and which is found to be sometimes beneficial, and sometimes injurious, according as the new seed may have been matured in a better or worse climate and soil than those in which it is to be grown.

Changeabil'ity, *n.* Changeableness.

Change'able, *a.* That may change or be changed; subject to alteration; mutable; inconstant; fickle; variable; wavering; unstable; uncertain; as, a *changeable* manner. — Having the quality of showing changes of outward appearance, under different circumstances, as of light.

"Now the tailor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta; for thy mind is a very opal." — *Shaks.*

Change'ableness, *n.* Quality of being changeable.

Change'ably, *adv.* Inconstantly; in a changeable manner.

Change'ful, *a.* Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain.

"And fickle as a *changeful* dream." — *Scott.*

Change'fully, *adv.* In a changeful manner.

Change'fulness, *n.* Quality of being changeful.

Change'less, *a.* Constant; undeviating; impervious to alteration.

Change'ling, *n.* [*Change*, and *ling*, offspring, progeny.] A child left or taken in the place of another. It was at one time a common superstition that young children were liable to be stolen or changed by fairies before being baptized; and hence they were carefully watched till that ceremony was over. It was thought that the fairies were always anxious to change their own starveling elves for the more robust children of men. The children so left were called changelings, and were known by their greater backwardness in growth or learning: hence, stunted or idiotic children were regarded as changelings.

—One who is apt to change; an inconstant person; a waverer.

"And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died." — *Hudibras.*

—*a.* Changed; taken or left in place of another; as, "A *changeling* boy." — *Shaks.*

Chan'ger, *n.* One who changes or alters the form of anything. — One who discounts or exchanges money; as, a money-*changer*. — One devoted to novelty or change.

Change'water, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co., 12 m. S.E. of Belvidere.

Change'-wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) One of a set of wheels of different sizes and number of teeth, that may be changed or substituted for other wheels in machinery, to produce a different but definite rate of angular velocity in an axis, as in cutting screws, gear, &c.

Chang-Mai, a city of S.E. Asia, in Laos, on the Mekong River, Lat. 20° 16′ N., Lon. 99° 2′ E.; *pop.* estimated at 30,000.

Chanhas'sen, or CHANHASSAN, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Carver co., about 28 m. N. by E. of Saint Paul.

Chank, Chank'-shell, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DOLIUM.

Chan'nahatch'ee, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Elmore co.

Chan'nahon, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Will co., about 45 m. S.W. of Chicago, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Chan'nel, *n.* [Fr. *canal*, from Lat. *canalis*, from *canna*, a pipe or reed.] A pipe or spout for the conveyance of water. — The hollow bed of running waters; the deeper part of a stream, bay, or harbor, where the main stream flows; as, the *channel* of a river.

(*Geog.*) A strait or narrow sea; as, the Bahama *channel*.

—Means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; as, a *channel* of communication.

(*Arch.*) A perpendicular furrow, cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster.

—(*pl.*) (*Naut.*) Projecting wooden platforms jutting out from the ship's sides opposite to the masts. They serve to keep the chains and shrouds distant from the ship's side, thereby preventing chafing against the gunwale, and enabling the shrouds to impart a firmer support to the masts.

—*v. a.* To form into a channel; to cut channels in; to groove.

"Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel'd* sides." — *Blackmore.*

Chan'nel, (English,) that arm of the Atlantic Ocean which divides England from France, gradually narrowing to the Strait of Dover, often called simply the "Channel." It was the *Mare Britannicum* of the ancients. — The *Channel Islands* are a group of small islands, lying off the N.W. coast of France, and belonging to Great Britain. The principal are *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*. q. v. *Total area*, 48,000 a.

Chan'nel-leaved, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having leaves folded together in a channelled form.

Chan'ning, WILLIAM ELLERY, D. D., an eloquent American preacher, essayist, and philanthropist, B. at Newport, Rhode Island, 1780. He graduated at Harvard University in 1798, with the highest honors of his class. In 1803 he was ordained pastor of the "Religious Society's Church" in Federal Street, Boston. Here he acquired a brilliant reputation. Week after week a large and intelligent congregation attended his place of worship; where he discoursed on such subjects as charity, war, and peace — the Bible Society missions, benevolent institutions, the anti-slavery cause — and all public measures that tended to promote the advancement of liberty, the progress of social improvements, the dissemination, and the final triumph of Christianity; and to the illustration of these themes he brought all the charms of beautiful diction and a poetical imagination. Dr. *C.* was universally acknowledged as the first pulpit orator of his time in the U. States. In 1815 he took an active part in the Unitarian controversy which at that time waged with such fierceness throughout the country. D. 1842. As an author, Dr. *C.* is known by his brilliant essays on Milton, Napoleon, and Fénélon (1826–29).

Chan'ningville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Duhuque co., 80 m. N.E. of Iowa City.

Chanson, (*shan'son,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *canzone*, from Lat. *cantio*, from *canere*, to sing.] A song.

Chant, *v. a.* [Fr. *chanter*; Lat. *canto*, from *cano*, to sing.] To sing; to utter with a melodious voice.

"The cheerful birds . . . do *chant* sweet music." — *Faërie Queene.*

—To celebrate by song.

"The poets *chant* it in the theatres." — *Bramhall.*

(*Mus.*) To sing after the manner of a chant; as, to *chant* a requiem.

—*v. i.* To sing; to make melody with the voice.

"And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* [Lat. *cantus*, from *cano.*] Song; melody.

"A pleasant grove
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud." — *Milton.*

(*Mus.*) A peculiar kind of sacred music or ecclesiastical song, usually adapted to the psalms and litanies of church-service. There have been several sorts, of which the principal are the AMBROSIAN and the GREGORIAN, *q. v.* The last, somewhat modernized, is still in use in the Roman Catholic Church. Chants are, properly, of three kinds: the *monody*, sung by one voice: the *antiphony*, sung by two alternately; and the *choral*, by all voices.

Chan'tal, JEANNE FRANÇOISE FREMIOT DE, a saint of the Roman Catholic Church, B. at Dijon, 1572; D. at Moulins, 1641; canonized by Clement XII., 1767. See VISITATION (ORDER OF THE).

Chan'tant, *n.* [From Fr. *chanter*, to sing.] (*Mus.*) Instrumental music composed in a smooth, melodious, modulated style.

Chant'er, *n.* One who chants; a singer.

"The *chanter's* soul and raptur'd song inspire." — *Pope.*

—The chief singer in a chantry. — (*Mus.*) The tenor of a hagpipe.

Chantibun, (*shan-te-boon,*) a large inland town of the kingdom of Siam, cap. of a rich dist. of the same name, at the foot of the mountain-chain separating it from Cambodia, 18 m. E. of the Gulf of Siam, and 150 S.E. of Bangkok; Lat. 12° 45′ N., Lon. 102° 18′ E. It is a place of considerable trade, exporting pepper; it also trades largely in rose- and dye-woods, spices, horns, ivory, lac, benzoin, &c. Near the town are mines of precious stones.

Chan'ticleer, *n.* [*Chant* and *clear*; Fr. *clair.*] The bird that sings or crows early; specifically, a cock. (Used poetically.)

"Hark, hark, I hear
The strain of strutting *chanticleer.*" — *Shaks.*

Chantilly, (*shan-te'ye,*) a neat town of France, dep. Oise, on the Nonette, 24 m. N. of Paris. *Manf.* laces and porcelain. *C.* owes its celebrity to its having been, since 1632, the seat of the Princes de Coudé, whose castle was one of the largest and finest structures in France, situated with its magnificent park and gardens in the midst of an extensive forest. Here, the "great Condé" lived in regal splendor, and the entertainments given by him to Louis XIV. were so sumptuous as to excite the jealousy of that monarch. At *C.*, also, Racine, Molière, and Boileau were wont to recite their *chefs d'œuvres*, amid the applauses of all that was beautiful and chivalrous in France. The *Grand Château*, rebuilt in 1779, was destroyed during the revolution, and all that now remains is the *Petit Château*, the *Château d'Enghien*, and the stables; the latter, constructed between 1719 and 1735, are celebrated. The domain of *C.*, 6,125 acres was given to France by the Duc d'Aumale (*q. v.*). The remains of Admiral de Coligni, butchered at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, are interred at *C. Pop.* 4,000.

Chantil'ly, in *Mo.*, a p. v. of Lincoln co.

Chantilly, in *Virginia*, a post-village near Fairfax Court-House, about 20 m. W. of Washington. Near it, on Sept. 1, 1862, a sharp action took place between a National force under Gen. Pope, and a Confederate corps commanded by Gens. Ewell and Hill, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss, among their dead being Gens. Phil. Kearney and Stevens.

Chant'late, *n.* (*Building.*) A piece of wood fastened to the ends of the rafters, and projecting beyond the wall, to support two or three rows of tiles, so placed as to prevent the rain-water from trickling down the sides of the walls.

Chant'or, *n.* Same as CHANTER, *q. v.*

Chant'ress, *n.* A female chanter or singer.

Chan'trey, SIR FRANCIS, R.A., an eminent artist, B. in England, 1782, excelled chiefly as a portrait sculptor. His principal works are the statues of William Pitt, and Canning, and the bust of Walter Scott. A statue of Washington from his chisel is in the State-House, at Boston. D. 1841.

Chan'try, *n.* [Fr. *chantrerie*, from *chant.*] (*Eccl.*) An endowed chapel where priests daily chant or say mass for the souls of the donors, or others whom they appoint.

Chaol'ogy, *n.* [From Gr. *chaos*, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on chaos. (R.)

Chaos, (*kā'os,*) *n.* [Lat. *chaos*; Gr. *chaos*, from the ancient *chaō*, to gape, to open wide, from the root *cha.*] A vast chasm: an empty unmeasurable space. — A huge confused mass; a vast shapeless heap; confusion; disorder.

"The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind." — *Dryden.*

—The confused, unorganized state of matter before the Creator reduced it to form and order.

"Lo! thy dread empire, *chaos*, is restored." — *Pope.*

Cha'os, or BIRD ISLANDS, several rocky islets off the coast of S. Africa, abt. 40 m. from Port Elizabeth.

Chaot'ic, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, chaos; confused.

Chao-tchou, in China. See SHAO-CHOO.

Chao-tchou, in China. See TCHAO-CHOO-FOO.

Chap, (*chop,*) *v. a.* [A. S *yppan*, pp. *yeyppd.* See CHOP and GAPE.] To gape; to cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally.

"Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the russet plain." — *Blackmore.*

—*v. i.* To crack; to open in long slits; as, *chapped* hands.

—*n.* An opening; a longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink, as in the surface of the ground.

Chap, (*chop,*) *n.* [A. S. *ceaplas*; Icel. *kiaftr*; Scot. *chaft.*] The jaw; that part of the mouth used in chawing or chewing; used properly with reference to animals, but also sometimes vulgarly to man; and, generally, in the plural.

"Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound." — *Dryden.*

Chap, *n.* [A contraction of *chapman*; but used in a more general sense.] A familiar colloquialism for a man or boy; as, a good-natured *chap.*

Chapa'la, a lake in Mexico, in Lat. 20° 20′ N., Lon. 102° to 103° W. It contains many islands, is traversed by the Rio Grande de Lerma, and has an area of about 1,300 sq. m.

Chaparal', Chapparal', *n.* [Sp., from *chaparra*, an evergreen oak.] A covert or thicket of stunted evergreen oaks. — Bush; scrub; a small thicket of low shrubs and thorny brush; a brake; as, he was lost in the *chaparal.*

Chap'-book, *n.* A small book hawked about for sale by a chapman; hence, a primer or toy-book.

Chape, (*chāp,*) *n.* [Fr. *chape*; from Lat. *capere*, to receive, contain; probably allied to Gr. *ske-pē*, a covering.] The catch or hook attaching to anything, as the catch of a buckle, the hook of a scabbard, &c.

—The metal tip or case at the end of a scabbard.

"The whole theory of the war . . . in the *chape* of his dagger." *Shaks.*

Chapeau, (*shăp'ō,*) *n.*; *pl.* CHAPEAUX, (*shăp'ōz.*) [Fr., a hat.] A hat; as, a *chapeau* bras.

(*Her.*) A cap, or head-covering.

Chapeau Bras, (*shăp'o brā,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) A hat which can be flattened and carried under the arm.

Chap'el, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle*; L. Lat. *capella*, dim. of *capa*, a kind of robe, formerly *caracalla.* The robe of a saint gave its name, *capella*, to the place it was kept in.] A place of worship, formerly distinguished from a church by the publicity of the worship to be performed; churches being for general use, and chapels (or little churches) for the special use of private individuals or particular households. From these the use of the term in Europe has been extended so as to include all religious edifices not of the established faith. There are also, in the Protestant, as in the Roman Catholic churches, chapels of ease to parish churches, built for the accommodation of worshippers in populous or extensive parishes. In Roman Catholic churches, portions of the main building, dedicated to particular saints, in honor of whom a service is there performed, are called chapels.

(*Print.*) An association of workmen in a printing-office for the purpose of promoting and enforcing order among themselves. (O.)

Chap'el, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To wear a ship round, when taken aback, without bracing the head-yards.

Chap'el, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Howell co.

Chap'elain, JEAN, a French poet, and one of the earliest members of the French academy, B. at Paris, 1595. He was a courtier of Cardinal Richelieu, and the author of *La Pucelle* (the Maid of Orleans), an epic poem, the first cantos of which passed through 6 editions in 18 months, but soon fell under the criticism of Boileau, Voiture, and other men of taste. D. 1674.

Chape'less, *a.* Wanting a chape.

"An old rusty sword . . . and *chapeless.*" — *Shaks.*

Chap'el Hill', in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lafayette co., 25 m. S.S.W. of Lexington.

Chapel Hill, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Monmouth co.

Chapel Hill, in *North Carolina*, a town of Orange co., 28 m. W. N. W. of Raleigh, on New Hope river. Here is the University of North Carolina. *Population*, in 1897, about 1,150.

Chapel Hill, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Marshall co., 42 m. S. of Nashville.

Chapel Hill, in *Texas*, a post-village and township of Washington co., 3 m. W. of Brazos River, and 120 m. E. of Austin.

Chapel Hill, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Fluvanna co.

Chap'ellany, *n.* A chapel built within the precincts of a church, to which it is subordinate.

Chap'ellet, (sometimes written CHAPLET,) *n.* [Fr. *chapelet.*] (*Saddlery.*) A pair of stirrup leathers furnished with stirrups, adjusted to the saddle.

Chap'elling, *n.* (*Naut.*) The act of wearing a ship round, when taken aback, without bracing the head yards.

Chap'elry, *n.* [O. Fr. *capelerie.*] The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

Chaperon, (*shăp'e-rōn,*) *n.* [Fr., from *chape.*] A hood or cap.
—A decoration attached to the head of horses which drew the hearse in state funerals.
—One who attends on a lady to public places, as a guide or protector.
—In England, a hood or cap of state worn by the Knights of the Garter, when in full dress.
—*v. a.* To attend on a lady to public places.

Chapfallen, (*chŏp'fawln,*) *a.* Having the lower part of the mouth depressed: hence, dispirited, discouraged, dejected; as, a *chapfallen* look.

Cha'pin, Edwin Hubbell, n.d., an American clergyman, and one of the most powerful and effective pulpit orators of the U. States, b. in Union Village, Washington co., N. Y. In 1848 he took charge of the 4th Universalist Church in New York city, and received in 1856 the degree of D.D. from Harvard University. In 1850, he went to the Peace Convention at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and his speech before that assembly is perhaps the most celebrated of all his successes in popular oratory. D. Dec. 27, 1880.

Cha'pin, in *Ill.* a p.-o. of Morgan co. In *Iowa*, a p.-v. of Franklin co., about 100 m. N. by E. of Des Moines.

Cha'pinville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., 45 m. W. of Hartford.

Chap'inville, or Chapinsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Ontario co., about 4 m. N.E. of Canandaigua.

Chap'iter, *n.* [Fr. *capiteau;* Lat. *capitulum*, from *caput*, head.] (*Arch.*) An obsolete word for the head or capital of a column. — See Capital.

Chaplain, (*chap'lăn.*) *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*, from L. Lat. *capellanus*, from *capella.*] An ecclesiastic who has a chapel, or performs service in a chapel. — A clergyman who belongs to a ship of war, to a regiment of land forces, &c.; as, an army *chaplain.* — A divine retained to perform divine service in a family; as, a *chaplain* in ordinary.

Chap'lain, in *Kentucky*, a village of Nelson co., 15 m. E. of Bardstown.

Chap'laincy, *n.* Office or station of a chaplain.

Chap'lainship, *n.* The office or business of a chaplain. — The possession or revenue of a chapel.

Chap'less, *a.* Without any flesh about the mouth.

"Reeky shanks, and yellow *chapless* bones." — *Shaks.*

Chap'let, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet*, dim. of *chapel*, old form of *chapeau*, a hat, from Lat. *caput*, head.] A garland or wreath to be worn on the head.

"An od'rous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds." — *Shaks.*

(*Eccl.*) A string of beads used by Roman Catholics for the recital of certain prayers. See Bean and Rosary.
—A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. — A small chapel or shrine. — (*Saddlery.*) A chapellet, (*q. v.*) — (*Arch.*) A moulding carved into beads, olives, and other ornamental devices.

Chap'lin, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Windham co., on Natchaug River, 30 m. E. of Hartford.

Chap'lin, in *Kentucky*, a twp. of Nelson co.

Chap'linton, in *Kentucky*, a village of Barren co., on Big Barren River, about 130 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Chap'man, *n; pl.* Chapmen. [A. S. *ceapman* — *ceap*, salable commodities, and *man.*] One who buys or sells: a vender or seller; a merchant; a cheapener; one who offers to buy.

"Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy." — *Shaks.*

Chap'man, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clinton co.
—A post-township of Snyder co., on the Susquehanna River, 33 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Chap'man Quarries, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northampton co.

Chap'mauville, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Logan co.

Chap'paqua, in *New York*, a post-village of West Chester co., about 40 m. N.N.E. of New York city.

Chap'paral, in *California*, a village of Butte co., about 140 m. N of Oroville.

Chap'pell's Bridge, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Newberry district.

Chap'py, *a.* Gaping; open; full of clefts or fissures.

Chaps, *n. pl.* The two planes or flat parts of a vice or pair of tongs or pliers, for holding anything fast, and which are generally roughed with teeth. See Chap.

Chap'tal, Jean Antoine, Comte de Chanteloup, a celebrated French chemist, b. 1756. In 1781, the States of Languedoc founded for him a chair of chemistry in the school of medicine. Having succeeded to the fortune of a rich uncle, *C.* instituted several establishments for the manufacture of chemical products. He improved the processes for the production of mineral acids, alum, soda, white lead, &c.; discovered a new method for dyeing Turkey red, and also naturalized barilla in the S. of France. He was afterwards appointed professor of chemistry in the school of medicine at Paris, and named by Napoleon minister of the interior. Under his administration chambers of commerce were founded, special encouragements granted to the industrial arts and manufactures, the culture of beet-root extended, and schools of trades established. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, *C.* accepted the direction of commerce and manufactures; and for his devotion to the imperial cause, his name was erased by Louis XVIII., from the list of peers. In 1816 he was elected member of the Institute; his declining years were marked by cruel reverses of fortune, and he d. in 1832. *C.* was a voluminous writer on science and political economy, and his *Chimie appliquée aux Arts* may still be consulted with advantage.

Chap'ter, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre;* Lat. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head.] A division of a book or treatise; as, a *chapter* of the Bible.
(*Eccl.*) A society or community of clergymen belonging to a cathedral, collegiate church, or abbey. See Chapter-house.
—A decretal epistle.
—An organized branch of some society or fraternity; as, a *chapter* of Royal Arch Masons.
—The assembly of a certain organized society.
—A place of correction for offenders.

Chapter-house, *n.* The apartments attached to a collegiate church; a cathedral, or abbey, in which the heads of a chapter meet to transact business; they are usually of a very ornamental character as regards architecture. They generally either open into the church, or are entered by a passage. *C. H.* were also often used as places of sepulture. In Fig. 565 we present our readers with an illustration of the holding of the chapter of an

Fig. 565. — Holding of a Monastic Chapter. (15th cent.)

abbey in the 15th century, taken from a MS. of that time, in the Bibliothéque Royale, Paris. When monks had been guilty of slight breaches of discipline, they confessed them, kneeling upon the low stool in the middle of the room, and upon a bow from the abbot, intimating his remission of the breach, they resumed their seats. If one had a complaint to make against any brother, it was here made and adjudged.

Chap'trel, *n.* (*Arch.*) The capital of a pillar or pilaster which supports an arch. (Sometimes called *impost.*)

Chapultepec, a strong castle crowning a height situated at 2 m. S.W. of the city of Mexico: it was stormed, by the Americans under Gen. Scott, Sept. 13, 1847. See Mexico.

Chapultepec, in *Alabama*, a village of Blount co.

Char, (*chär,*) *n.* [A. S. *cyran*, to turn, because the fish turns itself quickly in the water.] (*Zoöl.*) A name sometimes given to the *Salmo fontinalis*, or Brook-trout. See Salmon.

Char, Chare, (*chār.*) *v. i.* [A. S. *cyrre, cerran*, to turn.] To do little turns or jobs: to work by the day.
—*n.* A single job or task; a turn of work by the day. (Called in the U. States, Chore, *q. v.*)

"The maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chars.*" — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To perform; to do.

Char, (*chär.*) *v. a.* [From Lat. *carbo*, a coal.] To reduce to coal or carbon by burning: to burn partially; as, to *char* a piece of wood. — To work or hew, as stone.

Cha'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order Characeæ, *q. v.*

Characeæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Algales.* They are water-plants, with distinct stems branching in a whorled manner, sometimes transparent, and sometimes coated with carbonate of lime. They occur in stagnant, fresh, or salt water in all parts of the globe, but most abundantly in temperate climates. When in a state of decay, they give off a very fœtid odor, which is considered to be most injurious to animal life. *Chara* is the typical genus.
C. vulgaris, the Feather-bed, is a slender, flexible plant, of a dull green color, very common in our ponds and stagnant ditches.

Character, (*kar'ak-ter,*) *n.* [Fr. *caractère;* Lat. *character;* Gr. *charakter*, from *charassō, charaxō*, to scrape, to cut, or engrave.] A distinctive mark; a seal, stamp, or impression; a letter, figure, or sign.

"He cut our roots in *characters.*" — *Shaks.*

—Form or manner of writing: peculiar form of letters used by a particular person, class, or nation; as, an inscription in the Runic *character.*

"I found the letter. You know the *character* to be your brother's." — *Shaks.*

—Properties or qualities by which a person or thing is separated from another or others; as, a person of doubtful *character.*
—Reputation, or the credit of possessing good qualities; as, a man of *character* — *e. g.* good character.

"I leave my *character* behind me." — *Sheridan.*

—The person with his assemblage of qualities.

"He must outshine the rest of all the *characters.*" — *Dryden.*

—The assemblage of qualities simply; as, a person of decided *character.*

"'Tis from high life high *characters* are drawn." — *Pope.*

—Quality; capacity; that moral attribute which attaches to a person as the holder of a prominent position or office.

"The chief honor of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by suitable actions." — *Addison.*

—One who possesses or assumes a specific character; as, a *character* in a play, a literary *character*, &c.
—Description; account; relation of anything, whether good or bad.

"This passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it." — *Addison.*

(*Music.*) The conventional form in musical writing and printing, used for signs of clefs, notes, rests, &c.
(*Fine Arts.*) The art of giving to the different objects in a picture their appropriate and distinguishing appearance or characteristic.
(*Law.*) The opinion generally entertained of a person, derived from the common report of the people who are acquainted with him. The moral *C.* and conduct of a person in society may be used in proof before a jury, to afford a presumption that a particular party has not been guilty of a crimiual act; and to impeach or confirm the veracity of a witness.
(*Bot.*) A list of the points by which any particular variety, species, genus, sub-order, order, sub-class, or class, is distinguished from another. There are two kinds of characters, called respectively *essential* and *natural.* By an essential character is understood an enumeration of those points only by which any division of plants may be distinguished from others of the same nature, to which, in the present work, we give, after Lindley, the name of *Diagnosis.* A natural character, on the other hand, is a complete description of a given species, genus, order, or class, including an account of every organ, from the root upwards, through the stem, leaves, flowers, fruit, and seed.

Char'acter, *v. a.* To inscribe; to engrave.

"Show me one scar *character'd* on thy skin." — *Shaks.*

—To describe; to characterize, as by particular or special traits or configurations.

"Unmoulding reason's mintage
Character'd in the face." — *Milton.*

Characteris'tic, Characteris'tical, *a.* [Gr. *charakteristikos.*] That constitutes the character; that marks the peculiar distinctive qualities of a person or thing; appropriate; as, a *characteristic* trait.
—*n.* That which constitutes character; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another; distiuctive feature or quality.

"The great and peculiar *characteristic* which distinguishes him from all others." — *Pope.*

(*Math.*) In Logarithms, the positive or negative integer to which a positive decimal, the mantissa, must be *added* in order to obtain the logarithm itself. — See Logarithms.

Characteris'tically, *adv.* In a manner that distinguishes character.

Characteris'ticalness, *n.* State or quality of being characteristic; distinctive mark of character.

Characteriza'tion, *n.* Act of characterizing.

Char'acterize, *v. a.* [Gr. *charakterizō*, from *charakter*, impress or stamp, mark.] To distinguish with a special stamp, mark, or figure.

"Grecian faces are *characterized.*" — *Arbuthnot.*

—To give a character to; to describe or exhibit a man's personal qualities or characteristics.

"We have avoided publicly to *characterize* any person." — *Swift.*

—To distinguish, designate, mark, or express the character of; to compose the peculiar features or qualities of; as, a black skin *characterizes* the negro.

Char'acterless, *a.* Without any distinctive character.

Charad'ridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Plovers, a family of birds, order *Grallatores.* They are in many respects allied to the Wader tribes, but generally partake of the nature of land-birds, and should therefore be more properly classed with them. Many breed upon the loftiest mountains, and though they are sometimes seen feeding upon the sea-shores, yet they are no more water-birds, on that account, than many of our small birds which repair thither for the same purpose. They are gregarious, and are generally seen in meadows or on the sea-shore, in search of food, which they procure by stirring the earth or mud with their feet, and thus inviting worms and aquatic insects to the surface. They are generically distinguished by a large full eye; the bill is straight, short, and rather swollen towards the tip; the head large; legs naked above the knee; and most of the species are without the hind toe. The Golden Plover, *Charadrius*

Fig. 566. — Golden Plover, (*From Tenny's Zoology.*)

virginicus, type of the genus *Charadrius*, is a bird of both hemispheres. Its length is about 10 inches. On all the upper parts of the plumage the feathers are indented on the edge with bright yellow spots upon a dark brown ground; the front of the neck and the breast are the same, but much paler; the belly is almost white; the quills are dusky; the tail is marked with dusky and yellow indentings and bars; the legs are black; and the bill is dusky.

Charade, (*sha-rād'*,) *n.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor.] A species of enigma, or riddle, the subject of which is a name or word that is proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its several syllables taken separately as so many individual words, and then from a similar description of the whole name or word. A charade can only be called complete when the different enigmas which it contains are brought into a proper relation to each other, and, as a whole, unite in an epigrammatic point. The following is a good example, from the French: — "My first makes use of my second to eat my whole;" the first being *chien*, a dog; the second *dent*, a tooth; and the whole *chiendent*, dog's-grass.

Char'bon, *n.* [Fr.] (*Farriery.*) A small, black spot or mark remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner-tooth of a horse is gone.

Char'coal, *n.* (*Chem.*) A form of carbon under a great number of aspects; such as gas-carbon, coke, wood-charcoal, lamp-black, and ivory-black. *Gas-carbon* is a very pure kind of charcoal gradually deposited in the insides of gas-retorts. *Coke* is dense charcoal, made by burning coal in a retort or coke-oven from which the air is excluded. It is much used in Europe as a fuel for locomotives, from giving out no smoke, and from being much lighter than coal. *Wood-charcoal*, although but little used as a fuel, is a very important element in the manufacture of gunpowder. The most perfect charcoal is, of course, that which is used in this manufacture. (See GUNPOWDER.) Thoroughly-burnt charcoal is bluish-black, and varies in density according to the porosity of the wood from which it was made. Charcoal possesses the property of absorbing gases in large quantities. (See CARBON.) *Lamp-black* is carbon deposited by any combustible burnt without sufficient air. See LAMP-BLACK.) *Ivory-black*, *bone-black*, or *animal charcoal*, will be found described under the head of IVORY-BLACK. Gas-charcoal and coke are employed as elements in galvanic batteries, and to form the carbon-points for the electric lamp. For the latter purpose, a mixture of sugar and tar is sometimes burnt in moulds, by which means a very pure kind of charcoal is made to any desired shape. Charcoal is a conductor of electricity, and is thence used to surround the earth-terminals of lightning-conductors. Charcoal is one of the most indestructible substances in nature. Being perfectly non-volatile, and possessing no affinity for any other element at ordinary temperatures, it forms the most lasting ink possible; and papyri penned with carbon ink are as legible and perfect as on the first day they were written.

Chard, *n.* [Fr. *chardon;* Sp. *cardo;* Lat. *carduus*, a thistle or artichoke.] A term used for the footstalks and midrib of artichokes and cardoons when they are blanched and made palatable by exclusion of the light; — a name applied also to the white beet.

Chard, a parish and town of Somersetshire, England, 12 m. from Tauntou; *pop.* of parish abt. 6,000. Here the royalists were defeated in the civil war of the time of Charles I.

Chardin, SIR JOHN, (*shar'dă*,) a French traveller and merchant, b. in Paris, 1643. He twice visited Persia, remaining several years each time, between 1664 and 1677. On his return, being a Protestant by birth, he was compelled to seek refuge in England, where he settled as a jeweller to the court and nobility, and was knighted by Charles II. In 1683 appeared a folio volume of his travels, which has been verified by subsequent travellers, and translated into many foreign languages. D. 1713.

Char'don, in *Ohio*, a town, cap. of Geauga co., 30 m. E. by N. of Cleveland. In a rich farming and dairying district. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,250.

Chare, *n.* A name for a short, narrow street; (used in some parts of England.)

Charente, (*sha-ront'*,) a large river of France, rising in the dep. Haute-Vienne, 12 m. from Chalus, and, after a course of 200 m., falling into the Atlantic, opposite the island of Oléron.

Charente, an inland dep. of France, dist. of the W., formed principally out of the ancient prov. of Angoumois, takes its name from the Charente by which it is traversed; and has N. the Deux-Sèvres and Vienne, E. Haute-Vienno, S. Dordogne, and W. the Charente-Inférienre. *Area*, 3,270 sq. m. *Surface.* Diversified. *Soil.* Various. *Prod.* Cereals, and brandy. The vineyards cover the major part of the lands, and yield the finest brandy (Cognac) in the world. Hemp, flax, and truffles are also extensively raised. *Manuf.* Iron, paper, linen, leather, pottery, &c. The dep is divided into 5 arrond. *Chief towns.* Angoulême, Cognac, Ruffec, and Confolens. *Pop.* 378,218.

Charente-Inférieure, a maritime dep. of France, on the W. coast, deriving, like the foregoing, its name from the Charente, by which it is intersected; having N. Vendée, N.E. Deux-Sèvres, E. Charente, S. the Gironde, and W. the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, (including the islands of Oléron, Rê, and Aix,) 3,763 sq. m. *Surface.* Flat and marshy. *Soil.* Mixed. *Prod.* Cereals, by rotation of crops. Vineyards cover a large spread of territory, and their produce is chiefly converted into brandy. Salt is largely obtained, and the sardine and oyster fisheries are extensively carried on. *Manuf.* Sugar, leather, earthenware, woollens, &c. The dep. is divided into 6 arrond. *Prin. towns.* La Rochelle, Rochefort, Saintes, and St. Jean d'Angely. *Pop.* 479,529.

Charenton', in *Louisiana*, a post-village of St. Mary's par., on the Têche River, 80 m. from the Gulf of Mexico.

Charenton-le-Pont, a town of France, dep. Seine, on the Marne, 4 m. S.E. of Paris, now forming a portion of the fortifications of Paris; *pop.* 6,000.

Charette' de la Contrie, FRANÇOIS ATHANASE, a French royalist, and one of the heroes of the Vendéan war, b. 1763. When the outbreak of the Breton royalists took place in 1793, *C.* was elected their leader, and gained three signal victories over the republicans. In March, 1796, *C.*, after being attacked by an overwhelming force, was taken prisoner to Nantes, tried by a military commission, and summarily executed. The death of this able soldier put an end to the war in La Vendée.

Char'fron, *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as CHAMFRON, *q. v.*

Charge, (*chārj*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *charger;* It. *caricare*, from *car;* Lat. *carrus.* See CARGO.] To load or burden; to place a load or burden upon; to impose that which oppresses; as, to *charge* the stomach with an over-quantity of food.—To impose, lay on, or fill without oppressing; as, to *charge* one's memory with maxims. — To intrust to; to commission for a specific purpose; followed by *with:* as, to *charge* an envoy *with* instructions. To set or lay on; to impose as a tax; as, the land is *charged* with a mortgage. — To set, lay on, or impose as a task, trust, or duty, (preceding *with.*)

"The Gospel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God." — *Tillotson.*

—To put or lay on, in the sense of a superfluity; as, to *charge* a building with ornaments. — To lay on in words; to impute to; followed by *on* before the person; as, to *charge* an offence *on* a criminal. — To set to, or impute, as a debt; to place to the debit side of an account; as, to *charge* for goods sold. — To load or lay on, with the imputation of wrong-doing; as, to *charge* a man with theft. — To censure; to accuse.

—To load, as a cannon or musket; to thrust in powder and ball, or shot; as, to *charge* a gun carefully.

—To enjoin; to exhort: to give or communicate, as an order, command, or earnest request.

"I *charge* thee answer to what I shall require." — *Dryden.*

—To instruct authoritatively; to give directions to; to address; as, to *charge* a jury.

—To communicate electric matter to; as, to *charge* a coated vial.

—To rush; to fall on; to attack; as, to *charge* with a bayonet.

—*v. i.* To make a charge or onset on an enemy.

"*Charge*, Chester, *charge!* on, Stanley, on!" — *Sir W. Scott.*

—*n.* [Fr. *charge.*] The person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; as, a minister's *charge.*

—An order, injunction, mandate, or command; as, a judge's *charge.*

"The king gave *charge* concerning Absalom." — 2 *Sam.* xxiv.

—Trust; commission; office; duty; employment.

"True to his *charge*, a loyal swain and kind." — *Pope.*

—Imputation in a bad sense; accusation.

"We need not lay new matter to his *charge*." — *Shaks.*

—That which constitutes a debt in commercial transactions; an entry of money on the debit side of an account. — Cost; expense (commonly in the plural); as, the *charges* of the war.

—Imposition on land or estate, as rent, tax, &c., or whatever constitutes a burden or duty; as, a rent-*charge.* — An assault, onset, or attack; a rush on an enemy; as, a cavalry *charge.* — A signal to attack; as, to sound the *charge.* — Posture of a weapon fitted for attack or combat; as, to bring a bayonet to the *charge.*

"Their armed staves in *charge*, their bearers down." — *Shaks.*

(*Farriery.*) A preparation of thick unguent matter, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.

(*Her.*) A term signifying the various bearings, *i. e.* ordinaries, and figures depicted on the escutcheon. A shield is said to be charged with the bearings depicted on it; and so is an ordinary or other charge, when it bears another device upon it. See HERALDRY.

(*Electricity.*) The accumulation of the electric matter on one surface of an electric, as a pane of glass, Leyden jar, &c., whilst an equal quantity passes off from the opposite surface.

(*Mining.*) Any quantity of ore put at one time into a furnace to fuse is called a *charge*; letting it out is called *tapping.*

(*Gun.*) The quantity of powder which is necessary to fire a ball, shell, or bullet from any kind of cannon or fire-arm. The charge for different kinds of artillery, and for different purposes, varies from one-twelfth to one half the weight of the projectile. Rifled cannon require a smaller charge than those with smooth bores; and in firing against a vessel, or a body of troops at a short range, a smaller charge is needed for the same gun than would be required for breaching the walls of a fortress.

(*Painting.*) An exaggeration of character in form, color, or expression. (Sometimes called *overcharge.*)

Charge'able, *a.* That may be charged; that may be set, laid, or imposed; liable to be charged; as, a commodity *chargeable* with duty. — Imputable as a crime, fault, or debt; subject to be charged or accused; as, a man *chargeable* with arson; land *chargeable* with a debt. Expensive; costly; serving to cause expense; as, "the *chargeable* methods of their education." — *Atterbury.*

Charge'ableness, *n.* Cost; expense: burden.

Charge'ably, *adv.* Expensively; at great cost.

Chargé d'affaires, (*shär-zhā'daf-fär'*,) *n.* [Fr.] A diplomatic representative at a foreign court of the lowest class, according to the regulations adopted at the Congress of Vienna He is accredited not to the sovereign, but only to the individual who, for the time being, holds the office of principal secretary of state or minister for foreign affairs. Sometimes he is only empowered to act during the absence of the ambassador; at other times, he is independent of any ambassador.

Charge'less, *a.* Free of charge or expense.

Charg'er, *n.* Formerly, a large dish to hold a heavy charge or quantity.

"Give me here John the Baptist's head in a *charger*."—*Matt.* xiv. 8.

—A horse on which the rider charges the enemy; a horse used in battle; as, an officer's *charger.*

Charge'ship, *n.* Office or function of a charge d'affaires.

Char'ily, *adv.* Carefully; warily; frugally.

"What paper do you take up so *charily?*" — *Shaks.*

Char'iness, *n.* Quality of being chary; caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness; frugality.

Char'iot, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *char*, a car.] (*Antiq.*) A car or vehicle employed in ancient times in war or for pleasure. We read of them as early as the time of Pharaoh, and they were frequently armed with scythes, as seen in Fig. 567. The ancient chariots had only two wheels, which revolved upon an axle, and were usually drawn by two horses. Among the Romans, however, there

Fig. 567. — ROMAN WAR-CHARIOT.

were also three- and four-horse chariots. The triumphal chariots of the Romans were often most splendidly adorned. — See BIGA.

—A half-coach; a carriage with four wheels, used for convenience and pleasure.

—*v. a.* To carry or convey in a chariot. (R.)

Charioteé', *n.* A kind of four-wheeled pleasure-carriage.

Charioteer', *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot.

"Show us the youthful handsome *charioteer*." — *Prior.*

Char'iot-man, *n.* The driver of a chariot.

Charism, (*ka'rizm*,) *n.* [Gr. *charisma*, gift.] (*Eccl.*) A term frequently employed in the early Church to denote the extraordinary endowments conferred on the primitive Christians; as the gifts of tongues. It was also applied sometimes to baptism.

Char'itable, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *charitabilis.*] Full of charity; benevolent and kind; indulgent.

"Be thy intents wicked or *charitable?*" — *Shaks.*

—Liberal to the poor; bountiful; beneficent.

"What his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity supplies." — *Pope.*

—Pertaining to, or partaking of, charity: intended for charity; springing from charity; as, a *charitable* institution.

—Kind and favorable in judging of others; lenient: disposed to tenderness; as, a *charitable* view of a case.

"By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon." — *Bacon.*

Char'itableness, *n.* Quality of being charitable.

Char'itably, *adv.* In a charitable manner; kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favorably.

"And *charitably* let the dull be vain." — *Pope.*

Charité, (**La,**) a town of France, dep. Nièvre, on the Loire, well known for its coarse jewelry; *pop.* 5,826.

Char'ites, *n. pl.* [Gr.] (*Myth.*) The Greek name of the GRACES, *q. v.*

Char'iton, or GRAND CHARITON RIVER, rises in *Iowa*, and falls into the Missouri River near the S. extremity of Chariton co., Mo. It is about 250 m. long, and is navigable for 50 miles.

Char'iton, in *Iowa*, a thriving city, cap. of Lucas co., about 50 m. S.S.W. of Des Moines. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 4,000.

Chariton, in *Missouri*, a N. county; *area*, 740 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Missouri river, on the W. by Grand river, and is intersected by the Chariton. The soil is fertile, and the surface gently undulating. *Cap.* Keytesville. *Pop.* (1890) 26,260.

—A township of the above co., near the Missouri River, about 62 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Chariton Mills, in *Missouri*, a small vill. of Adair co.

—A township of Schuyler co.

Char'ity, *n.* [Fr. *charité;* Lat. *charitas, caritas* — *carus*, dear, costly; Gr. *agapē*, love.] One of the three great theological virtues, consisting of love to God and our neighbors, or the habit and disposition of loving God with all our heart and our neighbor as ourselves. In a narrower sense, it signifies kindness, good-will, and forbearance towards mankind in general, and in a still lower sense, the giving of alms and the alms itself. This love to our neighbors, which is one of the greatest and noblest of Christian virtues, is not of a blind, indiscriminating character. True charity attempts not to shut our eyes to the distinction between good and bad men,

nor to warm our hearts equally to those who befriend and those who injure us; it teaches us to slight and despise no man, and inspires us with forgiveness and humanity towards our enemies, with respect and esteem for good men, and with candor and complacency towards our friends.

—A charitable institution or society; as, a Ladies' *Charity*. *C. (Sisters of.)* See SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Char'ity-school, *n.* A school voluntarily maintained by charitable subscriptions.

Charivari, (*shä're-va-ree',*) *n.* [Fr.; etymology uncertain.] Properly, a loud, discordant noise, produced by the beating of kettles, pans, and other domestic utensils, mingled with shouts, groans, and hisses. In this way, popular dislike was frequently manifested towards a person in France, in the Middle Ages; and widows contracting second marriages, or persons of disproportionate ages marrying, were, and are still now, often annoyed in this way in certain parts of the country. Hence, the term came to be applied to political squibs and satires against public men; and in this sense it was adopted as the title of a work published in Paris with much success. It may be mentioned that the name of a German periodical of the same kind, *Kladderadatsch*, published in Berlin, also implies a loud, discordant noise, such as is occasioned by the beating of kettles and pans.

Charkoff', in Russia in Europe. See KHARKOFF.

Charlatan, (*shär'la-tan,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *ciarlatano*, from *ciarlare*, akin to Sp. *chiarlar*, to prate; L. Lat. *cerreretanus*, from *Cerretum*, a town of Spoletum.] An itinerant vender of medicines; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank; one who makes unwarrantable pretensions to anything.

"Saltimbancoes, quacksalvers, and *charlatans*."—*Browne.*

Charlatan'ical, *a.* Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; empirical; ignorant; as, a "*Charlatanical* doctor."—*Cowley.*

Charlatan'ically, *adv.* After the manner of a charlatan.

Char'latanism, Charlatanry, *n.* Humbug; quackery; empiricism.—Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; deception by fair words. *C.* is to be found among all classes of society, and manifests itself in various ways, according to the object and character of the person. In literature, in science, in politics, and even in religion, there are to be found many who pretend to greater knowledge, or power, or virtue, than they possess.

Charlemagne, (*shärl-mān,*) [Fr.; Ger. *Karl der Grosse.* Lat. *Carolus Magnus*, Charles the Great,] king of France, and emperor of the West, B. April 2, 742. This illustrious prince, the restorer of order and obedience in a state of society when only the most commanding talents and heroic steadfastness of purpose could have availed him in a struggle against anarchy and ignorance in their worst forms, was the grandson of Charles-Martel, king of the Franks, and lived 742–814, master of an empire which embraced all France, a part of Spain, more than half of Italy, and nearly all Germany. To feel his greatness adequately, it must be remembered that all the ancient landmarks of social order had been overthrown with the colossal Roman power, and that the whole civilized world was covered with its ruins and infested with its crimes. The ancient seat of empire was divided among a score of petty tyrants; the Saracens had overrun Spain and threatened the farther west; the northern kingdoms were only known as the cradle of adventurous armies, whose leaders in after years organized the feudal governments of Europe; Russia did not even exist; and England was just emerging from the confusion of the Heptarchy. Some two centuries before, 507–511, Clovis had founded the Frankish monarchy and established himself at Paris, but his power was that of an absolute military chief, and he was succeeded by a line of phantom kings, whose action is scarcely distinguishable from that of the barbarous fermentation going on around them. At length Pepin Heristal and his son Charles Martel slowly paved the way for a new authority, the former by familiarizing men's minds with justice and goodness in the sovereign; and the latter by his heroic resistance to the Saracens, and the promise of an irresistible power in the government. The successes of *C.* were the natural issue of these circumstances,

Fig. 568.—CHARLEMAGNE.
(Golden coin, Cabinet of Medals, Paris.)

under the command of his ambition and vast genius, favored by the compliance of the popes, who were willing to encourage a Christian protectorate in the West as a counterpoise to the eastern empire of Irene, and the dreaded power of Haroun-al-Raschid. A catalogue of the principal events and dates is all that we can give in the space to which we are limited. In 768 *C.* succeeded to the government conjointly with his brother Carloman; and on the death of the latter, in 771, became sole master of France by wisely refusing to divide the authority with his nephews. In 770 he subdued the revolt of Aquitaine. In 772 he marched against the still idolatrous Saxons, and commenced a conflict which he maintained for upwards of 30 years. In 773 he crossed the Alps, and was shortly crowned king of Lombardy, and acknowledged suzerain of Italy by the pope, with the right of confirming the papal elections. In 778 he carried his arms into Spain, and pursued his victorious career as far as the Ebro, but was surprised on his return in the pass of Roncesvalles, where many of his knights perished, and among the rest Orlando, or Roland, his nephew, the hero of Ariosto. In 780 Louis le Débonnaire, his youngest son, was crowned by the pope king of Aquitaine, and Pepin, his 2d son, king of Lombardy, both at Rome. Between 780 and 782 he visited a terrible retribution upon the Saxons, and compelled their chief to accept Christian baptism. Towards 790 we find him establishing seminaries of learning, and doing all in his power to elevate the character of the clergy, the most of whom had hitherto known little but the Lord's Prayer; besides engaging in projects for the acceleration of commerce, the general improvement of the people, and the promotion of science. Before the end of the century he had invaded Pannonia, and extended his dominions in this direction to the mountains of Bohemia, and the Raab. In 800 he was crowned at Rome emperor of the west; and in 803 was negotiating a union with Irene in order to consolidate the eastern and western empires, when the empress was dethroned and exiled by Nicephorus. From this period to his death, which took place at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the 71st year of his age, and the 47th (Jan. 28, 814) of his reign, he was engaged in fortifying the coasts of France against the Northmen, and various matters relating to the security and the prosperity of the empire, including the settlement of the succession. In person and manners *C.* was the perfection of simplicity, modesty, frugality, and, in a word, of true greatness; and though he was too much given to the society of women, he had the reputation of a good father, a tender husband, and a generous friend. He was indefatigable in all the duties of government, and whether in the camp or the court, had fixed hours for study, in which he took care to engage his courtiers by forming them into an academy. "For shame!" he exclaimed, to one who came before him attired more elegantly than the occasion demanded,—"dress yourself like a man; and if you would be distinguished, let it be by your merits, not by your garments." His nearest friend and companion was the illustrious Alcuin, and his fame was so widely spread that the only man, perhaps, of kindred genius in that age, the great Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, courted his good will and complimented him by an embassage bearing presents. Before his death, *C.* confirmed the succession of his son Louis, by an august ceremony. Placing the imperial crown upon the altar, he ordered Louis to take it with his own hands, that he might understand he wore it in his own right, under no authority but that of God. See Vétault's Life of *C.*

Charle'mont, JAMES CAULFIELD, 1ST EARL OF, a distinguished Irish patriot; B. 1728. In 1783, this popular noble was selected to command the great national body of Irish Volunteers, 80,000 strong, of all ranks and classes, politics and creeds, organized to resist the encroachments of the British Tory government of that day. Lord Charlemont D. in 1799.

Charle'mont, a town of Ireland, co. Armagh, on the Blackwater, 8 m. from Armagh; *pop.* 600.

Charle'mont, a French fortress standing opposite Givet, near the Belgian frontier.

Charle'mont, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co., about 50 m. N.E. of Springfield, on Deerfield River, and on the line of Hoosick Tunnel Railroad; *pop.* 1,005.

Charle'mont, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bedford co.

Charleroi, a fortified and important manufacturing town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the navigable river Sambre, 33 m. S. of Brussels. The town is the centre of the large coal-basin of Charleroi. *Manf.* Iron, glass, fire-arms, cutlery, slates, woollens, leather, tobacco, sugar, soap, rope, &c. The fortress of *C.* was built in 1666, and named after Charles II. of Spain. *C.* has sustained several memorable sieges, and been successively possessed by the Spaniards, Austrians, and French. *Pop.* 13,300.

Charles, the name of a number of eminent European sovereigns and princes, whom we notice in the alphabetical order of their respective countries, viz.:

BADEN.

CHARLES FREDERICK, MARGRAVE, and GRAND-DUKE OF BADEN, B. at Carlsruhe, 1728. At the period of the first French revolution he lost his possessions in Lorraine and Alsace, and so anxious was he to retain friendly relations with France, that in 1804 he issued a decree of exclusion against all emigrants, and every individual attached to the army of Condé. He was faithful to the fortunes of Napoleon, owing to whose influence he had considerably extended his dominions. In 1803, Napoleon conferred upon him the title of Grand-Duke. D. 1811.

CHARLES LOUIS FREDERICK, GRAND-DUKE OF BADEN, grandson of the preceding, B. 1786. In 1804, he assisted at the coronation of Napoleon, and, in 1806, married his adopted daughter Stéphanie Tascher de la Pagerie to Eugene de Beauharnais, (*q. v.*) He subsequently distinguished himself at the battle of Jena, and at the siege of Dantzig. He was among the last to abandon the French alliance, but succeeded in preserving his dominions intact, and D. 1818.

BURGUNDY.

C., DUKE OF BURGUNDY, and COUNT DE CHAROLAIS, surnamed THE BOLD, was the son of Duke Philip the "Good," and was B. in 1433. The mild and free government of Philip had raised the duchy to a degree of prosperity unparalleled at any former period. During the greater part of his reign, *C.* was at enmity with his feudal superior, Louis XI. of France. In his father's lifetime, he headed a conspiracy of the principal French nobility, and marched with a powerful army towards Paris in 1465. A battle took place at Montlhery, where, after an obstinate struggle, *C.* remained master of the field. In 1467 he succeeded his father on the throne of Burgundy, and next year entered into a league against his suzerain, along with the Duke of Brittany, and Edward IV. of England. Louis, to detach *C.* from this combination against him, invited him to a conference at Peronne, a fortified town of Picardy belonging to the duke. Unfortunately for the success of his schemes, however, the city of Liege, instigated by the gold of Louis, revolted against *C.* and massacred many of his followers. In retaliation for this outrage, *C.* made the French monarch a prisoner, and it was only by great payments of money and other concessions that Louis succeeded in obtaining his liberty. *C.* then punished with great severity his rebellious Flemish cities, invaded France, captured several important towns, and wasted that country with fire and sword, along with Alsace and the duchy of Lorraine. He was compelled, however, to raise the siege of Nuz, the possession of which would have made him master of the Rhine, and felt deeply mortified by the failure of his attempt to obtain the kingly dignity when apparently on the eve of success. Afterwards becoming involved in a war with the Swiss, *C.* was ignominiously routed by them at Granson, in 1472. He again essayed the project of conquering Switzerland, and attacked the combined Swiss and German forces at Morat, near Fribourg, when he was a second time defeated, with the loss of 18,000 men. This second disaster was followed by the defection of most of his allies, and the loss of the city of Nancy, and the greater part of Lorraine. Still resolved to conquer, *C.*, despite the advice of his ablest officers, laid siege to Nancy, and upon the Duke of Lorraine advancing to its relief at the head of a powerful force, *C.* met him with fewer, and dispirited numbers, gave battle, and after a desperate engagement, was defeated and killed, being pierced by six mortal wounds, 1477. *C.* was intrepid beyond most men, but rash and over-ambitious; which latter quality, along with his violent and headstrong temper, brought him to ruin. After his death, Burgundy was seized by the crafty Louis, and annexed to the French crown; *C.*'s Flemish possessions reverting to his daughter, the celebrated MARY OF BURGUNDY, *q. v.*—An excellent *History of Charles the Bold*, by J. P. Kirk, was published in London, 1866.

ENGLAND.

CHARLES I., the 2d son of James I. of England, and VI. of Scotland, B. 1600. The death of his elder brother, Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1612, opened for him the succession to the throne. He received an excellent education, and was of a gentle and serious, but weak and obstinate disposition. In 1623, he, accompanied by his friend and favorite, the Duke of Buckingham, (*q. v.*,) undertook a journey incognito to Madrid, in quest of the hand of a Spanish princess. This match being broken off through the artifices of Buckingham, *C.*, in 1625, espoused Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and the same year he succeeded his father to the throne. *C.* was a man thoroughly inoculated with the dictum of the "divine right of kings," and speedily brought himself into collision with the growing intelligence of the age he lived in. Under the advice of bad ministers, as Strafford, Land, and Buckingham, he

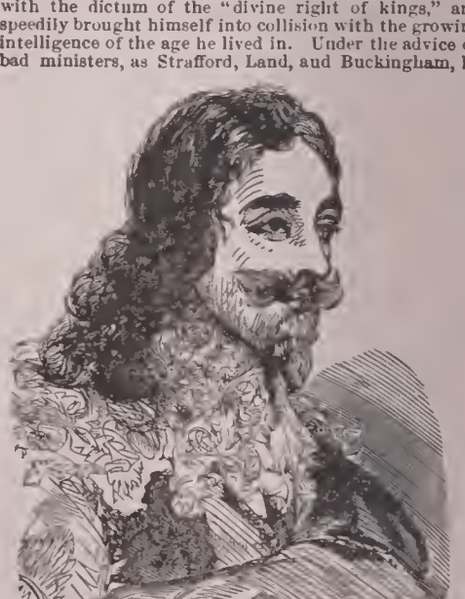


Fig. 569.—CHARLES I. (After Vandyke.)

adopted tyrannous measures for the support of the royal authority against the progressing power of the people as represented by the lower house of Parliament. The levying of unjust taxes, and the adoption of illegal

modes of raising money supplies, soon precipitated the inevitable collision between the crown and the constitution. After dissolving two parliaments, *C.* summoned a third in 1628, which voted the king £280,000, but refused to pass this vote into law, until the king gave his solemn assent to the *Petition of Rights* — the 2d charter of English liberties, as it has been termed, — by which he bound himself to abstain from forced loans and other illegal taxes, and from arbitrary imprisonments, and the billeting of soldiers upon the people. *C.*, after subscribing to this covenaut, violated his promise, and finding that the Commons were determined to vindicate their rights, dissolved parliament ou the 10th of March, and committed five of its members to prison for contumacy. *C.* now resolved to govern alone by calling no more parliaments; and ship-money was for the first time levied from the iuland counties. At length, the king and his advisers provoked an open revolt in Scotland, by forcing a liturgy (a thing Presbyterians abhorred) upon her people; whereupou they abolished episcopacy, kept up a determined front, and *C.* in vain determined to coerce them. Under these circumstances, he, in 1640, assembled a new parliament, the members of which were moderate men, but still, men who were indisposed to countenance his arbitrary proceedings. He accordingly dissolved that body, and was compelled to come to a truce with the Scots, who had entered the N. of England in force. The houses met again in the same year, brought in a bill of attainder against Strafford (*q. v.*), and had him executed; imprisoned Laud, abolished the Star Chamber and High Court of Commission, and curbed the royal prerogative in other important matters. Things now went on from bad to worse, and both parties had become so thoroughly embittered and disgusted, that no other course was left but a final arbitrament by the sword. The king raised the royal standard at Nottingham in Aug., 1642, and to it flocked the majority of the nobility, gentry, and yeomanry of the land; the parliament troops, on the other hand, being composed of the citizens of towns and the artisans of London. Our limits will not permit us to enter into the details of this great civil war. The battle of Marston Moor was the first signal blow inflicted on the royal cause. The hotly disputed battle fought at Naseby, in Yorkshire, June 4, 1645, was that which decided the fate of *C.* Six months after this decisive defeat, *C.*, tempted by his evil genius, withdrew to Scotland, a country in which his name was held in odium, owing to the persecutions of Laud; where, throwing himself upon the more than doubtful fidelity of Lord Leven, the Scottish general, and his army, he was basely delivered up by the Scots to the English parliament upon payment (blood-money!) of £400,000. The fallen monarch was first confined by the Parliamentary commissioners in Holmby House, Northamptonshire. Here he was seized by the army, (which had now dissevered itself from the Parliament,) or, in other words, by Cromwell, and removed to Hampton Court, whence, after a futile attempt at escape, he was taken to Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight. Here he carried on negotiations with the Parliament, who were willing to restore him under certain conditions, in order thus to overrule and break down the ascendant military power. But Cromwell, anticipating them, again seized the king's person, had him conveyed to Hurst Castle, near Lymington, Hampshire; and then, clearing out and crushing Parliament by "Pride's purge," prepared for the closing act of the great drama by having the captive sovereign brought to London, and put upon his trial before a High Court of Justice appointed for the occasion, on the previously unheard-of charge that it was treason in a king to levy war against his parliament. This extraordinary trial commenced on the 20th of January, 1649, and lasted during four sittings. *C.*, when called upon, spoke in his own defence, with calm, sustained dignity, and unadorned eloquence. Sentence of death was pronounced upon him. His demeanor and bearing throughout his trial, and to the mournful end, have commanded the admiration, respect, and sympathy of historians and of posterity. He was allowed 3 days to prepare for his decapitation, and was permitted to see all who remained of his family in England,—the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester, a child of about 3 years old, —the accounts given of his interviews with whom are most touching. On the fatal morning he rose early, bade his attendants dress him with unusual care, for, as he said, so great a solemnity; and having performed his devotions, walked to the scaffold, which had been erected in front of Whitehall, with a steady step, and since he could not expect to be heard by the vast assemblage collected to witness the solemn scene, addressed himself to the few persons who stood around him. His brief but pregnant words, coupled with his noble demeanor, and above all his contrite acknowledgment of his guilt in having deserted Strafford, and the unaffected piety with which he breathed forgiveness of his enemies, are stated to have made a profound impression in his favor upon his hearers. Taking off his cloak, he delivered his "George" (or jewel of the Order of the Garter) to Bishop Juxon, who was at hand to support his princely master at the last trying moment, saying emphatically, "Remember!" bowed himself upon the block, and the next moment lay a headless corpse. *C.* was executed January 30, 1649, in the 49th year of his age, and the 24th of his reign. His remains were interred at Windsor. — A medal given by Charles I., when on the scaffold, to Bishop Juxon, was sold at auction in London, in Aug., 1869, and brought the large sum of $1,725 (gold). His son,

CHARLES II., b. 1630, was called to the throne by a people sickened of civil broils and wild to be free from the curb of Puritanism, and entered London May 29, 1660, (which was also his birthday,) amid universal rejoicing. "It must have been my own fault surely," he joyously exclaimed, "that I did not return long before to such loyal and loving subjects!" Nor, notwithstanding that his reign was one of the most inglorious in English annals, did he ever wholly forfeit this misplaced affection. Suavity of manners was his tower of strength. He might suffer his coasts to be insulted by England's then maritime rival the Dutch; might descend to be a pensioner of the French king; might allow the scaffold to be stained by the blood of patriots, whose names are among the brightest ornaments of English history; might inaugurate an æra of heartless profligacy and open licentiousness; — but he never treated ungraciously the meanest subject who approached him; had a pleasantry or witticism for all; fed his wild fowl and played with his spaniels in the park, talking with whomsoever chanced to be present, ready for whatever whim, fun, or sport might turn up: and while better men and rulers have been hauded down to posterity as fools or tyrants — perhaps as both — he is known, and will continue to be known as the *Merry Monarch*. The trial, condemnation, and execution of the "regicides," as they were called, or of so many then living as had been most active in the death of his father, was one of the first of the many mournful features of his reign. Next, the Act of Conformity ejected about 2,000 conscientious clergymen from their cures. The Dutch war followed, which began gloriously, but ended by their fleet, under De Ruyter, appearing in the Thames, sailing up the Medway, taking Sheerness, burning several ships, and insulting Harwich. A ministry known as the CABAL, *q. v.*, which urged the king to repeat the errors of his father by exalting his prerogative above the privileges of parliament and the laws of the land, brought the country into thorough contempt in the eyes of Europe. The charters of the great towns were confiscated, Russell and Sidney (whose only faults lay in their true patriotism) were brought to the block, and the Scottish Covenanters persecuted without mercy. In short, his reign was one of the most corrupt and licentious of modern times, and can only compare in history with that of Louis XV. of France. Charles D. in 1685, in the 55th year of his age, and the 25th of his reign. He left no issue by his neglected queen, Catharine of Braganza, but a whole brood of illegitimate children, among whom was the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, *q. v.*

CHARLES EDWARD, (PRINCE.) See STUART.

FRANCE.

CHARLES MARTEL, mayor of the palace under Chilperic II. and Thierry IV., kings of France. He was the natural son of Pepin d'Heristal, duke of Austrasia, of which he was himself proclaimed duke in 715. As mayor of the palace, he possessed the whole regal power, which he administered with great success, and gained many victories, the principal of which was over the Saracens, between Tours and Poitiers, in 732. It was in consequence of this victory that he was called *Martel*, or the "hammer." On the death of Thierry, in 736, no successor was appointed, and Charles conducted the government as duke of the Franks. D. at Crécy, 741, dividing his kingdom between his sons Carloman and Pepin. — The latter became the first king of France of the Carlovingian race, which name was taken from Charles Martel.

CHARLES I., called *Le Chauve* (the Bald), b. 823, is generally placed by French writers as their first king, although Charlemagne is unquestionably entitled to that eminence; were this given to him, however, an irreconcilable discrepancy would take place in the numerical priority of the reigns of their sovereigns: consequently, Charles the Bald is called the first. He was crowned in 840, and elected emperor of the West by the people of Rome in 875. It is supposed he died of poison, at Briosman, on Mont Cenis, in the Alps, 877.

CHARLES II. of France, (known as CHARLES III. OF GERMANY,) surnamed LE GROS (the *Gross* or *Fat*), was the nephew of the preceding monarch. He seized the crown of France in 884, at the death of Carloman II., and retained it until 887, when the government was assumed by Eudes, or Hugh, Count of Paris.

CHARLES III., (*the Simple,*) b. 879, was crowned at Rheims in 893, and on the death of Louis IV., emperor of Germany, sought to fill the vacant throne. His power was reduced by the usurpations of his nobles and the inroads of the Normans. His minister and favorite, Haganon, gave such offence to the nobles, that they revolted and drove *C.* from his kingdom, which was seized by Robert, duke of France, who was crowned by the archbishop of Rheims in 922. The same year a battle was fought between the two monarchs, in which Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, defeated Charles, who fled for refuge to the count of Vermandois. His wife, a sister of Athelstan, king of England, took shelter with her son Louis in that country, and *C.* remained a prisoner during the remainder of his days. D. 929.

CHARLES IV., *le Bel* (the Handsome), the youngest son of Philip the Fair, and the last of the elder branch of the Capetian family, succeeded his brother, Philip V., in 1322. Independent of a war with England, the chief internal events of the kingdom during the few years of this king's reign were the cruel persecution, established into a kind of judicial right, of the Jews. D. 1328.

CHARLES V., *le Sage* (the Wise), was the eldest son of John II., and the first prince who bore the title of *dauphin* (*q.v.*). His father was the king who, in 1356, was taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his father in 1364. By his prudence and valor he restored the commerce and agriculture of his country, and reconquered all his kingdom, excepting Calais, from the English. Bertrand Du Guesclin and Olivier de Clisson were among his most famous generals. D. 1380. — The Royal Library of Paris was founded by this prince, and the Bastile was erected by him.

CHARLES VI., *le Bien-aimé* ("the Well-beloved"), b. 1368. During the early years of his reign, France was a prey to internal discord occasioned by the factious spirit of the great nobles, and of his uncles the dukes of Anjou, Berry, Bourgogne, and Bourbon. In 1385, *C.* married the notorious Isabel of Bavaria, and, owing to the revelations of her scandalous mode of life, the disturbed state of his kingdom, and a fright he received at a masquerade, he gradually lost his reason to a certain degree. It would be difficult to find in the annals of any country a period more replete with disaster and disgrace, than the 30 years of French history succeeding the first outbreak of the king's distemper. Henry V. of England took advantage of the disturbed state of the kingdom to invade it. His victory at Agincourt gave him possession of Normandy, and allying himself with the Burgundian party, he disinherited the dauphin and married Catharine, the daughter of the French king. Charles D. 1422, being succeeded by his son

CHARLES VII., called *le Victorieux* (the Victorious); b. 1403. *C.*, despising his baby rival, Henry VI. of England, who had been crowned king of France at six years old, collected his friends from all parts of the kingdom, and immediately gave battle to the English; but all his attempts were baffled, and his hopes of regaining the crown at their lowest ebb, when Providence sent him a champion in the person of *La Pucelle*, the 'Maid of Orleans,' commonly known as Jeanne d'Arc, (see JOAN OF ARC.) The French believing that heaven was directly aiding them by an inspired champion, regained their courage, and flocking everywhere to their standards, fought with such bravery that the tide of war soon changed the aspect of affairs; and, the English being beaten at all points, Jeanne was enabled to fulfil her promise, and crown *C.* at Rheims in 1429. Having ultimately expelled the English from the whole of France excepting Calais, *C.* turned his attention to the internal welfare of the harassed country; and, as a check on the feudal power of the nobles, as well as for a protection to the state in sudden cases of danger, established a standing army, which was supported by a tax on property called the *taille*. He also established courts of justice over the country, and encouraged the manufacture of woollen cloths and hosiery, which speedily became sources of great wealth. *C.* was an amorous monarch, and the beautiful and talented Agnes Sorel was for many years his mistress. His last days were embittered by the ambition of his son, the cruel Louis XI., and, fearing to be poisoned by him, he is believed to have starved himself to death, 1461.

CHARLES VIII., surnamed *the Affable*, was the son of Louis XI., and succeeded his father, 1483; but in consequence of his minority he was left under the regency of his elder sister Anne, the Lady of Beaujeu, whose wisdom and prudence in all matters of home and foreign policy proved the justice of the old king's forethought. *C.* married Anne, heiress of Brittany, and thus became possessed through his wife of the sovereignty of the entire province, being the *first* monarch who had ever ruled over the *whole of France*. He conquered Naples after a short war of five months, but lost that kingdom as quickly as he had won it. In 1495, at about ten miles from Piacenza, on his return to France, he obtained a great victory over the Italians, 40,000 strong, though his own army numbered but 9,000 men. D. 1498.

CHARLES IX., b. 1550, succeeded his brother Francis II. in 1560. During his minority the govt. was conducted by his mother Catharine de Medici (*q. v.*). In 1561, on an edict being issued to prevent the preaching of the reformed religion, the Huguenots took up arms, and a war ensued, followed by a peace in 1563. In 1567, the Protestant leaders, Condé and Coligni, attempting to seize the king's person, a second religious war began, and in the battle of Jarnac, in 1569, the Huguenots were defeated with the loss of their general the Prince de Condé. Overtures of reconciliation were then made by the court party, and on the occasion of the marriage of *C.*'s sister, Marguerite, to Henry, king of Navarre, (afterwards Henry IV. of France,) the Protestant leaders were invited to Paris, and while there, treacherously assassinated on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572. (See BARTHOLOMEW (ST.), MASSACRE OF.) This deed of infamy is said to have tortured *C.*'s after-days, and he D. in 1574. — See CATHARINE DE MEDICI, COLIGNI, &c.

CHARLES X. was the grandson of Louis XV., and brother of Louis XVI.; b. 1757. During his youth, being then known as the *Count d'Artois*, he passed his time in frivolity and dissipation. After the revolution broke out, he undertook a journey to Russia in 1792, in the hope of obtaining assistance from the Empress Catharine. Failing in his object, he sought a home in England. He succeeded to the throne on the death of Louis XVIII. in 1824. His reign was marked by concessions to the Jesuits, the abolition of the liberty of the press, and other measures of a reactionary and obnoxious character; which aroused the people to take up arms. On July 27, 1830, the first encounter took place between the people and the soldiery. On the following day the fighting became general, and on the next, Marshal Marmont, who was at the head of the Guards, evacuated Paris. On the 30th, the Duke of Orleans was proclaimed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and on the 2d of August, *C.* abdicated in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux, and set out for Cherbourg. The claims of the duke, however, were not recognized by the chambers, and the Duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe) was chosen to reign in his stead. *C.* sailed for England, and eventually took up his abode at Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh, where, 20 years before, he had sought and found an asylum. He subsequently

removed to Prague, in Bohemia; thence to Goritz, in Styria; and there, in the château of Grafenberg, he was soon afterwards attacked by cholera, which carried him off. D. 1836.

GERMANY.

CHARLES I. See CHARLEMAONE.

CHARLES II. See CHARLES I. of France.

CHARLES III., surnamed LE GROS. See CHARLES II. of France.

CHARLES IV., son of John of Luxembourg, king of Bohemia, was elected emperor of Germany at the death of Louis of Bavaria in 1346. He resided at Prague, and the most important event of his reign was the issuing of the "golden bull" in 1355, which defined the respective rights of the electors and the emperor, and is still looked to as a basis of the Germanic constitution. D. 1378.

CHARLES V., EMPEROR OF GERMANY, and KING OF SPAIN, B. at Ghent, 1500. He was the son of Philip "the Handsome," archduke of Austria, by Joanna, 2d daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile and Aragon, and grandson of the Emperor Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy. His early years were passed in Flanders, where he was also educated. On the death of his grandsire Maximilian, a keen contest for the imperial throne occurred between *C.* and Francis I. of France: when the former was elected emperor at Frankfort in 1519, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle in the year following. The first act of his administration was to convoke a special diet of the empire, at Worms, Jan. 6, 1521, for the purpose of checking those religious opinions which, under the influence of Luther, were becoming rapidly diffused over Germany. The great reformer himself was summoned before the diet, and a letter of safe-conduct was at the same time sent him, which *C.* afterwards regretted that he did not violate. Luther was permitted to depart in safety; but, a few days after he had left Worms, an edict was published in the emperor's name, condemning his doctrines, and placing him under the ban of the empire. A rupture with Francis I., shortly afterwards, becoming imminent, *C.* entered into a secret alliance with Leo X., for the purpose of expelling the French out of the Milanese. In the meantime hostilities had broken out in Navarre, which kingdom *C.* unjustly withheld from the children of Jean d'Albret, in violation of the treaty of Noyon. An army of the partisans of the latter family, with the connivance of Francis, overran that country, but met with a disastrous defeat. About the same time Robert de la Marck, a petty prince of Alsace, declared war against *C.* and ravaged Luxembourg. *C.* thereupon sent an army into France, and besieged Meziers, which city, defended by the illustrious Bayard (*q. v.*), compelled his troops to retire in disgrace. The mediation of England between the two contending powers was now attempted, but with no good result; the war went on, and eventually the whole of the Milanese was lost to France. An insurrection, which broke out in his Spanish dominions about this time, *C.* promptly suppressed, and abolished the rights of the Cortes. *C.* had now a powerful ally in the person of the great Constable de Bourbon (*q. v.*); the French army in the Mi-

Fig. 570. — CHARLES V.

lanese was defeated by the imperial general Colonna, and in 1524 was entirely driven out of Italy. In 1525, however, Francis again invaded that country, and was utterly routed at the battle of Pavia, with the loss of 10,000 men, and was himself taken prisoner, (see FRANCIS I.) After his release, peace was entered into by the treaty of Cambray, 1529. In the following year, *C.* was solemnly crowned, by the Pope at Bologna, *king of Lombardy and emperor of the Romans.* *C.* next turned his attention to Germany, where the Reformation was gaining ground, and at diets of the empire, held at Spires and Augsburg (*q. v.*) respectively, vigorous measures were adopted for the suppression of Protestant doctrines. The Protestant princes, however, concluded a league of mutual defence, and so formidable was the front presented by this confederacy, that *C.* judged it prudent to make concessions, which were entered into at the pacification of Nuremberg. The Protestants, out of gratitude, raised a powerful body of troops to repel an invasion of Hungary by the Turks, and *C.* taking the field at the head of a large and well-disciplined army, forced the Moslems back to their own doors. In 1535, he turned his arms against Africa, where he took Goletta, vanquished Barbarossa, entered Tunis, and re-established Muley-Hassan on the throne. Soon after this, he recommenced hostilities against France, and ravaged Champagne and Picardy; but was, at length, obliged to retire, and peace was restored in 1538. In 1539 the revolt in Ghent led him into Flanders, where, in the following year, he caused twenty-six of the citizens of the revolted town to be executed, and otherwise treated its inhabitants with great severity. In 1541 he attempted the conquest of Algiers; but his fleet was dispersed by a hurricane, and the emperor was obliged to return unsuccessful. He again entered into a league with England against France; but he was unfortunate in this war, and was glad to conclude a treaty, at Crespi, in 1545. In the following year the Protestant princes of Germany confederated against him, and, after some fighting, and a new war with Henry II. of France, he was forced to sign the treaty of Passau, in August, 1552, by which the Protestants obtained the right to freely exercise their religion in the dominions of the confederated princes. In 1555 he resigned the crown to his son Philip, in the presence of a magnificent assemblage of Spanish and Flemish nobles, in the hall of the palace of Brussels. He then retired to the monastery of St. Just, in Estremadura, where it was long supposed he employed the remainder of his days in religious exercises, mechanical pursuits, and gardening. This view of the case seems, however, to have been quite erroneous; for we learn that he was engaged as much with diplomatic notes and despatches in his monkish apartments, as if he had been in his palace at Madrid. The reader is referred to Mr. Motley's *History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic*, for further knowledge of the close of this emperor's life. After having his own funeral obsequies performed in the chapel of the convent in which he had spent the last two or three years of his life, *C.* expired, Sept. 21, 1558, in the 59th year of his age, leaving behind him the reputation of having been the greatest monarch, one of the ablest military commanders, and perhaps the wisest, but yet most bigoted, statesman, of his time. Of his many natural children, the most celebrated was Don John of Austria, (*q. v.*)

CHARLES VI., B. in 1685, was 2d son of Leopold I., and was destined by his father to the crown of Spain. On the death of Charles II. in that country, his testamentary heir, the Duke d'Anjou, assumed the sovereignty under the title of Philip V.; and *C.*, aided by England, Holland, and Portugal, was engaged in a protracted and fluctuating struggle with that prince (known in history as the *War of the Spanish Succession*), when the death of his brother Joseph I. called him to the imperial throne, in 1711, to which he added the crown of Hungary in the following year. The peace of Utrecht, in 1713, secured to his rival in Spain the rule of that country, and left *C.* to employ his famous general, Prince Eugene (*q. v.*), for the defence of Venice against the Turks. Subsequent wars, consequent on the disputed succession in Poland, involved the loss of considerable territory, and, at the peace of Belgrade, in 1739, *C.* was compelled to cede Servia and Wallachia to Turkey. D. 1740.

CHARLES VII., B. 1697, was the eldest son of Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, and was crowned emperor of Germany in 1742. During the three succeeding years, that country was the scene of one hot and continuous contest, known in history as the *War of the Austrian Succession*, in which *C.*, who owed his crown to the intrigues and influence of his allies, France and Prussia, had to defend its possession against the legitimate claim of Maria Theresa (*q. v.*), Queen of Hungary. D. 1745.

CHARLES LOUIS, (ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA,) 3d son of the Emperor Leopold II., and one of the first generals of his time, was B. in 1771. Appointed to an important military command, he, in 1796, defeated the French generals Jourdan and Moreau, and in 1799 again defeated Jourdan in Suabia, and Marshal Massena at Zurich, and again, in 1805, at Caldiero. In 1809 he defeated the French under Napoleon at the bloody battle of Aspern and Esslingen (Mar. 21–22), but was himself defeated at the decisive battle of Wagram (July 5–6). D. 1847.

HUNGARY.

CHARLES I., or CHARLES CHAROBERT, was the son of Charles, king of Naples, and ascended the throne of Hungary in the year 1312, succeeding the powerful Otho of Bavaria to the crown of the Magyars, and after a stormy and turbulent reign of 32 years, died in 1342.

CHARLES II. See CHARLES VI., (EMPEROR OF GERMANY.)

LORRAINE.

Five dukes of this name have held the fiefdom of the province of Lorraine, under the crown of France.

CHARLES, (1st DUKE,) B. 953, early succeeded to his paternal inheritance. No sooner, however, was he invested with sovereign power, than he laid claim to the crown of France, on the death of Louis V., and immediately endeavored to sustain his claim by force of arms; but in the first battle fought between the two powers, *C.* was made prisoner, his army entirely defeated, and himself cast into a dungeon in the gloomy castle of Orleans, where he died a prisoner, 994. — Of the other dukes of this house, the only one of special interest is CHARLES V., who, having been deprived of his ancestral rights by the will of his uncle, who had bequeathed his province to Louis XIV., and being foiled in an attempt to recover it by arms, took service with Austria, married the emperor's sister, and rose to be one of the most distinguished captains of the age, and the first general in the imperial service. D. 1690, aged 47.

NAPLES.

CHARLES I., (D'ANJOU,) the son of Louis VIII. of France, waged war on KING Manfred of Sicily, and having defeated him, seized on the Neapolitan crown in 1266. His cruelty and exacting rule raised such a spirit of anarchy, and induced such a detestation of the French name that the Sicilians, headed by John de Procida, rose in arms on the eve before Easter-day, 1282, and slaughtered all the French in the town and neighborhood of Palermo, the signal for rising being the tolling of the vesper-bell; this tragedy is hence recorded in history as the "Sicilian Vespers." By this act the French were entirely expelled from the island, and Sicily lost to *C.*'s crown, who only lived three years after the fatal event, dying 1285.

CHARLES II., the son of Charles I., B. 1248, succeeded his father, and after many fruitless attempts to recover Sicily, died 1309.

CHARLES III., (OF DURAZZO,) the grandson of the latter king, ascended the throne in 1382, and fell in battle against the Hungarians, 1386.

CHARLES IV. See CHARLES V., (EMPEROR OF GERMANY.)

NAVARRE.

Three kings of this name have reigned in Navarre, viz.:

CHARLES I. See CHARLES IV. of France.

CHARLES II., or THE BAD, (Count of Evrau,) B. 1332, succeeded his mother in 1350. Having gratified his personal hatred by the murder of Charles de la Corda, he was arrested by Charles V. of France, and thrown into one of the state prisons, but having found means to bribe his jailers, contrived to escape; when, burning with indignation at his treatment, he collected all the forces of his kingdom, entered France, and ravaged his enemy's country; but after a long and harassing struggle, failing in all his attempts to obtain the throne of France, he was at last compelled to sue for peace, and make terms with his powerful rival. The annoyance of his frequent defeats developed the latent seeds of leprosy, with which his blood was infected; and having, as a remedy for this dreadful malady, wrapped himself up in sheets and bedclothes saturated with brandy and sulphur — the whole being bound around his naked body, the better to produce absorption — one of his gentlemen or pages, being called in the night by the king to slacken one of the strings that bound the sheets to his person, in his haste accidentally dropped the taper he held to light him, upon the inflammable clothes; when, in an instant, the entire mass, bed and curtains, were wrapped in one sheet of flame, and like a mummy in its cerements, the miserable king, bound and powerless, was horribly consumed; thus perishing in 1387, in the 55th year of his age, and 37th of his reign.

CHARLES III., or THE NOBLE, succeeded his father in 1387, and after a reign of 36 years, D. in 1425.

SAVOY AND SARDINIA.

Five dukes of the name of Charles have worn the ducal coronet of Savoy, exclusive of the father of the present king of Italy.

CHARLES I. succeeded to the hereditary honors in 1472, was educated in France, and D. in 1489. Of the remaining members of this house, bearing the same name, it is only necessary to mention

CHARLES EMANUEL, 4th DUKE OF SAVOY and 1st KING OF SARDINIA, who, in 1580, commenced his political career impressed with a gigantic ambition, which, compared with his limited power and influence, made him appear ridiculous. He conquered Saluzzo, and extended his dominions S. and W.; when, inflated with these trivial successes, he aspired to the sovereignty of Cyprus, Macedon, and finally to the imperial Germanic diadem; but failing to gratify his intense ambition, he D. of disappointment, 1630. Three other Charleses followed Emanuel, and preceded

CHARLES ALBERT, B. 1798, ascended the throne of Sardinia 1831, on the death of Charles Felix. Till the memorable year 1848 he had devoted himself to the internal economy of his kingdom, and welfare of his subjects, but in that year of revolution he at once declared for liberal principles, and heading the Italian movement, led his army into Lombardy to support the Venetians, Lombards, Modenese, and other States who had thrown off the Austrian tyranny. At first, fortune favored his arms, and *C. A.* was successful in several encounters; but suffering a signal defeat at the hands of Marshal Radetzky (*q. v.*), his power rapidly declined, the battle of Novara deciding his political influence; and, after about a year of further hostilities, *C. A.* bowed to the pressure of the times, abdicated in favor of the present monarch, his son, Victor Emanuel, and retiring to Portugal, died there in 1849.

SPAIN.

CHARLES I. See CHARLES V., (EMPEROR OF GERMANY.)

CHARLES II., succeeded his father, Philip IV., in 1665. In this reign, Spain, which for nearly 3 centuries had held the foremost rank in Europe as a great military nation, reached the highest point of its greatness, and began rapidly to decline both in influence and glory; but such was the prestige attached to its name and past history, that it had long become powerless before it ceased to be respected. Charles D. in 1700, bequeathing his throne to the Duke d'Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France, — an act which led to the long and calamitous "War of the Spanish Succession."

CHARLES III. This prince, who was king of Naples, on the death of his brother Ferdinand exchanged his Sicilian throne for that of Spain, 1759. He sustained against England a war disastrous to the commerce of his country, and D. 1788.

CHARLES IV., B. at Naples, 1748. He succeeded his father, Charles III., in 1788, and was governed by Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, the lover of his wife Maria Louisa of Parma, and an instrument of Napoleon I. In 1808 he abdicated in favor of his son Ferdinand, but Napoleon having both father and son in his power at Bayonne, obliged Ferdinand to restore the crown to his father, who was, in his turn, persuaded to relinquish it to Napoleon. *C.* died at Rome, 1819

SWEDEN.

Though 15 sovereigns of this name have swayed the Scandinavian sceptre of Sweden, the history of the first nine is so lost in the mists of age, so disguised in the ignorant traditions of the time, and disfigured, when legible, by records of treachery, murder, social and domestic vice, and treason, that to exhume them from the mass of violence and crime in which they are buried would neither be useful nor instructive. The ninth *C.* is only memorable as having been the father of one of the greatest and best — if not *the* greatest and best — king who ever sat on the Swedish throne, and the most illustrious prince of his æra — Gustavus Adolphus, (*q. v.*)

Charles X. succeeded his cousin, the learned Christina, in 1654, and by his prudence and valor considerably extended his dominions, wresting Livonia from the Poles, and several provinces from the crown of Denmark. After a short reign of six years, in which he was constantly engaged in war — sometimes meeting with severe reverses, but, on the whole, a considerable gainer — he was attacked with an epidemic disease then raging among his troops, which carried him off in 1660.

Charles XI., his son, succeeded him, and immediately commenced a system of tyrannous exaction and arbitrary oppression, by which he in a short time made himself absolute. Having once become independent of the States, he studied to appease the people by ruling with justice and impartiality. In war he was unsuccessful, and lost much of his father's territorial acquisitions. He died in 1697; his son, a lad of only fifteen —

Charles XII., succeeded him. The rulers of Russia, Poland, and Denmark, despising him as a helpless boy, formed a league for humbling the Swedish power, and appropriating some of its best provinces. In this crisis, *C.* showed a degree of energy and courage that astonished both friends and foes. He put himself at the head of his army, invaded Denmark, and besieged Copenhagen. This bold stroke forced the Danish sovereign to beg for peace, and abandon the anti-Swedish confederacy. Charles then turned against his other enemies. On Nov. 30, 1700, with 8,000 Swedes, he attacked and entirely routed the Russian army of 40,000 men at Narva. He then marched across Livonia and Courland into Poland, gained repeated victories over the allies of his enemy Augustus (elector of Saxony and king of Poland), took Cracow, Warsaw, Dantzig, and other important cities; and in 1704 compelled the Poles to depose Augustus, and choose Stanislaus Leczinski as their king. *C.* then advanced into Saxony, which he occupied with his victorious troops, and forced the elector to beg a peace, the terms of which *C.* dictated, (1707.) *C.* lingered for some time in Saxony at the head of his army, which numbered 50,000 veterans. The eyes of all Europe were now fixed on him. His numerous victories, his daring and resolute spirit, the hearing and discipline of his troops, — filled sovereigns, generals, and statesmen with admiration and anxiety. Louis XIV. asked his assistance against the arms of Marlborough and Eugene; and Marlborough himself undertook a special embassy to the Swedish camp in order to baffle the attempts of the French to win over the hero of the North to their alliance. *C.* himself cherished the most ambitious projects. He was bent, in the first instance, on deposing his enemy, Peter, from the throne of Russia, as he had deposed his other enemy, Augustus, from the Polish throne. One year, he thought, would suffice for the conquest of Russia. He next designed to attack the pope; and he had dispatched officers privately into Asia and Egypt, to survey the towns and military resources of those countries, with the intention of entering on a career of Oriental conquest, so soon as he had subdued his European foes. He marched out of Saxony in the autumn of 1707, and entered the Russian territory in 1708. He crossed the Beresina in June, defeated a Russian army that was intrenched near that river, and advanced as far as Smolensko, where he gained another victory, (Sept. 28, 1708.) Instead of marching forward against Moscow, *C.* now turned to the Ukraine, trusting to the promises of the old Cossack chief Mazeppa, who boasted that he would bring the whole Cossack nation over to the cause of *C.*, but who was only able to persuade 7,000 men to join the invaders. *C.* wintered in the Ukraine; but he moved forward upon Moscow in the spring of 1709, and besieged the city of Pultown, where the Russians had collected large military stores. His army had been fearfully reduced by famine, fatigue, and the fatal frosts of Russia, as well as by the numerous skirmishes and actions in which it had been engaged. He had not more than 25,000 men under him at Pultowa, and at least half of them were Cossack and Wallachian recruits. The Russian czar, Peter the Great, advanced to relieve Pultowa with a well-equipped army, 60,000 strong. The decisive battle of Pultowa, fought July 8, 1709, between the rival sovereigns, ended in the total defeat of the Swedes. *C.* made his escape from the field with difficulty, and sought refuge in Turkey, where he was hospitably received and sheltered. He remained there 5 years, during which time his enemies were conquering the best Swedish possessions in Germany and on the E. of the Baltic. At length *C.* suddenly left Turkey, and joined the scanty Swedish bands that were struggling against the forces of Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Denmark. After several checkered, though generally unsuccessful, campaigns, *C.* met his death before the fortress of Frederickshall, in Norway, in the winter of 1718. He was leaning, at night, on a breastwork, watching the operations of the siege by moonlight, under the fire of one of the enemy's batteries, when a shot struck him on the head, and he died instantly, in the 37th year of his life, and the 21st of his reign.

Charles XIII., 2d son of Adolphus Frederick, b. 1748, succeeded his nephew Gustavus IV. in 1809, and was himself succeeded, in 1818, by the adopted heir of the Swedish nation: —

Charles XIV. See Bernadotte.

Charles XV., grandson of the preceding, b. 1826, succeeded his father Oscar, as king of Sweden and Norway, in 1859. He is known as a patriotic monarch, and as a man of literary talents. *C.* wrote a volume of poems. D. 1872. Succeeded by his brother, Oscar II.

Charles, in *Maryland*, a S.W. county, bordering on the Potomac, which separates it from Virginia; *area*, about 450 sq. m. It is drained by the Wicomico River. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Port Tobacco.

Charles City, in *Iowa*, a town of Floyd co.

Charles City, in *Virginia*, a S.E. county; *area*, 184 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the James River, and by the Chickahominy on the N. and E. It was one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. *Cap.* Charles City Court-House.

Charles City Court-House, in *Virginia*, a village, cap. of Charles City co., 30 m. S.S.E. of Richmond.

Charles Island, in Hudson Strait, British N. America. Extent, 35 m. long by 25 broad. Lat. 62° 40′ N.; Lon. 75° W. — Also, one of the Galapagos, in the Pacific, on which the government of Ecuador established a colony.

Charles River, in *Massachusetts*, rises in Worcester co., and passes through Norfolk and Middlesex counties, flowing into Boston Harbor.

Charles River, in *Rhode Island*, Washington co., a stream which unites with Wood River to form the Pawcatuck.

Charles River Village, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., 18 m. S.W. of Boston.

Charles's Wain, *n.* (*Astron.*) A name sometimes given to the remarkable cluster of 7 bright stars (forming what is familiarly termed the *Dipper* or *Ladle*) in the constellation of *Ursa Major* or the "Great Bear." The name is derived from its fanciful resemblance to a wagon (or *wain*) drawn by three horses in a line. Sometimes it is called the *Plough*.

Charles'ton, in *Arkansas*, a village of Franklin co.

Charleston, in *California*, a village of Yolo co.

Charleston, in *Illinois*, a city, the *cap.* of Coles co., 46 m. W. of Terre Haute. *Pop.* (1890), 4,135.

Charleston, in *Indiana*, a village of Hancock co., 25 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Charleston, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Lee co., about 8 m. W. of the Mississippi river, and 18 N.N.W. of Keokuk.

Charleston, in *Kentucky*, a twp. of Hopkins co.

Charleston, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., 65 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Charleston, in *Michigan*, a village of Cass co., 174 m. W. of Detroit.

— A post-township in the eastern part of Kalamazoo county.

Charleston, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Tallahatchee co., abt. 125 m. N. of Jackson.

Charleston, in *Missouri*, a village of Adair co., 110 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City.

— A post-vill., cap. of Mississippi co., abt 6 m. S.W. of the Mississippi, and 260 E.S.E. of Jefferson City.

Charleston, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., 10 m. W. of Flemington.

Charleston, in *New York*, a post-township of Montgomery co., 36 m. W.N.W. of Albany, near the Schoharie River

Charleston, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township and vil. of Tioga co., 3 m. E. of Wellsborough.

Charleston, in *S. Carolina*, a district bordering on the Atlantic; *area*, 1,906 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.N.E. by Santee River, and drained by Ashley, Cooper, and Edisto rivers. The coast is broken by several bays, and protected by a stretch of sandy islands. The soil embraces every variety, from the richest alluvial mould to the most sterile sand. The famous Sea Island cotton is grown along the rivers and coasts; the olive, orange, and lemon have been found to mature in the open air; and the palmetto and pine are among the indigenous forest trees. *Cap.* Charleston. *Pop.* (1897) about 60,000.

Charles'ton, in *S. Carolina*, a city and sea-port, cap. of the above district, and the largest town in the State, is situate on a low point of land at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 m. W. by N. of the nearest point of the Atlantic, 118 m. N.E. of Savannah, and 590 S.S.W. of Baltimore; Lat. 37° 46′ N., Lon. 79° 49′ W. *C.* stands on an elevated surface of 8 or 9 ft. above high-water mark, is regularly built, and extends about 2 m. in length, with a breadth of 1½. The streets are broad, and shaded, for the greater part, by the Pride of India and other handsome trees; and intersecting one another at right angles, they present a varied succession of fine public buildings and private residences, many of the latter being adorned with piazzas, and embowered in luxuriant foliage. This city possesses, among her more noticeable public edifices, the Medical College of the State, a noble institution, (established in 1785, and re-organized in 1824,) about 30 churches, a theatre, several first-class hotels, and numerous literary, scholastic, and scientific institutions, with such kindred charitable establishments as hospitals, alms-houses, and a richly endowed orphan asylum. Its municipal and commercial buildings exhibit a fine city-hall, custom-house, two arsenals, and several banks, besides numerous handsome blocks of mercantile stores; more or less damaged during the bombardment of the town, &c. The harbor is large and convenient, and is defended by forts Pinckney and Johnson, and by Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island. It is, however, rather difficult of access, in consequence of its entrance being obstructed by a range of sand-banks. Through these there are only two channels suitable for ships of large burden. In the principal or S. channel the depth of water in the shallowest part, 8 m. S.E. from the town, at ebb tide is only about 12 ft., and at flood tide from 17 to 18. A light-house, 80 feet high, with a revolving light, has been erected on a small island bearing 2½ m. N.W. from the bar, at the entrance to the S. channel. After crossing the bar, there is deep water up to the city, where vessels lie moored alongside the wharves and quays. Before the late civil war, *C.* was a place of very extensive trade, exporting great quantities of cotton and rice; it being the port where more than three-fourths of the whole foreign trade of S. Carolina was carried on. Its trade has, however, since the re-ad-

Fig. 571. — CHARLESTON CUSTOM-HOUSE.

mission of the State to the Union, again become considerable, the principal exports being cotton, rice, turpentine-casks, rosin, phosphates, etc. The export of cotton in 1891–92 was $17,570,840. The assessed valuation of property in 1890 was $21,386,539, and the municipal debt $3,972,113. In 1890, by the census returns, *C.* had 566 manufactories, employing 5,283 persons, and producing goods valued at $8,892,860. The chief industries are cotton-compression and cooperage, and the manufacture of fertilizers, flour, grist, and men's clothing. The discovery of the rich phosphate beds of the Ashley river, and the manufacture therefrom of fertilizers, have added largely to the wealth of the city. — *Hist.* *C.* was founded by English settlers in 1680, and underwent various vicissitudes until 1783, when it was incorporated as a city. In 1787 the seat of State govt. was removed thence to Columbia. In 1838 a calamitous fire destroyed a great portion of the city. On April 12, 1861, the civil war was inaugurated here, in the bombardment of Fort Sumter (*q. v.*), by the Confederate general Beauregard, which key of the city was surrendered on the 14th. Later in the year *C.* was strictly blockaded by a Union naval squadron, which sank 17 vessels laden with stone at the entrance of the harbor, Dec. 14th. An engagement between the National and Confederate fleets, Jan. 31, 1863, resulted in the retirement of the former. Beauregard then declared the blockade raised; a statement denied by Admiral Dupont. Another attack on Fort Sumter, April 7–12, failing, operations, both by sea and land, were afterwards commenced by the Union general Gillmore, who, on July 3, occupied Folly Island, and seized the S. part of Morris Island on the 10th. Repulsed in an attack on Fort Wagner, next day, he unsuccessfully renewed the attack, with the assistance of the fleet, on the 18th, losing 1,530 killed and wounded. A demand for the surrender of Sumter being rejected, on the 21st, Gen. Gillmore commenced on the following day to shell the city. Morris Island, on which were Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, was evacuated on Sept. 7. The siege of *C.* continued till Feb. 17, 1865, when it was evacuated by the Confederate Gen. Hardee, and next day occupied by the Union forces. On the evening of Aug. 31st, 1886, *C.* was visited by an earthquake. Several shocks were felt, the most severe destroyed a large part of the city, damaging it to the amount of several millions of dollars with a loss of about forty lives. A South Carolina Interstate and West Indies Exposition was held in *C.* from December 1, 1901, to May 30, 1902, about twenty States and cities being represented by buildings or special exhibits. The Philadelphia building was made notable by the famous Liberty Bell, one of the main attractions of the display. On the 185 acres of the Exposition many handsome buildings were erected, and the usual Midway attractions provided. The Fine Arts display was especially creditable. The central feature of the Exposition was the Southern Garden, enclosed in horseshoe-shape by a Court of Palaces. *Pop.* (1900) 55,807.

Charleston, in *W. Va.*, a thriving city, *cap.* of the State (since (1885) and of Kanawha co.; on Kanawha river at its junction with the Elk; 66 m. S. of Parkersburg. Bituminous coal and salt abound near by, also iron. *Pop.* (1890) 6,742; (1897) abt. 8,200.

Charlestown, in *Massachusetts*, a city and seaport of Middlesex co., (forming a portion of Bostou,) situate on a neck of land due N. of Boston, with which city it connects by the Charles River and Warren bridges, is 111 m. S.S.W. of Portland, and 200 E. by S. of Albany, in Lat. 42° 2′ N., Lon. 71° 3′ 33″ W. This is altogether a prosperous and well-built town, with wide and generally well-shaded streets, opening out into several spacious avenues. It contains handsome churches, a state prison,

and other noticeable public buildings, besides schools, and literary institutions. The principal objects of interest here, however, are the famous battle-ground of Bunker Hill (with its monument, *q. v.*), and the U. S. Navy Yard, situated at its fork. This establishment, founded in 1798, occupies an area of from 70 to 80 acres, and is inclosed landward by a high stone wall. Its dry-dock, costing $670,000, was opened for use in 1833. Its dimensions are 341 ft. in length, 80 in width, and having a depth of 60. Its first occupant was the U. S. frigate *Constitution*. Here are large foundries for the casting of ordnance, and all iron-work needed for the construction of ships of war; besides store-houses, building-yards, &c. — *C.* has manufactures of machinery, leather, furniture, iron and steel-wares, &c., and was incorporated a city in 1847. It suffered severely during the Revolutionary war, and in June, 1775, was burned by the British, during the battle of Bunker Hill. This act has been often spoken of as if it were one of pure wantonness, but the English officers defended their conduct on the ground of military necessity.

Charles'town, in *New Hampshire*, a town and township of Sullivan co., on the Connecticut river, 50 m. W. of Concord. *Pop.* (1890) 1,466.

Charlestown, in *Ohio*, a village of Clark co., 40 m. W. S. W. of Columbus.

—A post-township of Portage co.

—A village of Portage co., 7 m. E. of Ravenna.

Charlestown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Chester co., on Pickering creek, 12 m. N. of West Chester.

—A former post-office of Luzerne co.

Charlestown, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village and township of Washington county, 15 miles S. W. of Newport.

Charlestown, in *W. Virginia*, a town, cap. of Jefferson co., 10 m. S. W. of Harper's Ferry. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,500.

Charlestown, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Calumet co.

Charles'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Bedford co.

Charlet, Nicolas Toussaint, (*shär'lay,*) a French painter and caricaturist, b. in Paris, 1792. After studying a while under Gros, he gradually formed for himself a style in which he had no rival. Especially successful in his sketches of soldiers and children, *C.* has been called the *Béranger* of caricature. His designs are free from exaggeration, while full of spirit, interest, and naïveté; and his titles, or mottoes, were often so witty and suggestive, that dramatic writers have founded pieces upon them. D. 1845.

Charle'ville, a fine town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, near Mezières. *Manuf.* Arms, copper-wares, leather, soap, &c. *Pop.* 12,112.

Charle'ville, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, 22 m. from Limerick; *pop.* 3,000.

Charlevoix, Pierre François Xavier de, (*shär'le-vwäh,*) a French Jesuit, b. 1682. He is chiefly remembered for his extensive explorations in N. America, and researches among the Indian tribes, detailed in his work *A History of New France* (or Canada), London, 1769. D. 1761.

Charlevoix, in *Michigan*, a county bordering on Lake Michigan, and intersected by Green R.; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Cap.* Charlevoix.

Char'lie Hope, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Brunswick co.

Charlieu, (*shär'lyŏo,*) a town of France, dep. Loire, 40 m. from Montbrison. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 4,516.

Char'lock, *n.* [A. S. *cedeleac.*] (*Bot.*) The *Sinapis arvensis*, a wild species of Mustard.

Char'loe, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Paulding co., on the Auglaize River, 137 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Char'lotte, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Charlotte, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., 20 m. N.E. of Machias;

Charlotte, in *Michigan*, a city, cap. of Eaton co., about 20 m. S.W. of Lansing. *Pop.* (1897) about 4,200.

Charlotte, or Port Genesee, in *New York*, a post-village of Monroe county, at the mouth of the Genesee river, 7 m. N. of Rochester.

—A township of Chautauqua co., about 15 m. N. E. of Mayville.

Charlotte, in *North Carolina*, a city, cap. of Mecklenburg co., on Sugar Creek. A branch mint was established here in 1838, for coining the gold produced from the mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* (1897) about 15,000.

Charlotte, in *Tennessee*, a township and village, cap. of Dickson co., 38 m. W. of Nashville.

Charlotte, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 11 m. W. of Montpelier.

Charlotte, in *Virginia*, a S. S. E. county; *area*, 550 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. W. by Staunton river; the soil is partially fertile, and the surface uneven. *Cap.* Charlotte C. H. (P. O. Smithville). *Pop.* (1897) 15,150.

Charlotte, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Grant co.

Char'lotte Ama'lie, or St. Thomas, cap. of the island of St. Thomas. See Thomas (St.).

Char'lotte Cen'tre, in *New York*, a post-office of Chautauqua county.

Charlotte Court House, in *Virginia*, a village, cap. of Charlotte co. P. O. name, Smithville.

Char'lotte Hall, in *Maryland*, a post-village of St. Mary's co., about 45 m. S.S.W. of Annapolis.

Charlotte Harbor, or Boca Grande, an inlet of the W. coast of Florida, about 25 m. long, 8 to 10 wide, and only 10 to 12 feet deep, sheltered from the sea by several islands, and producing the finest oysters on the coast. Its entrance lies between Boca Grande Key and Gasperillo Bay.

Charlotte Islands. See Queen Charlotte Islands.

Charlot'tenburg, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, 5 m. W. of Berlin. It is principally remarkable for its magnificent palace and gardens, belonging to the Prussian monarchs, and erected by Frederick the Great. The gardens, which are finely laid out, are always open to the public, and are much visited by Sunday pleasure-seekers from the capital.

Char'lotte River, in *New York*, forms part of the boundary between Otsego, Schoharie, and Delaware cos. It is an affluent of the E. branch of the Susquehanna.

Charlotte-Russe, *n.* [Fr. *charlotte*, a dish of apple marmalade, sprinkled over with toasted bread-crumbs; and *Russe*, Russian.] (*Cookery.*) In pastry, a dish composed of cream, isinglass, milk, vanilla, yolk of eggs, and sugar, mixed together like a syllabub, and served with a lining of sponge-cake.

Char'lottesville, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., about 30 m. from Albany. It has a large seminary of 1,000 pupils.

Charlottesville, in *Virginia*, a city, cap. of Albemarle co., on Moore's creek, 2 m. above its entrance into Rivanna river, and 81 m. N. W. of Richmond. It is the seat of the University of Virginia, founded in 1819, and has a museum. Near by is Monticello, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Char'lottesville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hancock co., about 30 m. E. of Indianapolis;

Char'lotte Town, the cap. of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Lat. 45° 15′ N., Lon. 63° 7′ W. It stands on the S.E. coast, at the bottom of Hillsborough Bay, and at the confluence of 3 rivers, which each admit the largest vessels for several miles, so as to secure them from bad weather. *Pop.* 6,000.

Charl'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Worcester;

Charlton, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga co., 25 m. N.N.W. of Albany;

Charlton City, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Worcester co.

Charlton Depôt, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Worcester co.

Charm, *n.* [Fr. *charme*, from Lat. *carmen*, a song, a form of incantation, from *cano*, to sing; allied to W. *can*, a song, and probably to Heb. *kana*, to found, to create, like Gr. *poiēma*, a poem, a song, from *poiĕō*, to make.] A magic spell, incantation, or enchantment; a combination of characters supposed to be invested with supernatural powers. — See Incantation, Magic.

"Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind." — *Dryden.*

—Anything worn, as a talisman, &c., for its supposed occult virtues in averting evil from, or attracting good fortune to, the wearer.

—Fascination; that which has power to subdue opposition, to please irresistibly, and to gain affection and good-will; that which gives exquisite pleasure; as, the *charm* of a well-bred manner; the *charm* of a woman's beauty.

"The tender *charm* of poetry and love." — *Wordsworth.*

—*v. a.* To act upon by charms, spells, or incantations; to govern by supernatural influence.

"I bear a *charmed* life." — *Shaks.*

—To subdue, enthral, or control by some secret influence; to bewitch by some pleasing power.

"Music the fiercest grief can *charm*." — *Pope.*

—To delight; to yield exquisite pleasure to; to fascinate; to enrapture; to enchant; to captivate; to attract irresistibly.

"Awed without sense, and without beauty *charmed*." — *Pope.*

—*v. i.* To act as a charm; to produce the effect of a charm.

Charm'er, *n.* One who charms; one who uses or has the gift of enchantment.

"She was a *charmer*, and could almost read
The thoughts of other people." — *Shaks.*

—One who delights, or attracts the affections.

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear *charmer* away." — *Gay.*

Charm'eress, *n.* An enchantress.

Charm'ing, *p. a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; enchanting; bewitching; captivating; fascinating; delightful; as, a *charming* girl.

"How *charming* is divine philosophy." — *Milton.*

Charm'ingly, *adv.* In a charming or attractive manner.

Charm'ingness, *n.* Power or quality to charm, or please.

Charm'less, *a.* Without the power of pleasing; destitute of charms.

Char'neco, *n.* A description of sweet wine.

Char'nel, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*; Lat. *carnalis*, fleshly, carnal, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Containing dead flesh or carcasses; as, a *charnel* vault.

—*n.* A charnel-house.

Charnel-house, *n.* A place under or near a church where the bones of the dead are deposited; a seat of corruption or rottenness.

Char'olais, in France, one of the four counties of the ancient duchy of Burgundy, now included in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire.

Char'on, *n.* (*Myth.*) The ferry-man who conducted the souls of the departed in a boat across the Stygian lake to receive judgment from Hæacus, Radamanthus, and Minos, the judges of the infernal regions. He received an obolus from every passenger, for which reason that piece of money was placed in the mouths of the dead. He was said to be the son of Erebus and Night.

Charpie, (*shär'pē,*) *n.* [From Lat. *carpia*; Fr. *charpie.*] (*Surg.*) Lint used for dressing wounds, &c.

Charqui, (*shär'kē,*) *n.* [Sp.] A term applied in S. America to long strips of beef, dried in the sun for use as a portable article of provision; — hence the phrase *jerked-beef.*

Charr, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Char.

Char'ras, Jean Baptiste Adolphe, a French republican, statesman, and author, b. at Puy-de-Dome, 1808. He took part in the revolution of 1830; served in Algeria as a lieutenant, and after the revolution of 1848, was one of the most zealous members of the National Assembly, and one of the chief pillars of the republican government. Detained at Ham after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, he was afterwards exiled, and afterward lived at Brussels. His principal work is *Histoire de la Campagne de* 1815. D. 1865.

Charre, *a.* [L. Lat. *charrus.*] An old weight of lead. See Charge.

Char'ron, Pierre, a French author, b. in Paris, 1531. He studied law; but after some years' practice, he took holy orders, and became chaplain to Queen Margaret of Navarre. He was a friend of Montaigne. In his celebrated *Traité de la Sagesse*, *C.* manifests much of the sceptical humor of his illustrious friend, and almost equals him in the eloquence with which he delineates the miseries of human life. D. 1603.

Char'ry, *a.* [See Char.] Pertaining to charcoal; resembling charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

Chart, *n.* [Lat. *charta*, paper.] A card; a paper written upon or inscribed; a statement drawn up in a tabular form; as, a genealogical *chart.*

(*Hydrog.*) A hydrographic map for the use of navigators, being a projection of some part of the sea or coast on a plane surface. *C.*, as well as ordinary maps, may be constructed on any of the principles by which a spherical surface is represented on a plane. Mercator's Projection (*q. v.*), however, is the one most generally used. — *Topographical chart*, a draught or map of any particular section of country, or surface of the earth. — *Globular chart*, a chart formed on a globular projection. *Plane chart.* See Plane.

—*v. a.* To map or lay down in a chart; as, to *chart* a river.

Charta, (*kär'ta,*) *n.* [Lat. *charta*; Gr. *chartēs.*] (*Law.*) Paper; the material on which documents, &c. are written. — A charter or deed in writing; any signal or token by which an estate was held. — *Charta chyrographata*, an indenture. — *Charta partita*, a charter-party. — *Charta de una parte*, a deed-poll; a deed of one part. — See Magna Charta.

Charta'ceous, *a.* [Lat.] Papery; indicating a paper-like texture and substance of most leaves.

Charte, (*shärt,*) *n.* [See Chart.] (*French Hist.*) A term originally used to indicate the rights and privileges granted by the French kings to various towns and communities; but applied at present to the fundamental law of the French monarchy, as established on the restoration of Louis XVIII, in 1814. As is well known, it was the violation of an article of the *Charte* by the ministers of Charles X. that led to the revolution of 1830, the expulsion of that monarch from the throne, and the accession of Louis Philippe, who, on August 29, 1830, swore to a new charter, sensibly modifying that of 1814 in a liberal sense. After 18 years' sway, Louis Philippe was himself expelled from France, February 24, 1848, and therewith the charte which he was called in to support fell to the ground.

Char'ter, *n.* [Fr. *chartre*, from L. Lat. *chartarium*, the place where documents were deposited, from Lat. *charta*, paper.] A writing conferring or bestowing powers, rights, or privileges.

"Upon your *charter* and your city's freedom." — *Shaks.*

—A special privilege, immunity, or exemption.

"As large a *charter* as the wind." — *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) A writing given as evidence of a grant, contract, &c.; a deed of conveyance.

(*Com.* and *Naut.*) The letting or hiring of a vessel for a certain purpose, and by special contract; as, a ship is advertised for *charter.*

—*v. a.* To establish by charter; as, to *charter* a public company.

(*Naut.*) To hire or let by charter, as a ship.

Chartered, *a.* Privileged by charter; granted by charter; enjoying a privilege or license.

"The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still." — *Shaks.*

—Hired by charter, as a ship.

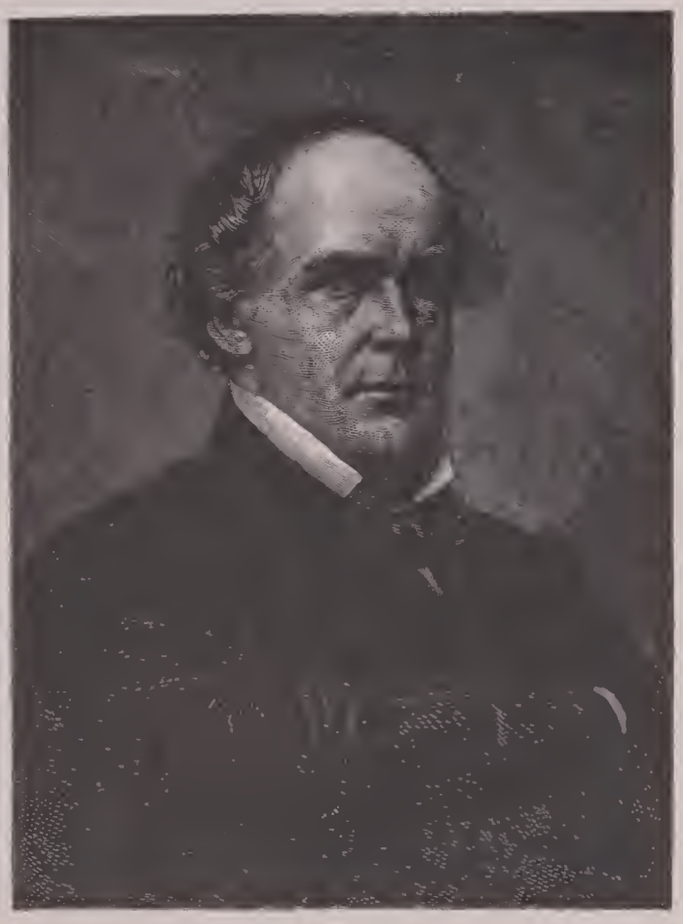
Char'terer, *n.* (*Com.*) A person who hires a ship for a specific voyage, paying for the use of the same generally in a stated, or lump sum.

Char'terist, *n.* An advocate of Chartism. — See Chartist.

Char'ter-land, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) Same as Bocland, *q. v.*

Char'ter-party, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie*, a divided charter, from the old practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each contractor.] (*Mar. Law.*) A contract by which the owner, or master, of a ship lets the whole or principal part of it to a freighter for the conveyance of goods, under certain specified conditions, for a determined voyage to one or more places. A *C.* is generally under seal; but a printed or written instrument signed by the parties, called a *memorandum of charter-party*, is binding if no charter-party be executed. A voyage may be performed in part under a *C.*, and in part under a parol agreement; but the terms of the *C.* cannot be altered by parol evidence, although they may be explained by mercantile usage. The instrument expresses the freight to be paid, and generally, but not necessarily, the burden of the ship; together with some usual covenants, and others at the discretion of the parties interested. — See Freight.

Char'tier, Alain, a French author, b. at Bayeux, about the end of the 14th century. He was attached in various capacities to the kings Charles VI. and VII. *C.* bore the reputation of being the ablest, and also one of the



Salmon P. Chase

1808–1873

ugliest, men of his day. He wrote earnestly on subjects of Church discipline; but is best known as a poet, and by his eminently national and patriotic songs. He contributed to the creation or diffusion of a sound public opinion. D. about 1455.

Char'tiers, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.

—A township of Washington county, 22 m. S.W. of Pittsburg.

Chartier's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Washington co., and flows into the Ohio River, 4 m. below Pittsburg.

Char'tism, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) The political doctrinss of a CHARTIST, *q. v.*

Char'tist, *n.* [From CHARTER.] (*Eng. Hist.*) One of a defunct political party in England, composed chiefly of the working classs, who embodied their principles in a document called the *People's Charter*, the six leading points of which were: 1. Universal Suffrage; 2. Vots by Ballot; 3. Annual Parliaments; 4. Electoral Districts; 5. Abolition of Property Qualificatiou; and 6. Payment of Members of Parliament.

Chart'less, *a.* Wantiug a chart; unspecified on paper.

Chartog'raphy, *n.* Same as CARTOGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Chartom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *chartes*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument adapted for the admeasurement of charts or maps.

Char'tres, a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loirs (of which it is the cap.), on the Eure, 42 m. S.W. of Paris. The cathedral is reckoned one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. *C.* has one of the most important corn-markets in the empire, and manufactures of hosiery, hats, and leather. This is a very ancient city, beiug accounted, before the Roman conquest, as the cap. of Celtic Gaul. Henry IV. was crowned here iu 1594. *Pop.* 21,484.

Char'tres, ROBERT PHILIPPE LOUIS EUGÉNE FERDINAND D'ORLEANS, (DUC DE,) younger son of the late Duke d'Orleans, and grandson of Louis Philippe, King of the French, B. at Paris, Nov. 9, 1840. When only two years old he lost his father, and six years later the Revolution drove him, along with his family, into exile. The young duke was brought up in England, and joined the Union army in the first campaign of the civil war in 1862. He married, June 11, 1863, Frauçoise Marie Amelie d'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Prince de Joinville.

Char'treuse, (La Grande,) a famous monastery of France, dep. Isère, 14 m. N. of Grenoble, among lofty mountains, at an elevation of 3,281 ft. above sea-level. The access to it is very difficult. It was built in 1084, but having been several times pillaged and burnt down, the present building was erected after 1676. It is of vast extent, and cost an immense sum. During the revolution, the monks were driven out, and their property, including a valuable library, confiscated and sold. But, in 1826, the building, which had escaped the revolutionary tempest, was restored to its original destination, and *C.* is still the chief monastery of the Carthusians. The inmates, about 30 in number, derive their principal subsistence from the sale of the celebrated liqueur, which they manufacture under the name of *Chartreuse*, and in the composition of which enter many aromatic herbs. This liqueur has never been successfully compounded elsewhere. Every bottle of the genuine cordial (which is highly tonic) bears the signature of Father Garnier, a superscription that is constantly and fraudulently imitated by manufacturers of a spurious article.

Chartreux, (*shär-trōō'*,) *n.* [Fr.] A monk of the Carthusian order. — See CARTHUSIANS.

Chart'ulary, *n.* Same as CARTULARY, *q. v.*

Char'-woman, *n.* [From *char*, a turn.] A woman hired for chores or odd work, or for single days. See CHAR.

Chary, (*chā're,*) *a.* [A. S. *cearig*, from *cearian*, to care.] Careful; wary; cautious; circumspect; frugal;—generally preceding *of*.

"The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon." — *Shaks.*

Charyb'dis. (*Myth.*) See SCYLLA.

Chas'able, *a.* Fit for the chase; that which may be chased.

Chase, *v. a.* [Fr. *chasser*; It. *cacciare*; L. Lat. *caciare*, from *cacia*, a place where wild beasts are kept for being hunted; probably from Lat. *capto—capio*, to take.] To pursue, as an enemy or as game; to pursue; to hunt; to follow with eagerness or desire; as, to *chase* a stag. — To drive, urge, or press forward upon with vehemence; to drive away; (often followed by *off* or *away*); as, to *chase* a person from place to place.

—*v. a.* [See ENCHASE.] (*Engraving.*) To emboss with figures; to engrave, as a salver, &c.

—*n.* Vehement pursuit of anything; a hunting or hunt; a race; as, the pleasures of the *chase*.

—Game hunted; anything which is hunted or pursued.

"Honour 's the noblest *chase*; pursue that game."—*Granville.*

—Ground where game is preserved or hunted; as, Enfield *Chase*.

"Upon the north side of this pleasant *chase*." — *Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) The vessel which is pursued by another; as, to overhaul the *chase*.

—Earnest seeking, or pursuit of something desirable.

"This mad *chase* of fame." — *Dryden.*

—[Fr *châssis*, a case, a shrine.] A wide groove.

(*Printing.*) A square, iron frame for confining types when set up in pages.

(*Gunnery.*) The part of a gun in front of the trunnions. In smooth-bored cast-iron guns it is the part between the second re-inforce ring and the neck of the piece.—The whole bore or length of a piece of ordnance, taken inside.

(*Games.*) In Tennis, the spot where a ball falls, and beyond which the adversary must strike his ball in order to gain a point.

Chase, SALMON PORTLAND, an American statesman, B. in Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808, is descended from Aquila Chase, who emigrated from England in 1618. His father, whom he lost while young, was Chief Justice D. Chase, of Vermont. After studying at the College of Cincinnati, he graduated with honors at Dartmouth College in 1826. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, practised at Cincinnati, and between 1832–35 published an edition of the *Statutes of Ohio*. In 1840, *C.* took a more active part in politics, separating from the Democratic party with which he had been connected, on account of its pro-slavery attitude, and supported Gen. Harrison for President; after whose death he took part in the organization of the Liberal party in Ohio. In 1849 he was returned to the United States Senate by the Legislature of that State. In 1855 he gained much popularity by his persevering opposition to the Nebraska Bill, and in the following year was elected governor of the Stats of Ohio, a post he held till 1860. In 1861, *C.* was made Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln, and is the originator of the treasury notes called *Greenbacks*, and of the *Postal Currency*. During the civil war, his financial operations were on a gigantic scale, and were generally received with favor. In July, 1864, he resigned his post, and was soon after appointed by President Lincoln, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States*, an office he held until his D. May, 1873.

Chase, SAMUEL, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a judge of the U. States Supreme Court, B. in Somerset co., Maryland; D. 1811.

Chase, in *Kansas*, a central co.; *area*, 576 sq. m. *Rivers*. Cottonwood and Neosho. Surface undulating; soil, fertile. *Cap.* Cottonwood.

Chase'ford, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Ocean co.

Chase'-gun, *n.* (*Naut.*) A long gun, generally a carronade, placed at the bow or stern of a vessel in chasing an enemy. See BOW-CHASER.

Chase Mills, in *New York*, a P.O. of St. Lawrence co.

Chase'-port, *n.* (*Naut.*) The gun-port through which one of the chase-guns is run out, when chasing a ship.

Chas'er, *n.* One who, or that which, chases; a hunter.

"At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey!"—*Pope.*

(*Naut.*) Same as CHASE, CHASE-GUN, and BOW-CHASER, (*q. v.*)

—An encheser.

Chase'-ring, *n.* (*Gunnery.*) A band at the end of the chase of a piece of ordnance.

Chase'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Otsego co.

Chaseville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Benton co., on Birdsong Creek, 70 m. W. of Nashville.

Chas'ing, or ENCHASING, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The art of embossing or making bassi-relievi in metals. The work is punched out from the back, and then cut on steel blocks or puncheons, and cleared with small chisels and gravers. Much *C.* is done by filling the vessel to be chased with a composition of pitch, and then hammering with a point and chisel on the outside.

Chas'ka, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Carver co.

Chasles, MICHEL, (*shal,*) a distinguished French geometrician, who, by his power of generalization, greatly simplified and extended the most important theories. B. at Epernon, 1793, he was in 1841 appointed professor of astronomy and of applied mechanics in the Polytechnic school, and in 1846 was called to the chair of higher geometry, which was instituted in the Faculty of Sciences. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1854 was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London. D. Dec. 1880.

Chasles, VICTOR EUPHEMION PHILARETE, a French litérateur, B. at Mainvilliers, near Chartres, 1799. In his 15th year he was apprenticed to a printer, and at the time of the Restoration was imprisoned for two months, on account of his master being suspected as a plotter against the security of the State. Chasles was set at liberty through the intercession of Châteaubriand, when he came to England, where for seven years he directed the printing department of the establishment of Mr. Valpy. Soon after this, he returned to Paris, and entered upon a literary career marked by considerable originality and success. His fecundity in authorship has been so great, that it would occupy a considerable space even to enumerate his works. Besides writing for the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the "Revue de Paris," and other publications, he has composed a number of volumes, embracing a wide range of subjects, under the title of *Studies*, and is the author of several works on England and its literature. He is also a professor of languages and European literature in the modern College of France. D. 1873.

Chasm, (*kazm,*) *n.* [Gr. *chasma*, from *chainō*, to yawn, gape, or open wide.] A gap or wide opening; a fissure; a cleft; an opening made by disruption.

"*Chasms* and watery depths."—*Coleridge.*

—A void; an unfilled place; a vacuity.

"In story *chasms*, in epochas mistakes."—*Dryden.*

Chasmed, *a.* Having gaps or a chasm.

Chas'my, *a.* Full of chasms; containing chasms.

"They cross the *chasmy* torrent's bed."—*Wordsworth.*

Chas'selas, a sort of grape grown near Fontainebleau, France, and much esteemed by gourmets for the extraordinary delicacy of its flavor.

Chas'seloup-Laubat, JUSTIN NAPOLEON SAMUEL PROSPER, COMTE DE, a French statesman, B. in 1805, at Alexandria, Piedmont, studied at the Lycée Louis le Grand, Paris, and entered the council of state in 1828. In 1830 he was sent with M. Baude to Algeria; left that country for Tunis in 1836, and took part in the siege of Constantine. The following year he was elected deputy, and, in 1838, was appointed a councillor of state; he was elected to the legislative assembly for Charente Inférieure in 1849, and made minister of marine during 1851. After the *coup d'état* he entered the Corps Legislatif as a supporter of the govt., and was reelected in 1857. He was a member of the Council of Colonization under the miuistry for Algeria and the Colonies (created in 1858), was appointed to succeed Prince Napoleon as minister, March 24, 1859, and visited Algeria, to the prosperity of which colony his administration has greatly contributed. In 1861, *C.* pointed out the necessity for an increase in the *personnel* of the staff of the French navy, and in 1862 established an institution under the title of *L'Etablissement des Pupilles de la Marine*, for the education, &c. of the orphans of sailors in the imperial navy. He was appointed a senator in 1862. He contributed many articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Died March 29, 1873.

Chassepot (*shas'pō*) **Rifle,** *n.* (*Gun.*) This rifle, the weapon of the French army, is a needle-gun, differing from the Prussian arm in two particulars. 1. The escape of gas is not prevented, as in the Prussian needle-gun, by the perfect mechanical fit of ths needle-bolt and the barrel. 2. The fulminats is not in front, but in the rear of the charge, and is contained in an ordinary copper cap. The chief feature of ths invention, however, cousists in the contrivance adopted for preventing the escape of gas breechward. The hermetic closing of the breech parts is obtained by the instantaneous compression, under ths action of the explosion, of a vulcanized caoutchouc washer interposed between ths front face of ths breech-bolt and a flange, or shoulder, upon the needle-guide. The needle-guide being movable, and the front face of ths bolt being fixed, the india-rubber washer is nipped between them. The washer and ths flange or shoulder are of a little less diameter than ths breech in which they are fitted, so as to facilitate their play therein, but the diameter of the front face of ths breech-bolt is, as nearly as possible, equal to the inner diameter of the breech. When ths explosion tekes place, the pressure transmitted by ths movable needle-guide to the washer is such, that the latter is compressed sufficiently to hermetically close ths rear end of ths barrel and therehy prevent all gas-escape. After the charge is fired, and the pressurs removed, ths washer, by virtus of its elasticity, returns to its natural position. Ths ring or washer is composed of three layers of differeut degreee of hardness, the two outward layers being of much harder substance than ths centrs one, so thet, on being pressed, the intermediats layer, which is perfectly elastic, expands. A reference to fig. 572 will sufficiently explain the nature of this breech-closing arrangement. The India-rubber ring *a*, is compressed by the needle-guide C, between the washers *g*, *b*, where the charge is ignited, and is therefore forced to fill the barrel in which, in its normal state, it loosely fits. Messrs. C. B. Norton and W. J. Valentine, in their report to the govt. of the U. States ou the munitions of wer exhibited at the Peris Universal Exposition in 1867, give the following account of the comparative experiment of ths *C. R.*, and the needle-gun as made in Prussia. "The Prussian gunmaker Specht has received from Peris a Chassepot gun similar to those adopted by the French army, and experiments have been made with it which have furnished important results. The *C.* is certainly superior to the Prussian needle-gun. Competitive essays have been made with the two. More than 50 officers of all arms witnessed them. The *C.* was in the hands of M. Specht; the needle-gun in that of one of the best marksmen in the garrison. The arrangement was to fire with each weapon per minute. The needle-gun was ths first; it fired 8 rounds and struck ths target 8 times. The *C.* fired 10 shots and was loaded the 11th time within the minute; it also reached the target 8 times. The two guns were afterwards fired together during half a minute; the needle-gun discharged 3 shots, the *C.* 5." The particulars of the *C. R.* are as follows: Weight 8 lbs. 14 oz. 13 dr.; calibre, ·433 inch.; range, 1,094 yards; weight of cartridge, 578·4 grains; weight of ball, 370·4 grains; weight of charge, 84·8 grains; number of grooves, 4.—A very reliable and long-known medical journel, the *Lancet* (Sept. 26, 1868), gives the following interesting accouut of the effect produced by the *C.* bullet at the battle of Mentana: "The projectiles used by both combatants in that engagement were principally the round ball, two sizes of the Minié, and the *C.* ball. The lightness of the *C.* firelock and its loading at the breech caused a far greater proportion of wounds in the upper part of the body than was the case of those wounds of balls from the muzzle-loaders. The entrance made by the *C.* ball was very small, the exit not much larger. We have the authority of Dr. Gason of Rome for positively asserting that among the cases brought into the hospitals in Rome there was not one where the wound produced by the *C.* bullet bore any proportion to that mentioned in the report from the camp at Lyons — that

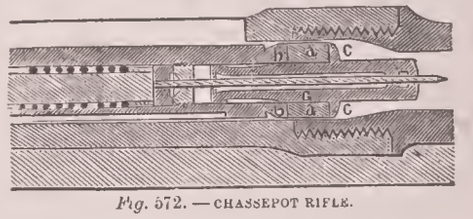


Fig. 572. — CHASSEPOT RIFLE.

'the exit was as large as a person's two fists.' There was much less effusion of blood beneath the skin than in wounds caused by the round ball or Minié. The long bones were more frequently split. The immediate effects of the *C.* were more fatal; but the ulterior effects less severe and fatal in wounds produced by the *C.* than those of the round ball or Minié. The external hæmorrhage was greater in wounds produced by the *C.* ball than by any other form of projectile, and in those places where the Italians fell when struck by it there were large pools of blood." This form of rifle is no longer in extensive use, having been almost entirely superseded by weapons of later and much more effective construction.

Chasseur, (*chās'sūr,*) *n.* [Fr., a huntsman.] A male attendant upon persons of distinction, attired in a military dress, and wearing a sword.

—*pl.* (*Mil.*) A name given by the French to bodies of light infantry which act as skirmishers and sharpshooters. The name was originally given to some troops raised in 1815, in imitation of the *Jägers* of the Austrian army, who were chiefly Tyrolese chamois-hunters, and unerring marksmen. The French *C.* are of two kinds, light cavalry and infantry. Every battalion of infantry has a company of chasseurs, but the term is more particularly applied to that body of men called the *Chasseurs de Vincennes*, who were enrolled and armed with rifles in 1833, and quartered at Vincennes. The *C.* of the Italian army are called *Bersaglieri*, (q. v.) Garibaldi's *C.*, that took a prominent part in the Italian war of 1859, and in the campaign against Francis II. of Naples, in 1860, were known as *Cacciatori dei Alpi*, or Alpine hunters.

Chas'sie, *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) A sebaceous humor, secreted mainly by the follicles of Meibouius, which sometimes glues the eyelids together.

Chaste, (*chāst,*) *a.* [Fr. *chaste;* Lat. *castus*, probably allied to Gr. *katharos*, clean, spotless, unsoiled; Sansk. *cudh*, to be clean.] Unspotted; undefiled; unspoiled; virtuous; free from impure desires, illicit commerce, or sexual intercourse; as, a *chaste* woman.

"Diana *chaste*, and Hebe fair." — *Prior.*

—Free from obscenity; unpolluted by barbarisms; pure in taste and style.

"For his *chaste* Muse employed her heaven-taught lyre." *Lord Lyttelton.*

Chastelard, (*shās'te-lär,*) (or CHASTELET,) PIERRE DE BOSCOSEL, a French poet, nephew of the Chevalier Bayard, B. about 1540. He was one of the French gentlemen who accompanied Mary Stuart on her return to her native country. The young and handsome poet fell in love with the beautiful queen, and in his madness, believing that his addresses were encouraged, he invaded the bed-room of Mary, was discovered, and ordered to quit the court. *C.*, however, again concealed himself, Feb. 14, 1563, within a recess in the bed-room of Mary, at Burntisland; and, while her women were undressing her, he rushed out before them all, and attempted to plead for pardon. For this offence, he was brought publicly to trial at St. Andrew's, sentenced to death, and hanged; the queen remaining inaccessible to all appeals for mercy on his behalf. As he was about to die, he cried aloud: "Adieu, most lovely and cruel of princesses!"

Chastellux, FRANÇOIS JEAN, MARQUIS DE, (*shās'tel-lūs,*) a French military officer and man of letters, B. in Paris, 1734. In 1780 he served with distinction in America, where his amiable character gained him the friendship of Washington. In 1772 he published his essay *De la Félicité publique*, which was much praised at the time, and led to the author's becoming a member of the Academy. In 1786 appeared his *Travels in America*. D. 1788.

Chaste'ly, *adv.* In a chaste manner; purely.

Chasten, (*chās'n,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *châtier*, for *chastier;* Lat. *castigare*, from *castus*, pure.] To cleanse; to purify; to free from spot, blame, blemish, or error.

"They *chasten* and enlarge the mind." —*Layard.*

—To correct; to punish; to afflict in order to subdue or reclaim

"For whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*." — *Heb.* xii. 6.

Chastened, *a.* Modest; pure; purified; cleansed; as, a *chastened* style of writing.

Chas'tener, *n.* One who chastens or corrects.

Chaste'ness, *n.* Quality of being chaste; chastity; purity

Chaste'-tree, *n.* See AGNUS CASTUS.

Chastisable, (*chas-tīs'a-bl,*) *a.* Deserving of chastisement

Chastise', *v. a.* [Fr. *châtier*, for *chastier*. See CHASTEN.] To correct; to punish; to castigate; to inflict corporeal pain upon, by way of punishment.

"I will *chastise* this high-minded strumpet." — *Shaks.*

—To reduce to order or obedience; to repress; to liberate from faults or excesses.

"And *chastise* with the valor of thy tongue,
All that impedes thee." — *Shaks.*

Chas'tisement, *n.* [Fr. *chatiment.*] Act of chastising; correction; punishment.

"He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chastisement* of his heavenly Father." — *Bentley*

Chastis'er, *n.* One who chastises; a corrector.

Chas'tity, *n.* [Lat. *castitas*, from *castus*, pure.] Purity of the body; state or quality of being chaste; freedom from all unlawful sexual commerce; as, female *chastity.*

That *chastity* of honour which felt a stain like a wound."—*Burke.*

—Freedom from obscenity; purity of language or style, or of the mind.

"There is not *chastity* enough in language." — *Shaks.*

Chas'uble, *n.* [Fr. *chasuble;* L. Lat. *casubula.*] (*Eccl.*) The outer dress worn at the altar by the Roman Catholic priests. It is a circular piece of cloth, often richly embroidered in gold, with a hole in the centre to admit the head; and falling down so as to completely cover the body of the wearer. It often appears in the older sculptures and brasses. (See Fig. 573.)

Fig. 573.— CHASUBLE. (From a tomb in Westminster Abbey.)

Chat, *v. i.* [O. Ger. *chetan*, or *quedan;* Goth. *quithan;* Sansk. *kath*, to speak.] To talk idly; to converse in a familiar manner, or without form or ceremony; to talk at ease.

"The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply *chatting* in a rustic row." — *Milton.*

—*n.* Free, familiar conversation; idle talk.

"And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*." —*Dryden.*

(*Zoöl.*) The popular name of the genus of birds ICTERIA, *q. v.*

—[A. S. *cith.*] A twig or small stick,

Chata'wa, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Pike co.

Château, (*shū-tō',*) *n.; pl.* CHATEAUX, *n.* [Fr., a castle. See CASTLE.] In France, a castle.

—A country-seat or residence; a manorial house; as, the *Château* de Chenonceaux.

Château en Espagne. See CASTLES IN THE AIR.

Chateaubriand, Chateaubriant, (*shat-o'brē-awng,*) a town of France, dept. Loire-Inférieure, on the Cher, 26 miles W.N.W. of Amboise. The old castle here is noted as being the place where the beautiful Françoise de Foix, Countess de *C.*, mistress of Francis I., breathed her last. *Manf.* Woollens, &c. *Pop.* 5,099.

Châteaubriand, FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE, VICOMTE DE, a celebrated French statesman, poet, and historian, B. at St. Malo, 1768. He was in youth intended for the navy, but evincing a disinclination for the profession of arms, he, in 1791, set out for America, inspired with the idea of discovering the N.W. passage. Becoming acquainted with Gen. Washington, the latter dissuaded him from his project; and the outbreak of the French Revolution happening at the same time, induced *C.* to return to France. During the Reign of Terror he escaped to London, where he employed himself in a scholastic capacity, and occasionally lived in great poverty. In 1798 appeared his great work, *Génie du Christianisme*, which produced a profound effect upon the world at large. In 1800 he returned to France, and advanced his literary fame still further by the production of the fine poems *Atala* and *Réné*. In 1803 he was appointed French minister to Switzerland, and in 1806 made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Afterwards, having successively represented his country at Berlin and London, *C.* was sent to the Congress of Verona, and subsequently ambassador to Rome. On the accession of Louis Philippe, *C.* refused to take the oath of allegiance, resigned even his pension as a peer, and occupied himself thenceforth with literary labors. These were now necessary for his support, his whole property having been spent. Most of his writings during this period of declining age, such as his *Sketches of English Literature*, are of small value. His chief employment was the composition or completion of his voluminous *Memoirs from beyond the Tomb* (Mémoires d'Outre Tombe): and the right of publishing them after his death was sold by him for a large life annuity. They exhibit an amount of vanity and egotism almost unparalleled: but are full of interesting details, and have

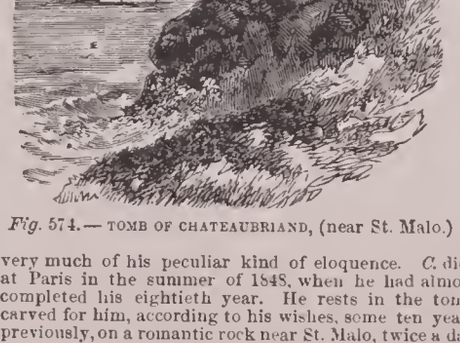


Fig. 574.— TOMB OF CHATEAUBRIAND, (near St. Malo.)

very much of his peculiar kind of eloquence. *C.* died at Paris in the summer of 1848, when he had almost completed his eightieth year. He rests in the tomb carved for him, according to his wishes, some ten years previously, on a romantic rock near St. Malo, twice a day encircled by the sea. (See Fig. 574.) *C.* and Victor Hugo are unquestionably the two greatest figures in the French literature of the 19th century; and, as in genius, so they seemed to be rivals in childish vanity — the one with his tomb carved, while living, on the summit of the desert rock of St. Malo; the other, a voluntary exile, living not far from his rival's grave, on another rock called Jersey — two pedestals! — Besides the above-mentioned works, *C.* is the author of *Natchez; Historical Studies, or Fall of the Roman Empire; The Congress of Verona;* A translation of *Paradise Lost* in blank verse; *Itinerary from Paris to Jerusalem; The Martyrs; Travels in America*, &c.

Chateaubriant, FRANÇOISE DE FOIX, COMTESSE DE, mistress of Francis I., B. 1475. She was cousin to Gaston de Foix, nephew of Louis XII.; appeared at the court in the time of Anne of Brittany, and accepted the hand of the Count de Chateaubriant. Her great beauty and accomplishments made her a favorite with Francis I. but she afterwards found a successful rival in the Duchess d'Etâmpes. D. 1537.

Châteaudun, a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Loire, 26 m. S.S.W. of Chartres. *Manf.* Woollens, and leather. On the rock commanding the town are the remains of the old castle of the counts of Dunois, in the chapel of which is the tomb of the famous general of Charles VII. *Pop.* 7,390.

Cha'teauguay, a S.W. co. of prov. Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence, and bounded W. by a river of its own name. *Pop.* 16,166. Its cap., Chateauguay, 24 m. S. of Montreal, has a *pop.* of abt. 800.

Cha'teaugay, in *New York*, a river rising in the E. part of Franklin co., and passing through a lake of the same name, empties into the St. Lawrence River.

—A post-township of Franklin co., 12 m. N.E. of Malone.

Chateaugay Lake, in *New York*, in Clinton co.; is from 3 to 4 m. long.

—A post-office of Franklin co.

Château-Goutier, a town of France, dep. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 18 m. S. of Laval. Extensive manufactures of linens and lineu thread flourish here. *Pop.* 7,935.

Château-Haut-Brion, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Libourne. The vineyards here yield one of the choicest growths of Bordeaux wine.

Château-Lafitte, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arrond. Lesparre, producing one of the four finest kinds of claret, or Bordeaux wine.

Château-Latour, two vineyards of France, near Pauillac, dep. Gironde, celebrated for their excellent brands of Bordeaux wine.

Château-Margaux, (*shū-tō'mar-gō',*) a famous French vineyard, on the Gironde, in dep. Gironde, 14 m. N.W. of Bordeaux. One of the principal growths of claret is made here.

Château-Pousat, a town of France, dep. Haute-Vieune, on the Gartampe, 9 m. N.E. of Bellac; *pop.* 4,204.

Châteauroux, a town of France, dep. Indre (of which it is the cap.), on the Indre. *Manuf.* Cloth, hosiery, hats, leather.

Château-Thierry, a town of France, dep. Aisne, on the Marne, 25 m. S. of Soissons. *Manf.* Cottons and leather. La Fontaine, the poet, was B. here in 1681. *Pop.* 6,517.

Châtel, FERDINAND FRANÇOIS, a French theologian, and founder of the so-called French Catholic Church, B. 1795. He was ordained to the priesthood, and, 1823–30, became a popular preacher in Paris. After the revolution, 1830, he seceded from the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, and opened a church for the dissemination of his own newly formed views, which ignored the divinity of Christ, and were altogether materialistic. His doctrines met with no success. In 1848 he became an advocate of woman's rights, and D. in obscurity in 1857.

Châtelain, Châtelaine, (*shāt'e-lān,*) *n.* The names formerly given in France, the first to the male, and the second to the female owner of a château, or castle.— Hence, the word *chatelaine* has been applied to an ornament worn by ladies, as a girdle or collar-chain, to which are attached their watches, keys, trinkets, &c.

Chât'elet, *n.* [Fr.] A small castle. The word was almost exclusively applied in France to two ancient courts of justice and prisons in Paris: *Le grand Châtelet*, and *Le petit Châtelet.*

Châtelet-Lomont, GABRIELLE ÉMILIE, MARQUISE DU, a learned French lady, and the intimate friend of Voltaire, B. 1706. She was early distinguished by her beauty, classical erudition, and conversational powers. After her marriage, she became the *amie de cœur* of Voltaire, who resided with her at the chateau of Cirey, in Lorraine. Among her writings are a treatise on the philosophy of Leibnitz, and a translation of Newton's *Principia* into French. D. 1749.

Chat'ellany, *n.* [Fr. *chatellenie.* See CASTELLAN.] The jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship belonging to a castle.

"Abont twenty forts . . . with their *chatellanies*." — *Dryden.*

Chât'ellerault, a fine town of France, dep. Vienne, on the Vienne, 20 m. N.N.E. of Poitiers *Manuf.* Firearms, excellent cutlery, and watches, clocks, and lace. *Pop.* 15,651.

Chat'enay, a village of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.S.W. of Paris, celebrated as the birthplace of Voltaire.

Chat'enois, a town of France, dep. Haute-Rhin, 25 m. S.S.W. of Strasbourg; *pop.* 4,447.

Chat'field, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Fillmore co.

Chatfield, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Chatfield, in *Texas*, a post-office of Navarro co.

Chat'ham, WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF, an eminent English statesman, B. 1708. After completing his education at Oxford, he entered the lower House of Parliament, where his commanding eloquence soon brought him into the front rank of orators, and he ultimately became the ruling senator of his country. Pure, public-spirited, and patriotic, he upheld the authority and independence of the representative body of the people, against the

Geoffrey Chaucer

1328–1400

very order to which he himself by birth belonged; and his proudest title he deemed to be that given him by his fellow-countrymen — THE GREAT COMMONER. In 1756, he became Secretary of State, and, in 1766, Prime Minister: in which capacity he governed the affairs of the country with a vigor and courage it had for years been unaccustomed to. He energetically carried on the war against France and Spain, and infused into his subordinates something of the spirit he himself possessed. In 1766, he was created *Earl of Chatham*. Becoming a martyr to ill-health, he resigned office, but until his death occasionally took part in important discussions in the House of Parliament to which he belonged. At the outbreak of the war of American Independence, *C.* energetically espoused in parliament the cause of the colonists, and in one of his speeches, delivered in 1777, he used the memorable words: —"If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms, never — never — never!" But, finding his remonstrances unavailing, and the nation committed to the prosecution of this war, *C.*'s patriotic spirit brought him round to a resolute advocacy of the measures adopted by the govt. for the retention of the American states by the British crown. On April 8, 1778, he was, by his own desire, muffled in blankets, carried from his sick-bed to his place in the House of Lords, and there, supported in the arms of friends, delivered his last brilliant speech, urging the govt. to vigorously continue the war until the rebellious States should be again brought into subjection to the mother country. During its delivery, *C.* was seized with convulsions, and was borne home to die, which event occurred on the 11th of the following month. He was buried with public honors in Westminster Abbey; his second son William Pitt (*q. v.*) succeeding in after-days to his father's dignities of "Great Commoner," and Prime-Minister of England.

Chat'ham, a borough, naval arsenal, and sea-port of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, 28 m. E.S.E. of London. *C.* is almost wholly dependent on the great military and naval establishments of the surrounding neighborhood The dock-yard, including the arsenal, is about 1 m. in length, and is strongly fortified It has 5 large tide docks, capable of receiving first-rate men-of-war, and 6 building-slips for vessels of the largest dimensions; rope, sail, and store-houses, and, in short, every accessory to the construction of naval architecture. The marine hospital, ordnance-foundries, military barracks, &c., occupy a vast extent of ground, in connection with the various lines of fortificatious *Pop.* 48,385.

Chat'ham, in *Connecticut*, a village and township of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut River, 17 m. S. by E. of Hartford.

Chatham, in *Georgia*, an E. county, bordering on the sea. *area*, 358 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Savannah River, and on the S.W. by the Ogeechee. The surface is even, and partly covered by swamps. The soil near the streams is fertile; the rest sterile. *Cap.* Savannah.

Chatham, in *Illinois*, a township of Sangamon co., on the Altou and Springfield R.R., 10 m. S.S.W. of Springfield.

Chatham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., 80 m. S.E. of Boston, on a fine harbor inside of Chatham Beach, at the S.E. extremity of Cape Cod.

Chatham, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Wright co.

Chatham, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Carroll co., 70 m. N.E. of Concord.

Chatham, in *New Jersey*, a beautiful post-village and township of Morris co., on the Morris and Essex R.R. and the Passaic River, 16 m. W. of Newark.

Chatham, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co, 18 m. S. by E. of Albany. It is traversed by the Western R.R.

Chatham, in *N. Carolina*, a central county; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. It is intersected by the Haw and Deep rivers, (which unite in the S.E. part of the co., and form the Cape Fear,) and drained by the New Hope and Rocky rivers. The surface is varied, and soil generally fertile. Extensive beds of anthracite coal have been opened near Deep River, which is navigable up to the mines. *Cap.* Pittsborough.

Chatham, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Medina co.
—A township of Medina co.

Chatham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., about 68 m. E. of Harrisburg.
—A township of Tioga co.

Chatham, in prov. of Quebec, a post-village and township of Two Mountains co., on the Ottawa River, 52 m. W. of Montreal.

Chatham, in prov. of Ontario, a post-town of Kent co., on the Thames, 69 m. S.W. of London; *pop.* 5,873.

Chatham, a thriving town of New Brunswick, Northumberland co., on the Miramichi River, 12 m. from its mouth, and 135 N.N.E. of St. John. The river here is navigable for the largest-sized ships. *Pop.* 4,203.

Chat'ham Centre, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Medina co.

Chatham Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Chatham township, Columbia co., 18 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Chatham Four Corners, in *New York*, a post-village of Chatham township, Columbia co., 23 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Chatham Harbor, in *Massachusetts*, at the E. extremity of Cape Cod. It has 20 feet of water at low tide, and is well protected from the sea. The Chatham lights are inside the harbor on James's Head, near the S.E. end of Cape Cod; Lat. 41° 40′ 20″ N., Lon. 69° 57′ 12″ W.

Chatham Hill, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Smyth co.

Chat'ham Islands, a small group belonging to Great Britain, and lying in the Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 43° 38′ to 44° 40′ S., Lon. 177° to 179° W., about 400 m. E. of New Zealand. The climate and soil of this archipelago are generally good, but the surface is untimbered. *Prod.* Wheat. A whaling station was established at Oinga (one of the group), in 1840.

Chatham Islands, a group in the N. Pacific Ocean, Lat. 9° N., Lon. 179° 50′ E.

Chat'hamite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Cloanthite, found in mica-slate at Chatham, Connecticut. It is chiefly an arsenide of nickel and iron, containing 1·3 per cent. of cobalt.

Chat'ham Port, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Barnstable co.

Chatham Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Chatham Sound, in *Alaska*, separates George III. and Prince of Wales archipelagoes; Lat. 56° 30′ N., Lon. 133° W.

Chatham Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Tioga co.

Châtillon-sur-Indre, (*shâ-tee'yon,*) a town of France, dep. Indre, on the river Indre, 27 m. W.N.W. of Chateauroux; *pop.* 4,317.

Châtillon-sur-Seine, a neat town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, on the Seine, 28 m. N.N.E. of Semur-en-Auxois. *Manf.* Cloths, hats, glass, iron-plates, beet-root sugar, &c. *Pop.* 5,319.

Chat Moss, an extensive morass in England, co. Lancaster, covering 6,000 acres, most part of which is now reclaimed and under tillage. Geo. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, first utilized this swamp by carrying the Liverpool and Manchester Railway across it, in 1830.

Chatonnay', a town of France, dep. Isère, 15 m. E.S.E. of Vienne; *pop.* 4,364.

Chatouillement, (*shat-weel'mong,*) a French noun, denoting the action of tickling or titillation; sometimes found in this sense in books on medicine.

Chatoy'ant, *a.* [Fr., from *chat*, cat, and *œil*, an eye; alluding to the shining and mutable colors in the eyes of a cat.] (*Min.*) Applied to minerals, as the precious opal, which, when turned, successively exhibits different prismatic colors.
—*n.* A mineral which, when cut smooth, has a chatoyant surface.

Chatoy'ment, *n.* [Fr. *chatoiement.*] Changeability, or play of colors.

Chat Pota'toes, *n. pl.* Small or refuse potatoes given to swine, cattle, &c. as food.

Chatsk, a town of European Russia, govt. Tamboff, on the Chatcha, 95 m. N of Tamboff; trades in corn, cattle, tallow, hemp, and iron. Estimated *pop.* 8,000.

Chats'worth, in England. See BAKEWELL.

Chats'worth, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Livingston co.

Chat'tahoo'chee, in *Florida*, a post-village of Gadsden co, 42 m. N.W. of Tallahassee, at the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. During the civil war, the U. States arsenal here was captured by the Confederates, Jan. 6, 1861; who thus possessed themselves of large quantities of ammunition.

Chattahoo'chee, in *Georgia*, a large river-branch of the Apalachicola, rises in the Blue Ridge Mountains, in Habersham co., in the N.E. part of the State, and flowing S.W. through the gold regions of Upper Georgia to West Point, thence S., forms the W. boundary of Geo., navigable for steamers to Columbus, 350 m. from the Gulf. Total abt. 550 miles;—A county in the above State.

Chattanoo'ga, in *Georgia*, a creek rising in Walker co., and emptying into the Tennessee near Chattanooga.

Chattanoo'ga, in *Tennessee*, a city, *cap.* of Hamilton co., on the left bank of the Tennessee river, near the Georgia line. This place was the scene of some of the most hotly-contested battles of the civil war. Since the close of the war it has progressed until to-day it is one of the most active manufacturing cities of the South. Coal and iron exist abundantly in the surrounding hills, and in the city are six great iron and steel manufactories, employing 2,500 hands. The lumber industry is very large, and one of the largest tanneries in the world is here located. In addition there are cotton-factories, rolling mills, etc. *Pop.* (1897) about 34,000.

Chat'tel, *n.* [Flem. *kateyl*, movable property, a beast of burden; O. Fr. *chaptel*, a beast let out for hire; from Lat. *capitale*, dim. of *caput*, the head. See CATTLE.] (*Law.*) Any article of movable goods. *C.* now comprehends all goods, movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold.

Chat'telism, *n.* The holding of chattels.

Chat'ter, *v. i.* [Swed. and Goth. *qvittra*, to chirp; Du. *kwetteren*, to prate, to prattle; Goth *withan*, to speak; Swed. Goth. *qvæda*, to speak, Sansk. *vad*, to cry out; *kath*, to speak.] To make a noise like a bird; to speak with an indistinct utterance; as, "The pie still *chattereth*." — *Sidney.*
—To make a noise by collision of the teeth; to sound like the teeth when one shivers: as, to *chatter* with cold.

"With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright."—*Dryden.*

—To talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly, to jabber.

"To . . . charm her *chattering* tongue."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Sounds like those made by a magpie or monkey; idle, frothy talk.

"The mimic ape began his *chatter*." — *Swift.*

Chattera'tion, *n.* Act of chattering, or talking idly or carelessly.
—A colloquialism for loquacity, or habit of incessant talking.

Chat'ter-box, *n.* A colloquialism for one who talks incessantly.

Chat'terer, *n.* One who chatters; an idle talker; a prattler.
(*Zoöl.*) The popular name of the family of birds *Ampelidæ*, q. v.

Chat'tering, *n.* Rapid, indistinct sounds, as made by birds; idle, careless talk; rapid and clashing motion of the teeth.

Chat'terton, THOMAS, an English poet, B. at Bristol, 1752, was the son of a poor schoolmaster. After having spent some years at a charity school, he was articled to an attorney in his 15th year. He was not quite 16 when he published in a Bristol newspaper the first of his extraordinary forgeries; being an account of an ancient procession, which, on being questioned, he alleged to have been found in the charter-room of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe. He next exhibited specimens of old poetry, which he asserted were written in the 15th century, by a priest named Thomas Rowley. At the same time, pieces, both in prose and verse, which were avowedly his own, appeared in London magazines; and these, by their singular force and originality, showed him to be quite capable of having concocted the supposed antiques. Indeed, wonderful as was, under the circumstances, the antiquarian and other knowledge which he wasted on his impostures, their spuriousness was at once evident to the few who were competently familiar with Old English language and history. The poet Gray, and his friend Mason, unhesitatingly denounced the imposition, when some of the poems were sent to them by Horace Walpole. The best imitation of the antique is, perhaps, the minstrel's song inserted in the tragedy of *Ella*; but everywhere there is evidence of genius, which, if it had been guided by good intention, and fostered by mature study, would certainly have given birth to poetical masterpieces. But perversity of principle was manifest alike in the unhappy boy's writings, and in his conduct. He extorted a release from his master before he had served him for three years; and immediately sought and found literary employment in London, busying himself chiefly with political and satirical writings. A very few months of toil, ill remunerated, and disappointments in his expectation of patronage from the great, drove his undisciplined mind to despair He became indigent to the verge of starvation, and poisoned himself in August, 1770, when he wanted some weeks of completing his 18th year.

Chat'terton, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of King George co.

Chattoo'ga, in *Georgia*, a N.W. county bordering on Alabama: *area*, 360 sq. m. It is traversed by the Chattooga River (whence its name), and is drained by the Enkalanaqua, Amuchee, and Snake creeks. The surface is divided between mountains and fertile valleys. The county contains excellent mineral springs, limestone, marble, and iron and lead ores. *Cap.* Summerville. *Pop.* in 1890, 11,800.

Chattoo'ga, a river which, rising in Walker co., near the N.W. frontier of Georgia, flows S.W. and enters the Coosa in Cherokee co., Alabama.

Chattoo'ga, in *N. Carolina*, one of the branches of the Savannah River, rises in the S. part of the State, and flows S.W.; forming the boundary between S. Carolina and Georgia.

Chattoo'gaville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Chattooga co., on Chattooga River, 200 m. from Milledgeville.

Chat'ty, *a.* Given to tree and unrestrained conversation, talkative; as, a *chatty* individual.

Chat'wood, *n.* [From *chat*, a small stick, and *wood.*] Small sticks and sprays, only fit for fuel.

Chau'cer, GEOFFREY, the father of English poetry, was B. in 1328, in London, and studied law. In 1359 the poet served, and was taken prisoner, during the king's invasion of France; and, besides discharging other foreign missions, he was sent to Genoa in 1373, a journey which is supposed to have given him an interview with Petrarch. He received a house in the royal demesne of Woodstock; and there most of his works were written. D. 1400, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. *C.*'s *Canterbury Pilgrims*, his chief poem, is replete with a deep insight into the springs and working of human character, intense love of nature, pure and lofty feeling, abundant humor, piercing wit, and that genial temperament which lights up all around with the sunshine of a fine mind and generous disposition.

Chaudefontaine, (*shō-fōn-tān'*,) in Belgium, a village charmingly situated in the valley of the Vesdre, a few miles from Liége, and celebrated for a spring which supplies water for hot baths.

Chaudière, (*shō-de-air'*,) a lake of Lower Canada, 55 m. N.N.W. of Johnstown.

Chaudière, a river of Lower Canada, connecting with the St. Lawrence, 7 m. above Quebec, after a N.N.W. course of 90 m. The celebrated *Falls of Chaudière*, about 100 ft. in height, are about 3 m. from the outlet of the river, which is not navigable.

Chaud'-medley, *n.* [From Fr. *chaud*, hot, and *mêlée*, a broil.] (*Law.*) The killing of a person in the heat of an affray: distinguished by Blackstone from *chance-medley*, an accidental homicide, — a distinction that is said to be of no great importance.

Chauffer, *n.* [Fr. *chauffer.*] A small table furnace. *Francis.*

Chauffers, (*shōf-fair'*,) the name of a body of brigands, who, during the first year of the French revolution, infested many parts of France. They wore a black veil over their faces, and tortured their victims, burning (*chauffer*, to make hot) their feet to make them disgorge their treasures. It was not till 1803 that measures adopted under the Consulate put a stop to their depredations.

Chauliac, GUI DE, (*shōl'yac,*) a French surgeon who flourished in the 14th cent., and laid the foundations of

the modern principles and practice of surgical science, was employed by popes Clement VI., Innocent VI., and Urban V., and wrote a remarkable treatise on surgery, entitled *Inventarium, sive Collectorium Partis Chirurgicalis Medicinæ*, published at Lyons, 1592, 8vo. This work, for 2 centuries, was considered throughout Europe a standard authority on that branch of science.

Chaulieu, Guillaume de, (*shō-loo'*,) a French poet, b. 1639. By his contemporaries he was designated the French *Anacreon*, and by Voltaire the chief of neglected poets. The best edition of *C.*'s poetical works was published in 1774, in 2 vols. 8vo.; and in 1850, his *Lettres inédites* were given to the world. D. 1720.

Chaumette, Pierre Gaspard, (*sho-mĕt'*,) a French demagogue, and one of the scum of society thrown up by the revolution, b. 1763. Introduced by Camille Desmoulins to the Cordeliers' Club, he speedily earned popularity among the *sans-culottes*, and became one of the high-priests of the "worship of reason." He acted his part in the blood-thirsty proceedings of that epoch; but over-doing it at last, he excited the disgust of Robespierre himself, who brought him to the guillotine, 1794.

Chaumonot, Pierre Maaie Joseph, (*sho-mo-nō'*,) a French Jesuit, b. 1611. Becoming a missionary to the N. American Indians, he resided among the Hurons and other tribes, and did much to civilize them. D. at Quebec, 1693. *C.* wrote an excellent grammar of the Huron language (published at Quebec, 1835), and other works.

Chaumont, (*sho-mōng'*,) a town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, 18 m. N.N.W. of Langres. *Manf.* Woollens, hosiery, gloves, iron, and cutlery. *Pop.* 7,854.

Chaumont', in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., on Chanmont Bay of Lake Ontario, 14 m. N.W. of Watertown.

Chaun'cey, Isaac, an American naval officer, b. at Black Rock, Conn., in 1772. Entering the U. States Navy in 1799, he took part in the operations before Tripoli in 1804, and in 1812 was appointed to the command on the great Lakes. Here he was actively engaged in annoying the British flotilla, and, in 1813, captured York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada; and in the same year participated in the capture of Fort George, an event which obliged the enemy to evacuate the Niagara frontier. In 1814 *C.* blockaded Kingston. D. 1840.

Chaun'cy, Charles, an American divine, b. in England, 1592. After an education at Westminster School, and Cambridge, he was appointed Greek professor at the latter university, where becoming obnoxious to the authorities on account of the stern Puritanism of his religious views, he emigrated to New England in 1638, and in 1654 was appointed 2d President of Harvard Coll. Here again he was remarkable for the Calvinistic bent of his character. D. 1672. He is said to be the ancestor of all who bear the name of Chauncy (or Chauncey) in the U. States.

Chauncy, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Athens co., on the Hocking River and Canal, 65 m. S.E. of Columbus. Coal mines and salt-works are in the neighborhood.

Chaun'cyville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Manitowoc co.

Chaunt, *n.* and *v.* Same as Chant, *q. v.*

Chaunt'er, *n.* A cant term for one who disposes of a spurious article; as, a horse-*chaunter*.

Chauny, (*shō-nee'*,) a town of France, dep. Aisne, on the Oise, 18 m. W. of Laon. Cider is made here in large quantities. *Pop.* 8,979.

Chaussee, (*shos-sai'*,) *n.* [Fr.] A causeway; as, the *Chaussée* d'Antin, a street in Paris, formerly raised above the adjacent ground.

Chaussey, (*shōs-sa'*,) a group of rocky islands in the English Channel, 8 m. from Granville, on the French coast. Extensive blocks of granite are imported thence to Paris.

Chautau'qua, in *New York*, the most western county of the State; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. Lake Erie forms the N.W. boundary, and Pennsylvania the S. and W. It is drained by Conewango Creek, with its branches, and by other small streams. The surface is diversified, the Chautauqua Mountains passing through fertile valleys. The soil is especially rich along the lake-shore and streams. *Cap.* Mayville. *Pop.* (1890) 75,200.

—A township of above county, on Chautauqua lake, noted for its *Chautauqua Assembly* (*q. v.*) and summer school of literature, &c.; a very popular resort of recent years.

Chautauqua Lake, in *New York*, a beautiful sheet of water in the central part of Chautauqua co., 18 m. long, and abt. 4 m. wide. It is 1290 feet above the sea, and is said to be the most elevated body of water upon the American continent navigated by steamers; being 726 feet above Lake Erie, and only 6 m. therefrom. Three steamers ply between Maysville and Jamestown during the season of navigation.

Chautauqua Valley, in *New York*, a post-office of Alleghany co.

Chauveau-Lagarde, Claude François, (*sho-vō la'gärd'*,) a French lawyer, b. 1756. He distinguished himself as the advocate of Miranda, Brissot, Charlotte Corday, Queen Marie Antoinette, and Madame Elizabeth of France, and was appointed advocate to the council of state under Napoleon. D. 1841.

Chaux-de-Fond, (La,) (*shō-deh-fong'*,) a town of Switzerland, 9 m. N.W. of Neufchâtel, in a gorge of the Jura Mountains. This place is noted for the manufacture of watches, great numbers of which are exported. *Pop.* 9,329.

Chav'ender, *n.* [Fr. *chevesne.*] (*Zoöl.*) The Chub, *Cyprinus cephalus*. See Cyprinus.

Cha'ves, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, on the Tamega, 40 m. W. of Braganza. Mineral waters are found here. *Pop.* 7,392.

Cha'ves, or Villa do Ecuador, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. Pará, on the N. side of the island of Marajo, in the delta of the Amazons. Lat. 0° 20′ S., Lon. 49° 40′ W.

Chavica, (*shăv'e-kă*,) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Piperaceæ*. The dried unripe spikes of *C. Roxburghii* and *C. officinarum* constitute the long pepper of commerce, which is imported from the E. Indies. Long pepper contains an acrid resin, a volatile oil, and a peculiar crystalline alkaloid called *Piperine*. It resembles black pepper (see Pepper) in its effects, and is used for similar purposes. Dried slices of the root and stem are employed medicinally in India under the name of *Pippula Moola*. The leaves of *C. betel*, betel-pepper, and *C. siriboa*, are chewed by the Malays and other Eastern races with slices of the betel-nut and lime.—See Betel.

Chaw, *v. a.* [A. S. *ceowan;* Dn. *kauwen;* Ger. *kauen*. See Jaw.] To compress or crush with the jaws; to champ; to chew; to masticate, as food, &c. (Now used as a vulgar example of *chew*.)

"*Chawing* the foaming bit, there fiercely stood. *Earl of Surrey.*

—To ruminate, as in thought; to turn over in the mind.

—*n.* A cud; a chew; a quid; a mouthful of anything; as, a *chaw* of tobacco. (Vulgar.)

Chayau'ta, a town of S. America, in Bolivia, dep. Potosi, 55 m. N. of Potosi.

Chayenpoor', a town and dist. of Nepaul, in N. Hindostan. The town is 130 m E. by S. of Khatmandoo. The dist. is altogether mountainous, and has an extensive trade with Thibet.

Chay'-fang, in China. See Tche-fang.

Chay'-root, Cho'ya, or **Say'an,** *n.* (*Bot.*) See Oldenlandia.

Cha'zy, in *New York*, a river of Clinton co., enters Lake Champlain.

—A post-village and township of Clinton co., on Chazy River, abt. 128 m. N. by E. of Albany; *pop.* of township 3,206.

Cha'zy Lake, in *New York*, a source of the Chazy River, in Clinton co., is about 4 m. long.

Cheadle, (*cheed'l*,) a market-town of England, co. Stafford, 180 m. N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Copper, iron, and tin-wares, tapes, leather, flax, nails, &c. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Cheap, *a.* [A. S. *ceap*, cattle, salable commodities, bargain, price, business; Ger. *kauf*, a bargain; Icel. *kaup*. Our *cheap* is an ellipsis for *good-cheap*, that is a good bargain.] To be had at a low rate; at a low price or rate; being a good bargain; bearing a low price; as, a *cheap* article of sale.

—Being of little value; common; not respected.

"O God, that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so *cheap!*" — *Hood.*

Cheapen, (*chēp'n*,) *v. a.* [A. S. *ceapian*, to bargain; Icel. *kenpa*, or *kaupi*, to buy, to trade; Ger. *kaufen*, to buy; O. Ger. *kaufjian*, to trade, to buy; Goth. *kaupon*, to buy, to do business; allied to Lat. *capere*; Gr. *kapēlion*. Scot. *coup*, and Eng. *chop*.] To buy or bargain for advantageously; to attempt to buy; to ask the price of a commodity; to buy at a low price; to chaffer for.

"Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy." — *Swift.*

—To beat down, depreciate, or lower in price; to haggle.

"I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me." — *Dryden.*

Cheap'ener, *n.* One who cheapens; a bargainer; a haggler.

Cheap'ly, *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

"So great a day as this *cheaply* bought." — *Shaks.*

Cheap'ness, *n.* State or quality of being cheap; lowness in price by comparison with intrinsic value, or customary rate of cost.

Cheap'side, in *New Jersey*, a village of Essex co., 10 m. W. of Newark.

Chear, *n.* and *adv.* Old spelling of Cheer, *q. v.*

Cheat, *v. a.* [From Escheat, *q. v.*] To practise extortion and fraud; to defraud; to impose upon; to effect or obtain by trick, artifice, or low cunning; to deceive; to outwit; to beguile.

"Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being *cheated* as to *cheat.*" — *Hudibras.*

—*n.* A deceitful, dishonest act; a fraud; deception; trick; imposition; imposture.

"When I consider life, 't is all a *cheat.*" — *Dryden.*

—A person who cheats or is guilty of fraud; a deceiver.

(*Law.*) The offence of fraudulently obtaining the property of another by any deceitful or illegal practice short of felony, but in such a way as that the public interest may possibly be affected. In order to constitute *C.*, the fraud must be of such a kind as that it could not be guarded against by common prudence. *C.*, in this sense, is an offence at common law, and indictable, which is not the case with imposition in a private transaction.

Cheat, or **Cheat-bread,** *n.* A kind of wheaten bread.

Cheat'ableness, *n.* Capacity for being cheated.

Cheat'er, *n.* One who cheats or practises fraud or deception; a cheat.

"Disguised *cheaters*, . . . and many such like libertines of sin." *Shaks.*

—An escheator. See Escheator.

Cheat'ham, in *Tennessee*, a N.W. county; *area*, 350 sq. m. It is traversed by the Cumberland River and drained by Harpeth River. Its surface is uneven. *Cap.* Ashland City.

Cheat'ingly, *adv.* In a cheating manner.

Cheat River, in *Virginia*, the largest branch of the Monongahela, is formed by the junction of the Laurel, Glade, Shavers, and Dry forks, which rise near the N. border of Pocahontas co., among the Alleghany Mountains. Flowing thence N. and N.W. through Preston and Monongahela counties, it enters the Monongahela at the S.W. part of Fayette co., in Pennsylvania. It is navigable for 40 m. above Rowlesburg.

Chebac'co, *n.* [From *Chebacco*, Mass., U. S.] (*Naut.*) A kind of sailing-craft, employed in the Newfoundland fisheries; — called also *pinkstern*.

Che'banse, or **She'bance,** in *Illinois*, a vill. and twp. of Iroquois co., 64 m. S. by W. of Chicago.

Cheboy'gan, in *Michigan*. See Sheboygan River.

—A county, forming the lower part of the peninsula bordering on the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Huron; *area*, about 800 sq. m. It has several lakes, and is drained by Black and Sheboygan rivers. *Cap.* Cheboygan. *Pop.* (1895) 13,896.

—A thriving city, cap. of above co., on Lake Huron, 35 m. N. E. of Petoskey. In a lumbering and farming district. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 7,300.

Check, *v. a.* [Fr. *échec*, from Pers. *shâh*, a king. A term applied in the game of chess, when the king is attacked or forced to retire and cover himself.] To stop; to restrain; to hinder or repress; to curb; to control; to moderate.

—To chide or reprove; to rebuke.

"The good king his master will *check* him for it." — *Shaks.*

—To compare or examine with corresponding evidence; to verify; as, to *check* an account.

—To control by a counter-register or reckoning; to make a mark against; as, to *check* a list of voters.

—*v. i.* To stop; to make a stop; preceding *at*.

"With what wing the stanyel *checks at* it." — *Shaks.*

—To clash or interfere.

"If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's fortunes." *Bacon.*

—*n.* A stop; hinderance; rebuff; restraint; curb; control; obstruction; he or that which stops or restrains.

"Free from rhyme or reason, rule or *check.*" — *Pope.*

—The correspondent cipher of a draft or order for money.

(*Com.*) An order for money payable at sight; a draft; as, a banker's *check*. (Sometimes written *cheque*.)

—Checkered cloth; as plaid, &c.

—A token given for identification of anything; as, a *check* for baggage.—A mark of verification placed against an item, amount, &c., of a list or account.

(*Law.*) A written order, addressed to some person, generally a banker, directing him to pay the same specified in the check to the person named in it, or bearer, or order, on demand. The chief differences between a check and bill of exchange are: 1, that a check is not due until presented, and, consequently, can be negotiated any time before presentment, and yet not subject the holder to any equities existing between the previous parties; 2, that the drawer of a check is *not* discharged for want of immediate presentment with due diligence; while the drawer of a bill of exchange *is;* 3, that the death of the drawer of a check rescinds the authority of the banker to pay it; while the death of the drawer of a bill of exchange does not alter the relation of the parties.—A check ought to be drawn within the State where the bank is situated, because if not so drawn it becomes a foreign bill of exchange, subject to mercantile law; requiring that it be protested, and that due diligence be used in presenting it, in order to hold the drawer and indorsers. A check being payable on demand, is not to be accepted. There is a practice, however, of making checks *good*, by the banker, which fixes his responsibility to pay that particular check when presented; and amounts, in fact, to an acceptance. Such a marking is called *certifying*, and a check so marked is called a *certified check*.

(*Sports.*) In Falconry, a term applied to the action of a hawk when forsaking its proper game to pursue other birds.

(*Games.*) In Chess, a term to denote the situation when a player obliges his adversary either to move or guard his king.

Check'-book, *n.* A book containing blank checks for drawing upon a bank.

Check'er, Check'er-work, *n.* Work varied alternately as in its colors and materials; work consisting of cross-lines.

Check'er, *n.* One who checks or restrains; as, a *checker* of vice.

(*Games.*) A Chess-board; a draught-board. — A piece in the game of draughts or checkers. (Sometimes written *chequer*.)

Check'er-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Gaultheria.

Check'er-board, *n.* A board whereon draughts or checkers is played. (Sometimes written *chequer-board*.)

Checkered, (*chek'erd*,) *a.* Diversified; variegated; as, a *checkered* existence.

Check'ers, Cheq'uers, *n. pl.* (Often called Draughts.) (*Games.*) A game played by two persons on a board similar to that used in playing chess. Each player has a set of 12 pieces, consisting of small, round, flat discs, made of wood or ivory; one set being *black* and the other *white*. The pieces must all be placed on the same color on the board, in alternate fours in the first three rows before each player. The pieces must move only one square at a time, diagonally and forwards. If an opponent's piece stands in the way, there is no retreat,—the player must either advance or take his adversary's piece. A piece can only be taken, however, when there is a vacant space directly behind it; the attacking piece is lifted over and placed on this vacant square, while the piece leaped over is removed from the board. The object is either to take all the adversary's pieces, or to hem them in so that he cannot play. The game increases in interest towards the close, as those pieces that reach a vacant square on the adversary's king row become *kings* (or, as some style them, *queens*), that is, their power is doubled, and they can move backward or forward to all parts of the board. The game of *C.* does not require so much

science as chess, but it is a favorite recreation with a great number of people. In France, it is called *Les Dames*, probably on account of its always having been very popular with ladies.

Check'less, *a.* Incapable of being checked or kept back.

Check'mate, *n.* [Ar. *shâhmât*, the Shah is dead; Hind. *shuhmât* — *shah*, or *shuh*, king, and *mât*, akin to Heb. *muth*, to die, and so in all the Semitic languages. Hence, in a literal sense, the king is dead or confounded.] A defeat, overthrow, or complete check.

"Love they him call'd, that gave me the *check-mate*." — *Spenser.*

(*Games.*) In Chess, the term given to the movement when the king is attacked and cannot come out of check, so that the game is then finished.

—*v. a.* To arrest, check, or defeat completely; as, to *check-mate* a demand.

(*Games.*) In Chess, to make a movement which stops further action on the part of an adversary, and ends the game.

Check'-rail, *n.* (*Civil Engineering.*) A contrivance used on a double line of railroad, at the crossing from one line of rails to another, or at a siding-place; to allow the trains of cars to run on, or to move into the other line or siding, as it may be adjusted.

Check'-string, *n.* A string or cord attached to a carriage by which an occupant can communicate with the driver.

Check'y, *n.* (*Her.*) See CHEQUY.

Chedabne'to Bay, in Nova Scotia, on the N.E. coast, at the S. end of the Gut of Canso.

Ched'dar Cheese, *n.* A rich and fine-flavored cheese made at Cheddar, a village of Somerset co., England.

Chedor-la'omer, king of Elam, in Persia, in the time of Abraham. He made the cities in the region of the Dead Sea his tributaries; and on their rebelling, he came with four allied kings and overran the whole country south and east of the Jordan. Lot was among his captives, but was rescued by Abraham; who promptly raised a force from his own dependents and his neighbors, pursued the enemy, and surprised and defeated them.

Chedu'ba, an island in the Bay of Bengal, about 10 m. S.W. of Ramru, coast of Aracan, to which prov. it belongs. It lies between Lat. 18° 36′ and 18° 46′ N., and Lon. 93° 28′ and 93° 44′ E. *Area*, 400 sq. m. *Soil.* Rich; producing sugar-cane, hemp, tobacco, cotton, and rice, in luxuriant perfection.

Cheek, *n.* [A. S. *chece, ceac, ceaca;* Du. *kaak*, the jaw; Swed. *kek*, a jaw; W. *ceg*, the mouth; Heb. *chek*, the palate, the inside mouth, the jaws; from *chanak*, to make narrow, stralt, close.] Either side of the mouth covering the jaws; the side of the face below the eyes on each side.

— *pl.*) (*Mech.*) Those pieces of a machine, or other implement or instrument which form corresponding sides, or which are double and alike; as, the *cheeks* of a windlass.

(*Mech.*) The shears or bed of a lathe as made with two pieces for conducting the puppets.

(*Joinery.*) Two upright, equal and similar parts of any piece of timber-work, as the sides of a dormer-window.

Cheeks of a mortise, are the two solid parts upon the sides of the mortise. The thickness of each cheek should not be less than the thickness of the mortise, unless mouldings on the stiles require it to be otherwise.

Cheeks of a mast or block, the projection on each side of a mast, upon which the trestle-trees rest; the sides of the sheet of a block.

Cheek by jowl. Close to each other; in direct contact, or immediate proximity.

Cheek'-bone, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

Cheek'-tooth, *n.* The hinder tooth or tusk.

"He hath the *cheek-teeth* of a great lion." — *Joel.*

Cheep, *v. i.* To chirp, as a small bird.

Cheer, *n.* [Fr. *chère*, everything which respects meats, their quantity, quality, and mode of preparation; from Gr. *chairō*, to rejoice, because the sight of good viands makes the countenance glad.] That which gladdens, enlivens, or exhilarates; good fare; entertainment; provisions for a feast.

"The table was loaded with good *cheer*." — *Irving.*

—Invitation to gayety, enjoyment, or good spirits.

"At Christmas play, and make good *cheer*." — *Tusser.*

—A shout of joy; expression of applause; acclamation; as, his speech was received with *cheers*.

—Air or expression of the countenance; that which affects the countenance with gladness or cheerfulness.

"Pale at the sudden sight, she changed her *cheer*." — *Dryden.*

—Mirth; gayety; jollity, as at a feast.

"I have not that . . . *cheer* of mind that I was wont to have." *Shaks.*

—A state of gladness, joy, or animation.

"Be of good *cheer:* it is I; be not afraid." — *Matt.* xiv. 27.

—*v. a.* [O. Eng. *chear.*] To cause to rejoice; to gladden: to brighten the countenance of; to exhilarate.

"Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*." — *Pope.*

—To encourage; to inspirit; to animate; to comfort or solace; to console; as, to *cheer* drooping spirits.

"The cups that *cheer* but not inebriate." — *Cowper.*

—To salute with shouts or tokens of joy; to applaud; to receive with acclamation; as, to *cheer* a victorious army, to *cheer* a ship, to *cheer* hounds on.

—*v. i.* To become gladsome, blithe, or joyous; to grow cheerful or animated.

"At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up." — *Philips.*

Cheer'er, *n.* One who cheers; he who, or that which, makes glad.

"Thou *cheerer* of our days." — *Sir H. Wotton.*

Cheer'ful, *a.* Having good spirits; moderately joyful; lively.

"Travel on life's common way in *cheerful* godliness." *Wordsworth.*

—Causing joy, animated spirits, or cheerfulness.

"From May-time and the *cheerful* Dawn." — *Wordsworth.*

—Having an appearance of gayety; gay; sprightly; animated.

"From the *cheerful* ways of men cut off." — *Milton.*

Cheer'fully, *adv.* In a cheerful manner; with alacrity; willingly.

Cheer'fulness, *n.* State of being cheerful; liveliness; animation; good spirits; a state of moderate joy or gayety.

Cheer'ily, *adv.* With cheerfulness, spirit, or alacrity.

Cheer'iness, *n.* Cheerfulness; comfort.

Cheer'ingly, *adv.* In a cheering or encouraging manner.

Cheer'less, *a.* Without joy, gladness, cheer, or comfort; gloomy; dejected; sad; dreary; as, a *cheerless* home.

"My cheerful day is turned to *cheerless* night." — *Faërie Queene.*

Cheer'ly, *a.* Cheerful; gay; not gloomy or dejected.

—*adv.* Heartily; cheerfully; briskly; with a will.

"*Cheerly* rouse the slumb'ring morn." — *Milton*

Cheer'-up, *v. a.* To make cheerful; to enliven; to console.

Cheer'y, *a.* Cheerful; gay; sprightly; blithesome; as, a *cheery* face. — Having power to make gay or cheerful.

"Come, let us quaff a *cheery* bowl." — *Gay.*

Cheese, (*chēz,*) *n.* [A. S. *cyse, cese;* Du. *kaas;* Ger. *käse;* O. Ger. *kas, kasi;* W. *caws;* Gael. *caise*, probably from Ar. *kauzeh*, or *khees*, milk; Lat. *caseus*, probably from *coactus—cogo, co-ago*, to drive together, to coagulate.] The curd of milk salted, pressed, and dried. In the preparation of cheese, the milk is coagulated by means of *rennet*, which is prepared from the lining membrane of a calf's stomach. This is left in contact with the warm milk for some hours, until the coagulation is completed. This action of rennet upon milk has not yet received any satisfactory explanation. The curd is collected and pressed into cheeses, which are allowed to ripen in a cool place, where they are occasionally sprinkled with salt. The peculiar flavor which the cheese thus acquires is due to the decomposition of the fatty matter under the influence of the caseine, giving rise to the production of certain volatile acids, such as butyric, valerianic, and caproic, which have very powerful and characteristic odors. If this ripening be allowed to proceed very far, ammonia is developed by the putrefaction of the caseine, and in some cases the ethers of the above-mentioned acids are produced, at the expense probably of a little sugar of milk left in the cheese, conferring the peculiar aroma perceptible in some varieties of it. The different kinds of cheese are dependent upon the kind of milk used in their preparation, the richer cheese being, of course, obtained from milk containing a large proportion of cream; such cheese fuses at a moderate heat, and makes good toasted cheese, whilst that which contains little butter never fuses completely, but dries and shrivels like leather. The principal descriptions of *C.* made in Great Britain, most of which are successfully imitated (and in some cases improved upon) in this country, are the *Cheddar, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Dunlop, Gloucester* (single and double), *Lincolnshire, Norfolk*, and *Wiltshire*. The *Stilton*, the richest and dearest of all English *C.*, is not manufactured elsewhere with any degree of success. It is nearly double the price of all other English *C.*—The great bulk of American *C.* is made in coöperative factories, not in private dairies, as in Europe. The annual export from this country is over 100,000,000 lbs. Canada exports about an equal amount. New York is the greatest cheese-producing State. For foreign *C.* see their names, as *Parmesan*, chiefly made in Parma, Italy; *Gruyere*, in Switzerland and the French department of Jura; *Dutch*, in Holland. The *Roquefort, Neufchâtel*, and *Brie* are the best known of the French cheeses; all of these have a very large sale in the United States.

(*Med.*) Cheese, which, in a state of health and vigorous appetite, may be eaten in large quantities, and with comparative impunity, is a substance that in no form should be given to, or partaken of, by an invalid, or one with weak digestion. A very erroneous idea is entertained by many people, that a certain amount of cheese taken after dinner promotes the digestion of the other articles eaten to make up the repast. Cheese in any form is extremely indigestible, and, when toasted, becomes little better than so much dried leather. Any benefit, therefore, that accrues from eating cheese as a dessert must arise simply from the salt contained in it acting as a stimulant.

Cheese'-cake, *n.* A kind of cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

"With soft'ning mead and *cheese-cake* ends the strife." — *King.*

Cheese'-lep, *n.* A bag used for holding the rennet used in the making of cheese.

Cheese'-mite, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The mite in cheese, a species of the genus ACARUS, *q. v.*

Cheese'-monger, *n.* A dealer in, or vender of, cheese.

Cheese'-paring, *n.* The rind or paring of cheese.

"Like a man made after supper of a *cheese-paring*." — *Shaks.*

Cheese'-press, *n.* A press or engine used for pressing curds in the making of cheese.

Cheese'-rennet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GALIUM.

Cheese'-vat, *n.* The wooden vat or case used for confining curds before they are pressed into cheese.

Chees'y, *adj.* Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form of cheese; as, a *cheesy* substance.

Cheet, *v. i.* To chatter or chirrup, as a bird.

Chee'tah, Chetah, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LEOPARD.

Chee'ver, GEORGE BARRELL, D. D., an eminent American divine, and man of letters, born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1807, graduated at Bowdoin College, in 1825, and settled at Salem, Mass., in 1832. His early contributions to the *Biblical Repository, North American Review*, &c., were remarkably popular. He was an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and, in 1835, published an allegory called *Deacon Giles's Distillery*, which brought upon him an action for libel, and a month's imprisonment. In 1839, Dr. *C.* removed to New York, where he was the pastor of a large and influential congregation. His doctrine was that of orthodox Congregationalism. Among his principal works were: *The Windings of the of River the Water of Life; Lectures on Bunyan and the Pilgrim's Progress; Wanderings of a Pilgrim*; and *Lectures on the Life, Sanctity, and Genius of Cowper.* Died Oct. 1, 1890.

Chef, *n.* [Fr.] The chief or head person; as, *chef* de bataillon, (chief, or commander of a battalion.)

—, (or CHEF DE CUISINE, chief cook.) The head cook of the kitchen of a large establishment; as, the *chef* of a club-house.

Chef-d'œuvre, (*shā-dŏŏvr',*) *n.*; *pl.* CHEFS-D'ŒUVRE. [Fr.] A masterpiece; a capital or principal work in belles-lettres, the fine arts, &c.

Che'fonte, or CHIFUNCTE, in *Louisiana*, a small river flowing S. into Lake Pontchartrain.

Che'gre, Che'goe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PULEX.

Che'halis, in *Washington*, cap. of Lewis co., about 30 m. S. of Olympia.

—A river rising in Lewis co., on the E. side of the Coast Range, and flowing through Chehalis co., N.N.W., falls into Gray's Harbor, after a course of about 125 m.

—A county bordering on the Pacific. *Area*, about 1,550 sq. m. *Cap.* Montesano. *Pop.* about 450.

Chehalis Reservation, in *Washington Ter.*, a vill. of Chehalis co., on the Pacific.

Che'haws, in *South Carolina*, a small river emptying into St. Helena Sound.

Cheiran'thus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. The Wall-flower, *C. cheiri*, is a popular garden-flower, admired for its agreeable odor and its handsome corymbose clusters of orange or yellow flowers. It is 1–2 feet high; stem somewhat shrubby and decumbent at base; leaves entire and slightly dentate, lanceolate, acute, smooth; petiole obovate.

Cheiro'ings, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See AYE-AYE.

Cheirop'tera, *n. pl.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *pteron*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of *Mammalia* characterized by having the anterior extremities, and especially the hands, so modified as to serve the office of wings, the fingers being extremely lengthened and connected together by a thin membrane. Of this order the common Bat (*Vespertilio pipestrellus*) may be regarded as the type. — See BAT.

Cheirop'terous, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to the *Cheiroptera*.

Cheiros'temon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, ord. *Sterculiaceæ*. The species *C. platanoides* is the Hand-plant of Mexico, which derives its common name from the remarkable appearance of its flowers; the anthers and style being so arranged as to resemble a hand furnished with long claws.

Che-kiang, in China. See TCHE-KIANG.

Cheko'a, *n.* The clay used in the manufacture of Chinese porcelain.

Che'læ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chele*, a claw.] (*Zoöl.*) The first pair of forcipated extremities of the crab, lobster, and other crustaceans.

Chel'idon, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) The hollow at the flexure of the arm.

Chelido'nium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Celandine, a gen. of plants, ord. *Papaveraceæ*. The species *C. majus* is found in waste places and on old walls, and may be recognized by its small yellow flowers, and the orange-colored juice which exudes from its stem when plucked. This juice is poisonous, and is a popular application for the cure of warts. It has been used with success in the treatment of opacities of the cornea, and has also been administered internally as a stimulant.

Chelif'erous, (*ke-lif'er-us,*) *a.* [Gr. *chelē*, claw, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Possessing cheliform adjuncts.

Cheliform, (*kel'i-fôrm,*) *a.* [Gr. *chelē*, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Having a movable finger like the claw of a crab, of pincer-like form.

Che'lius, MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, a distinguished German surgeon, b. 1794. He graduated at Heidelberg in 1812, became hospital surgeon in Ingolstadt in 1813, and accompanied as regimental surgeon the Baden troops to France. At the close of the war, *C.* went to Vienna, and in 1815 joined the second expedition against France. In 1819 he was made full professor at Heidelberg; in 1821 court counsellor; and in 1826 privy counsellor. D. 1866. His works upon surgery have been so much esteemed that they have been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe.

Chelms'ford, an ancient town of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 28 m. N.E. by E. of London. It is the centre of a fine agricultural country. *Pop.* 6,064.

Chelms'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., on the Merrimac River, 23 m. N.W. of Boston.

Chelo'nia, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chelone*, a tortoise.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Reptiles, including the Tortoises and Turtles; characterized by the body being enclosed between a double shield or shell, from which the head, tail, and limbs are protruded. The animals composing this order vary considerably in those details of their structure which adapt them to different habits of life; some of them being adapted to reside exclusively upon the solid ground, and others to dwell amidst marshes, the muddy

banks of rivers, &c. The LAND TORTOISES (*Testudinidæ*) have a bulged carapace, sustained by a bony skeleton wholly solid, and anchylossd for ths greater part to the lateral edges of the breast-plate; their legs ars truncated, with very short toes connected almost to the nails, and,are capable, together with the head, of bsing completely withdrawn into the armor. In the MARSH

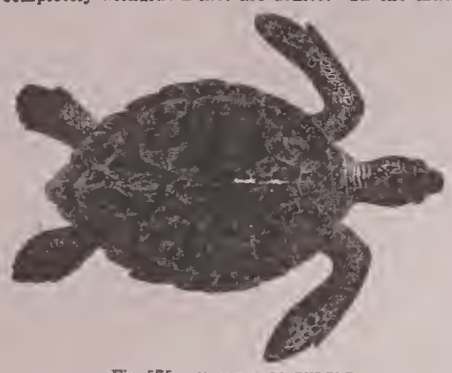


Fig. 575.—HAWK-BILL TURTLE.
(*Chelonia imbricata.*)

and RIVER TORTOISES (*Emydoydæ*) the toes are divided and webbed, so as to increase the extent of surface; and in ths TURTLES (*Chelonidæ*) they are sxtended into large undivided paddles, by which they can propel thsmselves rapidly through the water.—See TORTOISE and TURTLE.

Chelo'nian, *a.* Pertainiug or relating to, or treating of, animals of ths tortoise kind.

—*n.* One of the *Chelonia*.

Chel'sea, a horough and par. of England, forming one of the W. suburbs of London. This is an ancient and picturesque plsce, famous for its fine Royal Hospital erected as a retreat for iuvalidsd veteran soldisrs. *Pop.* of parish, (1881) 88,101.

Chel'sea, in *Illinois*, a post-villags of Will co., 117 m. N.E. of Spriugfield.

Chel'sea, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Tama co.

Chelsea, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Butler co., on Walnut Crsek, 48 m. S.W. of Emporia.

Chelsea, in *Massachusetts*, a city of Suffolk co., which may he considered a suburb of Bostou, It is a handsomely huilt and flourishing place, possessing eleven churches; hanks, and other fiue public edifices. It connects with Boston by the Winnissimmit ferry (the oldest in the U. S., dating from 1631), and by the E. railroad; and with Charleston by a bridge, 3,300 feet in length, over ths Mystic River. *Manf.* Oils, paints, hollow-ware, upholstsry, brushes, implements, &c. Ship-buildiug is a prominent feature. *Pop.* (1895) 31,264.

Chelsea, in *Michigan*, a prosperous post-villags of Washtsnaw co , 60 m. W. of Detroit.

Chelsea, In *Pennsylvanin*, a post-office of Delaware co.

Che'sea, in *New York*. a villags of Cattaraugus co., 50 m. E. of Dunkirk.

Chelsea, in *Vermont*, a post-village and capital of Orange co., 20 m. S. hy E. of Montpelier.

Cheltenham (*cheltnam*), a town, borough, and fashiouable watering place of England, co. Gloucsster, on the Chclt, at the base of the Cotswood Hills, 9 m. N. E. of Gloucester and 97 W. N. W. of Loudou. This is oue of the handsomest built, and most resorted to of the English *spas*. The water is a saliue, acidulous chalybeate. *C.* is situate in the centre of a country teeming with exquisite scenery and fiue antiquarian remains. *Pop.* (1891) 44,500.

Cheltenham, in *Missouri* a post-village of St. Louis co., 6 m. W. of St. Louis.

Cheltenham, in *Pennsylvania*; a post-township of Montgomery county.

Chel'va, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, on a river of the same name, 39 m. N. W. of Valencia; *pop.* 4,948.

Chemic, Chemical (*kem'ik, kem'ik-al*), *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to chemistry.

—Resulting from the operation of the principles of bodies hy decomposition, &c.; as, *chemical* analysis.

Chemical Anal'ysis. (*Chem.*) For theoretical information on this subject, see ANALYSIS. Practically, *C. A.* is divided into the following principal branches: —*Dialysis*, which is the separation of constituents of solutions hy means of the intervention of an absorbing diaphragm; *Inorganic analysis*, the detection and separation of the constitueuts of products which are of mineral nature; *Organic analysis*, which is the resolution of carbon compounds into their component parts; *Spectrum analysis*, which is the recognition of elementary substances hy means of certain lines in the prismatic spectrum when their compounds are vaporized, for which purpose a spectroscope is generally used; *Qualitative analysis*, which is the detection of the components of a substance without reference to their proportions; *Quantitative analysis*, the exact determination of the constituents of a compound; and *Volumetric analysis*, the quantitative estimatiou of the component parts by means of measured test solutions of a uniform strength.—See, chiefly, BLOWPIPE, DIALYSIS, ORGANIC and INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, RE-AGENT, SPECTRUM ANALYSIS, &c.

Chemical Attraction. See AFFINITY.

Chemical Formulæ. (*Chem.*) The alchemists employed the signs of the planets to represent the metals; thus, silver was the moon, hence the term *lunar caustic* for silver nitrate. Modern chemists have given to every element one or two letters called *symbols*, which are used, in conjunction with figures and algebraic signs, to express the composition of ths compound. (For the symbols of ths different elements, see ATOMIC THEORY). Ths principle upon which the modern chemical notation is foundsd, is that each symbol indicates one or more atoms of the elements it represents: thus C, C_2, C_{27}, indicate respectively, ons, two, and twenty-sevsn atoms of carhon. Two symbols, placed side by side, signify that they ars in close chemical union; thus, AgO signifies a compound containing an atom of silver united to an atom of oxygen. The sign *plus* (+) signifies a union in which the comhiuation is usually less stahls; thus, $AgNO_3 + H_2O$ means silver nitrats united to an atom of water, H_2O. Sometimes a period is used to express this condition, thus, $CuSO_4.7H_2O$—*i. e.*, copper sulphate in combination with 7 molscules of water. A number placed on the left of a group of symbols signifies that ths whole group, as far as the next comma or *plus*, is to he multiplied by it; thus, $2K_2CrO_4$ signifies two molecules of potassium chromate. Sometimes the group to he multiplied is enclosed in parentheses: $3(HgCN_2) + 2(K_2SO_4)$ means that thrse equivalents of mercuric cyanide are united to two of potassium sulphate. Formulæ may be *empirical* or *structural*—the former giving merely the constituents of a compound; the latter indicating tbe manner in which they are grouped. It is evident, therefore, that a compound can only havs one empirical formula, while its rational formulæ are as numerous as tbe theories of its composition. Alcohol, for instance, is represented empirically by the formula C_2H_6O; rationally, it may he represented as ethyl hydrate $C_2H_5.HO$; methyl ethylic, C_3H_6O, ether as a compound of methyl, oxygen, and ethyl, $CH_3.O.C_2H_5$, and so on. Brackets are usedto denote substitution compounds; that is, compounds in which one element, or group of elements, has been substituted for another, without materially affecting the character of the compound.

$\left.\begin{matrix} NH \\ H \\ H \end{matrix}\right\}$ represents ammonia.

$\left.\begin{matrix} NH \\ H \\ C_2H_5 \end{matrix}\right\}$ is ths formula of ethylamine, or ammonia with an atom of hydrogen, replaced hy an atom of ethyl. Dashes are sometimes used to denote the atomic power of the element; also, a lins through a symbol signifies that its atomic number has heen douhled. Bi‴ means that bismuth has a valency of three in forming a substitution compound; thus,

$\left.\begin{matrix} N_3H_3 \\ H_3 \\ Bi''' \end{matrix}\right\}$ is an ammonia compound in which three equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by one of hismuth, that metal having a combining power of thrse. The formulas in organic chemistry are much more complex and typical. Among them is Kskule's henzens ring. The hydrocarhon henzene has the formula C_6H_6, and for convenience the arrangement shown in Fig. 1 is accepted as the way in which the atoms of carhon and hydrogen arrange themselves. Each atom of hydrogen is replaceable by an organic radical; thus toluene, $C_6H_5.CH_3$, is represented by Fig. 2.

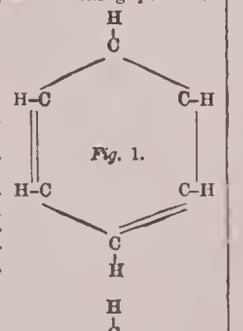


Fig. 1.

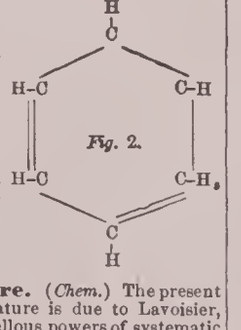


Fig. 2.

When adjacent hydrogen atoms in the henzene ring are replaced hy other radicals, the product is called an *ortho*-compound. When alternate hydrogen atoms are replaced the product is a *meta*-compound, and when opposite hydrogen atoms are replaced, the product is a *para*-compound. The composition of organic compounds is explained by similar formulas, many of which are exceeding complex, and they are also known as *structural* formulas.

Chemical Nomenclature. (*Chem.*) The present system of chemical nomenclature is due to Lavoisier, and a monument to his marvellous powers of systematic classification. It is based on the principle that the name of a compouud should, as far as possible, express its composition and properties. The names of many of the elements have been handed down from the alchemists, and were formed on no definite plan. Those elements which have been since discovered have been named either from some characteristic property possessed by them, or from some word indicating their source. *Gallium*, *Scandium*, and *Germanium* testify to the patriotic spirit of their discoverers. Metals, as a rule, terminate in *ium*, as *potassium*, *thallium*, &c.; certain non-metallic elements in *on*, as *boron*, *silicon*, &c.; certain other closely allied non-metallic elements in *ine*, or *gen*, as *chlorine* and *hydrogen*. In some instances, theory grounded on insufficient facts has been allowed to influence the name of an element; for example, oxygen was named from *oxus*, acid, and *gennao*, to generate; the Lavoisierian theory being that no acid could exist without oxygen. Subsequently, however, it was fouud that oxygen was present in all bases, and that many acids existed that contained hydrogeu. The Lavoisierian nomenclature is fouuded on the tact, that when a compound of two elements is submitted to the action of the voltaic current, these elements separate, one (the electro-positive body) being attracted by the negative pole, and the other (electro-negative body) going to the positive pole. As a rule, it was found that the metalloids were electro-negative, and the metals electro-positive. The simplest combinations of two elements are termed binary compounds, and fall naturally into two divisions—bases and acids. Bases always end in *ide*, and are compounds of different proportions of a metal with an acid. The proportion of the acid radicls is indicated by the addition of a Greek or Latin numerical particle: thus we have the *monoxide*, *sesquioxide*, *dioxide*, and *trioxide* of various metals, indicating that these compounds contain one, one and a half, two, and three atoms of oxygen to one of metal. Formerly the prefixes *sub* and *per* were used to indicate the excess of base over acid, and *vice versa*, but uow the termination *ous* and *ic* added to the base are preferred, as mercurous oxide and mercuric oxide. The termiuation *ide* is used in some cases, such as *sulphide*, *phosphide*, &c. The compouuds of the non-metals with each other are named on the same principle. When the amount of oxygen is large, the compound is generally possessed of acid properties; thus we have Cr_2O_3, chromium sesquioxide, which is a base; but by increasing the oxygen, we obtain CrO_3, which is an acid capable of forming salts with bases. The amount of oxygen contained in acids is also indicated hy the termiuation *ic* or *ous*. A few examples of bases and acids will illustrate this:

Pb_2O	Lead suhoxide.
CuO	Copper monoxide, or cupric oxide.
Fe_2O_3	Iron sesquioxide.
MnO_2	Manganese dioxide.
Au_2O_3	Gold trioxide, or auric oxide.
PCl_5	Phosphorus pentachloride.
P_2S_5	Phosphorus pentasulphide.

Certain non-metals, as sulphur and hydrogen, combine with other non-metals to form acids; as:

HCl	Hydrochloric acid.
HBr	Hydrobromic acid.
H_2S	Hydrosulphuric acid.

The compounds of acids with bases are always indicated hy the termination or prefix of the word giving the name of the acid. Acids ending in *ous* and *ic* form salts ending in *ite* and *ate*, ths prefix heing, of course, preserved. A few examples of this will suffice;

Iron sulphate=Sulphuric acid+iron oxide.
Sodium sulphite=Sulphurous acid+sodium oxide.
Copper nitrate=Nitric acid+copper oxide.
Potassium nitrate=Nitrous acid+potassium oxide.

When the oxide with which the acid is united is a suboxide or peroxide, the prefixes *sub* and *per* are added; for instance the pernitrate and sr bnitrate are the nitrates of the suhoxide aud peroxids of the mstal. When the proportion of acid is greater or less than the base, the prefixes *mon*, *sesqui*, *di*, are used; as the sodium *monocarbonate*, *dicarbonate*, and *sesquicarbonate*. In double salts, the name of the base only is repeated; as ths *potassium sodium tartrate*. There are a few instances of acids and salts which have similar composition, hut different properties. They are distinguished from the ordinary kind by the prefix *ortho*, *meta* and *pyro;* thus we have *ortho-*, *pyro-*, and *meta-phosphoric acids*, which differ one from the other simply according to the amount of water with which the oxide is combined; thus, the *otho-phosphoric acid* contains three molecules of water, the *pyro-phosphoric acid* two, and the *ortho-phosphoric acid* one. Such acids combine with bases and form *ortho-phosphates*, *pyrophosphates* and *meta-phosphates*. Organic chemistry, although originally treating of all compounds other than those of mineral origin, is now defined as the chemistry of carbon compouuds, for the reason that that element enters into the composition of all its compounds. Its nomenclature is complex aud depends chiefly upon the presence of certain so-called *organic radicals* in given compounds. These radicals are hydroxyl, HO; carboxyl, CO_2H; carbonyl, CO; cyanogen, CN; nitro, NO_2; sulphonyl, SO_2OH; amidogen. NH_2; methyl, CH_3; ethyl, C_2H_5; amyl, C_5H_{11}; phenyl, C_6H_5; tolyl, C_6H_4; acetyl, C_2H_3O, and benzoyl, C_7H_5O. These radicals in turn, according as they are present in compounds, give origin to the name of the compound and its class, as is shown in the following divisions iuto which organic chemistry may he divided: 1. *Hydrocarbons*, composed of carbon and hydrogeu only, in various modes of grouping, as *ethyl hydride* $C_2H_6.H$. 2. *Alcohols*, composed of carhon, hydrogen, and oxygen and coutainiug oue or more hydroxyl radicals; as *ethyl alcohol* $C_2H_6.HO$. 3. *Aldehyds*, or dehydrogenated alcohols; products of the partial oxidation of the alcohols, containing the radical CO.H, as *ethyl aldehyd* CH_3 CO.H. 4. *Organic acids*, the products of the further oxidation of the alcohols and contaiuing one or more carhoxyl radicals CO_2H; as *acetic acid* $CH_3.CO_2H$. 5. *Ketones*, which are formed from acids by the substitution of a hydrocarhou radical for the hydroxyl (OH) in the carboxyl, as *acetic ketone* $CH_3.CO.CH_3$ called also *acetone*. 6. *Ethers*, which are formed from alcohols by substituting a compound radical for the H. in the hydroxyl, as *ethyl ether* $C_2H_5.O.C_2H_5$. 7. *Haloid compounds*, which are formed from any of the foregoing classes of compouuds by the substitution of a halogen radical for hydrogen or hydroxyl, as *chloroform* $CHCl_3$. 8. *Etheral Salts*, which are formed from the acids by the substitution of a compound radical for the hydrogen in the carhoxyl radical, as *ethyl acetate* $CH_3.CO.OC_2H_5$. 9. *Ammonia-derivatives*, which are formed upon the type of ammouia NH_3, by the substi-

stitution of a compound radical for hydrogen, as *ethylamine* $NH_2.C_2H_5$. 10. *Cyanogen Compounds*, containing the group CN, as *hydrocyanic acid* HCN. 11. *Phenols*, which are analogous to the alcohols in composition, by containing the hydroxyl radical, but resemble the acids in certain of their properties, and do not yield aldehyds when partially oxidized, as *phenol* C_6H_5OH. 12. *Quinones*, which are formed from hydrocarbons by the substitution of a group of two oxygen atoms for two hydrogen atoms, as *quinone* $C_6H_4(O_2)$, from benzine C_6H_6. 13. *Organo-mineral Compounds*, which are formed on the type of the chlorides of metals or non-metals by the substitution of organic radicals for chlorine, as *zinc ethide*. $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$. 14. *Carbohydrates*, or compounds containing six, or some multiple of six, atoms of carbon together with some multiple of the groups H_2O; as sugar $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$—*i. e.*, $2C_6.11H_2O$. 15. *Glucosides*, which are compounds that yield glucose as one of their products of decomposition, as salicine $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$. 16. *Albuminoids* and *Gelatinoids*, which are compounds that contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, often with small quantities of sulphur and sometimes of phosphorus and are characterized by a tendency to putrefy when moist, as *casein*.

Chem'ically, *adv.* According to the principal or laws of chemistry; by chemical process or operation.

Chemi'cals, *n. pl.* Substances used for producing chemical combinations and effects; articles or substances produced by chemical process.

Chemiglyphic (*kem-i-glif'-ik*), *a.* [From *chemi—chemical*, and Gr. *glyphein*, to engrave.] Engraved by galvanic process.

Chem'in de Runde, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A passage left between the top of the revetment of the escarp and the parapet itself, so constructed that the defenders, themselves protected, can fire from it into the ditch.

Chemise (*she-mēz'*), *n.* [Fr. *chemise;* Sp. *camisa;* It. *camicia*, from L. Lat. *camisia*, a linen night-gown; from Lat. *camus*, a kind of collar for the neck, Gr. *kemos*, a muzzle; Ar. *kamis*, a shirt.] A shift or undergarment worn by females.

—(*Fort.*) A wall lining the face of an earth-work.

Chemisette (*shĕ-me-zet'*), *n.* [Fr. dim. of CHEMISE, *q. v.*] An under-chemise, worn by females.

Chemist (*kem'ist*), *n.* (formerly written CHYMIST. [See CHEMISTRY.] A person versed in chemistry; a professor of chemistry; a vender of chemicals.

> "The starving *chymist*, in his golden views supremely blest." *Pope.*

Chem'istry (formerly CHYMISTRY), *n.* [Fr. *chimie;* Sp. *chimia;* It. *chimica;* supposed to be derived from the Arabic word *chema*, to hide; hence, the occult or hidden science, the black art.] The science which relates to the peculiar properties of matter; the properties of elementary substances, the proportions in which they unite, the means of their separation, and the laws which govern and effect these agencies.

(*Hist.*) There is perhaps no science the gradual progress of which is so easily traced from one step to another as the science of chemistry. The empirical mixing of two substances, possessing different properties, to form a third, differing from either, must have begun with the first peopling of the earth. The fact was transmitted to others who improved on it, and experimented on other similar bodies; and thus a mass of practical information was obtained, which gradually developed into chemical manufactures. The origin of *C.* may be traced to Tubal Cain, the father of workers of metal, between whom and Hermes Trismegistus lies a period of obscurity of which we know nothing. Hermes, who was the Egyptian god of arts and sciences, is said to have been the inventor of Alchemy. Egypt, which is said to have been colonized by his son Mizraim, was the foremost chemical nation of the East; their glass, pottery, colors, and methods of embalming the dead, bear strong testimony to the fact of their being acquainted with chemical processes brought to a great state of perfection. The practical part of the science existed previous to the theoretical; but by degrees, as men began to think, they began also to observe and theorize. Thinking men saw that a gross earthy matter, such as iron ore, became changed by fire into a hard metallic substance like iron. What more rational than for them to suppose that gold could be formed in a similar way? The change of earth into metal was to them less wonderful in theory than the change of lead into gold. Thus alchemy was developed, but its origin is lost in obscurity. Philology points out that common chemical words such as *alcohol*, *alkali*, *alembic*, and others, have an Arabian origin, which indicates that the Arabians were among its earliest followers. As the principles and practice of pharmacy became more general, the fact that certain salts and liquors of a metallic nature assuaged pain and restored drooping vitality became known. It was but a step further to discover a compound that would prolong life indefinitely. Accompanying this was the search for the universal solvent, or alkahest. The first followers of alchemy were, no doubt, honest, serious men; but as time wore on, impostors arose who found ready dupes in avaricious people, who were ever ready to buy the secret of unbounded riches. In this way there was formed a mass of almost unintelligible knowledge, carefully concealed from the vulgar by secret symbols, and curious nomenclature. Through this accumulation there ran some golden veins; and it must not be forgotten that, while alchemy had its philosopher's stone and universal solvent, it also gave us a hundred salts and preparations daily used in our own laboratories. Toward the end of the 17th century alchemy fell into disfavor and philosophers and scientists turned their attention to the discovery of the principles that governed the formation and composition of bodies already in their hands, rather than to the pursuit of chemical chimeras. Paracelsus, though imbued with the fanciful doctrines of astrology and demonology, must always be regarded with reverence. He and his followers constitute a connecting link between the alchemists and chemists. He was the first to offer a true chemical explanation of the action of mercury, iron, and lead in the human system. He distinguished alum from copperas, showing that the former contained an earth, the latter a metal. He admitted the existence of other elastic fluids besides air. He was aware that animals could not live, and inflammable matters could not burn, without air. To him succeeded Van Helmont, who was the first to distinguish between aërial fluids, or gases, as he called them. After Van Helmont came Boyle, one of the most acute investigators that ever lived. His numerous experiments are marvels of accuracy, bearing even the test of our present knowledge. He and his contemporary, Hooke, made great improvements in the air-pump, the invention of Otto Guericke, and paved the way to further discoveries. At the beginning of the 18th century come the names and discoveries of Becher and Stahl, the founders of the phlogistic theory. They found that by heating charcoal with metallic oxides or calces, they were reduced to a metallic state. They further noticed, that when charcoal was burnt it was entirely dissipated. Upon these facts they founded the theory that a principle called *phlogiston*, united with the calx to form the metal. This theory appeared to be further sustained by the fact that metals, when heated, are converted into calces; the explanation of which was, that the phlogiston was consumed by the heat. This theory, which was the first general principle applied to the whole range of chemical phenomena, maintained its ground for some time, until the discoveries of Priestley tended to overthrow it, by proving that the calx, or oxide, as mercury oxide, instead of gaining something by being heated, lost something, and that that something was oxygen. About this time Cavendish discovered hydrogen, and Rutherford nitrogen, experiment being heaped on experiment, and discovery on discovery, until the phlogistic theory of Stahl gave way. It was succeeded by that of Lavoisier, the father of modern chemical science, who classified and arranged the known chemical facts into a system unparalleled for its precision, extent of view, and logical accuracy. His discoveries were few, but he reasoned on the discoveries of others with wonderful astuteness. From this moment *C.* marched onward with giant strides. It would be impossible to enumerate the many discoveries that have taken place since the beginning of the present century; a few will suffice to show how wonderfully science has progressed even in our own time. The application of the voltaic current to the decomposition of the alkalies, by Davy, resulted in the discovery of potassium, sodium and other new metals. The atomic theory of Dalton threw great light upon the composition of salts and acids. The invention of the present symbolic notation by Berzelius, and the determination of the elementary equivalents, followed. In 1811 Davy overthrew the theory of Lavoisier, that acids could not exist without oxygen, by proving that hydrochloric acid consisted only of chlorine and hydrogen. In 1812 Courtois discovered iodine; Balard followed some time after with bromine. Element succeeded element until they reached in 1897, the number of seventy. All this time organic *C.* was making great progress. The vegetable alkaloids began to attract great attention; their analyses were made, and new theories founded on them. The early laborers, Woehler, Leibig and Berzelius, threw great light on this branch of the science, which is still very attractive to many famous chemists. The development of the theory of organic radicles has gone on increasing, fostered by the labors of Faraday, Laurent, Gerhardt, Hofmann, and others, until it has assumed a mathematical precision unknown to any other branch of physical science. The researches of Graham upon the diffusion of salts in solution and in dialysis, or the separation of crystallizable and non-crystallizable substances in solution by means of an intervening diaphragm, are among the most brilliant discoveries of the age. The researches of Schönbein, Schœtter, Brodie, and others, on the allotropic states of bodies, seem to indicate the compound character of certain of the present elementary bodies. A most important discovery was *spectrum analysis*, which has resulted in the addition of many new elements. In 1868 the periodic law of Mendeleeff was announced and the dependence of the properties of the elements upon their atomic weights is now an accepted fact. The gaps in his series have resulted in the discovery of several missing elements. The application of electricity to chemistry has resulted in the separation of elements by this method in electro-chemical analysis and in a larger way in electro-metallurgy. (See also CHEMICAL FORMULÆ.)—*Theoretical C.* Modern science regards matter as divisible into *masses*, *molecules*, and *atoms*. A *mass* of matter is any portion recognizable by the senses. A *molecule* is the smallest quantity of any substance which can exist by itself, and which can enter into or leave a chemical change. An *atom* is the smallest particle of matter which can exist in combination. A molecule is made up of atoms, a mass is made up of molecules. These divisions of matter are held together by attractions called *mass*, *molecular* and *atomic* attraction. Mass attraction is called gravitation; molecular attraction, cohesion; and atomic attraction is called chemism. *C.* is then the science of atoms; it takes cognizance only of those facts which depend upon differences of atomic constitution.

Literature.—The literature of *C.* is so extensive that our space will not permit even the mention of the more important works. Moreover, the science is advancing so rapidly that nothing short of constant perusal of the leading technical journals will suffice to keep one fully informed as to the important discoveries that now occur almost daily.

Chem'nitz, a manufacturing town of Saxony, on the Chemnitz, 37 m. W.S.W. of Dresden. *Manuf.* Cottons, cotton hosiery, mitts, &c. *Pop.* (1895) abt. 90,000.

Chemosh', the national god of the Moabites and of the Ammonites, worshipped also in the reign of Solomon at Jerusalem.

Chemung', in *Illinois*, a p.-v. and twp. of McHenry co., 70 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Chemung', in *New York*, a S.W. county, bordering on Pennsylvania. *Area*, abt. 513 sq. m. It is traversed by the Chemung river, and drained by Cayuta, Catharine's, and Wynkoop's creek. *Surface.* Very irregular. *Soil.* Generally fertile. *Cap.* Elmira. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 54,000.

—A post-village and township of Chemung co., 270 m. from New York city.

Chemung' Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Chemung co.

Chemung' River, in *New York*, is formed by the junction of Tioga and Conhocton rivers, in Steuben co., takes an E.S.E. course through Chemung co., and empties into the Susquehanna.

Chenan'go, in *New York*, a S. E. central county, partly bounded on the E. by Unadilla River, and watered by the Chenango and the E. branch of the Susquehanna. *Surface.* Diversified. *Soil.* Generally fertile. The Chenango Canal, connecting Utica and Binghampton, passes through the co. *Cap.* Norwich. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 42,000.

—A township of Broome county.

Chenango, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Beaver co.

—A post-office of Lawrence county.

Chenango Forks, in *New York*, a post-village of Broome co., on the Chenango River and Canal, 11 m. N. E. of Binghampton.

Chenango River, in *New York*, rising in Oneida co., flows S. S. W., through Madison and Chenango counties, and empties into the Susquehanna. Length abt. 90 m.

Chenaub', CHENAB, or CHINAUB, a river of the Punjab, estimated at 760 m. long. It is increased in its course by several tributaries, and finally joins the Ghara in Lat. 29° 21′ N., Lon. 71° 4′ E.

Chene (*shain*), in *Louisiana*, a bayou in the N. W. part of Terre Bonne Parish, connected with bayous Shaver and Black. It is navigable throughout.

Chengwata'na, in *Minnesota*, the former capital of Pine county, on Snake River, about 70 miles N. of St. Paul.

Chen'ica, *n.* A weight of quantity in Persia, of which 6¼ form 1 *Odlothun* = 1·809 imp. gallon.

Chénier, (*shā-ne-ā'.*) ANDRÉ MARIE DE, a very eminent French poet, b. 1762. After finishing his education he was attached to the French embassy at London, but yielding to his over-ruling love of letters, he devoted himself to the study of Shakspeare and Milton. Soon after the outburst of the Revolution he returned to France, became the friend of Condorcet, and Sieyes, and boldly satirized the Jacobins in his caustic verse. He at last became a suspected person, and was sent to prison, where he wrote his exquisite production *La Jeune Captive*, inspired by the youth and beauty of his companion in misfortune, Mdlle. de Coigny. *C.* was guillotined, with 44 others, July 25, 1794. Twenty-six years afterwards, his poems appeared for the first time in a collected shape, and were received with a burst of admiration, and there can be no doubt that his influence on modern French poetry has been very decided.

CHENIER, MARIE JOSEPH DE, a French poet, brother of the preceding, b. 1764, at Constantinople, where his father was attached to the French embassy. His principal works are, the two dramas *Charles IX.*, and *Henri VIII.*, and his *Tableau historique de l'état et des progrès de la littérature Française depuis* 1789, published in 1808. He is also the author of the *Chant du Depart*, which, next to the *Marseillaise*, is the most celebrated lyric of the revolutionary period. D. 1811.

Chenille, (*she-nēl',*) *n.* [Fr., a caterpillar.] Silk or worsted cord woven in tufts, and used as a trimming for ladies' dresses.

Che'noa, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McLean co., 49 m. E. of Peoria. *pop.* 2,351.

Chenonceaux, (*shay-non-sō',*) in France. See BLERÉ.

Chenook', or CHINOOK CITY, in *Washington*, a post-village of Waukiakum co., on Columbia river, 35 m. E. by S. of Pacific City.

Chenop'odales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Chenopodal alliance, consisting generally of species with inconspicuous flowers, and often with scarcely more floral organs than are absolutely necessary to secure the perpetuation of the race. DIAG. Hypogynous exogens, with monochlamydeous flowers; free central placentæ; an external embryo, either curved round or applied to the surface of a little mealy or horny albumen; solitary carpels, or, if more than one, distinct. This alliance is divided into the four orders *Nyctaginaceæ*, *Phytolaccaceæ*, *Amaranthaceæ*, and *Chenopodiaceæ*, q. v.

Chenopodia'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chen*, a goose, *pous*, a foot.] The Goose-foot or Spinach family, an order of plants, alliance *Chenopodales*. DIAG. Separate flat sepals opposite the stamens, two-celled anthers, a single one-seeded ovary, and herbaceous naked flowers. There are 72 genera, which include 510 known species, distributed over all parts of the globe, but most abundant in extra-tropical regions,—herbs or under-shrubs, with leaves without stipules, alternate, or, rarely, opposite; flowers minute, greenish, without bracts, perfect, polygamous or dicliuous; calyx persistent, usually divided, nearly to the base imbricated; stamens usually equal in number

to the lobes of the calyx, and opposite to them; ovary superior, or partly inferior, and a style usually 2–4 divisious, rarely simple. Fruit achæninm, or utricle, or sometimes baccate. Several plants of this order inhabit salt-marshes, and yield by combustion the soda-ash called *barilla*, q. v. Many are esculeut: as beet and mangold-wurzel (see BETA), spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*), and garden orach (*Atriplex hortensis*). The seeds of others are nutritious. Several contain volatile oil which renders them anthelmintic, antispasmodic, aromatic, carminative, and stimulaut. The typical genus is CHENOPODIUM, *q. v.*

Chenopo'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Goose-foot, a genus of plants, order *Chenopiaceæ*. The seeds of *C. quinoa* contain starch granules, which are remarkable for beiug the smallest hitherto noticed. They are known under the name of *petty rice*, aud form a common article of food in Peru. The seeds of *C. anthelminticum* (wormseed) are largely employed for their anthelmintic and antispasmodic properties. *C. ambrosioïdes* is employed in Mexico and Colombia as tea: hence it is commonly known as Mexican tea. The Oak of Jerusalem, *C. botrys*, found in sandy fields from New England to Illinois, is sometimes cultivated both on account of its fragrance, and the remarkable appearance of its compound clusters of innumerable flowers. Plant 1–3 feet high, viscid-pubescent. Leaves petiolate, the sinuses deep, giving them some resemblance to oak-leaves. The branches put forth numerous leaves and short axillary clusters on every side, forming long, leafy, cylindric, green, compound racemes, of which the central one is much the tallest.

Cheops, (*kē'ops,*) an ancient king of Egypt, who, according to Herodotus, was a wicked and impious prince. He closed the temples and robbed his people of their labor. The first and largest of the pyramids is supposed to have been built by him. 100,000 men were engaged upon it for 20 years, at dates ranging from B. C. 3230 to B. C. 2120.

Chepachet, (*she-pack'et.*) in *Rhode Island*, a manufacturing post-village of Gloucester township, Providence co., on Chepachet River, 10 m. N.W. of Providence; *pop.* about 1,200.

Chepil'lo, in the Pacific Ocean, an island in a bay near the S. coast of Panama; Lat. 8° 57′ N., Lon. 79° 9′ W.

Che'po, in S. America, a town and river in the dept. of Panama, U. States of Colombia. The river empties into the Pacific 18 m. E. of Panama; and not far above is the small town

Chep'stow, a sea-port town of England, co. Monmouth, on the Wye, 110 m. W. of London. It is situated amid some of the finest scenery in England, and has a magnificent old Norman castle. Ship-building is largely engaged in. *Pop.* 3,700.

Chepul'tepec, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Blount co.

Cheque, *n.* Same as CHECK, *q. v.*

Chequer, *n.* and *v.* See CHECKER.

Che'quest, or CHEQUISH, in *Iowa*, a township of Van Buren co.

—A post-office of Davis co.

Cheq'uy, (sometimes written CHECKY,) *n.* (*Her.*) A border that has more than two rows of chequers (or checkers); or when the *bordure*, or shield, is checkered like a chess-board.

Cher, a river of France, which rises in the dept. Creuse, and after a course of 195 m. joins the Loire immediately below Tours. For the last 50 m. it is navigable.

CHER, an inland dep. of France, formed of part of the old provs. of Berri and Bourbonnais; having N. the dep. Loiret, E. Nièvre, S. Allier and Creuse, and W. Indre and Loire-et-Cher. *Area*, 2,853 sq. m. It takes its name from the river Cher, by which it is intersected, and is included in the basin of the Loire, which, with the Allier, forms its E. boundary. *Surface*, generally flat. *Soil*, various. *Agric.* Backward. *Prod.* Wheat, maslin, rye, barley, ORTS, hemp. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and goats are bred and pastured here on a large scale. Forests, and vineyards (yielding good wine), abound. *Manf.* Iron-ware, cutlery, pottery, cloth and linen fabrics, and leather. The dep. is divided into 3 arrond. *Prin. towns.* Bourges, St. Amand, Vierzon, and Sancerre. *Pop.* 336,613.

Cheras'co, a walled inland town of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, near the confluence of the Stura and Tanaro, 31 m. S.S.E. of Turin. *Manf.* Wine, and silk. *Pop.* 9,807.

Cheraw', in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Chesterfield district, on Great Pedee River, 93 m. E.N.E. of Columbia; *pop.* 2,258.

Cher'bourg, a fortified sea-port town, aud one of the principal naval depôts of France, dep. Manche, at the bottom of a bay formed by Cape Levi on the E., and Cape La Hogue on the W., at the month of the Divette, 41 m. N.W. of St. Lo, and 185 W.N.W. of Paris. *C.* is, generally speaking, a well-built town. Its principal interest, however, is derived from its arsenal and fortifications. From its advanced position in the English channel, it has long been a favorite object with the French govt. to render *C.* a great naval stronghold, and a secure asylum for ships of war; and, to accomplish this, vast sums have been expended upon it. The harbors for merchantmen and vessels of war are quite distinct from each other. The latter, which was constructed by Napoleon I., is a magnificent work, excavated out of the solid rock; is 328 yards long by 250 wide, and capable of accommodating 50 sail of the line, which may enter at will, there being 25 ft. of water at low ebb. There are, besides, 4 superb graving docks, and a basin. Near the naval port is the great and extensive dock-yard, &c. The roadstead of *C.* is one of the best in the channel, and capable of containing 400 sail. It is defended on all sides by batteries, and further protected from N. winds and heavy seas, by a massive break-water, commenced in 1784, and finally completed by Napoleon III. in 1864. Its length is 4,120 yards; breadth at base, 262 ft., and at its summit 101 ft. On its central part a battery is erected. — *C.* was long in possession of the English, and was the last place they retained in Normandy. *Pop.* 37,215.

Cher'bury, in *Georgia*, a village of De Kalb co., 4 m. S. of Atlanta.

Cher'ibon, a fortified sea-port town of Java, at the head of a wide bay on the N. coast of the island, 128 m. S.E. by E. of Batavia; Lat. 6° 48′ S., Lon. 108° 39′ E. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and enjoys a considerable trade, exporting indigo, coffee, and teak-timber.

Cher'if, Cher'iff, *n.* See SHERIF.

Cherimoyer, (*ker-e-moï'er,*) *n.* The name commonly given to the fruit of the *Anona cherimolia*. It has been described as the finest of all fruits, and is generally eaten for dessert by the wealthy inhabitants of Peru and Brazil. It is sometimes called the *cherimolla*. — See ANONA.

Cheri'no, in *Texas*, a post-office of Nacogdoches co.

Cher'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *chérir*, from *chère*. See CHEER.] To treat with affection and tenderness; to nourish; to foster; to nurse; to nurture.

"Something the heart must have to *cherish*." — *Longfellow.*

—To encourage, comfort, or support; as, to *cherish* an antipathy.

"Saturn doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might." *Davies.*

Cher'isher, *n.* One who, or that which, cherishes or supports.

"Maintainers and *cherishers* of a regular devotion." — *Sprat.*

Cher'ishingly, *adv.* In a cherishing, or encouraging manner.

Cher'mes, *n.* See KERMES.

Cheroot, (*she-rōōt'.*) *n.* A description of cigar of peculiar make, the best kinds of which are manufactured at Manilla, in the Philippine Islands.

Cherokee' Indians, a tribe of the Appalachian family of N. American aborigines, which occupied for centuries the country E. and S. of the Alleghanies. After the colonization of the N. American continent by the whites, a series of wars broke out at periods ranging from 1759 to 1793; when, by a treaty entered into with the United States, they ceded their territory in the S.E. States, in consideration of a certain cash payment, and an annual subsidy being continued to them. In 1805, they made further concessions of their lands, and, in 1812, fought bravely on the American side. In 1817–19 new treaties were made, which resulted in the *C.* being forced to a reservation of territory afforded them W. of the Mississippi. In 1838, they settled in their new location, N. and E. of the Indian Territory, where they have since remained, and become civilized and prosperous. In 1897 they had $3,000,000 invested in U. S. securities, and nearly 100,000 acres under cultivation, using the most improved machinery. They have 75 schools, 2 seminaries and an orphan asylum. They number about 30,000.

Cherokee, in *Alabama*, an E. N. E. county, bordering on Georgia. *Area*, about 700 sq. m.; intersected by the Coosa and Chattooga rivers; *surface*, varied; *soil*, sandy, but fertile. *Cap.* Centre. *Pop.* (1890) 20,459.

Cherokee, or PATTERSON, in *California*, a mining village of Nevada co., near the Middle Yuba river.

—A pt. vill. of Butte co., on the N. fork of Feather river,

Cherokee, in *Georgia*, a N.W. county. *Area*, 500 sq. m. It is traversed by the Etowah river and drained by Little river, Shoal, Alaculsa and Long Swamp creeks. *Surface*, variegated; *soil*, sandy and productive. It contains several gold mines, and copper, iron and titanium are also found. *Cap.* Canton. *Pop.* (1890) 15,412.

Cherokee, in *Iowa*, a W. N. W. county. *Area*, 625 sq. m. It is watered by the Little Sioux river and smaller streams and by a tributary of Floyd's river, emptying into the Mississippi. *Pop.* (1890) 15,659.

—A town, capital of Cherokee co., on Little Sioux river, 50 m. E. N. E. of Sioux City. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 4,000.

Cherokee, in *Kansas*, a S. E. county, bounded E. by Missouri and watered by branches of the Neosho river. *Area*, 604 sq. m. *Cap.* Columbus. *Pop.* (1890) 30,651.

Cherokee, in *N. Carolina*, a W. county, bordering on Tennessee and Georgia. *Area*, 950 sq. m. It is drained by the Hiawassee and Valley rivers. The Blue Ridge mountains stretch aloug its S. E. frontier and the Unaka or Smoky mouutains extend along the N.W. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Murphy. *Pop.* (1890) 9,976.

Cherokee, in *Ohio*, a village of Logan co., abt. 3 m. W. of Mad River.

Cherokee, in *Texas*, an E. county. *Area*, 1,215 sq. m. It is bounded by the Neches river on the W. and by the Angelina on the E. *Surface*, prairie and timbered tracts; *soil*, partially fertile. *Cap.* Rusk. *Pop.* (1890) 22,975.

Cherokee Bay, in *Arkansas*, a village of Randolph co.

Cherokee City, in *Kansas*, a village of Cherokee co.

Cherokee Corner, in *Georgia*, a village of Oglethorpe co.

Cherokee Iron Works, in *S. Carolina*, a village of York co., 104 m. N. of Columbia.

Cherone'a. See CHERONEA.

Cher'ry, *n.* [Fr. *cerise;* Lat. *cerasus;* Gr. *kerasos*, from *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus.] (*Bot.*) See CERASUS.

—A kind of cordial, manufactured from cherry-juice and sweetened and diluted with sugar.

—*a.* Like a red cherry in color; red; ruddy; blooming.

"A *cherry* lip, a passing, pleasing tongue."—*Shaks.*

Cher'ry, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Butler co., 40 m. W. of Pittsburg.

—A township of Sullivan co.

Cherry Bottom, in *Tennessee*, a vill. of Campbell co.

Cher'ry-bounce, *n.* Cherry-brandy sweetened with sugar.

Cherry Box, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Cher'ry-brandy, *n.* Brandy in which cherries are steeped.

Cherry Camp, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Harrison co.

Cher'ry-checked, *a.* Having ruddy cheeks.

"I warrant them *cherry-checked* country girls." —*Congreve.*

Cherry Creek, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Coahoma co.

Cherry Creek, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chautauqua co., 20 m. E. of Mayville.

Cher'ryfield, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co., 120 m. E. by N. of Augusta.

Cherryfield, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Transylvania co.

Cher'ry Flats, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Tioga co., 110 N. by W. of Harrisburg.

Cher'ry Fork, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Adams co.

Cher'ry Grove, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Grant co.

Cherry Grove, in *Illinois*, a village and township of Carroll co., 25 m. E. by N. from Savannah.

Cherry Grove, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Fillmore co.

—A township of Goodhue co.

Cherry Grove, in *Missouri*, a village of Schuyler co.

Cherry Grove, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hamilton co.

Cherry Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Warren co.

—A township of Warren co., 10 m. S. of Warren.

Cherry Grove, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Cherry Grove, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Rockingham co.

Cherry Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Cecil co.

Cherry Hill, in *Michigan*, a village of Wayne co.

Cherry Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.

—A post-office of Erie co.

Cherry Hill, in *West Virginia*, a village of Ashe co.

Cherry Hill, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Dodge co., 36 m. N.W. of Milwaukee.

Cherry Laurel, n. (*Bot.*) See CERASUS.

Cherry-pepper, n. (*Bot.*) See CAPSICUM.

Cherry-pit, n. A child's play, wherein cherry-stones are flung into a hole.—The seed of a cherry.

Cherry Point, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Edgar co.

Cherry Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Wayne co., about 3 m. S. of Honesdale.

Cherry-rum, *n.* Rum in which cherries are steeped.

Cherry Run, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Morgan co.

Cherry Spring, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Gillespie co.

Cherry Stone, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Northampton co.

Cherry Tree, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Venango co., 12 m. N.N.E. of Franklin.

Cherry Valley, in *Illinois*, a township of Winnebago co., on Kishwaukee River, about 200 m. N.E. of Springfield.

Cherry Valley, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Worcester co.

Cherry Valley, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Otsego county, 55 m. W. of Albany.

Cherry Valley, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Ashtabula co.

Cherry Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., 95 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Cherry Valley, in *Tennessee*, a village of Wilson co., 41 m. E. of Nashville.

Cher'ryville, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Crawford co.

Cherryville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., 40 m. N. by W. of Trenton.

Cherryville, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Gaston county.

Cherryville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., about 20 m. W. of Easton.

—A village of Sullivan county, 119 miles N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Cherryville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Haywood co., 175 m. W. by S. of Nashville, on the Forked Deer River.

Cher'siphron, the architect who designed the famous temple of Diana at Ephesus, and who, with his son Metagones, is said to have determined the proportions of the Ionic order. Flourished about 600 B. C.

Cher'so, and **Ose'ro,** two contiguous, long and narrow islands of the Adriatic, Austria, govt. Trieste, between Lat. 44° 30′ and 45° 20′ N., and Lon. 14° 15′ and 14° 30′ E., separated from Istria by the Gulf of Quarnero; *area*, 95 sq. m. *Pop.* of Cherso, 17,500; of Osero, 4,254.

Cher'son, in European Russia. See KHERSON.

Cher'sonese, *n.* (*Anc. Geog.*) [Gr. *chersos*, land, and *nesos*, island.] A peninsula, united by an isthmus to the main-land. There were many *C.*, of which the most celebrated are the Peloponnesus; the Thracian, at the S. of Thrace and W. of the Hellespont, where Miltiades led a colony of Athenians: the Taurica, now the Crimea, situate near the Palus Mæotis: the fourth called Cimbrica, now Jütland, in the northern part of Germany; and the fifth, surnamed Aurea, now Malacca, in India, beyond the Ganges.

Chert, *n.* (*Min.*) An impure variety of quartz, always massive, and having a kind of granular appearance and structure.

Chert'y, *a.* Resembling, or containing, chert.

Cher'ub, *n.*; *pl.* CHERUBS, CHERUBIM, and (wrongly) CHERUBIMS. [Heb. pl. *cherubim*, mighty ones; It. *cherubino*; Fr. *chérubin.*] (*Script.*) The name of a particular order of angelic beings frequently mentioned in Scripture. They were placed with flaming swords to guard the garden of Eden when Adam and Eve were driven out of it; and when Moses was commanded to make the ark of the covenant, he was to

place a cherub on each end of it so as to cover the Mercy-seat with their wings. What the form was under which the cherub was here represented we have no certain account, and various conjectures have been thrown out on the subject. Many are of opinion that, as in Ezekiel's vision, it was composed of parts of a man, lion, ox, and eagle. In art, cherubs are commonly represented by a child's head with wings; or as a human figure with wings at the shoulders, and wings also in place of the lower extremities.

—A beautiful child; as, a perfect *cherub*.

Cheru'bic, Cheru'bical, *a.* Pertaining, or consisting of cherubs; angelic; as, "*Cherubic* songs." *Milton.*

Cher'ubim, *n.* The Hebrew plural of *cherub*.

Cherubi'ni, Luigi Zenobio Salvatore, founder of the French Conservatory and instructor of hundreds of eminent musicians. was b. at Florence in 1760. In his 13th year, by his early compositions—a mass and an intermezzo—he attracted the attention of Sarti, who received him as a pupil. In the interval from 1780 to 1788, he composed eleven Italian operas, including *Ifigenia in Aulide*, the most successful of the series. In 1784 he visited London. After 1786, *C.* resided chiefly in Paris, whence his fame rapidly extended over Europe. Besides the *Ifigenia*, his chief pieces are *Démophon* (1788), *Lodoiska* (1791), *Elisa* (1794), *Médée* (1797), the *Portuguese Inn* (1798), *Les Deux Journées*, and *Anacreon*. *C.* also composed church-music, chamber-music, &c., of singular beauty, with success. D. 1842.

Cher'up, *v. i.* [See Chirp.] To chirp; to utter a short, shrill sound, as a bird.

"Frame to thy song their cheerful *cheruping*."—*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* To press forward or urge on by making a short, sharp, shrill sound.

"He *cherups* brisk his ear-erecting steed."—*Cowper.*

—*n.* A short, sharp, quick sound or utterance.

Cherus'ci, (*Hist.*,) a German tribe, chiefly memorable in connection with their great leader Arminius, or Hermann, who, having formed an alliance with other German tribes, attacked and annihilated the Roman legions under Varus, in the forest of Teutoburg, 9 A. D. They are last mentioned by Claudian towards the close of the 4th century.

Cher'vil, *n.* [A.S. *cerfille;* Lat. *chærophyllum;* Gr *chairephullon*—*chairo*, to rejoice, and *phullon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A garden pot-herb, *Anthriscus cerefolium*.

Chesaning', or Chisaning, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Saginaw co., on the Shiawassee River, about 45 m. N.E. of Lansing.

Ches'apeake, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lawrence co., 145 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Ches'apeake Bay, the largest inlet on the Atlantic coast of the U. States, being 200 m. long, and from 4 to 40 broad. Its entrance, 12 m. wide, has, on the N., Cape Charles, in Lat. 37° 3′ N., and Lon. 76° 2′ W.; and on the S., Cape Henry, in Lat. 36° 56′ N., and Lon. 76° 4′ W.; both promontories being in Virginia. *C. B.* has numerous arms, which receive many navigable rivers, such as the Susquehanna and the Patapsco on the N., through Maryland; the James on the S.W., from Virginia; and the Potomac on the W., between these two States. Unlike the shallow sounds towards the S. (see Carolina), this net-work of gulfs and æstuaries—to say nothing of its chief feeders—affords depth of water for ships of any burden, virtually carrying the ocean up to the wharves of Baltimore and the arsenals of Washington.

Chesapeake City, in *Maryland*, a post-village and township of Cecil co., near the mouth of Elk River, 84 m. N.E. of Annapolis.

Chesh'ire, or Chester, a maritime co. of England, having N. the Irish Sea, the æstuary of the Mersey, Lancashire, and a portion of Yorkshire; E. the counties of Derby and Stafford; S. Salop, and a portion of Flint; and W. Wales, and the æstuary of the Dee. *Area*, 673,280 acres. *Surface.* Generally level; watered by the Dee, Mersey, Weaver, and other rivers. This county possesses mines of coal, copper, lead and cobalt, and an inexhaustible supply of the finest rock-salt. *Soil.* Extremely rich: *C.* being one of the finest grazing districts in the kingdom, and famous for the excellence of the cheese it produces. So fertile and productive is this country, that it has been called for ages tho *Vale Royal of England*. *Manf.* Cheese, salt, cottons, and silk. *C.* is a county palatine, from the sovereign power in it being formerly exercised by the earls of Chester, as fully as by the king. This title is now merged in the Crown, and borne by the heir-apparent. *Cap.* Chester. *Pop.* in 1891, 730,000.

Chesh'ire, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New Haven co., 15 m. N. of New Haven.

Cheshire, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., 120 m. W. by N. of Boston.

Cheshire, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Allegan co., 21 m. W.N.W. of Kalamazoo

Cheshire, in *New Hampshire*, a S.W. county; *area*. 770 sq. m. It is traversed by the Connecticut River, which is navigable by boats throughout the county. At Bellow's Falls are several locks. The surface is hilly and beautifully diversified by a number of lakes and ponds; and there are some mountains of considerable elevation, the principal of which are Grand Monadnock and Ashuelot. The soil is good, and very fertile, especially at the river-bottoms. *Cap.* Keene.

Cheshire, in *New York*, a post-village of Ontario co., 200 m. N. of Albany.

Cheshire, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Gallia co., about 12 m. from Gallipolis.

Ches'ible, *n.* Same as Chasuble, *q. v.*

Ches'lip, *n.* A small vermin found under stones or tiles.

Chess, *n.* [Fr. *échec*; Sp. *xáque*; from the cry of *check*, when the king (Hind. and Pers. *shâh*) is put in a condition of being taken.] (*Games.*) An ingenious and highly scientific game played by two parties, each having at command 16 pieces, made of wood, bone, or ivory, upon a board divided into 64 squares, 8 on each of the four sides.

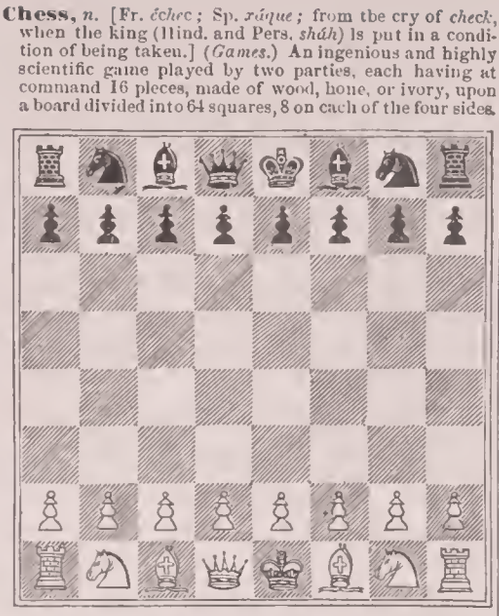


Fig. 576.—CHESS-BOARD.

These squares are colored red and white, or black and white, alternately, and the pieces of each player are of different colors. On either side there are 8 superior and 8 inferior pieces. The former consist of a king, a queen, 2 bishops, 2 knights, and 2 rooks or castles; the latter consist of 8 pawns, or foot-soldiers. On commencing a game, the *king* and *queen* occupy the centre squares of the first or royal line, and are supported in regular succession by a *bishop*, a *knight*, and a *rook*, while before each piece stands a *pawn*. In placing the board, it is the custom to place a white square at the player's right-hand corner; and, in arranging the pieces, the queen is always placed on a square of her own color. The pieces on the king's side are called the king's,—as *king's bishop*, *king's knight*; while those on the queen's side are similarly styled *queen's bishop*, &c. The pawns take their names from the pieces before which they stand; as, the *king's pawn*, *king's rook's pawn*, *queen's pawn*, &c. The pawn moves straight forward on its own files; but captures its adversary obliquely or diagonally. The knight moves by leaping obliquely over an adjoining square to one of the next squares, of a different color from that which it leaves. The bishop moves diagonally forward or backward, over any number of squares at one time, if the course be open. The castle or rook moves straight forward, or backward, or sideways any number of squares at a time, provided these are unoccupied by other men. The queen can move either like a castle or a bishop, while the king moves only 1 square at a time, in any direction. The queen is the most powerful piece on the board, while the king, from the nature of the game, which does not admit of his exchange or capture, is the most important piece; the game depending upon his safety. The approximate value of the pieces has been given by a competent authority, as,—queen, 9-94; rook, 5-48; bishop, 3-50; knight, 3-05; pawn, 100. Towards the conclusion of a game, however, the pawn rises in value. When the king is directly attacked by any piece or pawn, he is said to be in *check*. If he is unable to place himself out of check, to interpose a piece to parry the check, or to capture the checking piece, he is said to be *checkmated*, and the game is lost. When neither player can give a checkmate, the game is said to be *drawn*. When one player has his king so situated that, not being then in check, he cannot play him without placing him in check,—and at the same time has no other piece or pawn to move instead,—he is said to be *stale-mated*, and the game is considered drawn.—The game of chess is very ancient, and there is considerable dispute as to its origin. It seems to have been known immemorially in Hindostan by the name *Chaturanga*, or the four members of an army: namely: elephants, horsemen, chariots, and foot-soldiers. Since that time the game has undergone many alterations. It passed into Persia from Hindostan, and then into Arabia, where it was called *Shatrang*, or the 'king's distress.' In the 8th century the Arabs introduced the game into Spain, and from thence it passed into the rest of Europe. Chess is the noblest of games. Monarchs like Haroun-al-Raschid, Tamerlane, Charlemagne, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, and Napoleon I., and philosophers as Voltaire, Leibnitz, Rousseau and Franklin, have found delight in its study and pleasure in its practice. Alone among games its use has been sanctioned by the priesthood of all beliefs—Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist and Moslem. It is now cultivated by all civilized nations and is the object of a large and growing literature. Celebrity in chess was formerly confined to authors on the game and to composers of chess problems. The latter began with the work of Philip Stamma, a native of Aleppo, Syria, who in 1737 published a collection of 100 artificial end positions. There are now chess libraries embracing several thousand volumes, many of which contain collections of games played by masters, or the results of chess tournaments or public matches. These are highly instructive and entertaining to amateurs. There are few records of public trials of skill before the nineteenth century, though we hear of games played blindfold more than three centuries ago. The remarkable power of playing a number of games blindfold has been frequently exhibited, the number of games thus played at one time ranging from 8 by Murphy and others to the extraordinary number of sixteen by Zukertort. The French champion, Philidor, who died in 1795, was the greatest chess player of the eighteenth century. In the first international tournament, organized by the English champion, Staunton, in connection with the London World's Fair of 1851, Anderssen, of Breslau, was the chief victor. Soon after appeared Paul Murphy, the most precocious genius ever known in the world of chess. He defeated all competitors so completely as to win the title of champion of the world. Steinitz, an Austrian, was the next to win this title, which he defended in a series of great matches until 1894, when he was beaten by Lasker, whose record ranks him as the greatest master of the day. Dr. Tarrasch, of Nuremburg, also has made a remarkable record of success, winning in succession the tournaments of Breslau in 1889, Manchester in 1890 and Dresden in 1892.

(*Bot.*) The *Bromus secalinus*, a species of handsome grass, 3 ft. high, found in fields, often among wheat.—See Bromus.

Chess-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cratægus.

Chess-board, *n.* The checkered board used in the game of chess.

"And cards are dealt, and *chess-boards* brought."—*Prior.*

Ches'sel, *n.* A wooden vat in which cheese is pressed.

Ches'sex, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The boards used for the flooring of a temporary military bridge.

Chess'-man, *n.* A piece used in the game of chess

Ches'som, *n.* Mellow earth.

"The tender *chessom* and mellow earth."—*Bacon.*

Chess'-player, *n.* One who plays chess, or is skilled in that game.

Chess'-trees, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of wood fitted to the sides of a vessel, abaft the fore-chains, with a sheave in them, to board the main-tack to.

Chest, *n.* [A.S. *cest*, or *cyst*; Ger. *kiste*; Lat. *cista*: Gr. *kistê*, from the root of *case*.] A case or coffer; a large, close box of wood or other material; as, a money-*chest*.

—The Thorax, *q. v.*

(*Com.*) A case for the transportation of a certain commodity:—hence the quantity therein contained: as, a *chest* of tea.

Chest of drawers, an article of household furniture, containing loose boxes called *drawers*.

—*v. a.* To deposit in a chest; to hoard.

Chest, in *Penna.*, a p.-twp. of Clearfield co.

Ches'ter, an English county. See Cheshire.

Ches'ter, a city and sea-port, cap. of Cheshire, (or the county palatine of Chester,) on the Dee, 17 m. S. by E. of Liverpool, and 164 N.W. of London. This city, one of the most venerable in England, is enclosed within

Fig. 577.—PHŒNIX TOWER, WALLS OF CHESTER.
(From which Charles I. viewed the battle of Rowton Heath.)

an oblong quadrangle by walls of great antiquity, the foundations of which were built by the Romans. These walls are kept in perfect repair, and form a promenade for the citizens. It is almost impossible to attempt in a few words any realistic account of the antique features that characterize this city; it forms still, though much modernized, a tableau of the architectural aspect of the Middle Ages. The Cathedral is a fine Gothic pile built in 1094, and in a crypt in St. John's Church, erected in 698, lies the body of Harold the "Last of the Saxon Kings." *C.* was formerly a port of considerable importance, but since the rise of Liverpool it has retrograded. *Manuf.* Lead, iron-wares, chemicals, &c. *C.* is of Roman origin, and was for centuries regarded as one of the chief bulwarks of the kingdom against the turbulent Welsh. It stood a memorable siege in the Civil War, 1645. *Pop.* (1891) 37,110.

Ches'ter, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., on Connecticut River, 20 m. N.E. by E. of New Haven.

Chester, in *Georgia*, a village of Gwinnett co.

Chester, in *Illinois*, a flourishing city, cap. of Randolph co., on the Mississippi, 149 m. S. of Springfield. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,500.

Chester, in *Indiana*, a township of Wabash co.

—A post-office of Wayne co.

—A township of Wells co.

Chester, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Howard co.

Chester, in *Maine*, a township of Penobscot co., on the Penobscot River, 100 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Chester, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampden co., 119 m. W. by S. of Boston.

Chester, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Eaton co., 20 m. W.S.W. of Lansing.

—A township of Ottawa co.

Chester, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Olmstead co.

—A township of Wabashaw co.

Chester, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., 25 m. S.E. of the city of Concord.

Chester, in *New Jersey*, a township of Burlington county.

—A post-village and township of Morris co., 12 m. W. by S. of Morristown.

Chester, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Orange county, 55 miles N.N.W. of New York city.

—A township of Warren co.

Chester, in Nova Scotia, a maritime village, about 33 m. W. of Halifax.

Chester, in *Ohio*, a village of Butler co., 16 m. N. by E. of Cincinnati.

—A township of Clinton co.

—A township of Geauga co.

—A post-village and township of Meigs co., about 100 m. S.E. of Columbus.

—A township of Morrow co.

—A township of Wayne county, 7 miles E. by N. of Wooster.

Chester, in *Pennsylvania*, a co. bounded S. and S.E. by Maryland and Delaware, N.E. by the Schuylkill River, W. by Octorara Creek, and drained by French and Elk creeks. The surface is much diversified, the soil generally good, and agriculture is carried to great perfection. *Min.* Chromate of iron, porcelain clay, gneiss, sandstone, red shale, copper, and abundance of lead and iron. *Cap.* West Chester. *Pop.* (1890) 89,389.

—A city of Delaware county, 15 m. S. W. of Philadelphia, on the Delaware river. *C.* is the oldest place in the State, having been settled in 1643. It has large shipyards, steel-works, and manufactories of cotton and woolen goods. There are several important educational institutions in the vicinity. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 25,200.

—A post village of Wayne co., on the Delaware.

Chester, in *South Carolina*, a county in the N. part of the State; *area*, 570 sq. m. The Catawba river forms its E. and the Broad its W. boundary. It is drained by Fishing, Rocky, and Sandy creeks. The surface is varied, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Chester Court-House. *Pop.* (1890) 26,660.

Chester, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windsor co., 80 m. S. of Montpelier.

Chester, in *Virginia*, a twp. of Chesterfield co.

Chester, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Dodge county, on Lake Horicon, 60 m. N. W. of the city of Milwaukee.

Ches'ter Centre, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Hampden county.

Ches'ter Court-House, in *South Carolina*, the capital of Chester county.

Chester Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, in the S. E. part of the State, flows through Delaware co., and empties into the Delaware near the city of Chester.

Ches'ter Cross Roads, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Geauga county, 160 m. N. E. of Columbus.

Ches'ter Factory, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Hampden county, 126 m. W. by S. of Boston.

Ches'terfield, a market-town of England, co. Derby, 20 m. N. of Derby, and 130 N. W. by W. of London. Its trade is mainly agricultural. *Pop.* (1895) 15,000.

Ches'terfield, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, 4th Earl of, an English statesman and litterateur, born 1694. After studying in his youth with a zeal of which he afterwards thought proper to be ashamed, he learned on the Continent of Europe his polished smoothness of manners, his love of gaming, and his loose code of morality. He entered public life in 1715, and took an active part in the petty intrigues and party squabbles which make up the parliamentary and court history of the reign of George II. His diplomatic skill was made useful in two foreign embassies: and his lord-lieutenancy in Ireland in 1745, though lasting only a few months, has always been mentioned with distinguished praise, which is more than can be said of his conduct toward Dr. Johnson, the lexicographer. After a sickly and melancholy period of old age, he D. in 1773. The only writings of this accomplished person that are at all remembered are his *Letters* to his natural son, remarkable for their ease of style and their knowledge of society, but notoriously reprehensible for the principles of conduct which they inculcate.

Ches'terfield, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., abt. 6 m. N.N.W. of New London.

Chesterfield, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Macoupin co., 50 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Chesterfield, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., on White River, 41 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Greene co., 80 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

—, (or WEST UNION,) in *Indiana*, a village of Madison co., 40 m. N.E. of Indianapolis, on White River.

Ches'terfield, in *Louisiana*, a village of Madison parish, on Bayou Macon, 150 m. N. of Bâton Rouge.

Chesterfield, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampshire co., 90 m. W. of Boston.

Chesterfield, in *Michigan*, a township of Macomb county.

Chesterfield, in *Missouri*, a village of St. Louis co., 25 m. W. of St. Louis.

Chesterfield, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., on the Connecticut River, opposite Brattleborough, 65 miles S.W. of the city of Concord.

Chesterfield, in *New Jersey*, a township of Burlington co.

Chesterfield, in *New York*, a township of Essex co., on Lake Champlain.

Chesterfield, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Fulton co., about 35 m. W. by N. of Toledo.

—A village of Morgan co.

Chesterfield, in *South Carolina*, a N.E. district, bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, 868 sq. m. The Great Pedee River bounds it on the N.E., and Lynch's Creek on the S.W., and it is drained by Cedar and Black creeks. The surface is varied, and soil sandy, but fertile in the river-bottoms. *Cap.* Chesterfield. *Pop.* (1890) 18,470.

—A post-village, cap. of the above dist., on Thompson's Creek, 105 m. N.E. of Columbia.

Chesterfield, in *Virginia*, a S.E. county; *area*, 300 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Appomattox, and N.E. by the James River, separating it from the city of Richmond and Henrico co. The surface is irregular, and soil partially good. It has extensive coal-mines. *Cap.* Chesterfield Court-House.

Chesterfield Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of the above co., about 12 m. S.S.W. of Richmond.

Chesterfield, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Cheshire county.

Chesterfield Inlet, in British America, a narrow inlet running N. from Hudson's Bay. Length 250 m.; width about 20 m.; Lat. 63° 30′ N., Lon. 90° 40′ W.

Ches'terhill, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Morgan co.

Ches'ter-le-Street, a town of England, co. Durham, and 5 m. N. of that city, on the Wear. *Manf.* Nails, ropes, tiles. It lies in the midst of a great coal-field. *Pop.* 3,314.

Ches'ter River, rises in Kent co., Del., flows W. to Chesterton, Md., and thence running S.W. forms a bay which connects with the Chesapeake, between Kent and Queen Anne counties.

Chester's District, in *Georgia*, a village of Burke co., 80 m. E. of Milledgeville.

Ches'ter Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, (also called YELLOW SPRINGS,) a post-village and watering-place of Pikeland township, Chester co., 72 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Ches'ter Station, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Chester township, Dodge co.

Ches'tertown, in *Maryland*, a sea-port and cap. of Kent co., 54 m. N.E. of Annapolis, on Chester River, abt. 30 m. from its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. Washington College is located here.

Chestertown, in *New York*, a post-village of Warren co., 80 m. N. of Albany.

Ches'ter Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.

Ches'ter Village, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampden co., 119 m. W. by S. of Boston.

Ches'terville, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co., 25 m. N.W. of Augusta.

Ches'terville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Kent co.

Ches'terville, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Pontotoc county.

Ches'terville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morrow co., about 40 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.

Ches'terville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Potter co., about 180 m. N.W. of Harrisburg, near the head of the Genesee River.

Ches'terville, in *South Carolina*, the former name of Chester Court-House (*q. v.*).

Chest'-founder, *n.* (*Furriery.*) A disease in horses, in the form of a rheumatic affection of the muscles.

Chestnut, (*ches'nut,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *chastaigne*; Fr. *châtaigne*; Lat. *castanea*; Gr. *kastānon*, from *kastana*, a city of Pontus; O. Eng. *chesteine-nut.*] (*Bot.*) See CASTANEA.

—*a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a brown color; as, a *chestnut* horse.

"Merab's long hair was glossy *chestnut*-brown."—*Cowley.*

Chest'nut Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Monroe co., 24 m. N.W. from Easton.

—A beautiful suburb of Philadelphia, N.W. of Germantown, and within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, 12 m. N.N.W. of the City Hall. It is delightfully situated on the summit of a hill, and surrounded by elegant country-seats.

Chest'nut Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a mountain range extending S.W. through Westmoreland and Fayette counties. — See LAUREL RIDGE.

Ches'ton, *n.* [O. Eng. *chesteine.*] A kind of rich-flavored plum.

Chesun'cook Lake, in *Maine*, in Piscataquis co., is 25 m. long, and between 2 and 4 wide. It is regarded as an expansion of the Penobscot River, which is supposed to flow through it.

Cheta'chee Creek, in *Alabama*, empties into the Alabama River from the N.W., about 18 m. below Cahawba.

Che'tah, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as CHEETAH, *q. v.*

Chet'co, CHETCOE, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Curry co., on Chetco River, 1 m. from the ocean, and 40 S. of Ellensburg.

Chetimach'es Lake, or GRAND LAKE, in *Louisiana*, in the S. part of the State, between the River Teche and Atchafalaya Bayou, formed by the overflowing of the latter. It is 40 m. long and 10 wide, but not navigable.

Chet'opa, in *Kansas*, a city of Labette co. *Pop.* 2,300.

Chet'vert, Chet'wert, *n.* [Russ.] A Russian grain-measure, equal to 5·77 imperial bushels, or seven-tenths of an imp. quarter.

Chen'can, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Barking-bird, *Pteroptochos rubecula*, a curious bird frequenting the most gloomy and retired spots within the damp forests of the islands forming the Chonos archipelago. It is held in superstitious fear by the Chilotaus, on account of its strange and varied cries.

Cheval', *n.*; *pl.* CHEVAUX, (*shèv-o'*.) [Fr.] A horse. (*Building.*) A frame work or support.

Cheval-de-frise, *n.*; *pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, (*shèv-o-de-frēz'*.) [Fr., from *cheval*, and *Frise*, Friesland.] (*Mil.*) A square or octagonal beam of wood, from 6 to 9 ft. in length, and pierced by iron rods or wooden pickets 6 ft. long, which are pointed at each end, and shod with iron; the pickets are placed 6 inches asunder, and pass through two opposite faces of the beam, in directions alternately at right angles to each other, the cheval resting on the ground at the lower extremity of the pickets. They are usually intended to resist cavalry. (It is sometimes called a *turnpike*, or *tourniquet*.)

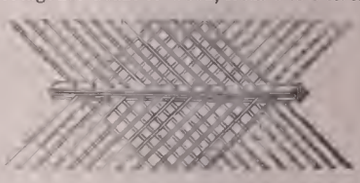


Fig. 578. — CHEVAL-DE-FRISE.

Cheval'-glass, *n.* A dressing-glass; a large, oblong mirror, constructed to swing in a frame.

Chevalier, (*shèv-a-leer',*) *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, a horse; literally, a horseman.] A knight; a cavalier; a gallant young man; as, the *Chevalier* Bayard. — See CHIVALRY.

"Renowned Talbot, . . . the noble *chevalier*." — *Shaks.*

—A member of certain knightly orders; as, a *chevalier* of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

(*Zoöl.*) See TOTANUS.

Chevalier', MICHEL, an eminent French political economist, B. at Limoges, 1806. After brilliant study at the Polytechnic School, he was first publicly employed in 1825 as an engineer in the dep. Nord. About this time he became an ardent St. Simonian. He joined in the schism of the Père Enfantin, was one of the preachers at Ménil-montant, and took part in editing the *Livre Nouveau*, the future gospel of the doctrines of the sect. For his share in these proceedings he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, as being guilty of an outrage to public morals. After 6 months' confinement, one half of the sentence having been remitted, he retracted in the *Globe* all he had written against the Christian religion, marriage, and social institutions, and obtained from M. Thiers a special mission to the U. States to study the system of railroad and water communication in this country. The letters which during his journey he addressed to the *Journal des Débats* attracted much attention, served to remove many French prejudices on industrial subjects, and were published separately in 1836 under the title of *Lettres sur l'Amerique du Nord*. This brilliant work led to his being intrusted with a mission to England at the time of the great commercial panic of 1837. On his return from London, in 1838, he published *Des Intérêts Matériels en France*. This book, often reprinted, contains a programme of industrial improvements. In 1840 he was made Professor of Political Economy in the College of France. The revolution of 1848 causing him to lose his various appointments, he threw himself into the ranks of the anti-revolutionists and replied to the attacks of the Socialists on the doctrines of political economy, and to those of his former co-religionists, in his *Lettres sur l'Organisation du Travail et la Question des Travailleurs*, published in 1848. In 1851 he was elected into the section of Political Economy in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. After the *coup d'état* he was restored to his professorship in the College of France, and promoted to the rank of engineer-in-chief. He was created a senator in 1860, and is grand officer of the Légion d'Honneur. Mons. *C.* is the author of many works on political economy. In addition to those already referred to, may be noticed as his principal works, *Cours d'Économie Politique* (1842–50); *Essais de Politique Industrielle* (1843); and *De la Baisse Probable de l'Or*, in 1859, which was translated into English by Mr. Cobden, under the title *On the Probable Fall of Gold*. *C.* published a pamphlet, *L'Expedition du Mexique* in 1862, and *Le Méxique Ancien et Moderne*, in 1863. The latter, and several of his other works, have been translated into English and German. D. 1879.

Chev'en, *n.* [Fr. *chevanne.*] (*Zoöl.*) A river-fish; the chub. — See CYPRINUS.

Chev'eril, *n.* [Fr. *chevreau*, kid.] Soft kid-leather; kid-skin.

"A sentence is but as a *cheveril* glove to a good wit."—*Shaks.*

—A soft, timid, pliable disposition or manner; as, "A wit of *cheveril*." — *Shaks.*

—*a.* Possessing pliability, or the nature of yielding.

"Which gifts . . . your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive, If you might please to stretch it." — *Shaks.*

Chev'erilize, *v. a.* To make soft and pliable as kid-leather.

Chev'et, *n.* (*Arch.*) The termination of a church behind the high altar, when of a semi-circular or polygonal form.

Chev'iot, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamilton co.

Chev'iot Hills, or THE CHEVIOTS, a ridge of hills on the border between England and Scotland, lying partly in both countries. Their highest summit, *Cheviot*, in Northumberland, is 2,658 feet in height. The *C. H.* are mostly covered with a close greensward, and are pastured by the valuable and peculiar breed of sheep, called the "Cheviots," now widely diffused over the kingdom.

Chevrette, (*shev-rĕt'*,) *n.* [Fr., from *chèvre.*] (*Mil.*) A machine or engine employed in the raising and depositing of heavy ordnance upon their carriages.

Chev'reul, MICHEL EUGÈNE, an eminent French chemist, B. 1786. In 1824, he was appointed director of the dyeing dep. in the govt. manufactory of the Gobelins, and in that capacity made many important discoveries in the chemical nature of colors, the results of which he published for the Academy of Sciences. In 1826, he was made a member of the Academy, and, in 1864 director of the Museum of National History. In 1875, at the age of 88, he was still actively engaged lecturing on chemistry. D. 1889.

Chev'reuse, MARIE DE ROHAN-MONTBAZON, DUCHESSE OE, a French lady celebrated for her wit, beauty, and political and amatory intrigues, B. 1600. At 17, she married Charles d'Albret, Duc de Luynes and Grand Constable of France. She, after his death, became the wife of Claude de Lorraine, Duc de Chevreuse, and as the friend and confidante of the queen, Anne of Austria, incurred the enmity of Cardinal Richelieu, who exiled her from the country. On the accession of Anne to the regency, the duchess returned to France, when her old spirit of intrigue again broke out, involving her again in disgrace and a second exile. After a desultory afterlife of plotting and mischief-making, she D. in 1679.

Chev'ron, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The distinguishing marks worn by non-commissioned army officers on the sleeves of their coat, as *two* for a corporal, *three* for a sergeant, and *three* with an *arc* for a sergeant-major.

(*Arch.*) A moulding consisting of a zigzag character, of the Norman style particularly, but sometimes to be found with the pointed arch.

Fig. 579. — CHEVRON MOULDING.

(*Her.*) An ordinary, representing the couples or rafters of a house, (*Fig.* 578,) generally betokening the foundation of his own family by the bearer. *Chevronel* is half the size of the *C. Per chevron*, or *party per chevron*, is where the shield is divided by a line in the form of the *C.*

Chevron. Chevronel. Per Chevron.

Fig. 580.

Chevroned, (*chĕv-rond'*,) *a.* Having a chevron or zigzag ornament.

"Cloth of silver *cheveroned* all over with lace." — *Ben Jonson.*

Chev'ronel, *n.* A small chevron.

Chevrotain', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MOSCHUS.

Chev'y, Chiv'y, *v. a.* To force about with a shivering or convulsive motion.

Chev'y Chase. See OTTERBURN.

Chew, (*chō,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *ceowan.* See CHAW.] To chaw; to crush and grind with the jaws and teeth; to masticate; to bite; to champ; as, to *chew* the cud.

—To meditate; to turn over in the mind; to revolve in one's thoughts; to ruminate.

"*Chewing* the food of sweet and bitter fancy." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* That which undergoes the operation of chewing; a morsel; a quid; as, a *chew* of tobacco.

Chewal'la, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Mc Nairy co

Chew'ink, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Ground-robin or TOWHEE, *q. v.*

Chew's Landing, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Camden co., 9 m. S. by E. of Camden.

Chews'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Washington co., 105 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Chew'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lawrence co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Newcastle, on Beaver River.

Chey'enne, in *Wyoming*, a town of Laramie co., cap. of the Territory, on Cow Creek, 516 m. W. of Omaha city, 5,921 ft. above the sea. It is one of the principal stations on the Union Pacific R.R., during the construction of which it attained its present size. Since the completion of the railroad its population has rapidly increased.

Cheyenne Indians, (*shĕ'en,*) a savage and turbulent Indian tribe inhabiting a portion of the territory lying E. and S.E. of the Rocky Mountains, and principally settled in the N.W. part of Kansas.

Chiaca'lacca, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PENELOPIDÆ.

Chi'an, *n.* [From *Chios.*] Pertaining, or relating, to Chios, an island of the Greek archipelago; as, *Chian* wine.

Chiant'la, in Central America, a river of Guatemala, rises in a volcanic range, and after taking a N.W. direction, joins the Usumasinta, in Lat. 17° 10′ N., Lon. 91° 55′ W. — On it is a town of the same name, abt. 128 m. S.W. of Gnatemala.

Chiapa, (or LAS CHIAPAS,) a state of the republic of Mexico, in the S. of that country, lying between Tabasco and Guatemala, and drained by the Usumasinta and Tabasco rivers. *Area*, 18,679 sq. m. *Prod.* Cereals, vanilla, hemp, cocoa, pimento, indigo, sugar, and logwood. *Cap.* Ciudad Real, (or San Cristoval.) *Pop.* 193,987.

Chia'pa dos Indios, a considerable inland town of Mexico, in the above state, near the Tabasco, 30 m. N.N.W. of Ciudad de Las Casas. It is chiefly inhabited by Indians (whence its name), and exports a good deal of logwood. *Pop.* Unknown.

Chi'aramonte, a thriving town of Sicily, prov. Syracuse, 12 m. N.N.W. of Modica. It has an extensive trade in wine *Pop.* 9,894.

Chi'ari, a town of N. Italy, prov. Brescia, on the Oglio, 15 m. W by S. of Brescia. *Manuf.* Silk and leather. *Pop.* 10,373.

Chiaro-oscuro, CHIAR-OSCURO, (*ke-ar'o os'ku-ro,*) *n.* [It. *chiaro*, light; *oscuro*, dark.] (*Paint.*) That branch of painting which has for its object the combination and arrangement of the light and shadow of a picture to the best advantage. Relief and depth, and what is generally called the *effect* of a picture, are produced by *C.* Leonardo da Vinci was the first who reduced the art of *C.* to a system. Correggio afterwards improved it practically; and it is said to have reached its perfection under Titian.

Chias'tolite, *n.* [Gr. *chiastos*, marked with a cross, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of ANDALUCITE, *q. v.*

Chiavari, (*ke'a-va're,*) a maritime town of N. Italy, in the district of same name, prov. Genoa, at the head of the Bay of Rapallo, 22 m E.S.E. of Genoa. It is handsome and flourishing, with a large trade in lace, silk, marble, and anchovies. *Pop.* 11,551.

Chiavenna, (*ke-a-ven'na,*) a walled town of N. Italy, in Lombardy, on the Maira, 20 m. W.N.W. of Soudrio. *Manuf.* Paper, cloth, pottery, silk, wine. *C.* is an entrepôt for a considerable traffic with Switzerland. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Chib'bal, Chibbol, *n.* [Fr. *ciboule.*] (*Bot.*) A small species of ONION, *q. v.*

Chibonque, Chibouk, (*chi-bōōk'*,) *n.* [Turk.] A tobacco-pipe, used in Oriental countries, composed generally of a bowl of meerschaum or baked clay, a tube of cherry-stick or other aromatic wood, and a mouthpiece of amber, sometimes mounted with gold and jewels.

"Resign'd his gem-adorned *chibouque.*" — *Byron.*

Chica, (*chē'kā,*) *n.* A red coloring substance, used by some of the North American Indian tribes to stain their skins. It is extracted from the *bignonia chica*, by boiling its leaves in water, decanting the decoction, and allowing it to settle and cool, when a red matter is precipitated, which is formed into cakes and dried. See BIGNONIACEÆ.

—Maize-beer. See ZEA.

Chic'acole, a town of British India, in the Madras presidency, 107 miles from Ganjam, near the Bay of Bengal. It has a barrack, and some mosques. *Manf.* Muslins, which have long been held in high estimation. *Pop.* 15,000.

Chicago (*She-kaw'go*), in *Illinois*, *cap.* of Cook co., and the second in size and largest interior city in the U. S., situated on the S.W. coast of Lake Michigan at the mouth of Chicago river, a small stream that divides into two branches about ¾ m. from the lake, and separates the city into three sections, of which the business section lies on the S. side of the main stream. Lat. 41° 53′ 6″ N., lon. 87″ 36′ W. *C.* is the natural entrepôt for the trade between the States of the N.W. and the region watered by the Great Lakes. It has water communication via the lakes and the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic, and via the Erie Canal with New York, while the Illinois and Michigan Canal—now superseded by the great recently constructed ship-canal (see CANAL, SECTION II)—has given it direct communication, via the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, with New Orleans and

Fig. 581.—CHICAGO IN 1830.

the Gulf of Mexico. *C.* with respect to its unexampled growth, is one of the most remarkable cities in the world. Previous to 1831 the site on which it stands was occupied by a frontier fort and a few huts, containing about a dozen families. It was organized as a town Aug. 10, 1833, and chartered March 4, 1837, when it had a population of 4,470. In 1850 the population was 28,269; in 1860, 110,973; in 1870, 298,977; in 1880, 503,304; in 1890, 1,099,850, and in 1900, 1,698,575. Its progress in population has been remarkably rapid, it having been more than three-fold in twenty years. The population is very largely of foreign birth, the number of foreign-born in 1890 being 809,850. The area of the original town was 2.55 sq. miles. In 1847 it was increased to 14.03, in 1864 to 35.76, in 1887 to 43.91, and in 1893 to 186.72 sq. miles.—*Site.* The site of *C.* was originally a narrow ridge of sand along the lake and a low flat prairie, about 3 feet above the river level, and extending indefinitely westward. The site has now been raised to a grade of 10 feet above the lake, an elevation necessary for proper drainage. The city extends 24 m. along the lake, its S. E. limit touching the State line of Indiana. Its width varies from 6 to 11 miles. The streets of *C.* average 66 feet in width, and are, as a general rule, laid out at right angles; those parallel with the lake border running N. and S., those opposite, E. and W. There are in all 2,500 miles of streets. Water

Fig. 582.—DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

is obtained from Lake Michigan, being drawn in at "cribs" located 2 to 4 miles from the shore, and thence conveyed through five tunnels under the lake. It is distributed by pumping works with a capacity of 250,000,000 gallons daily. The business center occupies only a small section of the municipal area—that comprised between the lake on the E. and the river on the N. and W. Many of the manufactories are situated on Canal and Clinton streets, W. of the river, while the great live-stock and meat industry is carried on at the Union Stock-yards, in the geographical centre of the city. Most of the great railway stations are in the business center, and here are the post-office, court-house, Art Institute, Auditorium, the principal stores, banks, hotels and theatres, and the lofty office structures which formed the pioneers in the prevailing system of "sky scraping" edifices. This system of building began in 1883, and its most striking example is the Masonic Temple, twenty stories in height. It has desk room for 5,000 people. The Auditorium building, with a total frontage of 710 feet, and ten stories in height, contains an opera house with a seating capacity for 4,000 people, which can be extended to accommodate 7,000, a hotel, stores, offices, &c.—*Parks and Boulevards.* The park and boulevard system includes an area of 2,605 acres, extending around the city from the lake on the N. to the lake on the S. The largest of these pleasure grounds, Jackson Park, in which the World's Columbian Exposition was held, contains 533 acres, and Washington Park, connected with the former by the celebrated Midway Plaisance, 371 acres. Of the many buildings erected for the World's Fair, only one, the Art Building, which has been converted into the Field Columbian Museum, will permanently remain. On the north side is Lincoln Park, a beautiful place of resort, with artificial lakes and lagoons, a magnificent statue of Abraham Lincoln, and various other works of statuary. This system of parks is connected by a chain of boulevards, 100 to 200 feet wide, which, with the lake shore drive, forms a circle of handsome driveways around the city, having a total length of 65 miles. Besides large parks, there are various smaller ones, distributed throughout the city. Fifty-four swinging bridges cross the Chicago River, and three tunnels, used by cable-cars and pedestrians, pass under it. The public buildings include the U. S. Government building, erected at a cost of nearly $6,000,000, and so badly constructed that it will have to be taken down and rebuilt; the Board of Trade building;

the Exchange Hall, the largest in the country; the Court-House and City Hall, a very handsome structure, erected at a cost of over $4,000,000.—*Communication.* *C.* is practically the greatest railroad center in the world, all the great trunk lines of the U. S. and Canada leading to it. There are 21 of these roads, whose contributing lines are over 100,000 miles in length. They have a trackage of about 1,450 miles in the city. In addition to its railroad and canal service, *C.* has a very large merchant marine service, more than 10,000 vessels, of 5,500,000 tonnage, entering its port yearly. These include many passenger steamers. There are over 600 miles of street railway, of which 19 miles are elevated. In addition to the lake front, a vast shipping business is done along the river and canal, the former having a frontage, including docks, of 41 miles. The great drainage canal, now practically completed, is intended for a ship canal as well, and will offer free communication for vessels of large draught from the lakes to the Miss-

(*Continued in* SECTION II.)

Chica'go, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Marion co.

Chica'go, in *Nebraska*, a p.-v. of Douglas co.

Chica'go River, in *Illinois*, a small stream flowing into Lake Michigan, at Chicago.

Chicane, (*she-kān'*,) *n.* [Fr. *chicane*; A.S. *swic*; Dan. *svige*, deceit.] An artifice or stratagem; a shift; turn; trick; subterfuge; an act of cavil or sophistry.

"His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at the end of all their *chicane*."—*Arbuthnot.*

—*v. i.* [A.S. *swican*; Ger. *zwicken*, to nip, pinch, cheat take in; Icel. *svikia*, to deceive; O. Ger. *suithan*, to deceive.] To invent or make use of shifts, subterfuges, cavils, or artifices.

Chican'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *sicaneur*, related to Teut. *swic*, deceit; Fr. *chicaneur*.] One who uses chicane or chicanery.

"To distinguish . . . a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason." *Locke.*

Chican'ery, *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie*.] Mean or unfair artifices of wrangling; trick; sophistry; quibble; stratagem; as, the *chicanery* of the law.

Chich, *n.*; *pl.* CHICHES. [Fr. *chiche*.] (*Bot.*) A chick-pea.

Chichen', a village of Central America, in Yucatan, abt. 18 m. S.W. of Valladolid, on the site of an ancient Indian city, once very important if we judge by its existing ruins, among which are a temple 450 feet long, a pyramid 550 feet square at the base, and an edifice called the *House of the Caciques*, surmounted by a dome, and covered with elaborate sculptures.

Chich'ester, a city of England, co. Sussex, 55 m. S.W. by S. of London; it has a fine cathedral of the 13th century; *pop.* 8,864.

Chich'ester, in *Michigan*, a village of Muskegon co., abt. 12 m. E. of Muskegon.

Chich'ester, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimack co., 6 m. N.E. of Concord.

Chich'ling, Chich'ling-vetch, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LATHYRUS.

Chich'on, *n.* See CASSIA.

Chick, *v. i.* [O. Eng. *chyken*.] To germinate, sprout, or vegetate, as a seed.

—*n.* The same, in a literal and figurative sense, as CHICKEN, *q. v.*

Chick'abiddy, *n.* A childish term for a chicken. —(U. States.)

Chick'adee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PARUS.

Chickahom'iny River, in *Virginia*, rises in Hanover co., and enters James River abt. 8 m. above Jamestown. It separates Henrico and Charles City counties from Hanover on the right, and New Kent and James City cos. on the left.—On the banks of this river, at Fair Oaks, about 7 m. from Richmond, the advance guard of the National army, under Gen. Casey, was attacked by the Confederates under the command of Gen. Lee, May 31, 1862, and defeated with the loss of 19 guns and all their baggage and camp-equipage. The Union commander, however, pushing forward fresh bodies of troops, compelled the Confederates to take shelter in their intrenchments before Richmond, June 1.—A second series of battles, sometimes styled the "Seven Days of Richmond," and fought near this river a month later, are also called the *battles of the Chickahominy*. They commenced June 25, 1862, when the National army's left wing, under Gen. Hooker ("Fighting Joe"), attacked the Confederates at White Oak Swamp, and encountered a vigorous resistance. Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, on the day following, attacked, in his turn, the Union right wing at Mechanicsville, driving them across the river to Powbite Swamp. Gens. Hill and Longstreet crossed the river on the 27th, and being joined by Lee and Jackson, took up a position at Gaines' Mill, where a desperate engagement took place, which resulted in the defeat and further retreat of Gen. McClellan, the National commander-in-chief. Gen. Lee occupied the Union headquarters, at White House, June 28, and McClellan commenced a retrograde movement towards the James River. He was, however, again attacked, on the 29th, by the Confederate general Hill, at Savage's Station; and another severe conflict took place on the James River, on the following day. On July 1, the next action, known as the *battle of Malvern Hill*, terminated the series of hostile encounters; McClellan having taken up a position at Harrison's Bar, or Turkey Bend, where he was supported by the Union gun-boats. The total National loss in this chain of engagements was estimated at 20,000 men.

Chickamau'ga Creek, rises in Walker co., Georgia, and taking a N.E. course, empties into the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga. Here, Sept. 19–20, 1863, the Union troops sustained a defeat at the hands of the Confederates commanded by Gen. Bragg, losing 8,000 prisoners, 15,000 stand of small arms, and 51 guns, besides a serious addition of killed and wounded. Gen. Bragg estimated his loss at two-fifths of his entire force, including several generals killed.

Chick'aming, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Berrien co., on Lake Michigan, abt. 15 m. N.E. of Michigan City; *pop.* abt. 500.

Chick'aree, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SCIURIDÆ.

Chick'asaw, in *Alabama*, a village of Franklin co., on the Tennessee River, 140 m. N. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

Chick'asaw, in *Georgia*, a small stream of Baker co., flowing S. into the Ichawaynochaway River.

Chick'asaw, in *Iowa*, a N.E. county; *area*, 676 sq. m. It is traversed by the Wapsipinicon and Middle Fork of Turkey River. *Cap.* New Hampton.

—A township of Chickasaw co.;

Chick'asaw, in *Mississippi*, a N.E. county; *area*, 990 sq. m. It is drained by the Loosascoona, Oktibbeha and Yallobusha rivers, the latter rising within it. The surface is quite level, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Houston.

Chick'asaw Bayou, in *Mississippi*, a creek flowing from the Yazoo River, below Haines' Bluff, and emptying into the Mississippi. Here, on Dec. 28, 1862, the Union forces under Gen. Sherman attacked the batteries and rifle-pits of the Confederates, defended by Gen. Pemberton; when, after a severe action, the Nationals were forced to retire with the loss of nearly 2,000 men; the Confederate loss being only 207.

Chick'asaw Creek, in *Alabama*, Merengo co., enters Mobile River 6 m. from its mouth.

Chick'asaw Indians, a N. American tribe of the once great Appalachian nation, formerly occupying the territory between the Ohio and the Tenuessee rivers. They for a long time waged war against the early French settlers on the Mississippi. In 1818, they ceded to the U. States part of their lands W. of the Mississippi, and S. of the Tennessee river; and, in 1833, gave up the remainder for a money indemnity, and a special grant of land for their location E. of the Mississippi. In their new territory they became allied with the Choctaws, and have since made considerable advances towards a superior state of civilization, by pursuing habits of agricultural industry, and methodical frugality. They are believed to number about 5,000, and to be one of the richest, and generally one of the best conducted, of the Indian peoples.

Chickasaw'ha River, in *Mississippi*, rises in the E. part of the State, and flows S., uniting with Leaf River, in Greene co., to form the Pascagoula.

Chick'elis, CHICKEELIS, or CHICKAILIS, a tribe of Indians, north of the mouth of Columbia River.

Chick'en, *n.* [A.S. *cicen*; formed from the sound.] The young of various birds, especially of the domestic hen.

Chick'en-hearted, *a.* Timid; timorous; fearful; cowardly.

"'Tis agreed by hullies, *chicken-hearted*." — *Dryden.*

Chick'en-pox, *n.* (*Med.*) An eruptive disease, usually of a mild nature, and bearing some resemblance to small-pox. Some are of opinion that it is only a mild form of small-pox, but it is generally regarded as a distinct disease. It is mostly confined to children, and is of a contagious nature. The premonitory fever is very slight, and the vesicles are filled with a watery fluid, rarely with yellow matter or pus, and pass away in the course of four or five days; leaving only slight crusts or scales, which fall off without leaving any permanent mark. The disease is rarely attended with danger, and, generally, all that is necessary is to put the patient upon spare diet, and to administer a dose or two of some mild aperient.

Chick'ies, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Lancaster co.

Chick'ling, *n.* A small chick or chicken.

Chick'-pea, *n.* [See CHICK.] (*Bot.*) See CICER.

Chick's Springs, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Greenville dist., 10 m. N. of Greenville. Here is a much resorted to chalybeate spring.

Chick'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See STELLARIA.

Chic'lana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cadiz, 12 m. S.E. of the latter city. It is much resorted to as a pleasure-spot by the citizens of Cadiz. The battle of Barossa was fought near this place, in 1811, between the Anglo-Spanish army under Lord Lynedoch, and the French under Marshal Victor, in which the latter were defeated. *Pop.* 10,000.

Chi'co, in *California*, a post-village and township of Butte co., on Chico Creek, 6 m. E. of the Sacramento River, and 25 N.W. of Oroville.

Chi'co, in Patagonia, a river supposed to rise in an interior lake. It empties into the æstuary of Santa Cruz.

Chic'opee, in *Massachusetts*, an important manufacturing center, in Chicopee township, Hampden co., on the Connecticut river at its junction with the Chicopee river. An abundance of water power has developed immense industrial interests at this point, with a rapid increase of population. Here are several bicycle manufactories, two large cotton mills, and many other important industries. The location is healthful, and the church and school accommodations are liberal. The aggregate population of the township was estimated at about 17,000 in 1897.

Chi'cory, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CICHORIUM.

Chi'cot, in *Arkansas*, a S.E. county, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 820 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, and drained by Bayou Bœuf. The surface is low; the soil generally good. *Cap.*, Lake Village. *Pop.* (1890) 11,500.

Chicso'i, in Guatemala, a river flowing into the Usumasinta. It rises abt. 40 m. N. of the city of Guatemala, flows N.W. a distance of 150 m., and enters the state of Chiapa, Mex., where it assumes the name of Chicoutimi.

Chide, *v. a.* (*imp.* CHID; *pp.* CHIDDEN, CHID.) [A.S. *cidan*; Finn. *kidata*, to make a harsh, shrill sound, to rattle, to complain; Swed. and Goth. *kifwa*, to scold, to altercate.] To rebuke in a sharp, shrill tone of voice; to censure; to reproach; to reprove; to scold; to quarrel with; as, to *chide* a servant.

"*Chide* him for faults, and do it reverently."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To utter words in anger, or by way of disapprobation; to contend in angry words; to find fault with.

"What had he to do to *chide* at me?"—*Shaks.*

—To make a loud, clamorous noise.

"As does a rock against a *chiding* flood. — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A gentle, murmurous noise. (R.)

Chid'er, *n.* One who chides, rebukes, or clamors.

"I love no *chiders*, sir."—*Shaks.*

Chid'ingly, *adv.* In a chiding or rebuking manner.

Chief, *a.* [Fr. *chef*; It. *capo*; Lat. *caput*; Goth. *haubith*; Gr. *kepha-lē*; Sansk. *kapāla*, the head.] Highest in office, rank, or position; principal; as, a *chief* secretary.

—Most eminent; first; supreme; leading or commanding in any quality or action; having most influence; most distinguished; most important; as, the *chief* consideration.

"Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend."— *Pope.*

—First in affection; most dear and familiar; as, *chief* friends.— *Prov.* xvi.

—*n.* A leader; a commander; one who heads an army or body of men; as, a *chief* of the staff.

"Hail to the *Chief* who in triumph advances!" — *Scott.*

—Principal part, person, or thing; the most or largest portion of anything; as, the *chief* of our troubles.

(*Her.*) The head or upper part of an escutcheon from side to side, cut off horizontally by a plane, or any of the lines used in heraldry; it should contain a third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon. In blazoning arms, the *C.* is generally last mentioned and described.

Fig. 583.—CHIEF.

In chief. At the head; with supreme command or influence; as, a commander-*in-chief*.—(*Her.*) A term denoting an object to be borne on the *chief*; as, a lozenge *in chief*.—(*Eng. Law.*) Held direct from the sovereign; as, a tenant *in chief*.

Chief, *adv.* Chiefly. (R.)

Chief-baron, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The presiding or principal judge of one of the high courts of law; as, the Lord *Chief-Baron* of the Exchequer.

Chief'ess, *n.* A female chief. (R.)

Chief-justice, *n.* The presiding or chief judge of a court of law; as, the *Chief Justice* of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Chief'-justiceship, *n.* The office of chief-justice.

Chiefless, *a.* Without a chief, leader, or commander.

"And *chiefless* armies dozed out the campaign."—*Pope.*

Chiefly, *adv.* In the first place; principally; mainly; especially; above all.

"But *chiefly* where those two fair creatures lodge."—*Milton.*

—Mostly; for the most part.

"Those parts . . . where the estates of the dissenters *chiefly* lay." *Swift.*

Chieftain, (*chēf'tān*,) *n.* [From *chief*. See CAPTAIN.] A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan. The chieftains of the Highland clans of Scotland were the patriarchal and feudal heads of their respective clans.—See CLAN.

Chieftaincy, Chieftainship, *n.* Headship; captaincy; the government over a clan.

Chieftainry, *n.* Chieftainship; as, the *chieftainry* of a clan.

Chie'ri, (anc. *Carrera Potentia*,) an inland town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, 8 m. S.E. of Turin. *Manf.* Cotton and linen thread, and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 12,877.

Chie'ti, a city of S. Italy, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Pescara, 10 m. W. of the Adriatic. *Manf.* Woollens and silk. This is a very ancient place. *Pop.* 23,602.

Chiffonier, (*shif-fo-nēr'*,) *n.* [Fr. *chiffonier*, a rag-picker. Originally, a receptacle for rags, shreds, and odds-and-ends.] A movable cupboard or receptacle; a piece of household furniture.

—In France, one who collects rags and bones; a rag-picker.

Chig'oe, Chig're, *n.* [Fr. *chique*; Sp. *chico*.] (*Zoöl.*) See APHANIPTERA.

Chih, *n.* A Chinese measure of length, equivalent to $14\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

Chih-le, or PE-CHEE-LE, an important N. province of China, containing Pekin, the cap. of the empire, and the centre of the imperial govt. *Area*, 58,949 sq. m. *Prod.* Coal and salt. *Pop.* about 30,000,000.

CHIH-LE, or PE-CHEE-LE, (GULF OF,) an inlet of the Yellow Sea, in China, between Lat. 37° 10′ and 39° 20′ N., and Lon. 118° and 121° E. Length and breadth, about 150 m. each. The rivers Pei-ho on the W., and the Chantoro on the N., find their outlet here.

Chihuahua, (*she-wah'wah*,) a N. prov. of Mexico, lying between Lat. 25° 53′ 56″ and 31° 47′ N., and Lon. 103° and 107° W. It is divided into 12 depts., and has an area of 107,500 sq. m. It is bounded E. by Texas and Coahuila; N. by Arizona; W. by Sinaloa and Sonora; and S. by Durango. *Surface*, generally table-land, with here and there sterile plains, and detached mountain sierras. *Soil.* For the most part fertile. *Prod.* Chiefly mineral, embracing iron, lead, copper, bismuth, cobalt, arsenic, sulphur, and salt. Its rich silver mines are among the most prolific in yield of any in Mexico. *C.* is much depredated at times by the Comanches,

Apaches, and the other Indian tribes on its confines. *Cap.* Chihuahua. *Pop.* 179,971.

Chihuahua, a city, cap. of the above state, 740 m. N.N.W. of Mexico city, 490 E. of Guaymas, and 500 from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte; Lat. 28° 47′ N., Lon. 107° 30′ W. It is situated in an arid plain, and is generally well built, and supplied with water. The town is chiefly supported by supplying necessaries to the surrounding mining districts; and from being a depôt for goods to and from Guaymas. The country round about the city is occupied by extensive *haciendas*, or farms, on which large herds of cattle, sheep, and mules are pastured. *Pop.* 12,000.

Chi'la, in *Peru*, a river, which, rising in the Andes, pursues a W. course, and empties into the Pacific, about 75 m. S.E. of Arequipa.

Chil'blain, *n.* [From *chill*, and *blain.*] (*Med.*) An inflammatory affection of the skin, occasioned by exposure to sudden alternations of heat and cold, and usually affecting the hands or feet. Young persons are more subject to it than adults, and females than males. The part affected is red and swollen, and is attended with heat and a great sense of itching. Chilblains are generally produced in persons holding their hands or feet to the fire immediately after they have been exposed to great cold. This is to be carefully guarded against; and a uniform temperature, as far as possible, maintained by the use of warm socks and gloves. The itching is best removed by frequently rubbing the part with some stimulating application, as camphorated spirits of wine. One of the best means of removing chilblains on the hands we have found to be washing them nightly before going to bed with warm water, which allays the heat and promotes the general circulation. If the parts should ulcerate, it is often very difficult to heal them; but the best application is spermaceti ointment.

—*v. a.* To produce chilblains; to trouble with chilblains.

Child, *n.*; *pl.* CHILDREN. [A. S. *cild*, from *cennan*, part, *cennende*, to bring forth, *pp.* CENNED, brought forth; Dan. *kuld*, progeny; Ger. *kind*, allied to Gr. *gennaō*, to beget, to bring forth; Lat. *gigno;* Goth. *keinan*, to germinate; Sansk. *gâye*, to be born, from *ganye.*] An infant; a son or daughter; the descendant of parents in the first degree; the direct progeny of parents of the human kind.

"The *child* is father of the man."— *Wordsworth.*

—One who exhibits the qualities of a child or very young person, whether male or female; as, a *child* in knowledge of the world.

"In wit a man, simplicity a *child*."— *Pope.*

—One chosen and adopted by God; one whose principles and morals are the product of another; as, a *child* of God, a *child* of sin.

"The *child* of misery, baptized in tears."—*Langhorne.*

—Descendants, whether near or remote; the inhabitants of a country;—used principally in the plural; as the *children* of Israel.

"Souls made of fire, and *children* of the sun."— *Young.*

(*Law.*) *Illegitimate* or *natural children* are bastards. *Legitimate children* are those born in lawful wedlock. *Posthumous children* are those born after the death of the father. Children born in lawful wedlock, or within a competent time afterwards, are presumed to be the issue of the father, and follow his condition. Those born out of lawful wedlock follow the condition of the mother. The father is bound to maintain his children, to educate them, and to protect them from injury. Children are not liable at common law for the support of infirm and indigent parents; but generally they are bound by statutory provisions to maintain their parents if in want, when they have sufficient ability to do so.

To be with child. To be pregnant.

"Let wives *with child*
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day."—*Shaks.*

Child'-bearing, *n.* The act of bringing forth children; parturition.

"The timorous Sylvia has demurr'd, till she is past *child-bearing*."— *Addison.*

Child'-bed, *n.* The state of a woman in labor.

Child'-birth, *n.* The act of bringing forth a child; parturition; travail; labor.

"In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed the sharpest pains of *child-birth*."— *Jeremy Taylor.*

Childe, (*child*,) *n.* Formerly a noble youth;—a cognomen prefixed to the family name by the eldest son; as, *Childe* Harold.

"The *Childe* departed from his father's hall."— *Byron.*

Chil'debert, the name of three kings of France.— *C.* I., one of the sons of Clovis I., obtained at his father's death the central part of the divided territory, with Paris for his capital; D. 558.—*C.* II., son of Sigebert of Austrasia and grandson of Clothaire II., was a child when his father was assassinated by the partisans of Fredegonde, in 575; D. 596.— *C.* III., son of Theodore III., king of Neustria, succeeded his brother Clovis III. in 695, reigned nominally under Pepin de Heristal, mayor of the palace, who was the real monarch; D. 711.

Chil'deric, the name of three kings of France.— *C.* I., son of Merovée or Merovig, who gave his name to the Merovingian dynasty, succeeded his father in 458, and was the father of the celebrated Clovis I.; D. 481.— *C.* II., son of Clovis II., reigned at first in Austrasia from 656; and afterwards in Neustria, after the death of his brother Clothaire III., in 670; D. 673.— *C.* III., the last of the degenerate Merovingians, was placed on the throne in 742 by Carloman and Pepin, the sons of Charles Martel, and consigned to a monastery in 752, when Pepin the Short assumed the title as well as the authority of king.

Chil'dermas-day, HOLY INNOCENTS' DAY, *n.* [From *child*, *mass*, and *day*. The pl. of A.S. *cild* is sometimes *cildru.*] (*Eccl.*) An anniversary of the Roman Catholic Church, held on the 28th Dec., in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod.— *C.* is also a holiday of the Church of England.

Child'hood, *n.* [A. S. *cildhad.*] The state of a child, or the time in which persons are children, including the time from birth to puberty.

"Where once my careless *childhood* strayed."— *Gray.*

Child'ish, *a.* Belonging to, or like, a child or children; puerile; trifling; foolish; silly; weak; unformed.

"It was a *childish* ignorance."— *Hood.*

Child'ishly, *adv.* In a childish, trifling, weak, or foolish manner.

Child'ishness, *n.* Quality or state of being childish: weakness of intellect; simplicity.

"Second *childishness*, and mere oblivion."— *Shaks.*

Child'less, *a.* Destitute of children or offspring; as, a *childless* wife.

"*Childless* thou art, *childless* remain!"— *Milton.*

Child'lessness, *n.* State of being without children.

Child'like, *a.* Like a child; becoming a child; docile; innocent; dutiful; without art or guile; as, *child-like* play.

Chil'dren, *n. pl.* of CHILD, *q. v.*

Childs'burg, in *Kentucky*, a village of Fayette co., 32 m. E. of Frankford.

Childs'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a of Mitchell co.

Chilhow'ee, in *Tenn.*, a mountain ridge of Blount co., about 30 m. S. of Knoxville;—A p. v. of Blount co., on little Tennessee River

Chil'i, in *Cal.*, a p. v. of Calaveras co.—In *Ill.* a p. v. and twp. of Hancock co.—In *Ind.*, a p. v. of Miami co., on Eel River.

Chili, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Monroe county, 10 miles S. W. of Genesee, on the Genesee River.

Chili, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Conshocton co., 92 m. N. E. of Columbus.

Chili, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Fond du Lac co.

Chil'i, or CHILE, a republic of S. America, in the S.W. part of the continent, consisting of a long and narrow strip of country between the Andes and the ocean, extending from lat. 16° 31′ to 56° S., and from the Pacific ocean to the summit of the Andes Mountains. It is bounded on the N. by Peru, E. by Bolivia and the Argentine Republic, S. and W. by the Pacific ocean. Length, N. to S., about 2,500 miles; breadth varying from 40 to 200 miles, and averaging between 110 and 120 miles; area, previous to Oct. 1881, 217,620 sq. miles, but increased by more recent acquisitions to 293,970 sq. miles. By a treaty with the Argentine Republic the disputed claims of these two nations were settled by *C.* taking all territory and islands S. of the 52 parallel and W. of 68° 30′ W. This includes nearly all of Tierra del Fuego, the Strait of Magellan being considered neutral. After the war with Peru and Bolivia (1879–1881) *C.* acquired the coast region of Bolivia and the Peruvian province of Tarapacá. *C.* is divided in 22 provinces and the territory of Magellanes, and owns Juan Fernandez and other islands in the Pacific. —*Desc.* This country rises by successive gradients from the coast to the Great Cordillera of the Andes, which here attains a mean elevation of 13,000 to 14,000 ft. above sea-level, but it presents many of a considerable greater height, the majority of which are of volcanic origin. The principal summit is that of Aconcagua, about Lat. 32° 10′; 23,910 ft. high. N. of 33° 30′ the Cordillera is divided into two separate ranges, enclosing the immense valley of Uspallata, so celebrated for its mineral riches. The principal road across the Andes—from Santiago and the Val d'Aconcagua to Mendoza—crosses Uspallata; several other passes from Chili into the La Plata territories exist further S. Between the ramifications of the mountain chains and the sea, some small plains line the coast. The shores are mostly high, steep, and rocky; as in general along the whole of the W. coast of S. America. They have almost everywhere, however, deep water near them, and there are many tolerable harbors, the best being those of Valparaiso, Valdivia, Concepcion, and Coquimbo; though some are safe only during certain seasons of the year. The rivers of the middle and S. provs. are sufficiently numerous, but they are all small, and generally unfit for the purposes of trade. Some lakes, or rather lagoons, are pretty numerous in the S. provs., and a few of them are 60 or 70 m. in circumference. *Clim.* The climate of *C.* is equable and healthy, and epidemic diseases are rare. The interior is hotter than the coast-line. Winter begins in June, and the rainy season lasts, at intervals, from April till August. In the prov. of Coquimbo no rain whatever falls, the want of it being occasionally supplied by heavy dews. The N. provinces being at a distance from the volcanoes of the Cordillera, which apparently act as safety-valves, are especially subject to earthquakes. Shocks are felt in some parts almost daily, and the country is continually desolated by them. The last great convulsion occurred Aug. 13, 1868, and was severely felt at Talcahuano. *Geol.* and *Min.* The high chain of the Andes is chiefly composed of argillaceous schist; while the lower chains and mountain groups are principally granite. Sienitic, basaltic, and felspar porphyries, serpentines of various colors, quartz, hornblende, pudding-stone, and gypsum, abound in the Cordillera, and fine statuary marble is said to abound in the dep. of Copiapo. *C.* is extremely rich in metals: silver is found there at a greater elevation than any other metal: gold is most frequently found in the "bowls" or valleys of the lower ranges, and perhaps few of the latter throughout *C.* are without it. The copper mines form one of the chief sources of national wealth; lead and iron are found in abundance, but neither is much sought after. Zinc, antimony, manganese, arsenic, tin, sulphur, (so pure as not to need refining,) alum, salt, and nitre, are plentiful. Coal-mines have been opened, and this mineral has already become a considerable article of trade at Valparaiso. *Soil and Veget.* The soil of the N. provinces is sandy and saline, but it becomes progressively more stiff and loamy, and hence of increasing fertility, as we proceed S. Extensive forests cover Araucania and the S. provinces, and the flanks of the Andes exhibit a profuse vegetation. The mimosa and algaroba trees, laurels, myrtles, cypresses, and other evergreens, grow to such a size as to be highly useful for their timber. *C.* produces many hard woods, which, in a great measure, supersede the use of iron in the country. Most European fruits flourish, but tropical plants are few. *Zoöl.* The cougar, jaguar, llama, guanaco and monkeys, &c. inhabit *C.* A variety of beaver frequents the rivers, and the chinchilla abounds in the desert country of the N.; both are hunted for their fur, which is much prized. The great condor, several kinds of vultures, pelicans, and many other water-fowl, flocks of parrots, parroquets, &c., are among the birds: and whales, dolphins, cod, pilchards, &c., are caught around the coasts. The skunk, so noted for the intolerable odor it emits when pursued, is a native of *C.*; but in other respects this country enjoys a singular freedom from savage quadrupeds, noxious insects, and venomous reptiles.—*Prod.* Wheat is the staple cereal grown in *C.*; barley is grown in the S.; buckwheat and oats are but little raised, and rye is unknown. All kinds of pulse are common, and potatoes (of but poor flavor, however) are extensively cultivated. Hemp of good quality flourishes here. The sugar-cane has been tried, but does not succeed. Vines and olives grow well; the grapes are fine-flavored, and the oil yielded by the olive is good, but ruined by a bad mode of treatment, and rendered unfit for foreign consumption. In the middle provs. the *haciendas*, or farms, feed immense herds of cattle, ranging from 10,000 to as many as 20,000 head. Coal and copper are largely mined in *C.*, on the English system, and principally by English workmen.—*Com. and Manuf.* The Chileños are good potters, and make light and strong earthenware jars, which ring like metal. Hempen cloths, indifferent hemp, cordage, soap, leather, charcoal, and brandy, are among the chief articles manufactured. *C.* is supposed to be the only American state, formerly subject to Spain, whose commerce has increased since the separation from the mother country. Valparaiso is the chief port, and center of the foreign trade, which is mainly carried on with Great Britain. *C.* possesses an active commerce, largely with Great Britain; Germany and France coming next in importance. The exports are very largely made up of mineral products, including copper, silver, gold and manganese, also nitrates, hides, wool, wheat and barley. The imports embrace cotton and woolen goods, iron, hardware, machinery, timber, earthen-ware, rice, sugar, &c. Until recent years little accommodation existed for internal commerce, the large towns—Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Conception, Valdivia—being all near the sea and widely separated, while the only good roads were those between Santiago, the capital, and the cities of Valparaiso and Talca. This difficulty has been overcome by the construction of railroads, of which *C.* has now a well-developed system. A government broad-gauge line runs from Valparaiso to Santiago, crossing the coast range of the Andes, and thence extends southward through the central valley to Concepcion, and through Araucania, being about 1,500 miles long. A branch from the Valpariaso and Santiago line runs to Santa Rosa, at the foot of the Andes, over which it has been extended to connect with the Argentine railway system, so that there is now through communication over the Andes from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, the line being about 880 miles long.—*Govt. &c.* The constitution of 1833 established three authorities in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The first is vested in two assemblies, called the *Senate* and the *Chamber of Deputies.* These are elected by direct vote of the people, the senators for six, the deputies for three years. There is one senator for each three deputies, and one deputy for each 30,000 people. The executive

Fig. 584.— WATER-CARRIER. (Chili.)

is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years. He is assisted by a Council of State, and a ministry divided into the four departments of Interior and Foreign Affairs: Finance; Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs; and lastly, War and Marine. The public debt on January 1, 1890, was $124,667,512.—*Army and Navy.* In 1879, on the outbreak of hostilities with Bolivia and Peru, the regular army of 3,500 was raised to 12,000, but a larger number could now be placed in the field at short notice. The navy consists of about a dozen steamers, including a few modern ironclads; and in 1897 the govt. placed contracts for the construction of several first-class steel cruisers of the very latest model. *Relig.* The national religion is the Roman Catholic; other religions are tolerated; but the exercise of their public worship is not allowed. *Inhab.* The people of *C.* are mostly of Spanish and Indian descent, but there are some negroes and mulattoes. The Chilefios have fewer vices than most other Creoles, and possess many traits of character in common with the Chinese, which people they somewhat physiognomically resemble. Education has hitherto made but little progress. *Hist.* Previously to the Spanish conquest, *C.* belonged to the Peruvian Incas. In 1535, Pizarro sent Almagro to invade the country, and in 1540, Valdivia; the latter of whom subjugated most of the country excepting Araucania (*q. v.*). The revolution which separated the colony from Spain broke out in 1810, and in 1817 the victory of Maypú, gained by General San Martin, permanently secured the independence of *C.* In 1865 *C.* joined Peru in a war against Spain, in which Valparaiso was bombarded and suffered great loss. Peace was obtained through the mediation of the U. S. in 1869. (For the war with Peru and Bolivia, see PERU.) In 1891 a revolution broke out, during which U. S. soldiers were maltreated. Naval vessels were sent from this country to Valparaiso, and *C.* was forced to apologize and to compensate the injured men and the families of the killed. On Aug. 10, 1906, *C.* was visited by a destructive earthquake that did immense damage, especially to the city of Valparaiso, and in a lesser degree to Santiago, the capitol. Its ruinous effect was only surpassed by that of the San Francisco earthquake in the April preceding, and the loss of life was considerable.

Chiliarch (*kil'e-ärk*), *n.* Gr. *chilion*, a thousand and *archos*, chief.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men.

Chil'iarchy, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men.

Chiliasm (*kil'i-azm*), *n.* [Gr. *chiliasmos.*] The doctrine of the reappearance of Christ upon earth during the millennium period.

Chil'iast, *n.* A believer in chiliasm; a millenarian.

Chilias'tic, *a.* Relating to, or concerning, the millennium.

Chilifac'tive, *a.* Same as CHYLIFACTIVE (*q. v.*).

Chiliol'itre, *n.* See KILOLITRE.

Chiliom'etre, *n.* Same as KILIOMETRE (*q. v.*).

Chil'keah, an inland town of Hindostan, prov. Delhi, on the borders of the Kumaon district, 110 m. N. E. of Delhi; Lat. 29° 24′ N., Lon. 79° 5′ E. It is a chief mart of trade for the W. provinces, with Kumaon, Thibet, and Tartary; but is abandoned on the approach of the unhealthy season, when dangerous malaria prevails.

Chill, *a.* [A. S. *cele, cyl*, a very great coldness; Du., *kil*; Fris. *kielde*, cold; applied to Fr. *geler*, Lat. *gelo*, to freeze, *gelidus*, icy cold.] Cool; moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; as, a *chill* atmosphere.

—Distant; formal; not warm or cordial; as a *chill* reception.

—Affected by cold; having the sensation of cold.

—Depressed; dejected; discouraged; dispirited.

—*n.* A cold fit; a sensation of cold, or that which produces it; a rigor; a shivering with cold; as, to catch a *chill.*

—That which checks, damps, discourages, or disheartens; as, a *chill* came over our enthusiasm.

—*v. a.* To make cold or cool; to cause to shiver; to affect with cold.

"But winter lingering *chills* the lap of May."—*Goldsmith.*

—To check motion, life, or action; to damp enthusiasm; to depress, deject, or discourage; as, to *chill* one's hopes.

(*Metal.*) To produce a hardness in fused cast-iron by sudden cooling.

Chillambaram', a maritime town of S. Hindostan, prov. Carnatic, 34 m. S. of Pondicherry; Lat. 11° 28′ N., Lon. 79° 49′ E. In its vicinity are celebrated Hindoo temples of great antiquity.

Chilled (*child*), *a.* That which has passed through the process of hardening by sudden cooling; as, *chilled* iron.

(*Painting.*) Possessing a clouded coolness of light, as seen in certain pictures.

Chil'li, *n.* [Sp. *chili, chile.*] The pod of the cayenne-pepper.

Chillicoth'e, in *Illinois*, a thriving city of Peoria co., at the head of Peoria lake, on the Illinois river, 20 m. above Peoria city. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Chillicoth'e, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Wapello co., on the Des Moines river, 72 m. S. W. of Iowa City.

Chillicoth'e, in *Ohio*, a city, cap. of Ross co., on the Scioto river, 96 m. N. E. of Cincinnati. It is a fine and wealthy town, and the trading centre of the rich farming country bordering on the Scioto. *Pop.* (1897) 15,000.

Chillicoth'e, in *Missouri*, a city, the cap. of Livingston co., about 3 m. N. E. of Grand river, 76 m. E. of St. Joseph. Has extensive manufactories. *Pop.* (1897) about 7,000.

Chill'iness, *n.* State of being chilly; a sensation of shivering; a rigor; a moderate degree of coldness.

—A sensation of coolness; lack of enthusiasm or warmth.

Chill'ingly, *adv.* In a chilling manner.

Chil'lingworth, WILLIAM, an English divine, b. 1602, who went to Douay for the purpose of embracing the Catholic faith; but the letters of Bishop Land, his godfather, caused him, in 1631, to return to England and the Protestant communion. The Romanists, after this, attacked him with great severity, and he replied in a work entitled, *The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation*, printed in 1638. The same year he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and afterwards master of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicestershire. In the civil war he adhered to the royal cause, and, in 1643, served at the siege of Gloucester as an engineer. In the same year he was taken prisoner in Arundel Castle, Sussex, and conveyed to Chichester, where he died at the bishop's palace in 1644.

Chillisqua'que, in *Pennsylvania*, a creek which enters the Susquehanna, a few miles above Sunbury.

—A post-township of Northumberland co., on the Susquehanna, abt. 7 m. N. of Sunbury.

Chill'ness, *n.* State of being chill; a shivering; coolness; coldness; want of warmth.

"A generous *chillness* seizes ev'ry part."—*Dryden.*

Chillon, (CASTLE OF,) (*shil'lawng,*) a fortress of Switzerland, in the canton Vaud, 6 m. S.E. of Vevay. It stands on an isolated rock at the E. end of the Lake of Geneva, the waters of which are, according to Byron,—

"A thousand feet in depth below."

It was built in 1238, by Amadeus IV. of Savoy, and was long used as a state prison. In 1859 it was occupied as an arsenal. Near this castle Rousseau fixed the catastrophe of his *Heloise;* and in it, Bonnivard, Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon*, was confined for several years. See BONNIVARD.

Chill'y, *a.* Moderately chill; cold in a certain degree; cool.

"A *chilly* sweat bedews my shuddering limbs."—*Philips.*

Chil'mark, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Dukes county, on Martha's Vineyard, 95 miles S.E. by S. of Boston.

Chil'marry, (*Chalamari,*) a town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Rungpoor, on the Brahmapootra, 35 m. S.E. of Rungpoor. A festival is annually held here, which is usually attended by 60,000, and, sometimes, by 100,000 Hindoo pilgrims, and others.

Chi'lo, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., 40 m. above Cincinnati, on the Ohio River.

Chiloe, (ISLAND AND ARCHIPELAGO OF,) (*cheel'way,*) a prov. of Chili, consisting of a large island in the S. Pacific, near the S. coast of Chili, and the N.W. coast of Patagonia, between Lat. 40° 48′ and 43° 50′ S.; and having on its E. side 63 small islands, 36 of which are inhabited. The group, including the town of Maulin, on the main-land of the continent, forms the most S. prov. of Chili. Shape of the island of *C.*, oblong; length, N. to S., 120 m.; average breadth, 40. *Area*, 4,800 sq. m. The island is mountainous and wooded, chiefly with a bastard cedar, very durable, and exported in great quantities to Peru and Chili. There are several good harbors; in those of San Carlos (the cap., in the N.E. part of the island), and Castro, vessels ride quite land-locked close to the shore, in good holding ground. *Clim.* Healthy, but damp, having an almost constant rain-fall. *Prod.* Wheat, potatoes, and apples, which latter yield a large quantity of cider. Domestic animals are largely reared. Sheep are reared solely for their wool, and never used for food. The island swarms with hogs, and the hams of *C.* are celebrated in S. America. Poultry and fish are very abundant. *Com.* The principal exports are planks, hams, brooms, hides, and woollen cloths. The archipelago possesses about 1,500 coasting vessels. Money is here nearly unknown, and traffic is conducted by barter, or payment in indigo, tea, salt, or cayenne pepper. The archipelago sends one member to the Chilian congress. *Prin. towns.* San Carlos (fortified), Castro, and Maulin. The inhabitants are passionately fond of music and dancing, and in 1897 their numbers amounted to 65,200. *C.* was the last possession held by Spain in the Pacific.

Chil'ognatha, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MYRIAPODA.

Chil'ogram, *n.* See KILOGRAMME.

Chil'opod, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MYRIAPODA.

Chil'peric I., king of France, one of the 4 sons of Clothaire I., attempted, at his father's death, to get possession of the undivided sovereignty, but was compelled to content himself with the kingdom of Soissons, or *Neustria*, in 561. Having divorced his first wife and caused his second to be strangled, he raised to their place his former mistress, the infamous Fredegonde, and her influence, in conjunction with his own ambition, plunged him into a series of wars and crimes which only terminated with his assassination in 584, while engaged in an attempt to dispossess his brother Guntram of Burgundy.

CHILPERIC II., a reputed son of Childeric II., who was placed upon the throne of Neustria at the death of Dagobert III. in 715, was a tool in the hands of Charles Martel. D. 720.

Chiltepec', in Mexico, a river, tributary to the Tabasco. It leaves the main stream at San Juan Bautista, and taking a N. course of abt. 70 m. empties into the Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. W.S.W. of La Frontera.

Chil'tern Hills, or CHILTERNS, in England, is part of a ridge of low hills, hardly exceeding 900 feet above the level of the sea, running obliquely E. and W. through Buckinghamshire. This, once a place dangerously infested by freebooters, had, like the N. and W. Marches, an officer, or steward, to guard and watch over the welfare of the neighborhood. The function of the office is now, however, obsolete; and it is merely retained to give a member of parliament a legal opportunity for resigning his seat (which he cannot do unless in some way disqualified), it being regarded as a place of honor and trust under the Crown. The office is resigned immediately afterwards, and is termed, the CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

Chil'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a township in Calumet co.

—A city, cap. of Calumet co., in the above township, on the Manitowoc river, about 20 m. E. of Oshkosh, and 24 N. E. of Fond du Lac. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Chil'ton's Mills, in *Alabama*, a village of Walker co., 125 m. N.W. of Montgomery.

Chil'tonsville, in *Missouri*, a village, cap. of Shannon co., about 60 m. S.W. of Ironton.

Chil'tonville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Plymouth co.

Chimæ'ra. See CHIMERA.

Chimæ'ridæ, *n. pl.* [From the fabulous monster CHIMERA, *q. v.*] (*Zoöl.*) A family of cartilaginous fishes, distinguished by having the head furnished with appendages, and the tail terminating in a point.

Chima'nas, a cluster of islands in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela; Lat. 10° 19′ N., Lon. 64° 51′ W.

Chimaphi'la, *n.* [Gr. *cheima*, winter, and *philos*, to love.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Pyrolaceæ*. The Prince's pine or Pipsissiva, *C. umbellata*, and the spotted Winter-green, *C. maculata*, readily distinguished from the preceding by its variegated leaves, are common and beautiful evergreens, with purple flowers on nodding pedicles, found from Canada to Carolina in sandy woods. Both have tonic and diuretic properties.

Chimay, (*she'ma,*) a principality in Belginm, prov. of Hainault, with a cap. of same name, arrond. of Charleroi, on the river Blanche; *pop.* 3,500. Anciently the property of the lords of Croye, since the beginning of this century it has belonged to the noble French family, Riquet de Caraman.

Chimay, (PRINCESSE DE). See TALLIEN.

Chimb, *n.* [Du. *kim*, border; Ger. *kimme*, allied to **Fr.** *cime*, top, ridge; L. Lat. *cima;* Gr. *kūma*, for *kuema*, anything swollen, from *kuō*, to hold, contain.] The edge or brim of a cask, or tub; formed by the ends of the staves. (Written also CHIME.)

Chimbaron'go, in Chili, a river in the prov. of Colchagua, rises in the Andes, abt. Lat. 34° 55′ S., and flowing N.W., Lat. 34° 25′, joins the Tinguiririca, and the two united meet the Rapel.

Chim'bo, a town of Ecuador, at the foot of Chimborazo, 50 m. N.E. of Guayaquil.

Chimbora'zo, Chimbora'co, a conical peak of the Andes, in Ecuador, Lat. 1° 30′ S., and Lon. 79° W.; height 21,420 feet above the sea, but only about 12,000 above the level of its own table-land. Humboldt ascended within 2,138 feet of the top, but the summit was only reached in 1880 by Wymper. See ANNES.

Chime, *n.* [From Chaucer, *chimbe;* from *cimbal* or *cimble* of bells. See CYMBAL.] A consonance of musical sounds; correspondence of sound; correspondence of proportion and relation of sound.

"And all the way, to guide their *chime*,
With falling oars they kept the time."—*A. Marvell.*

—The sound of bells or of other musical instruments, in harmonious concert.

"We have heard the *chimes* at midnight.—*Shaks.*

—A set of bells harmoniously tuned to each other, placed in a church-tower, and rung by hammers which are moved by clock-work, or by hand. In the latter case they are commonly termed *carillons;* a name generally applied indiscriminately by the French to the tune played, and to the series of bells, whether sounded by machinery or by hand. Among the finest sets of chimes are those of Copenhagen, Westminster, Ghent, and Amsterdam in Europe, and Chicago in Amer.—*C.* is used also in the same sense as CHIMB, *q. v.* C. ELECTRIC.

—*v. i.* To sound in consonance or harmony, as bells.

"To make the rough recital aptly *chime*."—*Prior.*

—To harmonize; to correspond or agree; to coincide with. (Often preceding *in.*)

"He often *chimed in* with the discourse."—*Arbuthnot.*

—To jingle; to clatter; to make rough consonance of sounds.

"But with the mesner tribes I'm forced to *chime*."—*Smith.*

—*v. a.* To cause to sound in harmony; to strike or cause to sound, as a set of bells.

"And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row."—*Dryden.*

Chimepanipes'tick, in L. Canada, a river which enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 20 m. S.W. of Seven Island Bay.

Chim'er, *n.* One who, or that which, chimes.

Chimera, Chimæra, (*ki-mē'ra,*) *n.* [Lat. *chimæra;* Gr. *chimaira*, a she-goat, a monstrous beast.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous monster sprung from Echidna and Typhon. It had three heads, a *lion's*, *goat's*, and *dragon's*, and continually vomited flames. The fore part of its body was that of a lion, the middle a goat, and the hinder a dragon. Its usual abode was Lycia, and in the reign of Jobates it was conquered by Bellerophon, mounted on the horse Pegasus. This fabulous tradition is explained by the account given of a burning mountain in Lycia, whose top was a desolate wilderness, the resort of lions, the middle, being fruitful, was frequented by goats; and, at the bottom, the marshy ground abounded with serpents. Bellerophon is said to have conquered the *C.*, because he first made his habitation on that mountain. Plutarch says that by it is meant a pirato captain, who adorned his ship with the images of a lion, a goat, and a dragon.

—A vain or idle fancy; a visionary scheme; any wild stretch of imagination.

"*Chimeras* all, and more absurd, or less —*Dryden.*

(*Zoöl.*) See STURIONINÆ.

Chimere', *n.* See SIMAR.

Chimer'ical, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a chimera; wildly or vainly conceived; imaginary; fanciful; unfounded; as, a *chimerical* project.

Chimer'ically, *adv.* Fancifully; fantastically; vainly; wildly.

Chim'inage, *n.* [From Fr. *chemin*, a way.] (*Law.*) A toll exacted for right of way through a forest. (o.)

Chim'ney, *n.*; *pl.* CHIMNEYS (sometimes wrongly written *chimnies*). [Fr. *cheminée*; Lat. *caminus*; Gr. *kaminos*, an oven, furnace, probably from *kaiō* — *kausō*, to burn.] The gullet, funnel, or passage, through which smoke is conveyed to the open air; a flue. That part of the opening which faces the room is, properly, the *fireplace*, the stone or marble under which is called the *hearth*, that on a level with the hearth the *slab*; the vertical sides of the opening are the *jambs*; the head of the fireplace is the *mantel*; and the cavity, or hollow, from the fireplace to the outlet, is called the *funnel*. The part of the funnel which contracts as it ascends is termed the *gathering*, or by some it is called the *gathering of the wings*. The tube or cavity, usually of a parallelogrammatic form in plan, from the point where the gathering ceases up to the top of the chimney, is specifically called the *flue*, and the part between the gathering and the flue is called the *throat*. The part of the wall facing the room, and forming one side of the funnel parallel thereto, or the part of the wall forming the sides of the funnel, where there is more than one, is the *breast*. In external walls the side of the funnels opposite the breast is called the *back*. When there is more than one *C.* in the same wall, the solid parts that divide them are called *withes*; and when several of such chimneys are collected into one mass, it is called a *stack of chimneys*. The part which rises above the roof for discharging the smoke into the air, is called a *chimney-shaft*, whose horizontal upper surface, affixed to prevent smoking, is called the *chimney-top*.

—A glass tube or funnel for a lamp; as, a lamp-*chimney*.

—, (or SMOKE-STACK.) (*Steam-Engineering.*) A lofty *C.* regulated in size for each boiler so as to act in unison with the blast-pipe to produce a proper blast on the fire. This is done by each exhaust of steam from the cylinders creating a partial vacuum in the *C.*: hence a rush of air takes place through the fire and tubes to fill this vacuum; and these successive rushes of air blow the fire. This vacuum ranges from 2 to 8 inches of a water-gauge.

Chim'ney-board, *n.* A fire-board; a board used to close up a fireplace.

Chim'ney-corner, *n.* The corner of a fire-place; the fireside; the side at each end of the fire-grate.

"Yet some old men
Tell stories of you in their *chimney-corner*." — *Denham.*

Chim'ney-hook, *n.* A hook to hold pots and kettles over a fire.

Chim'ney-money, *n.* In England, hearth-money; a tax formerly levied on each chimney in a house.

Chim'ney-piece, *n.* A shelf of wood or stone erected over a fireplace; a mantel, or mantelpiece.

Chim'ney Point, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Shoreham township, Addison co., on Lake Champlain, 50 m. S.W. of Montpelier.

Chim'ney-swal'low, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Chim'ney-sweeper, Chim'ney-sweep, *n.* One who cleans chimneys; a person who cleanses chimneys of accumulated soot.

Chimonan'thus, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CALYCANTHACEÆ.

Chimpan'zee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of the *Simiadæ*,

Fig. 585. — CHIMPANZEE.

genus *Troglodytes*; the monkey which, after the gorilla, approximates more nearly in its general conformation to the human race. This animal is an inhabitant of Africa, and especially of the coasts of Congo and Angola, where they live in society in the woods, constructing huts of the leaves and branches of trees, walking upright, and arming themselves with clubs, to resist effectually the attacks of the largest and most powerful beasts. The *C.* attains a height exceeding four feet when in an erect position. Its body is covered with long black hair on the head, shoulders, and back, but much thinner on the breast and belly; the arms and legs are not so disproportionate as those of the Orang-Outang, the fore-fingers not quite touching the knees when the animal stands upright. The upper part of the head is very flat, with a retiring forehead, and a prominent bony ridge over the eye-brows; the mouth is wide, the ears large, the nose flat, and the face of a blackish-brown color. The great toe of the *C.* is shorter than the other toes, and opposed to them as a thumb. In a state of confinement it exhibits, at least when young, considerable gentleness and docility, and readily learns to imitate human actions, as in eating with a spoon, drinking out of a glass, &c.; and its habits and deportment are of peculiar interest, from the high degree in which inquisitiveness, perception, memory, and docility are manifested. Its natural food consists chiefly of fruit and other vegetable substances; in confinement it exhibits a great fondness for sweetmeats, and for wine. The differences, more or less important, that separate it from man, are minutely examined under the general name TROGLODYTES.

Chin, *n.* [A.S. *cyn*; Du. *kin*; Ger. and Icel. *kinn*; Swed. and Goth. *kind*; Goth. *kinnus*; Sansk. *gamda*, the cheek, *gambha*, the chin; *cam* = *gam*, to eat; allied to Lat. *gena*, originally the lower part of the face; Gr. *geneion*, the upper jaw, the part covered by the beard.] The lower extremity of the face under the mouth, which, descending by the motion of the lower jaw, causes the mouth to open, for the purposes of speaking and of eating; the point of the lower jaw.

Chi'na, (EMPIRE OF,) or, as it is sometimes termed, the CELESTIAL EMPIRE, a vast country of S.E. Asia, between Lat. 20° and 56° N., and Lon. 70° and 140° E.; in form nearly square, being bounded on the E. and S.E. by those arms of the Pacific Ocean known as the Gulf of Tartary, the Sea of Japan, the Yellow Sea, the Strait of Formosa, the Chinese Sea, and the Gulf of Tonquin; S. by Tonquin, Laos, Burmah, and Hindostan; W. by Turkestan; and N. by Siberia, its land boundaries now principally belonging to Russia, Great Britain, and France. Its extent from the borders of Khokan and Budukshan to the Sea of Okhotsk is 3,350 m., and its greatest width from the frontiers of Daouria N. to Tonquin S., is 2,100 m.; inclosing altogether a space of about 4,153,000 sq. m. Thus the Chinese empire includes all the table-land of E. Asia—about a third part of the whole continent—or a little less than a tenth part of the habitable globe; and contains, within its enormous area, the largest amount of population and of wealth united under one government in the world. The coast-line has an extent of above 3,350 m., and the total circumference of the empire is about 12,550 m. In this article we shall limit ourselves to treating of China proper; referring our readers, for particulars of the outlying portions of the empire, to their mention under the heads of MANTCHOORIA, MONGOLIA, THIBET, HAINAN, TCHUSAN, and LOOCHOO. According to the latest published statistics, the topographical distribution of the the various provinces forming China proper is as follows:

DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

Provinces.	*Area. Eng. sq.m.*	*Estimated Pop.*	*Capitals.*
CHINA PROPER:			
N. Provinces.			
Chih-li	58,949	18,000,000	Pao-Ting-foo.
Shan-tung	65,104	36,000,000	Tai-quen-foo.
Shan-se	55,268	12,000,000	Si-ngan-foo.
Shen-se	67,400	8,000,000	Tsi-nan-foo.
Kan-su	86,608	9,000,000	Lan-chow-foo.
Central Provs.			
Ho-nan	65,104	22,000,000	Kai-fong-foo.
Kiang-soo	44,500	21,000,000	Nankin.
Gan-hway	48,461	20,000,000	Ngan-king-foo.
Hoo-pih	70,450	33,000,000	Woo-chang-foo.
Kwei-chow	65,554	7,000,000	Kwei-yang-foo.
Hu-nan	74,320	21,000,000	Chang-choo-foo.
Sze-chuen	166,800	67,000,000	Ching-too-foo.
Tche-kiang	39,150	12,000,000	Hang-choo-foo.
Fo-kien	53,480	26,000,000	Foo-chow-foo.
Kiang-se	72,176	24,000,000	Nan-chang-foo.
S. Provinces.			
Kwang-tung	79,456	30,000,000	Kwangchow-foo.
Kwang-se	78,250	6,000,000	Quei-ling-foo.
Yun-nan	107,969	12,000,000	Yun-nan foo.
Provinces beyond the Wall.			
Chi-le	120,000	500,000	Ku-pi-kin
Shing-king	62,000	1,500 000	Moukden.
TOTALS	1,449,978	385,500,000	

GEN. DESC. *Northern provs.* The surface of these provs. is, on the whole, mountainous, and they have the Great Wall of *C.* intervening between them and Mongolia. The valleys are fertile, producing millet, wheat, and pulse; and are watered by the considerable rivers Pei-ho, Hei-ho, and Han-kiang. *Central provs.* HO-NAN is one of the most fertile provs. of the great plain, and is called the *garden of China*. It is intersected by the great Hoang-ho (*Yellow River*). KIANG-SE is surrounded on three sides (W. S. and E.) by the Nan-ling range of mountains, but possesses many cultivated valleys, yielding rice, cotton, indigo, and sugar. This prov. is famous for its extensive manufacture of china-ware. HOO-PIH and HU-NAN are extremely fertile, being watered by the Yang-tse-kiang. They produce a superior growth of tea, and largely fabricate bamboo-paper. These provs. are both within the limits of the great plain. KWEI-CHOW has been called the Switzerland of *C.*, being occupied by the highest portion of the Nan-ling mountains. It is peopled by wild, intractable tribes, who preserve a sort of *quasi*-independence, even though in the centre of the empire. *Mar. and S. provs.* SHAN-TUNG — lying partly in the great plain, and partly consisting of a promontory jutting into the Yellow Sea — is a poor, bleak country, possessing, however, some valuable coal-mines, which supply the whole empire with that article. KIANG-SOO and GAN-HWAY are crossed by the great rivers Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang, and owing to their agricultural resources, great manufactures, thorough water-communications, and commercial position, may be esteemed jointly the best territory of the empire. The staple products raised are grain, cotton, green teas, silk, and rice. Nankin, the S. capital of the empire, on the Yang-tse-kiang, is the chief city of this prosperous region. TCHE-KIANG is situated low, produces much tea, and carries on an active trade with Japan. FO-KIEN grows tea and the China orange to perfection; its maritime commerce is extensive, and its merchants monopolize the bulk of the Chinese shipping-trade. KWANG-TUNG extends along the whole S. coast of the empire, is formed of many wide, fertile valleys, and is the only prov. where foreigners are allowed to trade. It contains 13 commercial emporiums, of which Canton (*Kwang-choo-foo*) is the greatest. KWANG-SE is divided from Hunan on the N. by the Nan-ling range, while its S. borders on the Cochin-Chinese prov. of Tonquin; this prov. is very mountainous, and is said to contain gold and other metals, while the lowlands and valleys produce rice, silk, and timber. Both the language and manners differ from those of the Chinese generally. YUN-NAN, the most W. of the S. provs., is conterminous on the S. with Cochin-China and the Burmese empire; and towards the W. with Thibet. Its remarkably high and bold mountains furnish the copper which supplies the Chinese currency. A high-road, running parallel with the Yang-tse-kiang through this prov., affords a line of direct communication between the heart of this empire and that of Burmah. *The W. province*, SZE-CHUEN, is the largest in *C.* Plains, the Yun-ling mountains, and extensive deserts are its principal components. It is divided throughout its whole extent by the Yang-tse-kiang and its coustituents; and its inhabitants are to a certain degree independent, and keep up a chronic state of rebellion.—*Climate.* The climate of *C.* varies between the extremes of heat and cold. The former prevails in the southern provinces, which experience a higher temperature than Bengal; while the vicinity of Pekin is colder than countries under the same latitude in Europe. In the S., *typhoons* or hurricanes of wind are frequent, devastating the island of Hainan, but not extending far to the N. of Canton. Although they usually last only 24 hours, and seldom longer than 48, their effects are terrific. — *Zoöl.* The universal cultivation of *C.* proper, and the density of its pop. have long ago expelled most of the wild animals which infest the surrounding countries; there are also fewer domestic ones than inhabit most civilized regions. Beasts of burden are, in a great degree, superseded by the means of transit so copiously afforded by the canal system, and by the *coolie*, or porter, element of the population. Add to this the deficiency of pasture land, the comparatively little animal diet indulged in by the Chinese, together with their singular aversion to butter and milk,—and the paucity of cattle is at once accounted for. The Chinese horse, ass, and buffalo, are poor, spiritless animals. Wild cats are caught, and cooked as a *bonne-bouche*. Dromedaries are much used for the carrying on of traffic with Tartary; and pigs, sheep, and goats are largely and carefully reared. Dogs, rats, and monkeys are more numerous than is found agreeable. Of birds, *C.* presents the eagle in mountainous districts; the *haet-sin*, a kind of falcon considered imperial property; and the magpie, also esteemed sacred to "the powers that be." The cormorant is here trained to catch fish, and curlews and quails are found in great plenty; the latter bird being trained for fighting, as cocks are in other countries. Lurks, gold and silver pheasants, mandarin ducks, and the white Siamese rice-bird, are also among the feathered denizens of this country. Fish of various kinds are abundantly obtained from the seas and rivers, and oysters are successfully bred and fattened. Venomous serpents are comparatively unknown; among insects, the locust is the greatest scourge of this country, while the silk-worm, on the other hand, is its chief blessing, affording employment and riches to an immense quota of the population. Scorpions, centipedes, musquitoes, spiders and ants, are unpleasantly common. — *Veget., &c.* Arboraceous vegetation does not flourish in *C.*, and large timber is, consequently, scarce. The fir, some kinds of the palm family, the laurel, cassia, and caper trees, form the principal woods. The tallow-tree is indigenous, exuding an unctuous substance which the natives convert into candles. The *tse*, or varnish-tree, supplies a valuable oil, and the camphor-laurel furnishes a large quantity of that drug. The *koo-choo*, again, a species of sycamoro, yields a rind which is convertible into paper. Mulberry trees, as food for the silk-worm, are necessarily much cared for. We now come to the shrub which has brought *C.* into closer contact with foreign nations than anything else; — this, the tea-plant (called by the Chinese *cha*), forms the principal element of the external commercial prosperity of this country, and nearly

200 varieties are said by native writers to exist on this soil, though but two, *black tea* and *green tea*, are known to the outside world. Tobacco, the cotton-plant, and sugar-cane, are also profitably and very considerably cultivated. Vast quantities of edible vegetables (of which food the people are very fond) are raised, and there is scarcely any sort of grain but may be found in one or other part of this country; though rice, as a farinaceous product, is considered the ruling staple, and is brought to greater perfection than in, perhaps, any other land on the globe. Among the medical roots which thrive with peculiar vigor in *C.* are the ginseng, *ti-twang*, galangal, rhubarb, ginger, and poppy, the expressed juice of which is made a substitute for opium, and is largely cultivated despite all government prohibition. *Min.* Respecting the mineral development of *C.*, but little is authentically known. The gold-mines worked by the govt. have their whereabouts kept a profound secret, though they are surmised to be located among, or near, the Kedei-choo and Yun-nan mountains. Gold-dust is found in the Yang-tse-kiang during its course through Sze-chuen. Iron is produced generally, and several descriptions of copper are found in abundance, more particularly the *pe-hing*, or white copper obtained in Yun-nan. Mercury, arsenic, cobalt, and orpiment are common, and coal is mined in various parts of the empire. Lapis-lazuli is met with in the W. provs., as also several varieties of gems, marble, porphyry, and jasper, and excellent granite and quartz. Salt is an article of trade largely manipulated, and is collected from immense mounds, chiefly on the banks of the Pei-ho. — *Trade and Com.* The Chinese are pre-eminent for their indefatigable industry. Of the immense territory peopled by them there is scarcely a rood of arable ground that is not assiduously cultivated; and such importance do they attach to agriculture, that once a year the sovereign of the Celestial Empire — so seldom seen in public — exhibits himself holding a plough.

Fig. 586.—VISIT OF CEREMONY.

Unfortunately, however, their husbandry is, to a great extent, nullified by the rude and ill-adapted implements employed therefor, and also by the smallness of the farms. Hence, agriculture, as scientifically considered, is but little advanced, although the Chinese system of land-irrigation is superior to that of any other people. As a manufacturing nation, the Chinese are highly distinguished; porcelain originated entirely with them, and the art of spinning silk they also gave to the Westerns. The lacquered ware produced in China, though very beautiful, must be considered inferior to that of Japan; but in the more minute arts of carving (see fig. 49) and inlaying, this people has no superior. Their ivory and mother-of-pearl artistry is too well known to need description. Gunpowder, though a Chinese invention, is little manufactured, and that little of but indifferent quality. Paper is ingeniously fabricated of various materials; it is, in general, thin, silky, and highly absorbent of ink. Chinese trade has the peculiarity of being for the most part internal, the country supplying most articles of subsistence or luxury; and it is carried on by means of canal and river navigation. The primitive expedient of barter is still resorted to in *C.*, on account, perhaps, of the inadaptibility of the circulating medium. Salt may therefore be designated the standard of currency, it being the most extended of any article of commerce. Silver is not customarily employed as a circulating medium, but rather as an object of traffic. Gold is also seldom used as currency; but when it is, comes into the market beaten into thin leaves. Credit is little known, except at Canton; consequently paper-money has a very limited circulation. There are, however, banks in some of the large commercial towns which issue paper. The foreign trade of *C.* is chiefly in the hands of the English and Americans. In 1834, the exclusive trade of the English East India Company with *C.* terminated, and the country was thrown open to general traders. The opening thus made was followed by a commercial treaty, in 1842, between the British and Chinese govts., by the terms of which 5 ports of the empire were opened to foreign trade, viz., Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai. To these 5 ports were subsequently added 8 others, — namely, Swatow, Tient-sin, Che-foo, Hankow, Kin-kiang, Chin-kiang, Formosa, and New-chwang. — *Exp.* Tea, porcelain, raw and spun silk, sugar, rhubarb, embroidery, lacquered wares, and carved articles of domestic ornament. — *Imp.* Cotton and woollen goods, opium, raw cotton, furs, and edible birds-nests, which form an expensive article of luxury, and are held in great esteem. The total value of commodities exported from *C.* in 1891, consisting mostly of tea and silk, reached the value of $106,000,000. The imports were valued at $140,000,000. These comprised cotton goods, $57,000,000; opium, $29,600,000; metals, $7,400,000; woolens, $6,000,000; sundries, $40,000,000. Of articles of export, tea ranks much the highest, raw silk coming next, while the production of cotton has considerably decreased. The vessels entered and cleared at the various treaty ports numbered about 30,000, half of these being British. There were among them over 6,000 of foreign build, but owned by Chinamen and flying the Chinese flag, and 2,000 junks sailing under special licenses issued by the custom superintendents of Shang-hai and Ning-poo. *Govt., &c.* The form of govt. of the Chinese empire is strictly patriarchal. The emperor, who bears the various euphuistic titles of the "Brother of the Sun and Moon;" *Teën-tsye*, or the "Son of Heaven;" *Ta-hwang-li*, or the "Great Emperor;" and *Wansuy-yay*, or the "Lord of a Myriad Years," is regarded as the father of his people, and has unlimited power over all his subjects. The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the first of the "Four Books" of Confucius, which prescribe the govt. of the state to be based upon the govt. of the family. The emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high-priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or Stato religion. The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the "Interior Council Chamber," comprising 4 members,—2 of Tartar, and 2 of Chinese origin,—besides 2 assistants from the *Han-lin*, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the fundamental laws of the empire, contained in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated *Tu-hyo-si*, or Ministers of State. Under their control are the *He-poo*, or 6 boards of government. They are: —1. The *board of civil appointments*, which takes cognizance of the conduct and administration of all civil offices; 2. The *board of revenues*, regulating all financial business; 3. The *board of rites and ceremonies*, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The *military board*, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The *board of public works*; and 6. The *high tribunal of judicial jurisdiction*. Independent of the govt., and theoretically above the central administration, is the *Tu-che-yiven*, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under 2 presidents: the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor is to be present at the meetings of each of the 6 government boards, without taking any part in the deliberations, and others have to travel through the various provs. of the empire to inspect and superintend the administration of the chief public functionaries. The bamboo, as the chief instrument of govt., is applied, without distinction, to the highest and the lowest Chinese. Yet this govt., amidst the excess of its despotism,

Fig. 587. — A CIVIL OFFICER.

presents, in many respects, a mild and moderate aspect quite unknown to the other absolute monarchies of Asia. — *Mandarins.* These are divided into 19 orders. The lowest is intrusted with the collection of the revenue. Others are governors of cities, on the magnitude of which their consequence depends; others are overseers, visitors, or inspectors; and the highest class are governors of provinces, or viceroys. Each mandarin exercises over those under him an authority equally absolute with that of the monarch. Besides ruling, he also preaches to the people: and strict instructions are transmitted from the imperial court as to the matter of his sermons. The penal code of *C.* is severe, and many offences are punished with death. — *Revenue.* The estimates of the public revenue of *C.* vary greatly, and widely differing figures have been given. It probably amounts to about 80,000,000 hai-kwan taels, a sum equivalent to about $85,000,000. It is mainly derived from 3 sources, viz., customs, duties, licenses, and a tax upon land. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports; their total product at the 13 treaty-ports open to foreign commerce amounted in 1892 to $25,000,000; native duties $7,000,000. A large portion of the land-tax is paid in kind, and the amount is chiefly discharged in rice, wheat, and pulse, which is kept by the govt. in immense granaries in the suburbs of Pekin and Tung-choo.—*Mil. &c.* The standing military force of *C.* consists nominally of 4 divisions—the Mantchoos, in 678 companies of 100 men each, the Mongols, in 210 companies, and 106,000 Chinese (all cavalry), and 500,000 native infantry; besides 125,000 irregular troops or militia; in all, 829,900 men. Very recent reports state the Chinese army to be composed of about 800,000 men, besides 200,000 Tartars. A standing army in the European or American sense of the word, is not in existence. The soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own domicils, pursuing as their chief business some civil occupation, frequently that of day-laborers, and are summoned to muster only on certain special occasions. The navy comprises several modern ironclads, but most of these were lost in the war with Japan. —*Public Works.* For these *C.* is remarkable. No nation

Fig. 588. — THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

can produce a parallel to the Great Canal, which, in actual length, is nearly 700 m. Like the other Chinese canals, it is not constructed on the same artificial and scientific principles as those of Europe and the U. States, nor composed, like them, of standing water, fed by reservoirs elevated and lowered by locks. The want of locks obliges the Chinese to conduct the canal, by a winding line, around the different elevations which are encountered in its course. The fertility of the soil, resulting from the internal irrigation supplied by the Great Canal and its branches, renders the country through which it is cut the most populous spot on the face of the globe. In different parts of the empire, also, there occur bridges, (see *Fig.* 418,) remarkable for their magnitude, and for the difficulties overcome in their construction. The great roads are likewise magnificent works; but the most stupendous of all the public undertakings of *C.* is that known by the name of the *Great Wall.* This mighty rampart has been drawn along the whole N., and part of the W. frontier, over a vast chain of mountains, the sinuosities of which it follows throughout a course of about 1,400 m. On the plain it is 30 ft. high; but when carried over rocks, 15 or 20 ft. are found a sufficient height. The thickness of the whole wall at the base is 25 ft., diminishing 20 and 15 at the platform. It is defended by towers, placed at given distances, 40 ft. square at the base, and nearly the same in height. This immense work was built about two hundred years before the Christian æra, as a defence against the wandering tribes of Tartars who have inhabited the wild country beyond it from time immemorial. It is constructed of earth or rubbish, cased on each side by stone or brick-work. *C.* is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, most of which, however, are badly kept. There is, nevertheless, a postal service, but of a very rude kind. The couriers who are dispatched by the local officials are allowed to carry private letters for a small remuneration. Letters from Pekin reach Shanghai in 15–20 days, and Canton in 40–50, and sometimes 60 days. The postage of a letter from Pekin to Shanghai (say 800 miles) is about 12 cents. The couriers change horses every 20 m. — *Inhabitants.* The Chinese, in their physiognomy and general appearance, exhibit unequivocal proofs of Mongol origin, along with some features peculiar to themselves. The face is square and flat, the nose small, but broad at the root, the eye elongated and oblique, and the color a pale yellow.

Their long black hair is plaited into a tail, reaching from the crown of the head to the waist, and sometimes to the calf of the leg, the rest of the scalp being closely shaven. The people in general are well clothed, the higher ranks in silks and satins, and the lower in cotton. Some of the boatmen, however, who ply on the shores of the Yellow Sea, are destitute even of such clothing as decency requires. They are extremely dirty in their persons, and seem to have a rooted aversion to cold water, either for drinking or ablution. — *Manners and Customs.* The national character seems to partake of a large share of that kind of watchful jealousy which might be supposed to be cherished under the eye of a constant though not a violent despotism. Every indication of energetic or vehement action is studiously discouraged; and the whole system of life seems reduced to an endless routine of parade and ceremony, legally regulated to its minutest points, by the application of the bamboo rod. To speak but seldom, and only on great occasions, is considered highly becoming; whilst a certain gravity sits upon the countenance, wholly at variance with European ideas of gayety. They are, however, very fond of theatrical entertainments, their plays being often of extraordinary length, lasting a whole day or being continued over several days. They are largely domestic in character, are full of incident, but marked by exaggerated sentiment and lack of psychological interest. There are no fairs, no balls, routs or concerts. The Tartars delight in hunting, but this taste has never been communicated to the Chinese. Their feasts, which are conducted in as grave and ceremonious a manner as can well be imagined. Public intoxication through strong liquors is of very rare occurrence, though they habitually indulge in the inebriating practice of smoking opium. Their greatest and best good quality is a steady and unremitting industry. — *Religion. Fu*, the doctrine of Confucius, or KUNG-FU-TSE, *q. v.*, is the only religion recognized by the State. But there are two other sects: *Fo*, or Buddhism, and *Taou*, or a Chinese form of "Rationalism" (see Fo and TAOU).—*Education.* The pursuit and cultivation of learning is more encouraged and favored in *C.* than in almost any other country; and such is the estimation in which it is held, that all state employments are given by competition as rewards to the best scholars. Schools are abundant in every part of the empire; and education is so general, and its cost so reasonable, that reading and writing may be almost said to be universal. Every literary honor confers upon its recipient the title of mandarin. — *Hist.* The early history of *C.* is involved in obscurity. It is certain, however, that at an early period it attained to a great degree of civilization. The most memorable modern conquest was that of Genghis Khan, who in the 11th cent. entered *C.* in all the array of a barbarous conqueror. His successors, however, sought to improve by policy what they had acquired by arms, and diligently applied themselves to repair the ravages made by their first irruption. Their dynasty gradually lost its energy, and was supplanted by one of native Chinese princes, called the dynasty of *Ming*. In 1294, the first Catholic missionaries appeared at Pekin. In the beginning of the 17th cent., this dynasty was overthrown in an irruption of the Mantchoo Tartars, who have ever since continued to hold the sovereignty of the empire. In 1807, the first Protestant missionary, Mr. Morrison, came to Canton, and translated the Bible into Chinese. From the 17th cent., Great Britain obtained a firm foothold in China; but the persistency with which the British endeavored to flood the country with opium from India so disgusted the Chinese govt., that an embassy under Lord Amherst sent to Pekin in 1816 was not admitted into the presence of the Emperor. Earnestly desirous to put an end to this pernicious traffic, the Chinese govt. made the use of opium a capital crime. (1838;) and in 1839 compelled the British merchants to deliver up their stock of opium, worth $20,000,000. The irritated British commenced hostilities against China in 1840, which war, known as the "Opium War," led to the treaty of Aug. 29, 1842, by which commercial intercourse with Great Britain was restored, 5 ports opened to all nations, the island of Hong-Kong ceded, and an indemnification of $21,000,000 accorded to the British merchants. By a supplementary treaty, Oct. 9, 1843, British merchants were allowed to lease real-estate at the above ports, to travel within certain limits, &c. Other nations followed in the steps of Great Britain. The U. States, in a treaty concluded July 4, 1844, obtained even greater advantages than England; and France, in a treaty ratified Aug. 25, 1845, stipulated for the toleration of Christianity in the 5 ports. In 1851 the great Tae-ping rebellion broke out in the empire, and many of the most important towns on the banks of the Yellow River, called by the Chinese the "Girdle of China," fell into the hands of the insurgents. In the following year they took Nankin and Amoy, which, however, were soon retaken by the imperial troops. In 1853, Shanghai, the next commercial city in importance to Canton, was captured, and success after success seemed to follow their arms in their progress towards Pekin. Here, however, their triumphs for the time ended. In 1856 a misunderstanding between *C.* and Great Britain arose on account of the Chinese boarding a vessel lying in the Canton River, with a British colonial register. This led to a new war, in which France took sides immediately with her British ally. Canton was bombarded, and a strong demonstration of the English and French against Pekin compelled the Chinese govt. to sign the treaty of June 26, 1858, by which many new advantages were obtained, the greatest being: 1. The opening of new ports to commerce; 2. The toleration of Christianity and protection of civil converts; and 3. The residence at Pekin of foreign official representatives. The same month (June 18), a treaty of commerce and friendship was concluded between the Chinese plenipotentiaries and Mr. Reed, acting for the U. States, which obtained the signature of the Emperor on July 3d. This treaty contained the provision that all favors accorded to other nations shall, *ipso facto*, extend to the U. States, and by Art. 1, China claims the good offices of the U. States in any future case of collision with foreign nations. In 1859 an attempt was made to nullify the treaty of June 26; and the British envoy was stopped in the Pei-ho on his way to Pekin. This led to the occupation of that city by the allied British and French forces in 1860; and in Oct. of the same year the treaty was ratified. In 1861, a fresh Tae-ping rebellion broke out against the imperial govt., which was suppressed in 1864, only to burst out anew in the year following, and continue with fluctuating success until 1868. This was but one of many rebellions against the government recorded in Chinese history, the people of that country having frequently broken out in great revolts against the constituted authorities. During and after this rebellion the influence of modern civilization made itself manifest. Steamboats began to run on Chinese rivers and steamships in the coast trade. In 1877 a line of telegraph was built, and since that date the telegraph has been widely extended in *C.*, though the railroad has made much slower progress. In military and naval matters foreign ideas were freely accepted, firearms of modern make being introduced and a fleet of iron-clad warvessels purchased in Europe. This progress was largely due to the enlightened views of Li Hung Chang, China's most progressive statesman. In 1894-95 took place one of the most important events in the history of China, a war with Japan, due to a dispute concerning their respective status in Corea. (See JAPANO-CHINESE WAR.) The defeat of *C.* in this war had momentous consequences. Japan was forced by Russia and Germany to restore Port Arthur to China, and Russia soon after obtained this port on long lease and extended to it the Trans-Siberian Railway. The ultimate result of the Russian occupation, which quickly embraced all Manchuria, was the Russo-Japan war of 1904. Great Britain acquired the port of Wei Hai Wei, Germany that of Kiau-Chau and France extended her Indo-China possessions northward. The right to build railways in several directions was conceded and European influence seemed on the increase, it being favored by Kwang Hsu, the young emperor, under the advice of reformers. Against this movement the powerful conservative party soon asserted itself, and the empress-dowager, supported by this party, resumed the regency she had recently laid down, practically deposing the emperor and executing such of his advisers as did not seek safety in flight. This was followed, in 1900, by the outbreak of a strong secret society, known as "Boxers," who attacked and murdered many missionaries, entered Peking, and put the lives of the foreign ministers in imminent peril, the German minister being murdered. The result was an invasion of *C.* by the troops of the Powers, some severe fighting, a march on and capture of Peking, and the rescue of the ministers. In retribution for those acts of insult and violence to the Powers, *C.* was forced to agree to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels ($337,000,000). Russia had occupied Manchuria during the disturbance, and her failure to restore it to *C.*, as agreed upon by treaty, led to war with Japan in 1904–05, resulting in the defeat of Russia and the restoration of Manchuria to Chinese rule. Those events were followed by a marked re-awakening of the reform spirit in *C.*, it being now strongly sustained by the dowager-empress, who became a leader in the new movement. The army was drilled by Japanese officers and armed with modern weapons, the building of railways encouraged, mining companies formed, newspapers given freedom of speech, European text-books introduced in colleges, and examinations in modern learning made.

China, Chi'na-ware, *n.* A species of fine porcelain, originally made in China; china-ware. See PORCELAIN.

Chi'na-aster. *n.* (*Bot.*) See ASTER.

Chi'na-clay. *n.* See KAOLIN.

Chi'na Ink, *n.* A finely divided carbon, probably lamp-black of some kind, mixed with gelatine, and formed into cakes or sticks. It is sometimes stated to be the desiccated ink of the cuttle-fish.

Chi'na-or'ange, *n.* The sweet orange;—brought originally from China.

Chi'na-pink, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIANTHUS.

Chi'na-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SMILACEÆ.

Chi'na-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HIBISCUS.

Chi'na Sea, that portion of the Pacific Ocean which has China and Siam on the W., the island of Formosa on the N., the Philippines on the E., and Borneo on the S.; and which forms the great gulfs of Tonquin and Siam

Chinaub', (anc. *Acesines,*) in Hindostan, the largest river of the Punjab. Rising in the Himalayas, in abt. Lat. 32° 10′ N., Lon. 37° 50′ E., it takes at first a N.W. and afterwards a S.W. course between the Ravee (*Hydraotes*), and Jhylum (*Hydaspes*), uniting with the latter river below Ilming, and with the Sutlej (*Hyphasis*) near Ooch; after which it joins the Indus, in Lat. 29°, Lon. 70° 30′.

Chinc'apin, or CHINQUAPIN, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Dwarf-chestnut, *Castanea pumila*, a small nut-bearing tree, growing in sterile places from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Georgia and Tennessee. See CASTANEA.

Chin'cha, a small sea-port of Peru, dep. of Lima, 115 m. S.S.E. of Lima.

Chin'cha Islands, a group of 3 small islands, off the coast of, and belonging to, Peru, in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 14 m. from the main-land; Lat. 13° 38′ S., Lon. 76° 28′ W. These islands are famous for their vast deposits of *guano*, or ordure of the countless flocks of sea-birds that haunt them. They are leased to an English company, which has a large establishment here; the operation of loading the many vessels that resort hither for this article of commerce, is almost exclusively carried on by Chinese laborers.

Chinch-bug, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COREIDÆ.

Chinchil'la, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A *rodentia* of the *Histricidæ* family. This little Rodent animal, so highly valued on account of its fur, is a native of Chili and Peru, inhabiting the valleys in the high mountain districts, where the cold is often very severe. The color of the *C.* is clear gray above, passing into white on the under parts. It associates in numbers, and excavates burrows, in which it resides, feeding chiefly upon roots. In size and general form it much resembles the rabbit, with the exception of the tail, which turns up after the manner of a squirrel's. The fur is of remarkably close and fine texture; and is, accordingly, much used for muffs, tippets, linings to cloaks, trimmings, &c.

Fig. 589. — CHINCHILLA.

Chinchoor', a town of Hindostan, prov. Aurungabad, 10 m. N.N.W. of Poonah; chiefly noted for containing the residence of the *Chintamun* or *Narrain Deo*, whose honors are hereditary, and whom the Mahrattas believe to be an incarnation of the deity *Goonputty*. *Pop.* 5,000.

Chincorro', (El,) in South America, a reef near the coast of Yucatan, 110 m. S. of the Cozume Islands. Length 23 m.; greatest width, 9 m.

Chin'cough, *n.* A convulsive cough; the whooping-cough.

Chine, *n.* [Fr. *échine;* It. *schiena;* probably from Lat. *spina,* a thorn, and the backbone from its pointed processes.] The backbone or ridge of the back.

"She strake him . . . a blow upon his *chine.*" — *Sidney.*

—A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.

"Cut out the burly-boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou sleep. *Shaks.*

—The chime of a cask. See CHIME.

—*v. a.* To cut through or divide the backbone, or cut it into chine pieces, as an ox.

Chined, (*chīnd,*) *a.* Pertaining to the back or backbone. (Used chiefly in poetry.)

Chinese, (*tshī-nēze',*) *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to China; as, the *Chinese* empire.

—*n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant of China.

—The language spoken in China.

Chinese' Architecture. *n.* It differs entirely in form and ornamentation from that of any other Eastern nation. The materials that are used in building consist chiefly of marble, stone, wood, brick, bamboo, and tiles of porcelain, which are glazed and colored. The erection of all buildings in China, whether for public or private purposes, is carried on under the supervision of a surveyor; and the rank of the person who is to inhabit it has much to do with the form and size of the private dwelling-house. These consist principally of a ground-floor and first-floor; but houses of many floors are not uncommon. A great quantity of wood is used in building, which is richly colored and relieved with gilding, so that the house presents a gay and picturesque appearance. The walls of the apartments on the ground-floor are of tolerable solidity, and generally pierced with square or long and narrow windows, which are often

Fig. 590. — CHINESE HOUSE.

filled with elaborate trellis-work. On these walls wooden columns are erected to support the roof, which is formed of bamboo, and for the most part turned up at the edges. The roof is sometimes made in two parts, resembling one roof rising out of another. The walls are plastered and decorated with panels containing paintings and inscriptions in the Chinese symbolic characters. Balconies are generally formed in front of the

apartments on the first-floor, the front of which consists of trellis-work. The imperial palaces are of great extent; consisting of a series of courts, with galleries and halls of audience, beautifully painted. The temples differ greatly in form and size, but, in many points of architectural construction and decoration, they resemble the dwelling-houses of a higher class. The ordinary temples, or *joss-houses*, consist each of one chamber containing an idol. The Buddhist temples are larger and more elaborate, consisting of a vestibule, which leads to courts containing temples, sometimes two stories in height, in which are seated colossal images of Buddha. The pagodas, which form a conspicuous feature in Chinese scenery, are either monumental records, or are intended for the reception of some relic of Buddha. They are generally octagonal in form, and nine stories in height, and surmounted by a conical roof, from which an ornamental pole rises. Each story is less in size than the one below it, and is surrounded by a balcony, from which a sort of pentbouse projects, ornamented with bells at the corners. These pagodas are built of brick, and the exterior of some of them is coated with porcelain tiles. The walls of their cities are high, and broad at the top, with square towers at intervals. Their castles are also square in form, being contracted in size towards the top, and surmounted, like the walls, with battlements.

Chinese' Camp, in *California*, a township of Tuolumne co., 10 m. S. of Sonora.

Chinese' Grass, *n.* See BŒHMERIA.

Chinese Language and Literature. The Chinese language belongs to that class of tongues in Eastern Asia that are commonly termed "monosyllabic," *i. e.* in which each word is pronounced by a single movement of the organs of speech, and each expresses a complete idea or object. The words all terminate either in a vowel or diphthong, or a nasal sound. Of such words or roots there are about 450 in the language. Many of these words, however, are differently pronounced or accentuated, some of them in 4 or 5 different ways, and having as many different meanings. There are, besides, many words that, with the same pronunciation, express very different things. The words undergo no changes of form, and the want of conjugation or declension is made up by particles, or by the position of the words in a sentence. There are numerous dialects of the Chinese; but it is said to be spoken most purely and correctly at Nankin. The best grammars and dictionaries of the Chinese language are those of Morrison and Medhurst. In Chinese the alphahet is not composed of letters, but each word has a certain character peculiar to itself; and hence the number of characters corresponds with the number of words in the language. As the same words differently pronounced express different objects, the number of written characters must necessarily correspond; and hence it is said that the number of characters in the language exceeds 40,000. In its origin the Chinese language is hieroglyphic or pictorial, and to the original characters a number of symbolica, and conventional signs, have been added; by the union of which hieroglyphics and symbols, with an imperfect indication of the sound, the greater number of the Chinese characters are composed. Native grammarians divide their characters into six classes: the *first* comprising simple representations of sensible objects, as the sun, moon, mountain, tree, &c., and including 608 characters. The *second class* includes such as are formed by the union of two or more simple hieroglyphs, which give a more or less clear idea of the meaning intended to be conveyed; as the sun and moon combined give the idea of light; mouth and bird, that of song. Of this class there are 740 characters. The *third class* is composed of such as indicate a certain relation of place, as above, below, the numerals, &c., of which there are 107. The *fourth class* comprises such characters as, by being inverted, convey a contrary meaniug; as, right, left, standing, lying; and contains 372. The characters of the *fifth class* are termed *borrowed characters*, as expressiug abstract ideas or mental acts by means of representations of sensible objects; as a heart signifying the spirit, a room a woman; of these there are 598. The *sixth class* comprises those that are composed of a hieroglyph and a mark representing the sound. Almost all the names of animals, trses, plants, and many other objects which it would be too difficult to represent hieroglyphically are iudicated in this way; their number is given at 21,810. These, however, are merely repetitious of those of the other five classes; so that the entire uumber of Chiness characters may be reduced to 2,425; and if one has learned these, he may be said to know all. Of the great number of characters that are to be found in Chinese dictionaries, amounting to about 40,000, not more than a tenth part are in common use. In the arrangement of their dictionaries, the Chinese select a certain unmber of characters, nsually about 214, which serve as a sort of key, aud answer the same purpose as the letters of our alphabet.—The CHINESE LITERATURE is undoubtedly the richest, and, in a geographical, historical, and ethnographical point of view, it is the most important of the whole of Asia. The printed catalogue of the library of the emperor Kein-long consisted of 122 vols.; and a selection of the Chiuese classics, with commentaries and scholia, begun by command of the same monarch, is said to compriss 180,000 volumes Iu the five canouical or classical books called the *King*, are coutained the oldest specimens of Chinese poetry, history, philosophy, and jurisprndence; some portions of which are probably among the oldest written monuments of the human race. They were collected from various sources by Confucius in the 6th century before Christ; and in this collection they have been handed down to us with apparent fidelity. The five "Kings" are:—1. The *Y-king*, or "Book of Changes," (a Latin translation of which was published by Mohl, Stuttgart, 1832;) 2. The *Schuking*, or "Book of Annals," which is imperfect, comprising fragments of the early history of the people, (Chinese and English, by Medhurst, Shaughai, 1846;) 3. *Schiking*, "The Book of Songs," (in German, by Rückert, Altona, 1833;) 4. *Tschün-thsiu*, "The History of certain Kingdoms, from 770 B.C. to the time of Confucius;" 5. *Li-ki*, or "Book of Ceremonies," which contains a series of laws and directions extending down even to the minutest details of life. The *Tscheu-li*, which has been translated into French by Biot (Paris, 1851), is a kind of official handbook of the old Chinese empire. Next to the "Kings" in value and importance are the *Sseschu*, or the four books which were written by Confucius and his disciples, and are to be regarded as the most certaiu sources tor information regarding that important school of philosophy which has in so marked a manner affected the whole intellectual and political condition of the Chinese. Thsse four books are generally known as the works of Confucius, and have been translated iuto various languages—into English by Collie (Malacca, 1828). Almost contemporary with Confucius was Lao-tse, also the founder of a wide-spread school of philosophy. In mythology they have *The Book of the Mountains and Seas*, and the *History of the Gods and Spirits*. In jurisprudence, worthy of special notice is the general collectiou of laws, aud the criminal code of the preseut ruling dynasty Chiness literature is also very rich in medical works, aud works on natural history, astronomy, uranography, geometry, agriculture, war, music, aud all branches of technology and mechanics. (See *Résumé des Principaux Traités Chinois sur la Culture des Mûriers et l'Education des Vers à Soie*, by Julien; Paris, 1837.) In philology, the first rank is due to their dictiouaries, which have been prepared with great diligence, and examples collected out of the whole treasury of Chinese literature. The greatest work of this kind is the dictionary of the emperor Kaug-hi, which is now regarded as the highest authority for the form, pronunciation, aud signification of the characters. Equally rich snd valnable is the encyclopædic literature of the Chinese; among which is the work of Ma-tuan-lin (A. D. 1300), entitled *Wen-hien-thong-khao*, —*i. e.*, an accurate examination of the ancient documents, with rich supplements, — presenting an inexhaustible mine of the best materials for a thorough knowledge of the Chinese and the neighboring races, from the oldest to the most recent times, iu every department of life. But the most valuable department of Chinese literature is undoubtedly the historical and geographical, which are absolutely indispensable to a thorough knowledge of Upper Asia. Sse-ma-thsian (B. C. 100) compiled his *Sse-ki*, or "Historical Memorials," from every available source, and gives the history of China from B.C. 2637 to the commencement of the dynasty of Han, in the second century before the Christian æra. This work has been contiuued by the different dynasties, and forms a complete collection of the annals of the empire down to the end of the last dynasty of Ming, A. D. 1643. The entire collection of the official annals from 2698 B. C. to A. D. 1645, a period of 4,343 years, and comprising 3,705 books, is to be found perfect in the library of Muuich. Amongst their other labors, the Chinese have by no means neglected poetry, of which there are voluminous collections that have yet to be made known to us. As lyric poets, the names of Tu-su and Li-thai-pe, who flourished about the 8th century, are specially famous. Of their numerous poems little is as yet known.—The romances of the Chinese are not characterized by any great flights of the imagination, but are valuable as giving an insight into the domestic life, and the modes of thinkiug, feeling, and acting of the people. Their dramatic poetry follows peculiar rules, and approaches partly the romantic plays of the Germans, partly the *commedie delle arti* of the Italians. They have also a kind of dialogue novels, which form a subordinate species of drama. The best-known collection of dramas is *Fuen-dschin-pe-tschong*, —*i. e.* the "Hundred Dramas from the Mongolian dynasty" (1260–1341), out of which all the dramas that are yet known to us have been taken; as the *Lao-seng-urh*, or an "Heir in his Old Age," by Davis (London, 1817). The richest collections of Chinese books in Europe are at Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, and St. Petersburg. We possess as yet no history of Chinese literature. The Chinese themselves have numerous works of this class; but they are very meagre, and are almost entirely confined to bibliographical and critical sketches.

Chinese' Tallow, *n.* (*Bot.*) See STILLINGIA.

Chinese' Wax, *n.* (*Chem.*) The produce of an insect of the cochineal tribe, analogous in its chemical constitution to spermaceti. When saponified by fusion with hydrate of potash, it yields *cerotine* or cerylic alcohol ($C_{54}H_{55}O.HO.$), corresponding to ethyl; and *cerotic acid* ($HO.C_{54}H_{53}O_3$), corresponding to palmitic acid.

Chinese Yellow, *n.* (*Painting.*) A color obtained from a very bright sulphuret of arsenic brought from China.

Chinglepnt, (*ching-le-put'*,) a district of Hindostan, prov. Carnatic, between 12° and 14° N. Lat., and intersected by Lon. 80° E., with the Bay of Bengal on the E.; *area*, 2,250 sq. m. The country is not fertile, lying generally low, with here and there some hills. Its chief town, of the same name, is on the river Palar, 35 m. from Madras. *Pop.* 580,000. *C.* was annexed by the British in 1780.

Chin'-India, that part of Asia lying between China and Hindostan, and comprising the Burman empire, Cochin-China, Laos, Siam, and the peninsula of Malacca,—called also *the Peninsula beyond the Ganges*.

Chink, (*chingk*,) *n.* [A.S. *cina* or *cinu*, a fissure; *cinan*, to gape; *gynian*, to yawn; probably allied to Gr *chainō*, to gape.] A gap; a fissure; a cleft; a rent; a crack

"Pyramus and Thisbe did talk through the *chink* of a wall." *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* [A.S. *cinan*.] To gape; to clap; to open: to crack; to part and form a fissure.

—*v. a.* To open and form a fissure in.—To close the cbinks of; as, to *chink* a floor.

Chink, *n.* [Formed from the *sound*.] A short, acute metallic sound; as, the *chink* of money.

—A vulgarism for cash; money: as, plenty of *chink*.

—*v. a.* [From the root of *jingle*, or formed from the sound.] To jiugle; to cause to sound by shaking coins or small pieces of metal.

"He *chinks* his purse, and takes his seat of *state*."—*Pope*.

—*v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound, as by the collision of little pieces of money, or other sonorous bodies.

Chink'y, *adj.* Full of chinks or fissures.

Chinned, *a.* Having a chin; generally in a compound word, as double-*chinned*, long-*chinned*.

Chinon, (*shē-nong'*,) a town of France, dep Indre-et-Loire, on the Vienne, 26 m. S.W. of Tours. *Manf.* Linen and woollen stuffs. Near it Rabelais was born. *Pop* 7,595.

Chinondegu, (NEW, and OLD,) 2 contiguous towns in Nicaragua; *pop.* respectively 10,000 and 4,000.

Chinook', or **Chinook City.** See CHENOOK CITY.

Chinquapin, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CHINCAPIN.

Chinse, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To thrust oakum into a ship's seams with a small iron adapted to the purpose.

Chintz, (*chints*,) *n.* [Hind. *chhrēt*; Ar. *chīt*; Pers. *chinz*, spotted, stained.], (*Manf.*) A peculiar pattern upon printed calicoes, in which flowers and other devices are printed in 5 or 6 different colors, upon white and colored grounds.

Chioge'nes, *n.* [Gr. *chiōn*, snow; *genos*, offspring,—in allusion to its evergreeu habit.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Ericaceæ*. The Mountain Boxberry, *C. hispidula*, is a delicate, woody creeper, found in old shady woods from N. Eng. to Newfoundland. Its leaves and white berries have an agreeable spicy flavor.

Chioggia, (*ke-ody'e-a*,) an old fortified town of N. Italy, on an island of the same name in the Adriatic, 15 m. S. of Venice. *Pop.* of the town, 26,732.

Chionan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *chiōn*, snow, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Oleaceæ*. The Virginian Fringe-tree, *C. Virginica*, is an ornamental shrub or small tree, 8 to 25 feet high, found on mountains from Pennsylvania to Tennessee. Leaves coriaceous, smooth; flowers in rather dense, pendulous panicles.

Chione, (*ki'o-ne*,) (*Myth.*) a daughter of Dædalion, of whom Apollo and Mercury became enamoured. For conceiving herself more beautiful than Juno, that goddess killed her, and changed her into a hawk.

Chioppine, (*chop-peen'*,) a high-heeled shoe formerly worn by ladies, and come again into fashion of late years.

Chios, (*ki'os.*) See SCIO.

Chip, *v. a.* [See CHOP.] [Fr. *couper*, to cut.] To cut or hew into small pieces or chips; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time.

"Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the stone."—*Thomson*.

—*v. i.* To break, crack, or fly off in small pieces.

—*n.* A small piece of wood, stone, or other substance cut or broken off from the body.

—A material obtained from the leaves of the palm called *Thrinax argentea*, and used for plaiting into hats and other articles of utility or ornament.

Chip'-axe, *n.* An axe used for chipping, or chopping wood.

Chip'-bonnet, Chip'-hat, *n.* A head-covering made of thin chips of wood or straw.

Chip'-munk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The striped squirrel. See STRIPED SQUIRREL.

Chip'pendale, THOMAS, a designer and wood-worker of Worcestershire, England, who flourished in the 18th century, His style was often heavy and even clumsy; but his name is frequently applied to a light and graceful style of cabinet work of that period.

Chippenham, (*chip'nam*), a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon, 13 m. from Bath; *pop.* 5,000.

Chip'per, *v. i.* A common provincialism, having the same meaning as to chirp or chirrup (*q. v.*)

—*a.* Pleasant; cheerful; affable; talkative.

Chip'pewa, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of New Castle co.

Chip'pewa, in *Illinois*, a village of Madison co., on the Mississippi, 60 m. W. by S. of Vandalia.

Chip'pewa, in *Indiana*, a village of Fulton co., on the Tippecanoe River, 30 m. N by E. of Logansport.

Chip'pewa, in *Ohio*, a river in Medina co., rises in a small lake of its own name, and unites with the Tuscarawas, abt. 12 m. N.N.W. of Massilon.

—A post-village and towuship of Wayne county, 100 miles N.E. of the city of Columbus, on the Chippewa River.

Chip'pewa, in *Michigan*, a small river entering Pine River, in Midland co.

—A county in the E. extremity of the upper Peninsula, hordering on lakes Superior and Huron, and separated from Canada West by the river St. Mary. It is drained by the Tequamenon and Monistic rivers. The surface is uneven. The underlying rocks are limestone and Potsdam sandstone. *Cap.* Sault St. Marie.

—A township of Isabella co.

Chip'pewa, in *Minnesota*, a village of Chisago co., abt 55 m. N. by E. of St. Paul.

Chip'pewa, in *Mississippi*, a village of Pontotoc co.

Chip'pewa, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Beaver co.

Chip'pewa, in prov. of Ontario, a village and port of entry, co. of Welland, at the junction of the Chippewa

River with the Niagara, above the Falls, and abt. 50 m. S.E. of Toronto. Here a battle was fought, July 5, 1814, between a portion of the American army under Gen. Brown, and the British forces under Gen. Riall, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of 138 killed, and 365 wounded.

Chip'pewa, in *Wisconsin*, a river which rises near the N. part of the State, and flowing S.W. through Chippewa co., empties into the Mississippi at the foot of Lake Pepin, abt. 85 m. below St. Paul, Minuesota. Its length is abt. 200 m.

—A N.W. county; *area*, abt. 4,300 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chippewa River and drained by many large affluents of the same. The surface is irregular and partly covered with forests. Sandstone is most abundant. *Cap.* Chippewa Falls. *Pop.* (1895) 28,727.

Chip'pewa City, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Chippewa co., on the Chippewa river, about 90 m. N. of La Crosse.

Chip'pewa Falls, in *Wisconsin*, a thriving city, cap. of Chippewa co., on Chippewa river. Has extensive lumber and other manuf. interests. *Pop.* (1895) 9,196.

Chip'pewa Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Douglas co.

Chip'pewas, or OJIBBEWAYS, a tribe of North American Indians, the type of the Algonquin stock, and the former occupants of the basin of Lake Superior, N. and S. The *C.* are a tall, well developed, and good-looking race, and are distinguished for their proud bearing and easy manners. They were the most sincere allies of the French, and the implacable enemies of the Sioux. By treaties signed in 1854 and 1855, they ceded to the U. States nearly all of the land owned by them in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the N. peninsula of Michigan. They are now dispersed over a vast territory, N. of Minnesota, and their number is estimated at abt. 8,000.

Chip'pewayan Fort, in Chippeway Territory, British America, a commercial post, at the W. end of Lake Athahasca, Lat. 58° 40′ N., Lon. 112° 20′ W.

Chip'ping, *n.* A chip or fragment cut off.—(*Pottery.*) The breaking off short of small pieces from the edges of earthenware or porcelain.

Chip'ping-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ZONOTRICHIA.

Chip'py, *a.* Having many chips.

Chipwan'ic, in *Indiana*, a creek in Fulton co., flows into the Tippecanoe River.

Chiquimula, (ISTHMUS OF,) in Central America, to the S.E. of the peninsula of Yucatan, in Lon. 89° W. Its breadth from the Carihhean Sea to the Pacific is abont 150 miles — the greatest elevation not exceeding 2,000 feet.

Chiquimula de la Sierra, a town of Guatemala, cap. of a dep., abont 85 m. E.N.E. of Guatemala city; *pop.* 7,000.

Chiquitos, (*che-ke'tose,*) a territory of Bolivia, dep. of Santa Cruz, extending N. and S. of the eastern base of the Andes. The country is generally nncultivated, and only partially inhabited. Lat. between 15° and 17° S.

Chira'cra, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *cheiragra.*] (*Med.*) Gout in the hands.

Chirag'rical, *a.* Pertaining to the gout in the hands.

Chiriqui, (*che-re'ke,*) in Central America, State of Costa Rica, a river, lagoon, and archipelago. The river flows N. and enters the lagoon, which is separated from the Caribbean Sea by the archipelago. The Chiriqui lagoon has three entrances, and is capable of holding the largest ships; it extends 90 miles along the coast with about 50 m. inland. Lat. 90° N., Lon. 82° 30′ W.

Chirk, *a.* [From CHIRP, *q. v.*] Lively; buoyant; in good spirits. (Local, U. States.)

—*v. a.* To put into good spirits; to enliven.

Chirograph, (*ki'ro-graf,*) *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *grapho*, to write, to engrave.] (*O. Law.*) A deed or public instrument in writing, used in conveyancing. It was similar to that instrument which is now called a *charter-party.*—The last part of a fine of land.—In civil and canon law, an instrument written out and signed by certain parties.—In Scots law, a written voucher for a debt.

Chirog'rapher, *n.* One who practises or professes the art of writing; a penman.

Chirograph'ic, Chirograph'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to chirography.

Chirographist, (*ki-rog'ra-fist,*) *n.* A chirographer.

—A chiromancer; one who foretells hy examination of the hand.

"Let the *chirographist* behold his palm." — *Arbuthnot.*

Chirography, *n.* Handwriting; the art of writing; penmanship.

Chirogym'nast, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *gymnastes*, a gymnast.] (*Mus.*) A mechanical apparatus for the exercising of a pianist's fingers.

Chirolog'ical, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to chirology.

Chirol'ogist, *n.* One who speaks by signs made with the hands and fingers.

Chirol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, and *logos*, speech.] The art of communicating dumh speech, *i. e.* by means of the hand and fingers; speech rendered hy signs, used in intercourse with the deaf and dumb: dactylology.

Chir'omancer, *n.* One who foretells future events by an inspection and examination of the palm of the hand.

"To *chiromancer's* cheaper art repair." — *Dryden.*

Chiromancy, (*kir'ō-man-se,*) *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *manteia*, gift of divination.] The imaginary art of divination by the lines of the hand. According to the science of *C.*, the lines on the palm of the hand are divided into principal and inferior: the former are five—the line of life; the line of the liver or natural mean; the line of the brain; the thoral line, or line of fortune: the dragon's tail, or discriminal line, between the hand and the arm. Various other modes of divination were practised hy the observation of the hand and its parts: *onychomancy* (from *onyx*, a nail), *dactylomancy* (from the fingers), &c. *C.* was practised throughout antiquity, and was regarded by Aristotle as a certain science. Dnring the late middle ages it was chiefly in the hands of gypsies, and was studied, like alchemy and astrology, by such philosophers as Albertus Magnus, Cardan, Roger Bacon, and Paracelsus. It may be said that all passions, thoughts, and actions leave their traces on the body, and that from the conformation of the hand, its furrows, folds, colors, veins, hardness or softness, an experienced and skilful eye can determine the person's habits, social position, and the strange tendencies of his character. In this century the French Mlle. Lenormand has acquired great reputation as a chiromancer, and was incontestably very remarkable for her penetration of mind.

Chir'omanist, Chir'omantist, *n.* A chiromancer

Chiroman'tic, Chiroman'tical, *a.* Pertaining to chiromancy.

Chiron, (*kī'ron.*) (*Myth.*) A centanr, half man and half horse, son of Philyra and Saturn, was famous for his knowledge of music, medicine, and shooting. He taught mankind the use of plants and medicinal herbs, and he instructed, in all the polite arts, the greatest heroes of his age, such as Achilles, Æsculapius, Hercules, &c. Having received from Hercules an incurable wound in the knee, he begged Jupiter to deprive him of immortality. His prayers were heard, and he was placed by the god among the constellations, under the name of Sagittarius. In the ancient works of art, the features of *C.*, instead of expressing mere savage and sensual strength, as those of the Centaurs generally do, are marked hy a mild wisdom in harmony with its character.

Chironec'tes, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Hand-fishes, a genus of the *Lophiidæ* or Angler family. The species belong mostly to the warm seas, and are distinguished by having a compressed head and body, vertically cleft mouth, and fins suited to creeping. The smooth *C.*, or Mouse-fish (*C. lævigatus* of Cuvier) of the Atlantic coast of the U. States is from 2 to 4 inches long.

Chiro'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SABBATIA.

Chironom'ic, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to chironomy.

Chironomy, (*kī-rŏn'o-me,*) *n.* [Gr. *cheironomia—cheir*, and *nomos*, rule.] (*Rhet.*) The art of pantomimic movement or gesticulation of the hands.

Chi'roplast, *n.* [From Gr. *cheir*, and *plassein*, to shape or mould.] (*Mus.*) Same as CHIROGYMNAST.

Chi'ropod, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, and *podos*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A mammiferous animal possessing hands.

Chirop'odist, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, and *pous—podos*, the foot.] One who extracts corns, or removes hunions, from the feet.

Chirop'ody, *n.* Foot surgery. The removal of corns and bunions and general external treatment of the foot.

Chi'rotes, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of reptiles, fam. AMPHISBÆNIDÆ, *q. v.*

Chirp, *v. i.* [Ger. *zirpen;* probably formed from the sound.] To make the lively, cheerful noise of certain small birds, or of certain insects.

"No *chirping* lark the welkin sheen invokes." — *Gay.*

—*v. a.* To make cheerful; to enliven; to exhilarate.

—*n.* A particular intonation of voice in certain birds or insects; a short, sharp, shrill note.

"And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet." — *Spectator.*

Chirp'er, *n.* One that chirps or is cheerful; a chirping bird.

Chirp'ingly, *adv.* In a chirping manner.

Chir'rup, *v. a.* To cherup; to exhilarate by chirping.

—*v. i.* To chirp.

—*n.* The sound made by chirping; act of chirping.

"The sparrows *chirrup* on the roof." — *Tennyson.*

Chi'rurgy, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, a hand, and *ergon*, a work; Fr. *chirurgie.*] A term sometimes used in place of surgery, from surgical operations being performed by the hand. See SURGERY.

Chisa'go, in *Minnesota*, an E. county, bordering on Wisconsin; *area*, abt. 420 sq. m. It is bounded E. by St. Croix, drained by Sun Rise Creek, and contains several small lakes. The surface is irregular, and covered partly by forests. *Cap.* Center City. *Pop.* (1895) 13,118.

—A post-village of Chisago co., on a small lake, 33 m. N.N.E. of St. Paul.

Chisa'go Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Chisago co., abt. 24 m. N. of Stillwater, and 5 W. of Taylor's Falls.

Chis'el, (*chiz'l,*) *n.* [Fr. *ciseau*, a graver; L. Lat. *cisellus, cizellus*, a pair of tongs, pincers, from Lat. *cædo, cæsus*, to cut.] The name given to some kinds of tools; having a cutting edge at the base of a metal blade, and bearing an upper portion adapted to receive an impulse either from the hand or a hammer. They are used in wood-work, masonry, sculpture, &c.

—*v. a.* To cut, gauge, or engrave with a chisel; as, to *chisel* marble.

—To cheat; to get the better of in a hargain, &c. (Used in a cant sense.)

Chis'leu, *n.* [Heb. *kislēu;* Gr. *chaseleu;* Ar. *kasila.*] (*Heb. Chron.*) The ninth month of the Jews, beginning with the new moon of December.

Chis'ley, *a.* [A. S. *ceosel*, sand.] Containing a large quantity of gravel or sandy particles; as, a *chisley* soil.

Chiswell's Island, in *Alaska*, a group of desert islands on the S. coast; Lat. 59° 30′ N., Lon. 149° 2′ W.

Chiswick, (*chiz'zik,*) a par. and village of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 4½ m. from London. This place is chiefly notable for the superb mansion (and gardens) of the Dukes of Devonshire, built by the Earl of Burliugton, (*q. v.*) Here the great statesmen Fox and Canning breathed their last. *Pop.* of par. 8,221.

Chit, *n.* [A. S. *cith*, a young twig or shoot. Etymology uncertain.] The shoot or sprout of a budding plant, as, the *chit* of barley.—A little baby; a lively, forward child; as, a pert *chit.*

Chit'-chat, *n.* Small talk; prattle; familiar or trifling conversation.

"I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chit-chat* club." — *Spectator.*

Chi'tine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The hard insoluble matter forming the shells and elytra of insects.

Chit'inous, *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, chitine.

Chiton, (*ki'ton,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of gastropodous molluscs, which have a series of testaceous symmetrical pieces implanted in the back part of the mouth.

Chitore', a city and strong fortress of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, and formerly the cap. of the rajahship of Odeypoor, 64 m. E.N.E. of that city. This is an ancient and picturesque place.

Chittagong, (*Chaturgrama,*) a dist. of India beyond the Ganges and Brahmapootra, but included in the prov. of Bengal. It forms the S. E. extremity, lying chiefly between Lat. 21° and 23° N., and Lon. 91° 30′ and 93° E., having N. Tipperah, E the country of the independent Khyers; S. Aracan, and W. the Bay of Bengal. Length, N. to S., abt. 165 m.; breadth uncertain. *Surface*, on the coast, low and flat; in the interior, hilly, and much overgrown with jungle. *Soil*, very fertile, producing sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, ginger, &c. The elephants of this region are particularly celebrated both for size and excellence. *C.* is thinly inhabited in proportion to its size. In the 16th cent. it was successively possessed by the Afghan kings of Bengal and the rajahs of Aracan, and in 1760 it was finally ceded to the British. *Pop.* Estimated at 800,000.

CHITTAGONG, or ISLAMABAD, a city of Farther India, and cap. of above prov., on the Kurrumfuli, Lat. 22° 20′ N., Lon. 91° 54′ E. Trade unimportant. *C.* was captured by Aurungzebe, at the close of the 17th cent.; and became possessed by the British in 1764.

Chitteldroog', an inland town and fortress of Hindostan, prov and dom of Mysore, but occupied by a British garrison, 110 m. N.N.E. of Seringapatam, and 280 W.N.W. of Madras; Lat. 14° 4′ N., Lon. 76° 30′ E.

Chittenan'go, in *New York*, a post-village, pleasantly situated in Sullivan township, Madison co., 14 m. E. of Syracuse,

Chittenango Creek, in *New York*, rises in Madison co., flows N.N.W., and empties into Oneida Lake, on the boundary between Madison and Onondago counties.

Chittenango Falls, in *New York*, a post-office of Madison co.

Chit'tenden, in *Vermont*, a N.W. county, *area* 517 sq. m. Lake Champlain bounds it on the W., and it is drained by Lamoille and Onion rivers. The surface is generally level, and the soil productive. *Cap.* Burlington.

—A township of Rutland county, 40 miles S. by E. of Montpelier.

Chit'terlings, *n. pl.* (*Cookery.*) Intestinal parts of swine and other animals, used for food; as, fried *chitterlings.*

Chit'tim, or KITTIM. (*Scrip.*) The descendants of Javan, son of Japheth; and the land selected by them. (Gen. x. 4.) *C.* seems to denote primarily the island Cyprus, and also to be employed in a wider sense, to designate other islands and countries adjacent to the Mediterranean; as, for instance, Macedonia (Dan. xi. 30) and Rome (Num. xxiv. 24).

Chit'to Bayou, rising in Miss., flows S.E. into La., and enters Pearl River at the S.E. extremity of Washington parish.

Chit'ty, *a.* Sprouting; germinating chits.

Chi'un, an idol worshipped by the Israelites in the desert (Amos v. 26; Acts vii. 43). It was most probably the planet Saturn, worshipped by eastern nations as an evil spirit to be propitiated by sacrifices.

Chin'sa, a town of N. Italy, prov. Coni, on the Pesio, 7 m. S.E. of Coni. *Manf.* Silk goods, wine, and mirrors. *Pop.* 6,945.

Chiusa, (LA,) a mountain-pass of N. Italy, 10 m. N.W. of Verona. The river Adige, and one of the great routes to Switzerland, occupy this defile.

Chiusa, (LA,) (*ke-oo'sa,*) a village of N. Italy, 18 m. N.W. of Turin, on the Dora Riparia, with an hospice for travellers, which for some time has been the place of sepulture for the royal family of Sardinia.

Chiu'sa, (La, a town of Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. of Palermo; *pop.* 4,319.

Chivalric, (*shiv'al-rik,*) *a.* Partaking of the character of chivalry; chivalrous; as, a *chivalric* knight.

Chivalrous, (*shiv'al-rus,*) *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; warlike; bold; gallant; as, a *chivalrous* exploit.

"In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise." — *Spenser.*

Chiv'alrously, *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.

Chiv'alry, *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, a knight, from *cheval*, a horse; Spanish *caballeria.*] The uses and customs pertaining to the order of knighthood. The general system of manners and tone of sentiments which the institution of knighthood, strictly pursued, was calculated to produce, and did in part produce, during the Middle Ages in Europe, is compreheuded in ordinary language under the term of *chivalry.*

(*Hist.*) The origin of chivalry has often been traced to the German tribes; nor has its spirit ever penetrated very deeply into the usages of any country in which these tribes have not either produced the ancestors of the great body of the nation, or at least the conquering and governing class, which transfused its habits and sentiments into that body. Thus Germany, France,

and England, whose gentry derive their origin from both, have been the countries most distinguished for the prevalence of this institution. The martial spirit of the Spaniards was indeed partly animated by it; but in their country it always bore something of the character of a foreign importation, modified by the circumstances of their juxtaposition with the Arab race. In Italy, it existed only among those classes which imitated the manners of France and Germany, and never entered into the general character of the natives, notwithstanding the popularity of the poetical romances of chivalry. Among the Slavonic nations it has never prevailed extensively; although the feudal constitution of Polish society derived a certain tincture from it, it never penetrated into Russia. It has been often remarked, that it is only within the last two or three generations that the nobility of that country, by their intercourse with the nations of Western Europe, have derived something of the spirit of the chivalrous code, so far as it still exists in civilized countries. The point of honor, and its peculiar concomitant, the usage of the duel, were scarcely known in Russia before the present century. Chivalry originated in the feudal attachment of warriors to the person of their king or chief, which has been so often described as characteristic of the ancient Germans. Hence the English word *knight*, which, when the Norman "chevaliers" were first known in England, was spontaneously used as the translation of their title, signified originally a servant or attendant. At what precise time the devotional character was added to the original martial impress of national usages, and the compound system of chivalry thus produced, it is not easy to ascertain. It has been said that the investiture of the knight was purely military until the reign of Charlemagne; and it may be supposed that the wars of the Franks against the Saracens first blended the ardor of war and religion together, and that the Crusades completed the union. At the latter period were instituted the two celebrated military orders of monks, the TEMPLARS and HOSPITALLERS (which see), the code of whose government combined monastic and knightly usages. After valor and devotion, the third characteristic feature of chivalry was gallantry to the fair sex; and the source of this sentiment also has been traced to the habits and feelings of the Northern tribes, among whom woman was looked on with a much more exalted sense of her dignity than in the most civilized countries of antiquity. If the Crusades communicated to chivalry its devotional character, it is in the poetry of the Troubadors about the same period, in the 12th and 13th centuries, that we find its peculiarity of devotion to the female sex first developed. But in their verses it does not appear clothed with the romantic purity with which it was afterwards invested by the writers of the heroic tales of chivalry, and still less in those of the contemporary French writers of the *Fabliaux*, from whose compositions we draw the most authentic monuments which we possess in this curious branch of antiquarian research. The knight, or even the esquire, was bound to follow a single lady and dedicate himself to her service; but little delicacy is either intimated or enjoined in the relations which subsisted between them, and his devotion to her was considered as entitling him to every recompense love could bestow. The fourteenth century was the brilliant period of chivalry, when its usages, originally formed in the manners of the people, had become fixed and embellished by the fictions of the writers of romances; and when princes and chieftains, forming their idea of the institution rather from the descriptions contained in them than from real life, sought to bring back their courts and camps to the likeness of those ideal models of perfection. There can be little doubt that the peculiar ceremonies which in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries accompanied the creation of a knight — the vow of chivalry, the watching, prayer, fasting, &c. — were borrowed by romantic imaginations from such fabulous recitals, which were read and related in every courtly company. Before that period, the manners of the knights and dames had exhibited but little of that polish and refinement, their sentiments but little of that generosity, which were the subjects of so much imaginary description; and, in later times, chivalry gradually decayed. Its usages were maintained with even more of magnificence than before; its various rites, titles, and distinctions existed for a long period in most European countries, and partly remain to this day; but the spirit of feudal devotedness was quenched by the multiplication of mercenary troops; adherence to a feudal lord was superseded by the more general feelings of national patriotism (which was almost wholly omitted in the chivalric code), and the extravagances into which the imaginary point of honor had led its votaries fell into discredit and ridicule. It is, therefore, to the 14th century, and especially to that part of its chronicles preserved by the true annalist of chivalry, Froissart, that we must look for the period when the line between real society and that represented in romances was most nearly broken down. When the usages of chivalry were most flourishing, all men of noble birth (except the highest) were supposed to pass through three orders or gradations. They first lived as *pages* in the train of nobles and chiefs of high rank; next, as *esquires*, they attached themselves to the person of some individual knight, to whom they were bound by a strict law of obedience, and for whom they were bound to incur every danger, and, if necessary, sacrifice their lives; and thirdly, they were promoted to the rank of *knighthood*. (See KNIGHT.) It is sufficient to observe here, that, however great the distinction might be between knights in point of rank and wealth, custom established a species of equality among all of the same order, which may be said to exist among gentlemen of the present day. They formed all over Europe a common corporation, as it were, possessing certain rights, and owing each other certain mutual duties and forbearances. They were united, not by the ties of country, but by those of feudal obedience, which attached every knight to the banner of his liege lord, from whom he held his fee; but little or rather no dishonor attached to knights who were under no such feudal tie, if they chose their own chieftain wherever they thought fit: they were free adventurers, whose order was a passport in every service; and, in the actual conflict, the hostility of knights was moderated by usage. Thus, it was dishonorable in any knight to take a knight's life if disarmed, and not to set him free when a prisoner on receiving a fitting ransom. In peace, also, knights of all countries were welcome visitors at the courts of chivalric sovereigns; and all enjoyed the privilege of presenting themselves at the tournament, and contending for the prize. Chivalrous honor was chiefly supported in two ways: first, by the single combat or duel, whether on account of serious provocation, or by way of trial of strength; secondly, by the performance of vows, often of the most frivolous and extravagant nature. These were generally undertaken for the honor of the ladies. Many historical instances of these absurd yet daring follies are recorded by Froissart. But the vows related not only to martial achievements, but to others of a more extravagant and grotesque character. We need only refer to Monstrelet's narrative of the company called "Galois" of knights and ladies, who bound themselves, for love of each other, to follow a particular code of usages; of which a part consisted in wearing thick clothes in summer and thin in winter, to show that the power of their love rendered them insensible to the differences of seasons, — a vow which was maintained with such perseverance, that the greater part of the devoted company actually died of cold. The commencement of such extravagances, however, betokened the decline of the true spirit of chivalry. It decayed with the progress of mercenary armies and the decline of feudal institutions through the 15th century; in the 16th, it was a little more than a lively recollection of past ages, which knights such as Bayard, and sovereigns such as Francis I. and Henry VIII., strove to revive; and, finally, it became extinguished amid religious discords, leaving as its only relic the code of honor, which was still considered as governing the conduct of the gentleman. — The accompanying engraving (fig. 591) represents the costume of a count Hohenschwangen, of the family of Welf, who died in 1272, and depicts the wearer in a long, sleeveless, dark blue surcoat, with his armorial device; a white swan on a red field with a light red border. Under his coat he wears a *cap-a-pie* suit of mail. The helmet is original, very like the Greek, with the furred mantle as we see it in the seal of Richard, King of England, of the date of 1498. This helmet does not appear to be a tilting helmet, which usually rests upon the shoulders; but one which would be fastened, like the visor with the mailed hood, by an iron throat-brace, and a leather thong. Upon the covered helmet he wears the swan as a crest. The sword-hilt is of gold, the sheath black, the girdle white, the furred mantle is red, lined with white. See also fig. 192, representing a knight of the 15th century, armed at all points.

Fig. 591. — KNIGHT'S COSTUME (1272).
(From the Library of MSS. at Paris.)

Chivas'so, a town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, on the Po, 13 m. N.E. of Turin; *pop.* 9,607.

Chives, or **Cives,** *n.* (*Hort.*) See ONION.

Chlad'ni, ERNST FLORENS FRIEDRICH, a German philosopher, and the founder of acoustic science, B. 1756. He became professor of jurisprudence at Leipzig, but resigned his chair in order to apply himself to natural philosophy. *C.* made some ingenious discoveries, the result of manifold experiments, on the nature and properties of sound. His principal works are, *Discoveries concerning the Theory of Sound* (1787); *Acoustics* (1802); *Contributions to Practical Acoustics, with Remarks on the making of Instruments* (1822). D. 1827.

Chlamyd'era, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, fam. *Sturnidæ*, including the *Bower-bird* of Australia, remarkable for its habit of making bower-like selections, and for adorning them with gay feathers, rags, bones, shells, and such other white or brightly colored objects as they can pick up. These bowers are not used as nests, and their use is not well understood.

Chlamydosau'rus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lizards. See LACERTIDÆ.

Chlamyph'orus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An edentate quadruped, family *Effodientia*, found in South America, in which several characters of different tribes are remarkably blended. Like the Armadillo, it has a tessellated shield, the consistence of which is between horn and leather; but instead of being firmly attached by its whole under

Fig. 592. — CHLAMYPHORUS TRUNCATUS.

surface to the integuments beneath, it is connected with the back only by a ridge of skin along the spine, and with the skull by two bony prominences from the forehead. In the form of its feet, its imperfect eyes, the conical shape of its snout, and its general habits, it resembles the mole. It is a native of Chili, but is so rare even there as to be regarded by the natives as a curiosity. It is interesting from the analogy of its skeleton and cort of mail to those of the gigantic extinct Megatherium. It is very small, being only 5 to 6 inches long.

Chla'mys, *n.* [Gr., a scarf.] (*Antiq.*) An outer garment of the ancient Greek costume, closely resembling the Roman PALUDAMENTUM. *q. v.*

Chlapow'ski, DEZYDERYUSZ, a Polish general, B. 1788. He early entered the French army and distinguished himself in the German and Russian campaigns of Napoleon I. On the rising of the Poles in 1830, *C.* commanded a division of the patriot army, fought at Grochow, and did good service against the Russians. After an unsuccessful invasion of Lithuania, *C.* retired into private life.

Chlopicki, (*klo-pits'ke,*) JOSEPH, a Polish general, B. 1772. He served under Kosciuszko, during the first revolt of the Poles (1794), and then engaged in Napoleon's service, under whom he took part in the battles of Eylau, Friedland, Smolensk, and Moskowa. After the fall of Paris in 1814, *C.* conducted back to Poland the *débris* of the Polish-French contingent, and was created general of division by the Czar. On the outbreak of the Polish revolution of 1830, *C.* was elected Dictator, but soon resigned that office, fought at Grochow and Wavre, and after the cessation of hostilities, retired into private life. D. 1854.

Chlo'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) The yellow-wort, a genus of plants, order *Gentianaceæ*, which yield a yellow dye.

Chlorace'tic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline acid obtained by the action of the solar rays upon a mixture of chlorine with the vapor of acetic acid. *Form.* $HO.C_4H_2ClO_3$.

Chlo'ral, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid composed of chlorine, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained by the action of chlorine upon absolute alcohol.

Chlor'anile, PERCHLOROKINOLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) When kinole is acted on with hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potash, it is converted into a yellow crystalline body known as chloranile. Potash dissolves it when heated, giving a purple solution.

Chlorantha'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Piperales*. DIAG. A solitary carpel, a suspended ovule, a naked embryo, and opposite leaves with intermediate stipules. They are herbs or under-shrubs, with jointed stems, and spiked achlamydeous flowers, with scaly bracts. The typical genus *Chloranthus* includes some useful species. The roots of *C. officinalis* and *brachystachys* have been employed in Java in malignant fevers. The leaves of *C. inconspicuus* are used in China to perfume tea. Aromatic, stimulant properties are common to all the plants of this order, which consists of 15 species arranged in 3 genera.

Chloras'trolite, *n.* (*Min.*) A pale bluish-green mineral found on the shores of Isle Royale, Lake Superior, in small rounded water-worn pebbles, which have been derived from trap-rock. It is finely radiated or stellate in structure, with a pearly lustre, and is chatoyant at the rounded sides. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, iron, lime, and soda.

Chlo'rate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of chloric acid with a base. Chlorates resemble the nitrates in their oxidizing power, but generally act at lower temperatures, in consequence of the greatest facility with which they part with their oxygen. The best known is the chlorate of potash. — See POTASH (CHLORATE OF.)

Chlorot'ic, *a.* Resembling or containing chlorite.

Chlorhydric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Hydrochloric Acid.

Chlo'rhydrine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oily liquid derived from glycerine by the action of hydrochloric acid. *Form.* $C_3H_7O_4Cl$.

Chlo'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) This acid has never been obtained in an isolated condition, it being as yet impossible to separate from it the last equivalent of water. *Form.* ClO_3. Its only compound which possesses any great practical importance will be seen at Potash (Chlorate of).

Chlo'ride, *n.* (*Chem.*) Chlorine enters into combination with the metals and the non-metallic elements, forming compounds of great importance. These will be treated of particularly under the heads of their respective bases. They all, however, possess some common properties which it will be well to consider in this place. They are generally soluble in water. In many of their properties they closely resemble the oxides; and it is generally found that a metal will enter into as many combinations with chlorine as it does with oxygen. They are all fusible at ordinary temperatures, and melt and dissolve with greater readiness than their corresponding acids; most of the metallic chlorides are decomposed when heated in a current of hydrogen, hydrochloric acid and the pure metal being the result. This is taken advantage of in the formation of pure iron and several other metals. The chlorides of the nobler metals are generally decomposed by simple ignition, the metals remaining behind in an uncombined form. When heated with black oxide of manganese and sulphuric acid, they eliminate chlorine.

Chlorid'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a chloride.

Chlorim'eter, *n.* An instrument similar to an alkalimeter, used in some of the processes of chlorimetry.

Chlorim'etry, *n.* [*Chlorine*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] (*Chem.*) The method of ascertaining the amount of available chlorine in the chlorine of lime of commerce. There are several ways of effecting this. One of the simplest and most generally employed is founded on the property possessed by acetic acid of turning a solution of a persalt of iron to a deep red. Known quantities of acetic acid, perchloride of iron, and bleach-liquors are mixed together, and the color produced is compared with those of twelve vials ranged in a frame containing similar ingredients, submitted to known but varying properties of chlorine. In this instance the color indicates the exact amount of chlorine contained in the measured quantity of black liquid; from which data the percentage is easily calculated. The *C.* is an hourly operation with calico-bleachers, it being important to know the exact strength of the steeping-liquor at each immersion of fabric.

Chlo'rine, Dephlogisticated Marine Acid, Oxymuriatic Acid, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green.] (*Chem.*) A non-metallic element discovered by Scheele in 1774, while examining an ore of manganese. It was thought at first to be a compounded gas; but Gay-Lussac and Thenard supposed, and Sir Humphrey Davy proved, that it was an elementary body. It was the latter philosopher that bestowed upon it the name of chlorine, from *chloros*, green (Greek), on account of its color. It occurs in nature in great abundance, in combination with many mineral substances, such as rock-salt; also in sea-water and sea-plants, as the chlorides of potassium and sodium. It may be prepared in two ways,—either by heating black oxide of manganese with hydrochloric acid, or by heating a mixture of black oxide of manganese, chloride of sodium, and dilute sulphuric acid. It is a transparent gas of a greenish-yellow color and a powerfully suffocating odor, which, even largely diluted with air, produces great irritation of the air-passages. One hundred cubic inches weigh between 77 and 78 grains. It is, therefore, about two and a half times heavier than atmospheric air. Water absorbs about twice its volume; it can, therefore, be only collected by displacement or over warm water. Under a pressure of four atmospheres it condenses into a yellow limpid liquid, rather heavier than water, and remains fluid and unfrozen at a temperature of 220° Fahr. With water, *chlorine* forms a definite hydrate, which, when subjected to a cold of 32° Fahr., solidifies in the form of large yellow crystals. Chlorine is not combustible, but supports combustion to a certain degree. A wax taper burns in it with a reddish smoky flame, the hydrogen of the wax combining with the chlorine to form hydrochloric acid, and the carbon being set free. Chlorine, in common with several other elementary bodies, has the property of replacing hydrogen in its organic compounds. It is in this manner that chlorine bleaches textile fabrics. The brownness of the fabric is due to some brown organic substance, which, when submitted to the action of chlorine, parts with its hydrogen and assumes a colorless form, containing chlorine. This fact is proved on a large scale by the action of chlorine on indigo. Another property of chlorine is that of destroying noxious vapors and miasmata. For the same reason, it is used as a disinfectant, the action being the same as that mentioned above. For laboratory use, chlorine is best made as follows:—Oil of vitriol and water, of each seven parts. Allow the mixture to cool, and add four parts of chloride of sodium, mixed alternately with three parts of peroxide of manganese. The gas comes off slowly at first until the application of a gentle heat, when it immediately rushes forth in large quantities. The manufacture of chlorine for bleaching purposes is described under Bleaching-Powder. Chlorine is possessed of powerful affinities, and unites with all the metalloids and metals. With oxygen it forms five compounds,—hypochlorous acid, ClO; chlorous acid, ClO_3; peroxide of chlorine, or hypochloric acid, ClO_4; chloric acid, ClO_5; perchloric acid, ClO_7; all of which are described under their respective heads. With hydrogen it forms hydrochloric acid, and with nitrogen a fearfully oxplosive substance—perchloride of nitrogen. With carbon it forms several chlorides. (See Carbon.) In many of its properties it bears a very strong analogy to its congeners *bromine* and *iodine* (*q. v.*).—Equivalent, 35·4; sp. grav., 2·44; *symbol* Cl.

Chlo'rinated, *a.* Containing a certain proportion of chlorine.

Chlo'rinized, *a.* Compounded with chlorine.

Chlo'rine-water, *n.* (*Chem.*) Water at 60° absorbs two volumes of chlorine. When freshly made, this solution possesses all the properties of the gas. It gradually becomes decomposed, liberating oxygen and forming hydrochloric acid.

Chlo'ris, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green.] The Greenfinch, *q. v.* (*Myth.*) The goddess of flowers, who married Zephyrus. The same as Flora.

Chlo'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft mineral of a green color, often found in cavities and veins in trap-rocks. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia.

Chlorit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing chlorite.

Chlorocarbon'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) It is formed by exposing a mixture of chlorine and carbonic oxide to the action of light. *Form.* $C_2O_2Cl_2$.

Chlorochrom'ic Acid, Oxichloride of Chromium, *n.* (*Chem.*) A remarkable brown-red liquid, obtained by distilling 10 parts of common salt and 17 of bi-chromate of potash, previously fused together and broken into fragments, with 40 parts of oil of vitriol. It much resembles bromine in appearance, and fuses very strongly in air, the moisture of which decomposes its red vapor, forming chromic and hydrochloric acids. It is a very powerful oxidizing agent, and inflames ammonia and alcohol when brought in contact with them. *Form.* CrO_2Cl.

Chlo'roform, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green, and *formyl*.] (*Chem.*) A highly interesting compound, which is produced by a variety of reactions. The most usual way of preparing it is by acting upon dilute alcohol with chloride of lime. Six parts of chloride of lime are mixed with twenty-four parts of water, and one part of alcohol is added to the mixture; the whole is transferred to a capacious still, and the heat is quickly raised until it reaches 180°. The products, which consist of chloroform and water, collect in two layers, the lower of which is chloroform. It is separated from the water by means of a pipette, agitated with sulphuric acid, and once more distilled. Chloroform is a colorless, volatile, mobile, highly refracting liquid, of specific gravity 1·497, and boiling at 142° Fahr. It has an ethereal odor, and a sweetish penetrating taste. It is readily soluble in ether and alcohol, but sparingly so in water. Concentrated sulphuric acid has but little action on it, and potassium does not decompose it. It yields, however, to the action of light, and should be tested for alcohol and other products of decomposition before it is used for anæsthetic purposes. Pure chloroform, when dropped into water, should fall to the bottom without becoming milky. Alcohol is detected in it by its turning green on the addition of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid. It should remain colorless when oil of vitriol is agitated with it, and the liquid itself should be perfectly colorless, and free from any chlorous odor. The vapor of chloroform has the remarkable property of rendering a person breathing it temporarily insensible to pain. (See Anæsthetics.) Chloroform is an excellent solvent for sulphur, phosphorus, and iodine. It also readily dissolves fatty and resinous bodies. It is a perfect solvent of caoutchouc, which is left unaltered on evaporation. Chemists are at variance as to the real composition of chloroform, some regarding it as a derivative of methyl, others as a terchloride of formyl.

Chlorom'etry, *n.* The same as Chlorimetry, *q. v.*

Chloronit'ric Gas, *n.* (*Chem.*) Peroxide of nitrogen in which two equivalents of oxygen are replaced by two of chlorine. Yellowish red fumes are evolved when nitrohydrochloric acid is gently heated.

Chloronit'rous Gas, *n.* (*Chem*) Nitrous acid in which an equivalent of oxygen is replaced by one of chlorine. Evolved when nitrohydrochloric acid is boiled.

Chlo'rophane, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green, and *phaino*, to shine.] (*Min.*) A violet variety of fluor-spar, which emits, when heated, a bright, emerald-green light.

Chlo'rophyl, *n.* (*Chem.*) The green coloring-matter of plants. It is a resinous substance containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, which cannot be crystallized or distilled, and has therefore never been obtained in so pure a condition that its composition could be accurately determined. When green leaves are boiled with alcohol, the latter acquires a fine green color, and, when evaporated, deposits its chlorophyl.

Chloroph'yllite, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green, *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) An altered variety of Iolite. It occurs at Haddam, in Connecticut, in large prisms, or in foliated masses, of a grayish or brownish-green color—usually associated with Iolite in granite. The name has reference to the color and structure of the mineral.

Chloro'sis, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, green.] (*Med.*) A disease to which young females are subject, and which is characterized by a peculiar sallow or greenish-yellow hue of the countenance, and hence known as the green sickness. It is usually attended with great debility, palpitations of the heart, difficulty of breathing, pains in the back and loins, and other distressing symptoms. The principal means to be employed in the cure of this disease are gentle exercise in the open air, with nutritious and rather stimulating diet, tonics, sea-bathing, and agreeable society.

(*Bot.*) See Section II.

Chlorot'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected by, chlorosis.

Chlo'rous Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the oxides of chlorine. It is a dark greenish-yellow gas, possessing a pungent odor and bleaching properties. If heated to 135° Fahr. it explodes, being resolved into chlorine and oxygen; it also explodes when placed in contact with combustible substances. By intense cold and pressure it may be reduced to the form of a red liquid. Water dissolves about six times its volume of the gas, the solution varying in color from green to yellow, according to the degree of saturation. *C. A.* has powerful bleaching properties, and combines with bases to form chlorites, many of which are crystallizable. It is expelled from its combinations by carbonic acid. It is prepared by heating nitric acid, chlorate of potash, and arsenious acid. The gas must be collected by displacement, as it acts both on mercury and water. *Form.* ClO_2.

Chlorox'ylon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of trees, ord. *Cedrelaceæ*. All the species have dotted leaves, which yield by distillation an essential oil. *C. Swietenia*, a native of East India, furnishes the yellow, fragrant, close-grained, heavy and durable satin-wood much estimated by cabinet-makers.

Chmielnicki, (*kme-el-nits'ke,*) Bogdan, a Cossack chief, b. 1593. In 1648, he put himself at the head of a formidable combination of Cossacks and Tartar tribes, and carrying on a short but sanguinary war against the Polish monarchs Ladislaus IV. and John Casimir, made himself master of the Ukraine, and handed over the Cossack people to the Russian czars. D. 1657.

Choak, *v. a.* and *n.* An old spelling of Choke, *q. v.*

Cho'anites, *n. pl.* (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct Zoöphytes, so called on account of their fossil skeleton or polypary, presenting in general a funnel-shaped figure. They appear to have been common in the upper beds of the chalk.

Choate, Rufus, an eminent American advocate and jurist, b. at Essex, Mass., 1799. Admitted to the bar in 1824, he commenced the practice of law at Danvers; passed some time at Salem, and removed to Boston in 1834, having previously occupied a seat in the State senate and in the house of representatives as a member of Congress. In 1841 he succeeded Mr. Webster in the U. States senate, resigning in 1845, and with these exceptions he has been exclusively engaged in the profession of the law. His claims to literary notice rest upon his speeches in congress and several addresses on public occasions, which have been printed. Of his speeches, the most noted ones are those on the tariff, the Oregon question, and the annexation of Texas. But it is less to his literary labors than to his forensic performances as a lawyer that Mr. *C.* owes his celebrity. Rapid and impetuous, self-possessed and remarkable for consummate judgment and unerring tact in the management of causes, the neatness of his statements, the grace and accuracy of his language, the quaint humor with which he contrives to decorate the dryest and seemingly the most hopeless subject, the charm of a brilliant and persuasive rhetoric, always commanded the admiration of his hearers and the sympathies of the jury in cases where the law and the facts forbade him to win the assent of their understanding. As a lawyer, Mr. *C.* stood for many years at the head of the bar in New England, and as an advocate, especially, no man perhaps in the whole country enjoyed so high and wide a reputation. D. 1858.

Choban'do, or Sebando, a town and Chinese frontier-post of Thibet, 230 m. E.N.E. of Lassa; Lat. 30° 17′ N., Lon. 95° 40′ E.

Chocchu'ma, in *Mississippi*, a village near Yallobusha River, in the S.E. part of Tallahatchie co.

Chock, *n.* [See Choke.] (*Naut.*) A wedge to secure anything with, or for anything to rest upon; thus, the long-boat rests upon 2 large *chocks* when it is stowed.—A collision; an encounter. See Shock.

Chocks of the rudder. Pieces of timber used to stop the motion of the rudder, in cases of accident, &c.

—*v. a.* To fasten as with a wedge, &c.; as, to *chock* a block.—*v. i.* To fill up, as any hollow place.

Chock'-full, *a.* Filled to an inconvenient or superfluous extent. (Properly written Choke-full, *q. v.*)

Cho'co, a bay and prov. of the U. States of Colombia, S. America.—The bay, forming part of the Gulf of Darien, receives the Atrato, (*q. v.*,) a stream of note in connection with inter-oceanic communication. Its Lat. and Lon. are about 3° 30′ N., and 77° 30′ W.—2. The province forms the W. portion of the department of Cauca.

Chocolate, (*chok'o-lat,*) *n.* [Sp.; Fr. *chocolat*; It. *cioccolata*.] This well-known article, used so extensively as a beverage, is manufactured from the roasted beans of the *Theobroma cacao*, and afterwards made into a paste by long trituration in a heated mortar, with sugar, vanilla, and cinnamon; it is then poured into moulds, and left to dry or harden. *C.* is said to possess a peculiar, nitrogenized principle, partaking of the active alkaloid of both tea and coffee—*theine* and *caffeine*; and on this account, and from the presence of sugar, it is, to a certain extent, nutritious, as well as being a grateful and stomachic beverage. From the addition of vanilla, and an astringent property in itself, chocolate acts in that manner on the system, and in weak, relaxed constitutions makes a most suitable beverage, by its binding effects on the bowels.—This name is applied both to the pasty substance, and to the liquor or beverage made by dissolving it in boiling water.

—*a.* Like chocolate; having the color of chocolate.

Chocolate-house, *n.* A public house where chocolate is drunk.

Choc'olate Lead, *n.* (*Painting.*) A pigment prepared

by calcining oxide of lead with about one-third of that of copper, and reducing the compound to a uniform tint by levigation.

Choc'olate-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See THEOBROMA.

Chocolo'chee, or **Chocoloc'co Creek,** in *Alaboma*, rises in Benton co., and empties into Coosa River about 10 m. N.W. of Talladega.

Choc'onut, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Suequehanna co., about 14 m. S.W. of Binghamton.

Choc'taw, in *Alabama*, a W. county bordering on the Missiesippi; *area*, about 800 sq. m. The Tombighee River hounde it on the E. The eurface is irregular; and soil partly fertile. *Cap.* Butler.

Choctaw, in *Mississippi*, a N. central county; *area*, 990 sq. m. It is traversed by the Big Black River. The soil ie fertile, and the surface hilly, partly covered by forests. *Cap.* Cheeter. *Pop.* (1890) 10,847.

Choctaw, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Bolivar co.

Choctaw, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Van Buren co.

Choctaw, in *Texas*, a village of Grayeon county. *Population*, about 100 in 1897.

Choctaw Bayon, in *Texas*, Grayson co., enters the Red River in the N.E. part of the co.

Choctaw Bluff, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Clark co.

Choctaw Indians, a N. American tribe, formerly peopling the central part of Mississippi near the Yazoo River, and the W. portion of Alabama. They are now settled on their reservation in the Indian Territory ou the banks of the Arkansas River. Tbe Choctaws live there in a comparatively civilized state, devoting themselves to farm-tillage and mechanical pursuits. They are closely allied with the Chickasaws, (*q. v.*,) and have a general council in common.

Choc'tawhat'chee River, risee iu Barbour co., Alabama, and flows S. to the houndary, thence S. through Florida, and falle into Choctawhatchee Bay.

Chode, the old preterite of CHIDE, *q. v.*

Chœrilus, (*keer'i-lus,*) a tragic poet of Athene, who wrote 150 tragediee, of which 13 obtained tbe prize.—An historian of Samos.—Tbe name of two other poets, one of whom was very intimate with Herodotus, and wrote a poem on the victory which the Atheniane had ohtained over Xerxes. On acconnt of the excellence of the composition, he received a piece of gold for each verse from the Athenians, and wae publicly ranked with Homer as a poet.—The other wae one of Alexander'e flatterers. It is said that that prince promieed hiu as many piecee of gold as there should be good verses in his poetry, and as many slaps on the forehead as there were bad. On examination, six of hie verece were found entitled to the coins, while the rest were rewarded with castigation.

Choice, (*chois,*) *n.* [From CHOOSE, *q. v.*] Act of choosing; selection; voluntary action of the mind in making a preference of one thing to another; election.

"There 's small *choice* in rotten apples." —*Shaks.*

—Power of choosing; option; preference; as, to toss for *choice*.

"The soldier's virtue makes rather *choice* of loss." — *Shaks.*

—Care in choosing or selecting; skill in making nice distinction; apt discrimination.

"They were collected with judgment and *choice*." — *Bacon.*

—The thing chosen or selected; the thing taken or approved in preference to others; object of choice.

"Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty." — *Shaks.*

—The best or most preferable part of anything; that which is more properly the object of choice.

"The *choice* and master-spirits of this age." — *Shaks.*

To make choice of. To choose; to select; to take from several things proposed to one'e option.

"Wisdom of what herself approves *makes choice*." — *Denham.*

—*a.* Worthy of being chosen; select; rare; precioue.

"My *choicest* hours of life are lost." — *Swift.*

—Keeping or maintaining with care, ae valuablo; frugal; chary; as, to be *choice* of money.

"He that is *choice* of his time, will also be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions." — *Taylor.*

—Selected with care; choeen with judgment and discrimination.

"*Choice* words and measured phrase." — *Wordsworth.*

Choice'-drawn, *a.* Chosen or selected with special care.

Choice'ful, *a.* Unetable; changeable.

Choice'less, *a.* Without the power of choosing; wanting the right of choice; ae, "that dead *choiceless* creature." — *Hammond.*

Choice'ly, *a.* With nice discrimination; with apt regard to preference; with exact choice.

"A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county some." — *Shaks.*

—Excellently; in a choice or preferable manner.

"Old-fashioned poetry, but *choicely* good." —*Walton.*

Choice'ness, *n.* Quality of being choice or preferable; nicety; particular value; intrinsic worth.

Choir, (*kwir,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *chœur*; Lat. *chorus*; Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring. Originally, a company of singers and dancers arranged in a ring.] That part of a church or cathedral where the singere or choristers chant or sing divine service. It is also applied to those whose speeial duty it ie to perform the service to mnsic. Every choir is divided into two parts, stationed on each side of the choir, in order to sing alternately, one eide answering to the other.—It is also used to signify a band of eingere in parts, or even the chorus iteelf.

Choiseul, (*shwaw-zool',*) the patronymic of a noble French family, distinguished in history; of its more remarkable members were the following:

C., CESAR, DUC DE, and SEIGNEUR DU PLESSIS-PRASLIN, B. 1598. He was a distinguished soldier and diplomatist; inetructed Louis XIV. in the art of war, and aided Cardinal Richelieu in his diplomatic successes. D. 1675.

C., ETIENNE FRANÇOIS, DUC DE, a French statesman, B. 1719. As *Count de Stainville*, he, in 1753, was appointed French ambassador at Rome, and afterwarde at Vienna. In 1758 he succeeded Cardinal de Bernie as Minieter of Foreign Affairs, subsequently received the portfolios of war and marine, was created duke and peer of France, obtained high favor with Madame de Pompadour, and, consequently, that of Louis XV. In 1761, *C.* concluded the famous "Family Compact," or league of the Bourbon monarchs of France, Spain, Parma, and Naples, and, in 1764, effected the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. Hie control of the war and marine depts. was characterized by great vigor and economy; and he developed and foetered the rising commerce of his country with India. *C.*'e influence was felt and acknowledged at every court of continental Europe. On the advent of Madame du Barry, (*q. v.,*) he lost the favor of the kiug, and retired into private life. D. 1785.

C., GOUFFIER, MARIE GABRIEL FLORENT, (COMTE DE,) B. 1752. He was French ambassador at Conetantinople (1792), and the accomplished author of *Voyage Pittoresque en Grèce*. Proscribed during the revolution, he resided in Rueeia until the Reetoration, when he returned to France, and wae made a minieter of state. D. 1817.

Choiseul', an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Solomon group, Lat. 7° 29″ S., Lon. 157° 55′ E.

Choke, *v. a.* [A. S. *aceocan;* Icel. *qvoka*, to swallow, from *qvok*, the throat; W. *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, the throat.] To throttle; to suffocate; to strangle by compreesing the throat and so stopping the breath.

"When to my good lord I prove untrue, I'll *choke* myself."—*Shaks.*

—To obstruct, hinder, or check; to clog; to block up; as, to *choke* a eewer.

"And crowds of mourners *choke* their sov'reign's way."—*Tickell.*

—To smother; to stifle; to extinguish; to overpower.

"But oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn." — *Dryden.*

—To take exception to; to cause umbrage or offence.

—*v. i.* To be suffocated; to have the windpipe stopped.

—To be obetructed or blocked up.—To he brought to a check, as if by a choking sensation.

"The words *choked* in his throat."
Sir W. Scott.

—To take offence; to feel umbrage.

Choke, *n.* A cant phrase for the internal part of an artichoke.

Choke, *n.* (*Mining.*) An adit is said to be eboked when any earth or etone falls in and obstructs the eurrent of water throngh it; the place or part so filled is ealled the *choke*.

Choke'-cherry, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Prunus borealis*, an astringent specice of cherry.

Choke'-damp, *n.* Noxious suffocatiug gas or vapor generated in wells, coal-mines, aud other subterranean excavations.

Chokeedar, (*chō-kee-dar',*) *n.* [Hind. *chauki-dar.*] In Hindostan, the name applied to a publie watchman, and also to a kind of custom-houee officer.

Fig. 593.
A CHOKEEDAR.
(Village watchman, Hindostan.)

Choke'-full, *a.* Full to the verge of choking; full to superfluity. See CHOCK-FULL.

Choke'-pear, *n.* A kind of rough, harsh-flavored, unpalatable pear.—An aspersion or sarcaem ueed to silence another person. (Vulgar.) *Johnson.*

"Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*."
Richardson.

Chok'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, chokee or checks.

—Any incisive remark that is uuanswerable; as, his reply was a *choker*.

—A vulgarism for a cravat or neck-cloth; ae, to wear a white *choker*.

Chok'ing, *n.* (*Med.*) An obstruction of the gullet, or of the passage leading to it, by morsele of food imperfectly chewed, or other substances aecidentally swallowed. The consequenceeare sometimes serious, and will be considered in connection with tho part principally concerned.—See PHARYNX.

Chok'y, *a.* That tends to or has power to choke or suffocate.

Chok'y, *n.* A elang phrase for a prieon or place of durance; as, he wae taken to *choky*.

Chole'doch, *n.* [Gr. *chole*, hile, and *doxos*, receiving.] (*Anat.*) The duct formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts, which poure the hepatic and cystic hile into the duodenum.

Choledog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *chole*, and *graphein*, to describe.] (*Med.*) A description of what relates to the bile and biliary organe.

Choledol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *chole*, and *logos*, a diecouree.] (*Med.*) A treatise on the bile and hiliary organs.

Cholee'chel, an island of S. Americe, in the Argentine Confederation, 220 m. from Carmen. It ie formed by the Rio Negro.

Choler, (*kol'er,*) *n.* The bile.—Irascibility; ill-humor; anger; irritation of the passions;—formerly supposed to proceed from excess or acrimony of bile.

"It engenders *choler*, planteth anger."—*Shaks.*

Cholera, (*kol'e-ra,*) *n.* [Gr., from *cholē*, bile, and *rheō*, to flow.] (*Med.*) The Cholera-morbus, or eporadic *C.* is a diecase accompanied by vomiting and purging, with great pain and debility. It generally commences with a senee of pain about the bowels, fever, thirst, an irregular pulse, and severe vomiting and purging of bilious matter; in favorable casee these eymptoms subside in a few daye with the aid of proper remedies, but in severe caees great exhaustion eneues, attended by depression, anxiety, hurried reepiration, cold eweats, hiccup, low and fluttering pulse, &c., and patients rapidly sink.—*C.* ASIATIC. The term *Asiatic* or *Spasmodic C.* has been applied to a most appalling form of pestilential diecase, which seeme to have been but indistinctly known prior to the year 1817. It made its appearance in Aug. that year at Jessore, after having previously raged to a formidable extent in the eouth of Bengal, and thence it spread over a great part of Asia, carrying off millions of human beings. In 1823 it broke out at Aetrakhan, but did not at that time extend farther into Russia; in 1828, however, it appeared at Orenburg, and during the autumn of that year and spring of 1829 it epread over a considerable part of the Rueeian dominions. It raged at Moscow in Sept., 1830; and having been apparently carried by the Ruesian army into Poland, it propagated itself through different parts of Europe in 1832, and first appeared on thie side of the Atlantic at Quebec, June 2, 1832, and in New York, June 21, rapidly reaching most of the U. Statee. In 1834, 1849, 1850, aud 1854, it revisited thie country, since which time it cannot be said to have reigned epidemically here, though it reappeared frequently in Europe. It usually begins with sickness and purging; the discharge iu this case not being bilious, but a thin colorless fluid like rice-water, accompanied with great prostration of strength and cold clammy sweats. In a ehort time dreadful crampe assail the extremities and afterwards tbe abdomen, and other parts of the body; the body becomes bent, the limbs twieted, the couutenance cadaverous, the pulse almost imperceptible, the eyee eunken and surrounded by a dark circle, the patient sinks into a state of apathy, and, unless a favorable change speedily takes place, he soon expires. With reaction, the pulse and natural warmth gradually return, and the spasms cease. Frequently the reactiou is accompanied by fever, closely resembling typhue, and which is often fatal in from 4 to 8 days. *C.* is a form of blood poisoning, it derives its deadly quality from the swift process by which it devitalizes the blood; when the disease runs its full course the blood beeomes deprived of serum, without that, it clots, decomposes, and death ensues. *C.* is a disease of the bowels in so far as the lost serum reachee that part of the body, producing certain local symptoms, but its true seat is in the blood. Iu 1885 Dr. Koch, a German chemist, conducted a series of experiments resulting in the discovery of a microbe, or minute organism, to whose presence in the tissues he attributed the disease, which he succeeded in producing by inoculation with this germ. Within recent years, as in the cholera outbreak in Europe in the summers of 1893 and 1894, quarantine has prevented its spread, and this once dreaded ecourge eeems now under control, particularly as its germs seem to be conveyed by water, and infection can be avoided by the use of purified water only, as was proved during the recent severe outbreak at Hamburg.

Cholera-morbus, *n.* (*Med.*) See CHOLERA.

Choleric, (*kol'er-ik,*) *a.* Abounding with choler, or bile.

"Our two great poets being . . . the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatic and melancholic." —*Dryden.*

—Irascible: easily irritated; prone to anger.

"Bull was an honest fellow, *choleric*, and of a very unconstant temper."—*Arbuthnot.*

—Angry; petulant; peevish; as, a *choleric* speech.

Cholester'ic, *a.* [Fr. *cholesterique.*] Pertaining to, or composed of, cholesterine.

Choles'terine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance somewhat resembling fat, and often deposited in large quantity in the form of biliary calculi. It is a characteristic ingredient of bile; and is found also in peas, wheat, &c.

Cholet, or **Chollet,** a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Maine, 12 m. S.S.E. of Beaupreon. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, lincns. &c., are extensively carried on. *Pop.* 13,360.

Cho'liamb, Choliam'bic, *n.* [Fr. *choliambique*; Lat. *choliambus.*] (*Pros.*) In ancient poetry, an iambic verse whoee last foot, instead of an iambus, is a spondee or a troehee.

Chol'try, *n.* In Hindostan, an Inn or caravansera.

Cholu'la, an inland town of Mexico, etate of La Puebla, in a fertile plain S. of the Cordillera of the Malinche, 8 m. W.N.W. of Puebla, and 64 S.E. of Mexico; Lat. 19° 2′ 6″ N., Lon. 98° 13′ 15″ W. *C.* was compared by Cortez, in the 16th century, with the most populous cities of Spain; but it declined with the rise of Puebla. It is still, however, a considerable place, and possesses some fine Aztec antiquities, the principal of which is a huge pyramid or *teocali*, occupying an area almost double the base of the great Egyptian pyramid of Cheops, though its height is only 164 ft. Humboldt and other authorities regard it ae bearing a remarkable analogy to tbe temple of Belus, and other ancient structures of the Oriental world. *Pop.* Estimated at 14,000.

Cho'mel, AUGUSTE FRANCOIS, an eminent French physician. B. 1788; D. 1858.

Cho'mer, *n.* See HOMER.

Chomp, *v. i.* To champ; to munch greedily; to masticate coarsely. (Used in some parts of England, and in U. S.)

Chon'da, a town of Hindostan, prov. Gevalior, and 18 m. N.W. of the latter city; Lat. 26° 27′ N., Lon. 78° E. The British, under Lord Gough, won a great victory here over the Mahrattas, in 1843.

Chon'drinc, *n.* (*Chem.*) That form of gelatine which is obtained from cartilage, and which differs from ordinary gelatine in being precipitable by acetic and the mineral acids, and by sulphate of alumina and potash, persulphate of iron, and acetate of lead.

Chon'drodite, *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, a grain.] (*Min.*) A native silicate of magnesia, with part of the oxygen replaced by fluorine and part of the magnesia by protoxide of iron. The largest and most crystalline masses are found near Sparta in New Jersey, and near Edenville in New York. It is found also in Finland, Sweden, Saxony, and the Ural. — See HUMITE.

Chon'droid, *a.* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of cartilage.

Chondrol'ogy, *n.* [From Gr. *chondros*, and *logos*, speech.] (*Med.*) A treatise on cartilages

Chondrom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *chondros*, grain, and *mētron*, measure.] A kind of steelyard used in the weighing of grain.

Chondropterygʻians, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *pteryx*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of Cuvier's last order of fishes, characterized by the gristly nature of all the spines which support the fins. The whole internal skeleton in this order is cartilaginous.

Chon'drus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Ceramiaceæ*. The most important species is *C. crispus*, commonly called Carrageen or Irish moss, which is used medicinally for its nutritive, emollient, and demulcent properties, being administered in the form of a decoction or jelly.

Cho'nos Archipel'ago, a group of barren islands lying off the W. coast of Patagonia: Lat. between 44° and 46° S., Lon. between 74° and 75° W.

Chon'tales, a district of Nicaragua, N.E. of the lakes Nicaragua and Managua, separated from Honduras by the district of Segovra

Choose, (*chöz,*) (*pret.* CHOSE, *pp.* CHOSEN,) *v. a.* [A. S. *ceosen*; Ger. *kiesen*; O. Ger. *kusan*; Icel. *kivsa*; Goth. *kinsan*; Swed. and Goth. *kesa*; all signifying to test, to prove, and by consequence, to select; Sansk. *gus*, to try, to taste.] To take one thing in preference to another, or others; to prefer; to select; to elect to adopt.

"*Choose* an author as you *choose* a friend."— *Roscommon.*

—*v. i.* To prefer; to make a choice or selection

"The world was all before them, where to *choose*
Their place of rest." — *Milton*

—To possess the power of choice; to exercise the opportunity of selection.

"For all her haste, she could not *choose* but stay." — *Dryden.*

Choos'er, *n.* One who chooses, or has the power of election.

"Each one may here a *chooser* be." — *Drayton.*

Choos'ingly, *adv.* By choice; in the way of choice.

Chop, *v. a.* [Ger. and Du. *kuppen*; L. Lat. *coppare*, from Gr. *kopto*, to strike, second aorist *kopein*, from root *kep.*] To cut into small pieces; to mince; — usually preceding *up*; as, to *chop up* meat.

—To cut off or separate by striking or cleaving; to divide, (generally with *off.*)

"Within these three days his head is to be *chopt off.*" — *Shaks.*

—To devour or eat greedily; with *up.*

"You are for *chopping up* your entertainment like an hungry clown." — *Dryden.*

—To open or break into chinks; to chap off. — See CHAP.

—*v. i.* To do anything with a quick and sudden movement; to strike unexpectedly

"He *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance." — *L'Estrange.*

—To break up another person's conversation or discourse; to intervene without ceremony.

(*Naut.*) To turn, vary, or shift suddenly; as, a *chopping* wind.

Chop, *v. a.* [A. S. *ceapian, cypan*; Ger. *kaufen*; Goth. *kaupon*, to transact business; allied to *cheapen*; Scot. *coup*, to exchange, to buy and sell, and to overturn.] To buy; to barter, truck, change, or exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; as, to *chop* a bargain.

—To bandy; to change about; to give and take; as, to *chop* logic.

"We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horses." — *L'Estrange.*

—*v. i.* To wrangle; to altercate; to baudy words.

"Let not the counsel at the bar *chop* with the judge." — *Bacon.*

—*n.* A stroke; act of cleaving or chopping.

"Believe them at the first *chop*, whatsoever they say." — *Tyndall.*

—A piece chopped; a small piece of meat; as, a *chop* from the tender loin.

"Old Cross condemns all persons to be fops,
That can't regale themselves with mutton-*chops*." — *King.*

—A crack or cleft in anything. See CHAP.

—The chap; the jaw. See CHAP.

Chop, *n.* [Chinese.] (*Com.*) Quality; kind; brand; as, tea of the first *chop*. — A custom-house permit.

Chop of tea, a parcel of chests of tea of the same leaf and make. — *Grand chop*, a ship's clearance certificate.

Chop'-boat, *n.* [Chin. *chop*, quality.] (*Naut.*) A lighter licensed by the Chinese govt. to carry goods in transit from the *hongs* (warehouses) to vessels lying in harbor.

Chop'-church, *n.* A slang term for one who exchanges one benefice for another.

Cho'per, a river of Russia, which after a course of 260 m. joins the Don near the village of Ust-Chopersk.

Chop'fallen, (*chop'fawln.*) *a.* Having the lower chop depressed; — hence, dejected; discouraged; downcast; dispirited. — See CHAP-FALLEN

Chop'house, *n.* A house where provisions ready dressed are sold; a luncheon-place; a restaurant.

"I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in public a mess of broth, or *chop* of meat, in silence." — *Spectator.*

(*Com.*) In China, a custom-house where certain transit duties are levied.

Chop'in, *n.* [Fr. *chopine*; Ger. *schoppen.*] A liquid measure used in France, of nearly an English pint, Winchester measure.—In Scotland, a quart (Eng. wine measure), nearly half a Scottish pint, or 52·1017 cubic inches.—A high-heeled shoe worn by ladies. See CHIOPPINE.

Chopin (*shō-păng'*), FREDERIC FRANÇOIS, a distinguished pianist and composer, b. at Zelazowawola, near Warsaw, Poland, in 1810. His compositions, confined to pianoforte music, include nocturnes, polonaises, mazurkas, valses, with a few concerts and sonatas. They are marked by a highly poetic fancy and abound in subtle ideas and graceful harmonic efforts. The so-called polonaises, &c., are not dance music, but dreamy compositions which suggest the rhythm and character of these dances. The celebrated Nocturnes of C. afford an opportunity for the exercise of the highest musical genius. D. 1849.

Chop'ness, *n.* A kind of spade.

Chop'per, *n.* The person who, or thing which, chops; as, a meat-*chopper.*

Chop'ping, *a.* Chubby; stout; plump; lusty.

"Both would own the fair and *chopping* child." — *Fenton.*

—Changing or veering about suddenly and without anticipation; as, a *chopping* sea.

—*n.* A chopin or chioppine. — A cutting or minciug.

Chop'ping-block, *n.* A block or log of wood on which anything is laid to be chopped.

Chop'ping-knife, *n.* A knife for chopping or mincing meat.

"Here comes Dormetus, with . . . a *chopping-knife* under his girdle." — *Sidney.*

Chop'py, *a.* Chappy; full of clefts, crevices, or cracks; as, a "*choppy* finger." — *Shaks.*

Chops, *n. pl.* See CHOP.

Chop'stick, *n.* A Chinese instrument of wood or ivory, used in place of a fork or spoon, for conveying food to the mouth.

Chop'tank River. It rises in Kent co., Del., flows S.W. into Md., and empties into the Chesapeake.

Chorag'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient chorus, or choragus.

Chorag'ic Monument, in ancient Greece, a monument erected in honor of one who had gained a prize as "choragus," or organizer of the play and chorus. The remains of two very fine monuments of this sort are still to be seen at Athens, viz.: those of Thrasyllus and of Lysicrates, the last popularly called the *Lantern of Demosthenes.* (Fig. 594.)

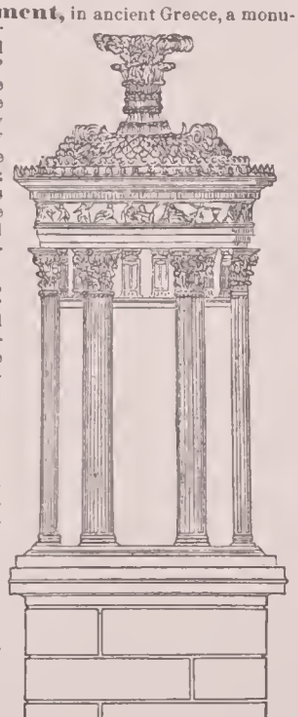


Fig. 594. — MONUMENT OF LYSICRATES. (ATHENS.)

Chora'gus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *choregos*; *choros*, a chorus, and *ago*, to lead.] The person who, among the ancient Athenians, superintended, or paid the expenses of, a chorus.

Choral, (*kō'ral,*) *a.* [From CHORUS, *q. v.*] Belonging to, or composing, a choir or concert; as, "*Choral* symphonies." — *Milton.*

Cho'ral, Chorale, *n.* (*Mus.*) A sacred melody, of a simple and uniform character, corresponding to the ordinary psalmtunes.

Cho'ralist, *n.* A member of a choir; a musician.

Cho'rally, *adv.* In the manner of a chorus or choir.

Cho'razin, one of the cities in which Christ's mighty works were done, but named only in his denunciation (*Matt.* xi. 21; *Luke* x. 13.) It was known to St. Jerome, who describes it as on the shore of the lake, 2 m. from Capernaum. Robinson locates it at the modern Tell-hûn, 3 m. N.E. of Capernaum, but without good authority.

Chord, (*kōrd,*) *n.* [Lat. *chorda*; Gr. *chor-de*, originally, a gut or intestinal cord.] The string of a musical instrument.

(*Mus.*) The harmonious combination of three or more musical sounds heard together. Before the introduction of simultaneous sounds, the word *C.* was solely applicable to a distended sonorous string; but after the discovery of *counterpoint*, and the formation and establishment of various combinations, a general term became necessary to express those combinations, and that which before applied only to a single string was now borrowed, and the sense extended to a union of the sounds of several strings, pipes, or voices. In practical music there are several kinds of chords: *i. e.*, the *fundamental chord*, consisting of the third, fifth, and eighth of the fundamental bass, or their inversions; — the *accidental chord*, which may result from either of two causes, viz., *anticipation* or *retardation*; — by *anticipation*, when their construction assumes some note or notes of a succeeding chord (a chord not yet struck); by *retardation*, when one or more notes are, by *suspension*, carried in to the composition of the succeeding chord; — the *anomalous* or *equivocal chord*, in which some interval or intervals are greater or lesser than those of the fundamental chord; — and the *transient chord*, in which some intermediate notes are introduced to smoothen the transition from one chord to another, but which do not form any component parts of the fundamental, and cannot be justly called either anticipations or suspensions.

(*Geom.*) The straight line which joins the two extremities of the arc of a curve; so called from the resemblance which the arc and chord together have to a bow and its string, the chord representing the string. In *Fig.* 177, the line D D is the chord of the arc D H D. The chord of a circular arc is obtained by multiplying the radius by twice the sine of half the angle which the ark subtends at the centre. Tables of chords are given in some of the older works on trigonometry; but they have been superseded by the tables of sines, which are much more convenient for trigonometrical calculations.

—*v. a.* To string, or provide with resonant chords.

"When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell." — *Dryden.*

Chordee', *n.* [Fr. *cordée.*] (*Med.*) A painful affection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa.

Chore, *n.* [Same as Eng. CHAR, *q. v.*] A small job of work done about a house. (A familiar, colloquial word in the U. States.)

Chore'a, *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *choreia*, advancing.] (*Med.*) The disease commonly called *St. Vitus's Dance.* It shows itself by convulsive motions of the limbs, face, head, and trunk, varying extremely in extent and violence; the speech is often more or less affected, and frequently the mental energies become grievously impaired. It is most common in early life, as from the age of ten or twelve to puberty; and makes its approach gradually in persons chiefly of debilitated constitutions; the appetite is generally ravenous at first, and the bowels costive; various convulsive motions then ensue, and only cease during sleep, which, however, is seldom sound. This is one of those diseases which require special attention in their early stages. It usually disappears under judicious treatment, or as the patient grows up; but occasionally it terminates in epilepsy, paralysis, or idiocy. The proper mode of treatment is to restore the tone of the system by tonics, a nourishing diet, and frequent exercise in the open air.

Choregraphic, Choregraphical, (*kō-re-gräf'-ik,*) *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to choregraphy.

Choreg'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *choreiō*, and *graphein*, to depict.] The art of representing dancing by signs, as singing is represented by notes.

Chorepis'copal, *a.* [Gr. *chōros*, place, and *episkopos*, bishop.] Pertaining to the power of a local bishop or suffragan.

Chorepis'copus, *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *choros*, place, and *episkopos*, a bishop.] (*Eccl.*) A country bishop; a person appointed by a bishop in the early periods of Christianity to superintend the rural districts which appertained to his diocese, but which were at an inconvenient distance from the city in which he himself abode.

Chore'us, Choree', *n.* [Lat. *choreus*; Gr. *choreiōs.*] (*Anc. Poet.*) A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short; a trochee. — Also a foot consisting of three short syllables; a tritrach.

Cho'riamb, Chorlam'bus, Chorlam'bic, *n.* [Gr. *choreīos*, a trochee, and *iambos*, iambus.] (*Anc. Poet.*) A foot consisting of four syllables, of which the first and last are long, and the others short; that is, a chorens and trochee, and an iambus united.

Choriam'bic, *a.* [Lat. *choriambicus.*] Belonging to a choriamb.

Cho'ric, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, a chorus; as, a *choric* ode.

Choril'los, in Peru, a village and watering-place, 10 m. S. of Lima. It is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Lima. There are many ruins of Peruvian edifices.

Cho'rion, *n.* [Gr., skin.] (*Anat.*) The external membrane which envelops the *fœtus in utero*, between which and the amnion there is a gelatinous fluid. Its interior surface is smooth, but externally it is shaggy and vascular.

(*Bot.*) The external membrane of the seeds of plants.

Cho'rist, *n.* [Fr. *choriste*; L. Lat. *chorista*, same as *chorialis*, from Lat. *chorus.*] A singer in a choir or concert.

Chorister, (*kor'is-ter,*) *n.* A chorist; the leader of a choir.

Choris'tic, *a.* Choral; pertaining to a choir. (R.)

Chor'ley, a town of England, in Lancashire, 9 m. from Preston. *Manuf.* Chiefly cotton goods and yarns. *Pop.* 15,015.

Chorog'rapher, *n.* [See CHOROGRAPHY.] One who practises the art of chorography.

Chorograph'ic, Chorograph'ical, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, chorography.

"I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise." — *Raleigh.*

Chorograph'ically, *adv.* In a chorographical manner.

Chorography, (*kō-rog'ra-fy,*) *n.* [Gr. *chōros*, place, and *graphō*, to describe.] The description of a district,

in contradistinction to geography (the description of the earth or of countries), and topography (the description of particular spots).

Cho'roid, *a.* [Gr. *chorion*, the chorion, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) A name given to several parts of the body, resembling the chorion in the multitude of their vessels.

Choroid Membrane of the Eye. The second tunic of the eye lying under the sclerotic, with which it has a vascular connection: it commences at the optic nerve, and passes forward with the sclerotic to the beginning of the transparent cornea, where it firmly adheres to the sclerotic by a cellular membrane, forming a white fringe called the *ciliary circle;* it then recedes from the sclerotic and cornea, forming a round colored disc called the *iris*, and its posterior surface is termed *uvea*. It is very vascular, and its external stellated vessels are called *vasa verticosa*. Its internal surface is covered by a *black pigment*.

Choron', Alexandre Etienne, a French musical composer, b. at Caen, 1771. He founded in 1817 a musical school for children, which afterwards took the name of *Institution Royale de Musique Religieuse*. His principal work is his *Principes de Composition des écoles d'Italie*. D. 1834.

Cho'ros Islands, 3 islands off the coast of Chili. The largest is in Lat. 29° 17′ S., Lon. 71° 36′ W.

Chorus, (*kō'rus,*) *n.* [Lat. *chorus;* Gr. *choros;* W. *cor*, a round, a circle; Fr. *chœur.*] (*Ant.*) Among the Greeks, it denoted a number of singers and dancers employed on festive occasions, and also in the performance of plays. During the most flourishing periods of Attic tragedy, the *C.* consisted of a group of male and female personages, who remained on the stage as bystanders or spectators, and, during the intervals of the acting, chanted songs relating to the subject of the play. They sometimes even took part in the performance, by advice, comfort, consolation, or dissuasion. In early times it consisted of a great number of persons, sometimes as many as 50; but it was afterwards limited to 15. The leader of the *C.* was called *coryphæus*, and sometimes the *C.* was divided into 2 parts, which sang alternately. With the decline of ancient tragedy, the *C.* also fell into disuse. In recent times some attempts have been made to restore the ancient *C.*, as in Schiller's *Bride of Messina*.

(*Mus.*) A composition of 2, 3, 4, or more parts, each of which is intended to be sung by a plurality of voices. Also, the performers who sing those parts, and form what is called a *chorus*, or choral part of an orchestra.

Chose, *imp.* and *pp.* of Choose, *q. v.*

Chose, (*shōz.*) *n.* [Fr., Sp., and It. *cosa;* from Lat. *causa*, a cause.] (*Law.*) Personal property; a thing. — *Chose in possession.* A personal thing in possession. — *Chose in action.* A personal property whereof the owner has not possession (in the technical sense), but only a right of action to recover it; as a debt on bond or coveuant.

Chosen, (*chōz'n,*) *pp.* of Choose, (*q. v.*)

Chos'roes I., or Khosrou the Great, king of Persia, succeeded Cabades, A. D. 531. He was fierce and cruel, but possessed many good qualities, and encouraged the arts and sciences. He concluded a peace with the Romans, but afterwards invaded their territories, and was repulsed by Belisarius. In the reign of Justinian II., he attacked the Romans again, but was defeated by Tiberius. D. of vexation, 579.

Chosroes II., ascended the throne in 590, on the deposition of his father Hormidas, and is accused of having murdered him. His nobility conspired against him on account of his cruelties, and obliged him to fly to the Romans, who replaced him on the throne. He afterwards carried his army into Judea, Syria, and Egypt, and made himself master of Carthage, but was defeated by the Emperor Heraclius, and thrown into prison by his son, where he D. 627.

Cho'ta, a town of Peru, cap. of a prov. of same name, in the dep. Libertad, on a tributary of the Marañon, abt. 130 m. N. of Truxillo; *pop.* of prov. about 70,000.

Cho'ta Nagpoor', in Hindostan See Nagpoor.

Chouans, (*shoo'a,*) *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The name popularly given, during the Vendéan civil war in France, to the peasants of Brittany and Lower Maine. This name was gradually extended to all the Vendéans, and was originally derived from the cry of the screech-owl, (*chathuant,*) an imitation of which was a signal used during their nightly meetings. See Vendée.

Chough, (*tshuff,*) *n.* [A. S. *ceogh.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, a bird of the fam. *Corvidæ*, somewhat larger and taller than the Jackdaw, whose habits it in many respects resembles.

Choule, *n.* Same as Jowl, *q. v.*

Choul'try, *n.* See Choultry.

Cho'us, or **Chœ'us,** *n.* (*Antiq.*) A Greek measure of liquids, corresponding to the Roman *congius* and containing about six English pints.

Chouse, *v. a.* [Said to be from a Turkish word, *chiaus*, signifying an interpreter or envoy. A *chiaus*, who was sent by the Grand Signior to London in 1609, committed a gross fraud on the Turkish and Persian merchants residing in London, which obtained much notoriety. Hence, *to chiaus* came to signify to defraud, to cheat.] To cheat; to trick; to impose upon; to defraud. Generally preceding *of* or *out of;* as, to be *choused out of* money.

"Freedom and zeal have *choused* you o'er and o'er." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* One easily cheated or imposed upon; a tool; a gull; a simpleton; as, "A sottish *chouse*." —*Hudibras.*

—A trick, sham, or imposition.

Chout, *n.* (*Com.*) In India, a fourth part of the clear revenue.

Chouteau', Auguste and Pierre, 2 brothers, founders of the city of St. Louis, Mo., *q. v.*, I,764.

Chow'an, in *N. Carolina*, a N.E. co., bordering on Albemarle Sound, and bounded W. by the Chowan River; *area*, about 240 sq. m. Its surface is nearly level. Its name is derived from the Chowanokes, a tribe of Indians who inhabited that country. *Cap.* Edenton. *Pop.* in 1890, 9,170.

Chowbent', (sometimes called Atherton,) a thriving town of England, co. Lancaster, 10 m. W.N.W. of Manchester, and 6 R.S.E. of Wigan. *Manf.* Machinery and nails. *Pop.* 8,117.

Chow'-chow, *a.* Mixed; mingled together; as, *chow-chow* pickles.

—*n.* A kind of mixed pickles, originally brought from China.

Chow-chow-chop. In China, the last lighter-load of goods sent on board a ship to complete her lading.

Chow'der, *n.* [Sp. *chode.*] (*Cookery.*) In the United States, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, onions, &c. — In Spain, a paste made of milk, eggs, sugar, and flour, (called *chode.*)

—In some parts of England, a vender of fish.

—*v. a.* To make a chowder.

Chow'der-beer, *n.* A beverage made in the W. of England, by boiling black spruce in water, and mixing molasses with it.

Chow'ry, *n.* [Hind. *chamri.*] A fly-flapper; a brush, or whisk used in India, to keep off flies.

Choy'-root, *n.* Same as Chay-root, *q. v.*

Chrematis'tics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *chrēmata*, wealth.] A name given by French economists to the science of wealth, considered as a branch of the science of political economy.

Chreotech'nics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *chreios*, useful, and *technē*, art.] The science of the useful arts, as commerce, agriculture, mechanics, and manufactures.

Chrestom'athy, *n.* [Gr. *chrestos*, useful, and *mathein*, to learn.] Literally, that which is useful to learn. The Greeks frequently formed commonplace books by collecting the various passages to which, in the course of reading, they had affixed the mark χ (*chrestos*). Hence the name sometimes applied to a collection of useful pieces out of the best authors.

Chrism, (*krizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *chrisma*, from *chriō*, *chrizō*, to anoint.] (*Eccl.*) The name given in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches to a mixture of oil and aromatic balsams consecrated with great formality by the bishop on Holy Thursday, and used in baptism, confirmation, and ordination. That used in extreme unction, likewise consecrated, is merely pure oil.

Chris'mal, *a.* Pertaining to chrism.

Chrisma'tion, *n.* Act of bestowing chrism.

Chris'matory, *n.* A vessel to hold the oil for chrism.

Christ, [Gr. *Christos*, anointed, answering to *Messiah* in Heb.] The name given as a title of eminence to Jesus our Saviour, whom, in the words of St. Peter (Acts x. 38), "God anointed," as king, priest, and prophet, "with the Holy Ghost and with power."

Christ'church, a town of England, in Hampshire, situated in the New Forest, 99 m. S.W. of London. *Manf.* Ale, and clock-work springs.

Christ-cross-row, *n.* The alphabet; still sometimes so called from a former practice of writing it in the form of a cross, or from the cross often set before it.

Christen, (*kris'n,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *Cristman*, from Gr. *Christos*, Christ.] To initiate into the Christian Church by naming and baptizing.

—To name; to give a name to; to denominate; as, to *christen* a ship.

Christ'endom, *n.* [A. S. *Cristendom*—*Cristen*, Christian, and *dom*, rule, power, jurisdiction.] A word sometimes employed in such a sense as to comprehend all nations in which Christianity prevails; more commonly all realms governed under Christian sovereigns and institutions. Thus European Turkey, although three-fourths of its inhabitants are Christians, is not in ordinary language included within the term *Christendom*. The number of Christians inhabiting Europe and America, and scattered in the other parts of the globe, was made up as follows in 1892:—

Roman Catholic Church	230,866,600
Protestant Church of all denominations	143,237,700
Greek and other Oriental Churches	102,976,000
	477,080,300

—Countries or regions inhabited by Christians.

"An older and a better soldier, none that *Christendom* gives out." — *Shaks.*

—The whole body of Christians.

Christian, (*kris'tyan,*) *n.* [Gr. *Christianos*, from *Christos*, Christ; Lat. *Christianus.*] A professed follower or disciple of Christ; a believer in the religion of Christ; one united to Christ.

"A *Christian* is God Almighty's gentleman." — *Hare.*

—In an extended sense, an inhabitant of Christendom; one born of Christian parents, in a Christian country.

—*a.* Relating to Christ or Christianity; pertaining to, taught by, or received from Christ; as, the *Christian* religion. — Professing the religion of Christ; as, a *Christian* people.

—Ecclesiastical; pertaining to the Church of Christ; as, a *Christian* court.

Christian name, the name given in baptism, as distinguished from the gentilitious or surname.

Christ, (Order of,) *n.* (*Hist.*) On the abolition of the Templars by Clement V., in 1312, King Dionysius of Portugal preserved the order in his dominions, but changed its title in 1317 to that of *The Knights of Christ*, or *The Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ*. This arrangement was sanctioned by Pope John XXI. or XXII., in 1319. The seat of the order was transferred from Castro-Marino to Thomar in 1366. The new order afterwards attained such power that King John III. was obliged to obtain an edict from Pope Hadrian VI., 1522, by which the grand-mastership of the order became vested in the kings of Portugal.

Fig. 595.
BADGE OF THE PAPAL ORDER OF CHRIST.

Christ, (Order of,) *n.* (*Hist.*) A papal order of merit, created (as a branch of the Portuguese order of same name) by Pope John XXII. It consists of only one class, who wear a star and decoration, as represented in Fig. 595.

Christian I., [Dan. *Christiern,*] king of Denmark and Norway from 1448 to 1481.

Christian II., *the Cruel*, succeeded his father John, 1513. His cruelties and exactions caused his name to be universally execrated. The nation rallied round Gustavus Vasa, and *C.* was compelled to sign his own abdication, 1523. He began wandering over Europe in the hope of enlisting partisans to his cause, but was at last taken prisoner, and thrown into confinement, where he D. 1559.

Christian III., succeeded his father Frederick I., and D. 1559.

Christian IV., succeeded his father Frederick II. in 1588; spent his life in the German wars, and D. 1648.

Christian V., succeeded Frederick III. in 1670, and D. 1699, after a long and fruitless war against Sweden.

Christian VI., succeeded his father Frederick IV., 1730, and D. 1746.

Christian VII., succeeded his father Frederick V. in 1766, and in the same year married Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England. The dissipations of his early life had enfeebled his energies, and rendered him unfit for government. The management of the state was, in consequence, seized by Count Bernstorff, who had possessed the entire confidence of the king's father. Bernstorff, however, was soon forced to retreat before Struensee, who exercised unbounded influence over the king and his imprudent young queen. But innovations of a despotic tendency soon drew upon this minister the hatred of the nation. The queen-dowager seeing this, made it an occasion for satisfying her ambitious nature, by attaching herself to the malcontents; and in 1772 she succeeded in persuading the vacillating king to draw up an order of arrest for Struensee and the young queen. Bernstorff was recalled from Hamburg. In 1784, *C.* being incapacitated by mental disease, his son Frederick VI. came to the head of the government, as joint regent with the queen-mother. *C.* died 1808.

Christian VIII., *Duke of Schleswig-Holstein* and *Lauenburg*, succeeded Frederick VI. in 1839, as king of Denmark only, and D. 1848, after an unimportant reign of 9 years.

Christian IX. (of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg,) b. 1818, succeeded Frederick VII. as king of Denmark, in 1863. His 2d son was, in 1863, elected king of Greece, and his two eldest daughters are married to the heirs-apparent of the crowns of Great Britain and Russia. He died January 29, 1906, and was succeeded by his son as Frederick VIII.

Christ'ian, in *Arkansas*, a township of Independence co.

Christ'ian, in *Illinois*, a S. central co.; *area*, 675 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Sangamon River; its surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Taylorsville.

Christ'ian, in *Kentucky*, a S.W. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 700 sq. m. It is drained by a number of small streams. The surface is undulating. The soil in the level parts is fertile; and the hills contain rich coal and iron mines. The rock underlying the county is cavernous limestone. There are here also several subterranean channels. *Cap.* Hopkinsville.

Christ'ian, in *Missouri*, a S. W. county; *area*, about 500 sq. m. It is drained by James River, Swan Creek, and smaller streams. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally well timbered, and fertile in the valleys. Iron, copper, and lead are found. *Cap.* Ozark.

Christia'na, a river which rises in Cass co., Mich., and flows into the St. Joseph's River at Elkhart in Indiana.

Christia'na, in *Delaware*, a hundred of New Castle co.

—, or Christiana Bridge, a post-village of New Castle co., on Christiana Creek, about 10 m. S.W. of Wilmington; *pop.* 443.

Christia'na, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Dakota co., 30 m. S. of Minneapolis, and 22 N. of Faribault.

Christiana, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., about 20 m. E. by S. of Lancaster.

Christiana, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dane co., on Koshkonong Creek, 20 m. S.E. of Madison.

—a township of Vernon county, 8 miles North of Viroqua.

Christiana Creek, in *Delaware*, New Castle co., formed about 6 m. W. of Wilmington by the union of 3 small creeks; it flows E., unites with the Brandywine at Wilmington, and enters Delaware Bay 2 m. below.

Christian Æra, *n.* (*Chron.*) Same as Anno Domini, *q. v.*

Christian Connection, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) This denomination was originated in the early years of the

present century, by the union of three secessions from other churches—the "O'Kelly" secession from the Methodist Church in 1793; a secession from the Baptist Church in Vermont in 1800; and a secession from the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky and Tennessee, which took place in 1801, and formed the Springfield Presbytery. The General Conference meets every four years. At one of these meetings, where fifty conferences were represented, the following resolution was reiterated: "That the name Christian is the only name of distinction which we take, and by which we, as a denomination, desire to be known, and the Bible our only rule of faith and practice." The government of the convention is congregational. The leading doctrines of the evangelical churches, with baptism by immersion, are generally recognized. They have two colleges—Christian Union College, at Merom, Ind., and Graham College, in North Carolina; academies at Wolfborough, N. H., and Starkey, N. Y., and several periodicals. There were in 1895 1,300 churches and 94,870 communicants, with church property valued at $1,637,202.

Christia'nia, a sea-port town, and cap. of the kingdom of Norway, on the Agger, at the head of a very deep gulf or *fiord*, to which it gives name; 162 m. E.S.E. of Bergen, 242 S. by E. of Drontheim, and 255 W. by N. of Stockholm. The town is well laid out, lies in a picturesque situation, and has some fine public buildings. *C.* is the residence of the Norwegian viceroy, and the seat of the Diet. The Gulf of *C.* unites with the furthest N. point of the Skager-rack; though in parts narrow, and difficult of navigation, it has deep water throughout, there being 6 to 9 fathoms close to its quays. *C.* is the seat of a noble university, and has many scientific, educational, and literary institutions. *Manf.* Woollens, glass, tobacco, hardware, soap, leather, cordage. *Prin. Exp.* Timber, deals, iron and nails, bones, bark, and salted fish. The deals shipped hence have always been held in the highest estimation, in consequence of the sap being carefully cut away. This city was built by Christian IV, of Denmark, in 1624. *Pop.* (1891) 150,450.

Chris'tianism, *n.* [Fr. *christianisme.*] The Christian doctrine; Christianity.

Christian'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *Christianitas;* Gr. *Christianismos,* from *Christos,* the anointed one; It. *Christianità;* Fr. *Chrétienté;* Sp. *Christiandad.*] The religion instituted by Jesus Christ. From the period when the disciples "were called Christians first in Antioch," (Acts xi. 26,) down to the present day, the main doctrines of the gospel, and the great moral principles which it reveals and confirms, have been preserved without interruption in the Church. But notwithstanding this substantial unity, it cannot be denied that the character of the religion has been very materially colored throughout all its history by the circumstances and genius of different nations and ages. The first marked forms of opinions which acquired consistency among the general body of Christians tended in two very different directions. The *Judaizing* Christians clung to the ordinances of the elder religion; but although, under the names of Nazarenes, &c., they existed as late as the 4th century, they ceased after the 1st to exercise any very extensive influence on the Church. The *Speculative* Christians placed figurative interpretations both on the external facts and mysteries of the religion; or sought to connect it with the philosophical and theurgical systems of the ancient world. Apollos of Alexandria was the first teacher, it is commonly said, who introduced this speculative tendency into Christianity; and St. Paul, while he does not condemn Apollos, dwells on the evils produced by those who from his teaching deduced as it were a separate body of doctrine, (1 Cor. iii.) In this way arose: 1. The early heretics, the *Nicolaitanes* and followers of Cerinthus, and the *Gnostics,* professors of the "knowledge falsely so called" (ψευδώνυμος γνῶσις) of St. Paul. 2. At a later period, the *Manichæans,* who imported into Christianity the notion of the rival principles of good and evil, which continued for many ages to possess adherents. 3. Within the Church itself, the *Alexandrian School of Theology,* which has exercised a more permanent influence. This school, in the 2d and 3d centuries, became partially tinged with the sentiments of Platonic philosophy; and was characterized by the acute and refining spirit of the East. Like the Gnostics, its chief doctors encouraged the notion of a mystical or second meaning in the revelations of the faith, of which the key was in the possession of the learned only, (Clemens, Origen, &c.) In the meantime, the main body of believers, comparatively unaffected by the influence of science and speculation, was gradually acquiring new views of a different and more positive character. During the first 3 centuries after the apostolical times, the opinions respecting the authority of the priesthood, the attachment to forms and ordinances, the honor paid to individual purity of life, (and especially to constancy under persecution,) gradually and steadily increased and strengthened. In the West, and particularly in Africa, these tendencies became peculiarly strong. The *Montanists, Donatists,* and *Novatians* separated successively from the Church, on the score of its defection from an imaginary standard of personal purity; and when Africa began to have a school of theology of her own (Tertullian, Cyprian, and others to Augustine), this was the direction of its labors. In that theology all is dogmatical, nothing speculative. Everything is taken in its most literal and naked sense: God himself is not personal only, but invested almost with the attributes of a human agent. But doctrines and ordinances are as definite as possible, and the utmost rigor of practice enjoined. The history of the African Church affords a momentous commentary on these strainings after imaginary perfection. After 2 centuries of discord and decay from the time of Augustine, it was not only subdued but obliterated by the first assault of the Mohammedans. The early heretics had entertained theoretical notions respecting the inferiority of Christ to the Father: but the *Arians,* in the last half of the 3d century, were the first to preach it as the doctrine of the Church, and to seek to confirm it by appeal to antiquity. The Council of Nice (A. D. 325) condemned this opinion: but the Arians and other sects differing from the Church by various shades of opinion on the same subject, continued to exist until the 6th century; during which these controversies partly died away in the West, amidst the misery and barbarism of the age, and partly were extinguished by the authority of the Church. It was thus that the governors of the Church were first driven to protect its fundamental doctrines by reducing them to formal propositions embodied in creeds and the canons of councils (especially the 6 Œcumenical or general, which were held from A. D. 381 to 680). From this period, the history of Christianity embraces that of the separation of the Eastern and Western Churches, A. D. 716 to the 11th century; that of the Western Reformation, which may be said to commence with the sectaries of the 13th century, and end with the establishment of Protestantism in the 16th; that of the struggle with Mohammedanism; of foreign missions; and of internal developments,—all too voluminous for anything more than reference. All that concerns the dogmas or principles, and history, of the different Christian creeds, will be found under their proper heads.

Christianiza'tion, *n.* Act or operation of converting to Christianity.

Chris'tianize, *v. a.* To convert to Christianity; to make Christian; as, to *Christianize* the heathen.—To impregnate or imbue with Christian principles.

"The principles of Platonic philosophy, as it is now *Christianized.*"—*Dryden.*

Chris'tian-like, *a.* Becoming a Christian; as, a *Christian-like* mode of life.

Chris'tianly, *adv.* Like a Christian; in a Christian manner.

Chris'tiansand, a fortified sea-port town of Norway, near its S. extremity, dist. Mandal, on the Skager-rack, at the head of a deep fiord, 160 m. S.W. of Christiania; Lat. 58° 8′ N., Lon. 8° 3′ E. The harbor is very secure and well-sheltered. *Exp.* Timber, and immense quantities of fish and lobsters. *Manf.* Sail-cloth; ship-building is also an important branch of industry. *C.* ranks as the 4th town in Norway, and is the seat of a governor. It was founded in 1641 by Christian IV. of Denmark, who intended to make it the chief naval port of his dominions. *Pop.* 10,876.

Chris'tiansburg, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Shelby co., 38 m. E. from Louisville.

Christlansburg, in *Ohio,* a village of Champaign co., about 55 m. W. of Columbus.

Christiansburg, in *Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of Montgomery co.

Christiansoe, (*kre'ste-an-soo,*) a group of islands in the Baltic, 12 m. from Bornholm; Lat. of light-house, 55° 19′ N., Lon. 15° 12′ E.

Chris'tianstad, a town of Sweden, 57 m. from Carlscrona. *Manf.* Gloves, and linen and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 6,599.—Also, a district of which the town is the cap.; *area,* 2,400 sq. m. It is generally fertile, and contains the valley of Helge. *Prod.* Hemp, flax, corn, and hops. *Pop.* 180,000.

Christiansted, in the Danish West Indies, a town on the S.E. coast of the island of St. Croix. It is the seat of the Danish governor-general, and chief commercial town in the Danish islands; its port is of the first order, and well defended. *Pop.* 5,700.

Chris'tiansville, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Mecklenburg co., about 75 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Chris'tiansville, in L. Canada, a village of Rouville, 28 m. S.E. of Montreal; *pop.* about 1,300.

Christic'ollst, *n.* [Lat. *Christicola; Christos,* and *colo,* to worship.] A worshipper of Christ.

Chris'tiern, kings of Denmark. See CHRISTIAN.

Christi'na, QUEEN OF SWEDEN, B. 1626. She was the daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus, and on her father's death, in 1632, was crowned queen, being then only six years of age, with the five principal ministers of state appointed by parliament her guardians. *C.* was educated under the eye of the celebrated Swedish chancellor Oxenstiern, and early showed great avidity for learning, as well as a considerable share of moral eccentricity. She was fond of wearing men's apparel, and of following masculine habits and pursuits; hence she acquired quite an Amazonian reputation. On the termination of her minority, in 1644, *C.* entered upon administrative business with a zeal and an ability which astonished her people. She put an end to the war with Denmark, begun that year; and in 1645, by the treaty of Brömsebro, obtained some new provinces. She next turned her attention to the promotion of the interests of commerce, education, and learning. She was herself, perhaps, the most accomplished woman of that age, understanding no fewer than six languages, and maintaining an autograph correspondence with the most learned men of foreign nations. Gassendi sent her his mathematical works; Descartes, Grotius, Salmasius, Bochart, Vossius, Meibom, and other learned men, sought her court, and were received with the most flattering distinction. Descartes ended his days at Stockholm; and Salmasius, under her patronage, entered the lists against the republicanism of Milton. *C.* studied chemistry, astronomy, and even alchemy and astrology, with the most celebrated professors. Having, in 1649, settled the regal succession in favor of her cousin Prince Carl Gustav of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, she for some time conducted her government in a manner that promised the surmounting of the temporary difficulties of the realm; but, having resolved to abandon Protestantism, she, in 1654, in an assembly of the states at Upsala, abdicated her crown, reserving to herself an annual income of 200,000 dollars. She forthwith left Sweden, and travelled in male attire to Brussels, where she made a secret profession of the Roman Catholic faith. At Innspruck, she made a more formal and public avowal of it. She next rode to Rome, where the reception accorded to her was an ovation. There she did homage to Pope Alexander VII., and received the honor of his name, in addition to her own, being thenceforward styled Christina Alexandra. In 1656 she went to France, where she lived principally at Fontainebleau, Compiègne, and Paris. During the year following, she excited universal horror and disgust by the cruel assassination of her master of the horse, the Marquis Monaldeschi, who had brought this fate upon himself by betraying the queen's secrets. In 1660 her successor on the Swedish throne died, and *C.* thereupon repaired to Sweden to claim it for herself; but her conversion to the Roman Catholic Church proved a bar to her resumption of the crown, and she was compelled to return to Rome in 1668, where she died in 1689.

Christi'na, MARIA, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, and mother of Isabella II., the dethroned queen of Spain, was B. 1806. She was married to Ferdinand VII. in 1829, and took an active part in the affairs of Spain from 1830 to 1854. As queen-regent she governed arbitrarily, and in 1854 was obliged to abdicate. D. 1778.

Christine de Pisan, a French poetess of Italian descent, B. at Venice, 1363. She wrote a great number of works, of which the principal, her *Acts and Manners of Charles V. of France,* has been published in the collections of Petitot and Michaud. D. 1431.

Christinos, (*kris-tē'noz,*) *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) See CARLISTS.

Christ'less, *a.* Without the knowledge of Christ; having no faith in the Redeemer.

Christmas, (*kris'mas,*) *n.* [*Christ* and *mass.*] (*Chron.*) The festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on the 25th day of December—Christmas-day, or the season of Christmas; as, *Christmas* holidays.

"At *Christmas* play, and make good cheer,
For *Christmas* comes but once a year."—*Tusser.*

Christ'mas-box, *n.* A box in which little presents are deposited at Christmas; the presents themselves.

"When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year."—*Gay.*

Christ'mas-day, *n.* The 25th day of December; the day on which the festival of Christmas is celebrated.

Christ'mas-flower, Christ'mas-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) The black hellebore, *Helleborus niger.*

Christ'mas Island, in the Pacific Ocean, was discovered by Capt. Cook, Dec. 24, 1777; Lat. 0° at the N. end, Lon. 157° 30′ W.

Christ'mas Sound, at the S. extremity of S. America, 120 m. N.W. of Cape Horn, was discovered by Cook, 1774.

Christ'masville, in *Tennessee,* a village of Carroll co., on the Obion River, 120 m. of Nashville.

Christol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *Christos,* and *logos,* discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ.

Christophe, HENRI, King of Hayti, was an African slave. B. in Grenada, West Indies, 1767, who received his freedom as a reward of faithful service. On the outbreak of the negro insurrection in St. Domingo, 1801, *C.* became one of its leaders, and attracted by his energy and ability the attention of Toussaint l'Ouverture (*q. v.*), who conferred upon him a divisional military command. After the deposition of Toussaint, *C.* served under his successor, Dessalines, and waged a war of increasing ferocity against the French, who, in 1803, were compelled to evacuate the island. In 1811, *C.* obtained undisputed possession of a portion of the island with the title of *King of Hayti.* This mushroom monarch's reign was that of a sanguinary despot, occasioning ultimately a successful revolt of his black subjects, whereupon *C.* committed suicide in 1820.

Christopher I., KING OF DENMARK, succeeded to the throne by election in 1252, and, dying in 1269, was succeeded by his son Eric VII.

CHRISTOPHER II., KING OF DENMARK, son of Eric VII., B. 1276, succeeded his brother Eric VIII. in 1319. His reign was marked by continuous disputes with the Church, the nobility, and his own family. In 1325, *C.* was compelled to abandon his kingdom, which he recovered temporarily in 1330, was shortly after imprisoned by his nobles, and D. 1333.

CHRISTOPHER III., (OF BAVARIA,) KING OF DENMARK, NORWAY, and SWEDEN, was elected to these several thrones in 1440, 1441, and 1442, respectively. In 1441, he put down a formidable revolt in Jütland; afterwards adopted many measures for the prosperity of his kingdom, and by transferring the seat of royalty from Roskilde to Copenhagen, made the latter city the cap. of Denmark, and the rival of the Hanseatic towns in commercial importance. This able monarch D. in 1448.

Christopher (St.), a Christian martyr who is supposed to have lived in the 3d century of our æra. He was a native either of Syria or Palestine, and is believed to have suffered martyrdom by decapitation in the reign of the Roman emperor Decius. The Roman Catholic Church celebrates his festival on the 25th of July.

Christopher's (St.), in the West Indies. See KITT'S, (ST.)

Christ's Hospital, a famous charitable educational establishment of London, founded in 1552, and commonly called the *Blue Coat School.*

Chroas'tacea, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chroa,* color.] A genus of

pellucid gems, comprehending all those of various colors, as viewed in different lights. (Not technical.)

Chro'mate, *n.* (*Chem.*) Chromic acid combines with bases to form three classes of salt, — basic, neutral, and acid. Most of the chromates are highly colored. The more important are described under CHROMIC ACID, *q. v.*

Chromat'ic, *a.* [Fr. *chromatique;* Gr. *chrômatikos*, from *chroma*, color.] Relating to color; as, a *chromatic* tint.

(*Mus.*) Applied to a series of notes at the distance of a semitone from each other. Such a series is produced by dividing the whole tones of the diatonic scale into semitones, so that with the two diatonic semitones, already in the natural scale, the octave is divided into 12 semitones. Ascending *C.* passages are formed by the whole tones of the diatomic scale being raised or elevated by a sharp or a natural, according to key, and descending passages by their being lowered by a flat or a natural. It is usual to speak of the *C.* scale, but that is wrong, as it is only a melodious progression of semitones, certain notes of which belong to, and form the diatonic scale, showing that the foundation of the system of music does not rest on a *C.* basis, but on the natural diatonic progression of sounds. — The term *C.* probably denotes that the musical characters were written in colors, or suggests the variety of shades which, figuratively, characterize the *C.* series of notes.

Chromatic thermometer. See THERMOMETER.

Chromat'ically, *adv.* In a chromatic manner.

Chromat'ics, *n. sing.* (*Optics.*) That part of the science which treats of the colors of light and of natural bodies. This is a very important branch of physical science, and one which of late years has been prosecuted with an assiduity every day rewarded by important discoveries. Desirous of availing ourselves of the latest possible information, we refer to the article SPECTRUM (CHROMATIC), for an account of that science, as it will then stand.

Chromatog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *chrôma*, color, and *graphein*, to describe.] A treatise on colors.

Chromatol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *chrôma*, and *logos*, a discourse.] Same as Chromatography.

Chromat'ophore, *n.* [Gr. *chrôma*, and *pherein*, to carry.] One of the pigment cells in animals.

Chrome, *n.* See CHROMIUM

Chrome Iron-ore, or CHROMITE, *n.* (*Chem.*) An important ore of chromium, from which are obtained the salts of chromium used in commerce. The mineral, which consists of protoxide of iron and sesquioxide of chromium, is reduced to powder, fused in a reverberatory furnace with half its weight of nitre, and stirred continually. In this manner the chromium is converted into chromate of potash. The mass is dissolved out with hot water, and the silica and alumina are precipitated by some strong acid, which at the same time converts the neutral chromate into the acid bichromate.

Chrome'-green, *n.* (*Painting.*) A compound dark-green pigment of which chrome-yellow is the principal coloring substance.

Chrome'-orange, *n.* (*Painting.*) Dichromate of lead, which is of a splendid orange color, is obtained by adding to a solution of nitrate of lead a solution of chromate of potash, to which an equivalent of hydrate of potash has been added. It is obtained of a still more brilliant color by fusing together five parts of nitre and one part of chromate of lead. Chromate of potash and dichromate of lead are formed, and the former salt is removed by washing.

Chrome'-red, *n.* (*Painting.*) A red pigment obtained from a preparation of red lead.

Chrome'-yellow, *n.* (*Painting.*) A modern yellow pigment, of which there are many varieties, mostly chromates of lead, in which the latter metal more or less abounds. They are distinguished by the purity, beauty, and brilliancy of their colors.

Chro'mic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) This acid occurs in nature in combination with lead as chrome-yellow, and with iron as chrome iron-ore. It is prepared by adding one measure of a warm saturated solution of bichromate of potash to one and a half of concentrated sulphuric acid. The acid is added in small portions at a time, the solution being allowed to cool between each addition. Chromic acid crystallizes out, and bisulphate of potash remains in solution. The crystals of chromic acid must be removed with a platinum knife, and set to drain in a funnel stopped with asbestos. They must not be heated or brought into contact with organic substances. As soon as the best part of the sulphuric acid has drained away, the crystals are dissolved again and recrystallized under the air-pump. Chromic acid crystallizes in fine red needles, which are very deliquescent, and soluble in water. Although chromic acid is one of the most powerful oxidizing agents known, it is easily decomposed by light and organic substances. When absolute alcohol is poured on crystals of chromic acid, the former is oxidized with sufficient energy to cause combustion, the chromic acid being reduced to sesquioxide of chromium. Sugar and other organic substances have the same power of decomposing chromic acid. Chromic acid bears great analogy to sulphuric acid. Both these acids are isomorphous; they are both monobasic, and they form an acid and a neutral salt. The most useful of these compounds of chromic acid is the bichromate of potash, which forms fine red tubular crystals, which are anhydrous, and remain unchanged by exposure to the air. Bichromate of potash dissolves in ten parts of cold water, the solution having a fine red color and an acid reaction. The chromate is easily formed from the bichromate by neutralizing its solution with carbonate of potash, and crystallizing. Both the chromate and the bichromate are extensively used in dyeing and calico-printing. Bichromate of potash is employed in conjunction with sulphuric acid in the laboratory as an oxidizing agent, and in commerce in the same manner in bleaching sperm-oil. The bichromate of ammonia is used in photography. Except the chromate of lead, which is described under CHROME-YELLOW, the other chromates and bichromates are unimportant.

Chro'mite, *n.* (*Min.*) See CHROME IRON-ORE.

Chro'mium, CHROMIUM ORE, CHROME, *n.* [Gr. *chroma*, color; Fr. *chrome.*] (*Chem.*) A pretty rare element, first shown to be a metal by Vanquelin, in 1797. Its most important ore is the chrome iron-stone, a compound of protoxide of iron and sesquioxide of chromium. It is also found as chromate of lead, from which mineral Vanquelin first obtained it in the metallic state. To effect its reduction, oxide of chromium is intimately mixed with powdered charcoal, and made into a paste with oil. It is then introduced into a crucible lined with charcoal, and carefully luted down. The whole is exposed to the action of a powerful wind-furnace for several hours, and an impure mixture of carbon and chromium is formed in the crucible. Mr. Frenny has lately succeeded in procuring chromium in the form of cubical metallic masses, by passing the vapor of sodium over the sesquioxide heated to redness. By heating sesquichloride of chromium with potassium, a gray metallic powder is formed, which consists of chromium in an allotropic condition. Chromium is a light-gray metal, very brittle, non-volatile, and non-magnetic. As might be inferred from the difficulty with which it is reduced, chromium, in the metallic state, has not yet received any useful application. Its oxide and many of the chromates have received useful applications in calico-printing and china-painting. — Equivalent, 52·1; sp. grav., 5·9; *symbol*, Cr.

Oxides of C. Chromium forms several compounds with oxygen, of which the most important are four: — Protoxide, CrO; sesquioxide, Cr_2O_3; chromic acid, CrO_3; perchromic acid, Cr_2O_7. — *Protoxide of chromium* can only be obtained in the state of hydrate on adding caustic potash to a solution of the protochloride. It absorbs oxygen with great avidity, decomposing water and setting free the hydrogen, becoming couverted into a hydrated intermediate oxide. The protoxide of chromium forms a double sulphate with sulphate of potash, closely corresponding to the double sulphate of iron and potash in form and composition. The crystals are of a fine blue color. — *Sesquioxide of chromium* is easily obtained as a grayish-green hydrate, by boiling with alcohol a solution of bichromate of potash acidulated with sulphuric acid. The alcohol seizes half the oxygen of the chromic acid, leaving the sesquioxide free to form a sulphate with the sulphuric acid. On the addition of ammonia, a bulky, gelatinous, grayish-green precipitate of hydrated sesquioxide is produced, which, when dry, contains ten equivalents of water. In the hydrated condition it is readily soluble in acids, forming salts which do not crystallize. These salts, like the oxide, exist under several conditions, each condition giving rise to dissimilar properties. As this subject is rather complicated, the reader is referred to the article ISOMERISM, where the subject is fully treated. The anhydrous green oxide is not decomposed by heat; hence it is of great use in china and enamel-painting. It is generally prepared for this purpose by exposing chromate of mercury to a red heat. The difficulty with which this oxide is decomposed by ordinary chemical reagents has rendered it useful as a pigment for printing bankers' cheques and other important documents; but a great objection to its use is the fact of its being so hard that the pens used for writing upon drafts printed by it are speedily worn out. Oxide of chromium is the coloring-matter of the emerald, pyrope, greenstone, and other minerals. — *Chromic acid* has already been considered, under that head. — *Perchromic acid* is formed by adding an aqueous solution of peroxide of hydrogen to chromic acid. The liquid assumes a deep-blue color, but is rapidly decomposed with evolutions of oxygen. If, however, the solution is agitated with ether, the perchromic acid is isolated without decomposition, and may be made to form pretty stable salts with ammonia and certain organic bases. Strong acids decompose these salts, setting free the blue perchromic acid.

Chlorides of C. There are two principal chlorides of chromium, — the *protochloride*, $CrCl$, and the *sesquichloride*, Cr_2Cl_3. The former is formed by passing a dry current of hydrogen over the sesquichloride heated to redness; hydrochloric acid is given off, and the protochloride remains in the form of a white powder, soluble in water, with which it forms a bluish-green solution that rapidly absorbs oxygen from the air. — *Sesquichloride of chromium* is formed in beautiful transparent plates of the color of peach-blossoms by passing a current of dry chlorine over a mixture of sesquioxide of chromium mixed with charcoal contained in a porcelain tube heated to redness. Being volatile, the sesquichloride condenses at the cool end of the tube in the beautiful form just described. Thus prepared, it is quite insoluble in water and acids. Solution of sesquichloride of chromium is prepared from the hydrated sesquioxide by dissolving it in hydrochloric acid. The solution, on evaporation, yields green crystals, containing two equivalents of hydrochloric acid and ten equivalents of water. It is a singular fact that only two-thirds of the chlorine contained in the solution of this salt is precipitated by nitrate of silver.

Chro'mograph, *n.* [Gr. *chroma*, color, and *grapho*, to write.] A colored engraving.

Chro'mo-lithograph'ic, *a.* Relating to, or printed by, chromo lithography.

Chro'mo-litho'graphy, *n.* An adaptation of lithography to oil-printing. See LITHOGRAPHY.

Chro'mule, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as CHLOROPHYL, *q. v.*

Chron'ic, Chron'ical, *a.* [Fr. *chronique;* Gr. *chronikos*, from *chronos*, time, duration.] Relating to time.

(*Med.*) Continuing or remaining for a long time; opposed to *acute*, and applied to all diseases which have passed their first or active stage without being cured

Chronicle, (*kron'e-kl,*) *n.* [Fr. *chronique.*] (*Liter.*) An historical account of facts or events disposed chronologically or in the order of time. Most of the historians of the Middle Ages were chroniclers who set down the events which happened within the range of their information, according to the succession of years.

(*Script.*) The name of two books in the canon of Scripture. They consist of an abridgment of sacred history from its commencement down to the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, and are called by the Septuagint παραλειπόμενα (lit. *things omitted*), because they contain many supplemental relations omitted in the other historical books. It has been supposed by Eichhorn, and many other writers, that the Chronicles were compiled by Ezra, though circumstances are not wanting to diminish the probability of this conjecture.

—*v. a.* To record facts or events in the order of time; to register; to keep an account of; as, to *chronicle* the history of a reign.

"To suckle fools, and *chronicle* small beer." — *Shaks.*

Chronicler, (*kron'i-kler,*) *n.* A writer of a chronicle or chronicles; a historian; one who records facts and events.

"Such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith." — *Shaks.*

Chron'ogram, Chron'ograph, *n.* [From Gr. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, a letter.] An inscription comprehending a date, which may be read by selecting all or some of the numeral letters, which are frequently written in these curious trifles in larger characters than the rest; as the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632:

"ChrIstVs DVX ergo trIVMphVs."

Chronogrammat'ic, Chronogrammat'ical, *a.* Belonging to, or containing, a chronogram.

Chronogram'matist, *n.* A writer of chronograms.

Chronog'rapher, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, and *graphein*, to write.] One who writes concerning time, or the events of, time; a chronologist.

Chronog'raphy, *n.* The description of time past.

Chronol'oger, Chronol'ogist, *n.* [See CHRONOLOGY.] One who studies or is versed in chronology; one who attempts to discover the true dates of past events and transactions, and to arrange them under their proper years.

Chronolog'ic, Chronolog'ical, *a.* Relating to chronology; according to the order of time: as, in *chronological* succession.

Chronolog'ically, *adv.* In a chronological manner.

Chronol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *chronos*, and *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine or science of time, or of computing dates: the method of ascertaining the true periods, or years, when past events took place, and arranging them in their proper order, according to their dates.

"Transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages."— *Holder.*

Chronom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, and *metron*, measure.] A watch of peculiar construction, and great perfection of workmanship, used for determining geographical longitudes, or other purposes where time must be measured with extreme accuracy. The *C.* differs from the ordinary watch in the principle of its escapement, which is so constructed that the balance is entirely free from the wheels during the greater part of its vibration; and also in having the balance compensated for variations of temperature. Marine *C.* generally beat half-seconds, and are hung in gimbals, in boxes about 6 or 8 inches square. The pocket-*C.* does not differ in appearance from the ordinary watch, excepting that it is generally a little larger. *C.* are of immense utility in navigation, and ships going on distant voyages are usually furnished with several, for the purpose of checking one another, and also to guard against the effects of accidental derangement in any single one. The accuracy with which *C.* have been found to perform is truly astonishing; the error in the mean daily rate in a two-months' voyage sometimes not exceeding two or three seconds.

(*Mus.*) An instrument to measure the time of a musical movement.

Chronomet'ric, Chronomet'rical, *a.* Pertaining to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

Chronom'etry, *n.* [Fr. *chronométrie.*] The art of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

Chron'oscope, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, and *skopein*, to observe, to view.] An instrument to measure the duration of luminous impressions on the retina.

Chrysalid, (*kris'a-lid,*) *a.* Pertaining to a chrysalis.

Chrys'alid, *n.* See CHRYSALIS.

Chrysalis, (*kris'a-lis,*) *n.*; *pl.* CHRYSALIDES, (*kri-sal'e-dēz.*) [Lat. *chrysalis;* Gr. *chrysallis*, from *chrysos*, gold.] (*Zoöl.*) The particular form which butterflies, moths, and some other insects assume, before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. (See *Fig.* 538.) It is also called *aurelia*, from *aurum*, gold. In this form, the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility: having no organs for taking nourishment, nor wings nor legs. The external covering is cartilaginous, and usually smooth and glossy, sometimes hairy. The name is taken from the yellow color of certain species; but they are of different colors, as green, black, &c.

Chrysanil'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bluish-red precipitate formed when an acid is added to a solution of indigo in potash.

Chrysan'iline, or ANILINE YELLOW See ROSANILINE.

Chrysan'themum, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *anthemon*, a flower.] See CORYMBIFERÆ.

Chryselephan'tine, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *elephantinos*, composed of ivory.] (*Sculpt.*) A name given by the Greek sculptors to those statues which were overlaid with ivory and gold. The most celebrated of these were the colossal works executed by Phidias, in the age of Pericles; the greatest being the Pallas of the Parthenon, 26 cubits high, and representing the goddess in armor covered with a long robe.

Chrysid'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Chrysis family, called also Golden Wasps, a family of hymenopterous insects, most of which seek the nests of other insects, wherein to deposit their eggs. They are generally distinguished by a peculiar brilliancy of color, are very active, and are seen flying about in the sunshine, settling upon old walls, palings, &c.

Chrysip'pus, a Stoic philosopher, B. at Soli, B. C. 280. He succeeded Cleanthus as head of that school, and was looked on as a column of the *Porch*. He combated the philosophy of the Epicureans and Academicians, his principal opponent being Carneades. His industry was great, and his erudition profound. He is said to have left behind him 705 works, of which only some fragments have come down to us. D. 207 B. C.

Chrysobalana'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *balanos*, a nut.] An order of plants, alliance *Rosales*. DIAG. Polypetalous or apetalous flowers, which are nearly or quite regular; a solitary carpel, and a style proceeding from its base. They are trees or shrubs, principally natives of the tropical parts of this continent or Africa. Many of them produce edible drupaceous fruits. The typical genus *Chrysobalanus* includes two valuable fruit-trees. *C. icaco* yields the cocoa-plum of the W. Indies; and in Brazil the roots, bark, and leaves are prescribed against diarrhœa and other similar maladies. *C. luteus* yields a fruit which is eaten in Sierra Leone.

Chrys'oberyl, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *beryllos*, a beryl.] (*Min.*) An aluminate of glucina, composed of 80·2 alumina and 19·8 glucina. It occurs in small rounded masses about the size of a pea, but sometimes crystallized in eight-sided prisms with six-sided summits which are transparent or translucent, very hard, and of various tints of greenish-yellow, sometimes with a bluish opalescence internally. It is principally obtained in Brazil and Ceylon from the alluvial deposits of the rivers. Though not much employed in jewelry, the *C.* sometimes forms a beautiful stone almost equal in appearance to the yellow diamond. The *C.* of the ancients was a different stone, probably the Chrysoprase of the moderns.

Chrys'ochloris, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of mole, *C. capensis*, inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope, the fur of which reflects most brilliant metallic hues of green and gold

Chrys'ocolla, *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *chloros*, green.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of copper. The color is verdigris or emerald-green, passing into a sky-blue, and inclining to brown when impure; with a shining or dull resinous lustre, and opaque or only slightly translucent. It occurs stalactitic, and massive, but oftener investing malachite and other ores of copper. It is found in Wisconsin, Missouri, &c. It was so named by the ancients, because it was employed, along with silver and gold, in the soldering of the latter metal. — *C.* was also the Greek name for *borax*.

Chrysog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of writing in letters of gold; also, a document or piece of writing executed in golden letters.

Chrys'olite, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) The name applied to the paler and more transparent kinds of Olivine. It rarely occurs crystallized, but generally in angular or rolled pieces of a greenish or golden-yellow color imbedded in basalt or lava. It is a silicate of magnesia and iron, and is sometimes used in jewelry. — It is supposed to have been the topaz of the ancients.

Chrysol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of political economy which refers to the production and accumulation of wealth.

Chrysomel'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An extensive family, embracing beetles which have an hemispherical or ovate form, small and sunken head, and antennæ inserted wide apart. They are blue, green, and golden. The genus *Chrysomela* is very gayly colored. — Among the most elegant species found in the U. States is the *C. scalaris*, literally the Ladder-beetle, (*Fig.* 596.) The head, thorax, and under side of its body are dark green, the wing-coverts silvery white, ornamented with small green spots on the sides, and a broad jagged stripe along the suture or inner edges; the antennæ and legs are rust-red, and the wings are rose-colored. It is a beautiful object when flying, with its silvery wing-coverts embossed with green, raised up, and its rose-red wings spread out beneath them. These beetles inhabit the elm and lime-trees.

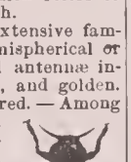


Fig. 596. LADDER-BEETLE. (*C. scalaris.*)

Chrysophyl'lum, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical trees, order *Sapotaceæ*. The species *C. cainito* yields a delicious fruit known as the Star-apple. *C. Buranheim* furnishes the astringent bark called Monesia bark, which has been much employed in Europe. This bark contains an acrid principle called *monesine*, which is analogous to *saponine*.

Chrys'oprase, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, and *prason*, a leek.] (*Min.*) An apple-green or leek-green variety of Chalcedony, found in Lower Silesia, and in Vermont. The color is caused by oxide of nickel. It is much esteemed as an article of jewelry, and is probably the stone called Chrysoberyl by the ancients.

Chrysos'tom, (St. John,) [Gr. *chrysostomos*, golden-mouthed,—so named from the splendor of his eloquence,] was born at Antioch, of a noble family, A. D. 347. He was originally intended for the bar, but abandoned an already successful practice to become a teacher of Christianity. For six years *C.* dwelt in monastic seclusion among the mountains, in company with other proselytes, and maintained during this time a daily life of the most rigorous austerity, so much so indeed that he was at length obliged to return to Antioch, and begin another mode of existence. Soon after his return he was ordained deacon by Meletius, in 381. In 386 *C.* was ordained presbyter by Flavian, bishop of Antioch, from which time his reputation as a preacher became increasingly great, till it attained a climax in his famous *Discourses of the Statues*—after a popular riot in which the statues of the Emperor Theodosius, and of the empress were thrown down. In 397, *C.* was consecrated bishop of Constantinople, in which position he effected strenuous measures of reform within the church. A formidable opposition becoming organized against him, summoned him to appear before a synod in 403, there to answer to the charges alleged against him. *C.*, however, refused to attend, on the plea that the court was an incompetent one; whereupon the Emperor deposed him from office, and banished him first to Bithynia, then to Cucusus, a city on the borders of Armenia and Cilicia, and finally to Pityus, a town of Pontus on the Euxine, where he D. in 407. — *C.* was the most eloquent though not the most learned of the Fathers. He was more of the practical, ethical divine, than the logical theologian, conceiving rather than advancing theology. The works of *C.* consist of commentaries, homilies, liturgies, treatises, and epistles. The most valuable are the homilies on the New Testament and on the Psalms, most of which have been translated and published in the Oxford Library of the Fathers. The best and most complete edition is that of Montfaucon, in 13 vols. fol., Paris, 1718–1738. — The Roman Catholic Church celebrates his festival on the 27th of January.

Chrys'otype, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, and *typos*, form.] (*Photog.*) A process of taking pictures by photography, on paper impregnated with a neutral solution of chloride of gold. —A picture produced by this process.

Chua'pa, a river of Chili. It rises on the W. slope of the Andes, forms the S. boundary of the prov. of Coquimbo, and enters the Pacific after a course of 125 m.

Chub, *n.* [A. S. *copp*; Ger. *kopf*, from the root of Lat. *caput*, the head.] (*Zoöl.*) A river-fish. See CYPRINUS.

Chub'bed, Chub'by, *a.* [Fr. *joufflu*, from *joue*, the cheek, the jaw.] Round; full; plump; short and thick; having a large fat face; as, a *chubby* infant.

Chub'bedness, *n.* State or condition of being chubby.

Chub'-faced, *a.* Having a plump, round, chubby face.

Chu-Chow', in China. See TCHOO-TCHEOO.

Chuck, (*chuk,*) *v. a.* [Formed from the sound.] To make the clucking noise of a hen when she calls her chickens. —To laugh in a jeering, offensive manner; to chuckle.

—To call, as a hen her young.

"Then crowing clapp'd his wings th' appointed call
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall." — *Beau. and Fletcher.*

Chuck, *v. a.* [Fr. *choquer*; formed in imitation of a small sharp sound, like that of pebbles when clashed together.] To strike or hit gently; to tap; to pat.

"He *chucked* the harmaid under the chin." — *Irving.*

—To throw with quick motion; to pitch; to cast; as, to *chuck* a stone at anything. (A vulgarism.)

(*Mech.*) To place or hold by means of a chuck, as in turning.

—*n.* The call of a hen; the voice of a hen.

—An appellation of fondness or endearment; a modification of chick.

"Come, your promise. — What promise, *chuck?*" — *Shaks.*

—A slight blow or pat under the chin.

(*Turnery.*) A piece of wood or metal affixed to the end of the mandril of a lathe for keeping fast the body to be turned.

Chuck'aby, *n.* A term of childish fondness.

Chuck'atuck, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Nansemond co., 10 m. N. of Suffolk.

Chuck'-farthing, *n.* A game or play in which a farthing or other small coin is pitched into a hole in the ground.

Chuck'-hole, *n.* A deep rut or hole made by the wheel of a wagon.

Chuckle, (*chuk'l,*) *v. i.* [From Icel. *kok*, *quok*, the throat; Scot. *chouks*, the throat, the jaw.] To laugh in the throat; to laugh so as to produce a guttural sound; expressive of inward triumph or exultation.

"Some things are of that nature as to make
One's fancy *chuckle*, while his heart doth ache." — *Bunyan.*

—*n.* A short, broken, and suppressed laugh in the throat, as indicative of secret triumph or derision.

—*v. a.* To call, as a hen her chickens; to chuck.

"If these birds are within distance, here 's that will *chuckle* 'em together." — *Dryden.*

—To cocker; to caress; to fondle.

"Your confessor . . . must *chuckle* you, and moan you." — *Dryden.*

Chuck'le-head, *n.* One who has a thick head (inferring a scarcity or density of brain); a numskull; a stupid fellow.

Chuck'le-headed, *a.* Thick-headed; obtuse; ignorant: stupid: as, a *chuckle-headed* lad.

Chuck'-will's-wid'ow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GOAT-SUCKER.

Chucui'to, or CHUCUYTO, in Bolivia, a town, cap. of province of the same name, dep. of Puño. It is situated on the W. border of Lake Titicaca, 20 m. S.E. of Puño, and 85 E. of Arequipa. It has beautiful remains of antiquity, and in the province are gold and silver mines. *Pop.* of prov. 80,000.

Chuen-pee', a fortified sea-port of China, on an island in Canton River, 35 m. S.E. of Canton. It was taken by the British in the war of 1841.

Chu'fa, *n.* (*Bot.*). See CYPERUS.

Chuff, *n.* [W. *cyf*, a stock or stem.] A clown; a rustic; a coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow; as, "fat *chuffs*." *Shak.* —*a.* Ill-tempered; coarse; surly; brutish. (Used as an English provincialism.)

Chuff'ily, *adv.* In a clownish or surly manner.

Chuff'iness, *n.* Clowniehness; surliness; coarseness.

Chuff'y, *a.* [Fr. *joufflu.*] Fat; bloated; puffed out; swollen; as, *chuffy*-cheeked.

—Blunt; surly; rude; coarse-mannered; as, a *chuffy* fellow.

Chuguserai', a small river and town of Afghanistan. The former rises in Kafiristan, and connects with the Cabul near Jellalabad. The town is 80 m. N.E. of Cabul, in Lat. 34° 55′ N., Lon. 70° 8′ E.

Chu'la Depot, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Amelia co., 30 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Chulaho'ma, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Marshall co., 15 m. S.W. of Holy Springs.

Chulas'ky, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northumberland co., 3 m. W. of Danville.

Chu'le, in Peru, a small port, department of Arequipa, about 60 m. S.E. of the city of that name.

Chuluwau', or HOLY ISLAND, a small island in the Mozambique channel, S.E. coast of Africa, in Lat. 30° 28′ S., Lon. 34° 53′ E.

Chum, *n.* [Armoric *choum*, for *chouma*, to remain, fix one's self, abide.] A chamber-fellow; one who shares the same room with another; hence a close companion, a comrade; as, a college *chum*.

"The merry days when we were *chums* together." — *Praed.*

—*v. i.* To occupy a room jointly with another; as, to *chum* together. Hence, by extension, to be on intimate terms.

Chum'ba, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, on the Ravee, at the base of the Himalayas, 120 m. N.E. of Lahore; Lat. 32° 22′ N., Lon. 75° 50′ E. It is built of wood, and is a place of some importance. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Chum'bul, in Hindostan, (supposed to be the *Sambus* of Arrian,) a river rising in Malwah prov., and emptying into the Jumna, about 25 m. below Etaweh, after a N.E. course of about 500 m.

Chu'mie, a range of mountains in S. Africa, Cape Colony, between Lat. 32° and 33° S., and near the meridian of 27° E. Lon. — A river of same name, rises in this range and empties into the Keiskamma, after a S. S.E. course.

Chump, *n.* A short, thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block in size. — A collop of butcher's meat; as, a *chump* chop.

Chumpawut', a town of Hindostan, and former cap. of Kumaon, 35 m. S.E. of Almora. It has some curious Hindoo temples.

Chunaur', *n.* A stucco or calcareous cement used in India.

Chunargur', a fortified town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, on the Gangee, 17 m. S.W. of Benares; *pop.* abt. 12,000.

Chun'chos, an Indian tribe of Central S. America, prov. Ecuador, dist. Jaen.

Chund, an eminent Hindoo poet, of the Rajpoot nation, who lived in the 12th cent. His poems are still popular among the Rajpoots. The principal one is a kind of heroic epic, said to contain 100,000 verses, in which he gives a general history of the times he lived in, and of the kings and worthies who then flourished.

Chunk, *n.* A short, thick piece of anything; as, a *chunk* of wood, a *chunk* of bread. (Vulgarly used in the U. States, and in England.)

Chun-khing', a city of China, prov. Tze-chnen, on a tributary of the Yang-tse-kiang, 115 m. E. of Ching-te-foo.

Chunk'y, *a.* Squat; short; thick; lumpy; as, a *chunky* boy. (American.)

Chun-ning', a city of China, prov. of, and 170 m. from Yun-nan.

Chun-te, a city of China, prov. Chih-le, 220 m. S.S.W. of Pekin.

Chupat', in Patagonia, a river which empties into the Atlantic, Lat. 14° 15′ S., Lon. 65° W.

Chu'pee Creek, in *Georgia*, flows S.E. through Bibb and Monroe cos., and runs into the Ocmulgee abt. 9 m. S. of Macon.

Chup'parah, a town of Hindostan, British pres. of Bengal, 90 m. N.N.E. of Nagpoor.

Chup'rah, in Hindostan, a town, in prov. Bahar. dist. Sarun, of which it is the cap., on the Ganges, 33 m. W. by N. of Patna. Lat. 25° 45′ N., Lon. 84° 48′ E. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.

Chuquaton'cha Creek, in *Mississippi*, in Chickasaw co., flows into the Oklibbeha River.

Chuquibam'ba, in Peru, a town, 15 m. N.W. of Arequipa, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 21,000 feet in height; Lat. 15° 50′ S., Lon. 72° 20′ W.

Chuquisaca, (commonly called SUCRE,) (*choo'ke-sa'ka,*) a city of S. America, cap. of republic of Bolivia, on the N. bank of the Cachimaya, 55 m. E.N.E. of Potosi, and 220 S.W. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra; Lat. 19° 29′ S., Lon. 66° 40′ W. It is, generally, a handsome city, with public fountains and pleasant gardens. *Clim.* Mild, but subjected to heavy rains and frequent storms. *C.* was founded in 1539. *Estim. pop.* 20,000. It is also called CHARCAS, or L. PLATA.

Chur, or COIRE, (*shoor,*) a city of Switzerland, cap. of cant. of Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine; Lat. 46° 80′ N., Lon. 9° 35′ E. It is a quaint, old-world place, with manufactures of zinc-wares and cutlery. *Pop.* 6,990.

Church, *n.* [Gr. *Kyria-kon*, from *Kyrios*, the Lord, (a doubtful derivation;) A.S. *circe*, *circ*, or *cyric*; Du. *kerke*

Ger. *kirche*; literally, the Lord's house.] This word is used in various significations, answering to those of the Greek ἐκκλησία (Fr. *église*), which, from its original meaning of a *convened assembly*, is employed, 1st, to denote the whole body of true believers, or the visible church; 2d, in addition to these, the spirits of the just made perfect, or the invisible Church; 3d, any congregation of Christians met together in a single place, or the body of believers resident in a town or district; and 4th, the edifice in which they meet for divine worship. To these we may add a fifth sense of the modern term *church*, when it is applied to a distinct religious community; as, the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, the Baptist, &c. The true definition of the visible Church has been a matter of much controversy. In this matter, as in any question relating to differences of Christian creeds, we decline to enter the field.

(*Arch.*) Having described the forms of the earliest ecclesiastical structures of the Christians under the term BASILICA, and the general divisions of a church under the head of CATHEDRA, we have here but to add that the churches are usually classed as follows in all countries where distinctions are recognized in them: *pontifical*, as St. Peter's at Rome, where the Pope occasionally officiates; *patriarchal*, where the government of the church is vested in a patriarch; *metropolitan*, when it is the see of an archbishop; *cathedral*, where a bishop presides; *collegiate*, when the building in question is attached to a college; *parochial*, when it is attached to a parish; and *conventual*, when it is attached to a convent.

(*Hist.*) See CHRISTIANITY.

Church, FREDERIC EDWIN, an eminent American artist, B. at Hartford, Conn., in 1826. In his walk of art — landscape-painting — *C.* holds a distinguished place both in this country and in Europe. In 1853, and, again, in 1857, he visited S. America, returning home to enrich American art with some choice examples of tropical scenery. *C.*'s *chef-d'œuvre*, however, is probably his noble picture of the "Falls of Niagara," which commanded the highest admiration in England and in France, as well as in his own country. Mr. *C.* has largely contributed to impress the Europeans with the conviction, somewhat new to them, that art is not confined to the Old World.

Church'-ale, *n.* In England, a wake, or feast commemoratory of the dedication of the church; when much ale is drank.

Church'-attire, *n.* The habit in which men officiate in divine service.

Church'-authority, *n.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

"This point of *church*-authority I have sifted." — *Atterbury.*

Church'-bench, *n.* The seat or bench in the porch of a church.

Church'-burial, *n.* Burial according to the rites of the Church.

Church'-discipline, *n.* Discipline of the Church, intended to correct the offences of its members.

Church'dom, *n.* Government or authority of the Church.

Church, (Fathers of the.) (*Eccl. Hist.*) A title usually confined to those theologians who wrote during the first five centuries of the Christian æra; but which is extended by some to writers who come down as low as the 14th century, or even later. They are classed according as they belonged to the Eastern or Western Church, or as they wrote in Greek, or in Latin, into the Greek fathers and the Latin fathers. There is a third division — those who lived in, or next to, the apostolic age, and are distinguished by the name of the Apostolic Fathers: these are Barnabas, Clemens Romanus, Ignatius, Polycarp, and the unknown authors of two works, respectively entitled *Epistolæ ad Diognetum*, and *Hermæ Pastor*. In order to know how the first Christians opposed the attacks of their Gentile opponents, the writings of the ancient apologists, as they are termed from their *Apologia*, or *Vindications of Christianity*, should be carefully studied. The chief apologists are Justin Martyr, Minutius Felix, Tertullian, Origen, against Celsus, and Eusebius in his *Præparatio et Demonstratio Evangelica*, Eusebius in Greek, and St. Augustine, *De Civitate Dei*, in Latin, have rifled the Gentile stores, and made heathen learning subservient to the overthrowing of the heathen religion; whilst in Justin Martyr's *Dialogue with Trypho*, the Jew, we see what weapons the first Christians used against their opponents of that nation. The first disputes of the Christians among themselves were concerning the mysteries of our faith. The earlier heresies, previously to the empire's becoming Christian under Constantine, were for the most part monstrous, not far extended, and short-lived. Irenæus and Epiphanius may be advantageously consulted respecting them. The later and more abiding controversies may be studied in the ecclesiastical histories of Socrates (the scholastic), Sozomen, and Theodoretus. As respects commentaries upon the New Testament, of all the works of the fathers, those of St. Chrysostom are the most valuable. A plain, brief, and clear epitome of his Commentaries has been drawn up by Theophylact, who flourished about the beginning of the 13th century.

Church'-founder, *n.* He that builds or endows a church.

Church'-goer, *n.* A habitual attendant at church.

Church'-going, *n.* Going regularly to church; usually attending church. — Calling or summoning to church.

"The sound of the *church-going* bell." — *Cowper.*

Church Hill, in *Kentucky*, a post-vill. of Christian co.

Church Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Queen Anne co., about 45 m. E.N.E. of Annapolis.

Church Hill, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.

Church Hill, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Trumbull co.

Church'-history, *n.* Ecclesiastical history; history of the Christian Church.

Church'ill, CHARLES, an English poet and satirist, B. 1731. He early entered the Church of England, but finding himself ill-adapted for that sacred profession, he shook off its trammels, and entered upon a career as an idler about town and man of letters. His first contribution to literature was the *Rosciad*, a pungent satire upon the theatrical *illuminati* of the time. In 1762, forming an intimacy with the celebrated John Wilkes (*q. v.*), *C.* wrote many articles for his famous journal the *North Briton*; and achieved his poetical acmé in the *Prophecy of Famine*, a satirical onslaught against Lord Bute's govt. and Scotchmen in general. D. at Boulogne, France, in 1764.

Church'ill, JOHN. See MARLBOROUGH, (DUKE OF.)

Church'ill, in *Nevada*, a W. central co.; *area*, about 8,000 sq. m. Its W. part is intersected by the Carson River. The surface is irregular, and partly mountainous; the soil poor. Its streams are small, and are dried up by the sandy desert. Silver mines are worked, and are productive. *Cap.* Stillwater. *Pop.*, 710.

Church'ing, *n.* The act or form of offering thanks in church after childbirth; as, the *churching* of women.

Church'ism, *n.* Fanaticism, or ultra-attachment to the forms or tenets of some particular Church.

Church'-judicatories, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied to designate the ecclesiastical courts of the Church of Scotland; viz., *kirk-sessions*; *presbyteries*; *provincial synods*; and *general assemblies*.

Church'-land, *n.* Land belonging to a church; land vested in an ecclesiastical body or chapter.

Church'land, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Norfolk co.

Church'less, *a.* Destitute of a church; deprived of religious influences.

Church'like, *a.* Becoming the Church.

Church'liness, *n.* Devotedness to the interests, polity, ritual, &c., of the church.

Church'man, *n.* A clergyman or ecclesiastic; one who administers the rites and ceremonies of the Church.

—An Episcopalian; — used in contradistinction to a Presbyterian or Congregationalist; as, a staunch *churchman*.

Church'manly, *a.* Becoming a churchman.

Church'manship, *n.* State or position of being a churchman.

Church'-member, *n.* A professor of religion; a member in communion with a Church.

Church'-membership, *n.* State or quality of being a church-member.

Church-mil'itant, *n.* The Church as warring against spiritual evil of whatsoever kind.

Church'-modes, *n. pl.* (*Mus.*) The modes formerly used as scales in church-music.

Church'-music, *n.* Music suited to church-service; the service of singing or chanting in a church.

Church of God. (*Eccl. Hist.*) This Christian sect originated in 1830, in a movement in which John Winebrenner, previously a minister in the German Reformed Church, was most prominent. A new society was organized by him, and others who accepted his views, which took the name of the *Church of God*. It exists principally in Pennsylvania and the W. States, and there is an eldership in Texas. The Church has a college at Centralia, Kansas. Its periodicals are the *Church Advocate*, at Lancaster, Pa., and a Sunday-school periodical. The govt. of the *C. of G.* is Congregational, with a supervising Church Council, composed of the preachers in charge, the elders, and deacons. Associations, or conferences of Churches, called Elderships, meet annually, and a General Eldership meets every three years. The *C. of G.* holds the doctrines of the Evangelical churches, with baptism by immersion only, subsequent to faith; feet-washing; the administration of the Lord's Supper in the evening; all the instrumentalities of revivals; and protests against the traffic in intoxicating drinks. In 1895 there were 560 churches, 36,000 church members, and church property valued at $700,000.

Church'-rate, *n.* A tax formerly levied on parishes in England for repairing, maintaining, &c., the churches of the Establishment. The tax, as a compulsory assessment, has been abolished for a number of years, and the payment of church-rates is now altogether voluntary.

Church'-service, *n.* The ritual of public worship performed according to the forms of the Anglican Church.

Church'ship, *n.* Institution of the church.

Church'town, in *California*, a village of Shasta co., 7 m. N.E. of Shasta.

Church'town, in *New York*, a P. O. of Columbia co.

Church'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co.

—A post-village of Lancaster co., 52 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Church'view, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Middlesex co.

Church'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Hartford co., 30 m. N.E. of Baltimore.

Churchville, in *Missouri*, a village of Clarke co., near the mouth of the Des Moines River.

Church'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Monroe co., 15 m. W.S.W. of Rochester.

Churchville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., 128 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Church'-warden, *n.* A keeper or guardian of the church, and a representative of the parish.

—A clay tobacco-pipe with a long, slender tube, made at Broseley in England.

"A *church-warden* pipe, and pot of beer." — *Wolcot.*

Church'-way, *n.* The road, street, or passage leading to a church.

Church'-work, *n.* Work performed in behalf of a church; — hence, a proverbial metaphor for work slowly executed.

Church'y, *a.* Relating to a church.

Church'-yard, *n.* The yard or enclosed ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are interred; a cemetery.

Churl, (*chêrl,*) *n.* [A. S. *ceorl*; Ger. *kerl*; Dan. *karl*; Icel. *karl*, a boor; O. Ger. *karl*, a man, a husband, a lover; allied to Lat. *vir*, a man; Goth. *vair*; W. *gwr*; Sansk. *vira*, a man.] A countryman; a rustic; a husbandman; a bumpkin.

"Prepares the country-*churls* to mischief, bate, and wars." *Dryden.*

—A rude, surly, ill-bred man; a boor.

"A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes but . . . for falsehood." — *Sidney.*

—A miser; a niggard; a covetous, selfish person.

"O *churl*, drink all and leave no friendly drop." — *Shaks.*

Churl'ish, *a.* Like a churl; surly; sullen; boorish; unfeeling; rude; as, a *churlish* answer. — Avaricious; selfish; narrow-minded. — Intractable; unmanageable; harsh; cross-grained; unyielding; as, a *churlish* hunks. Unpliant; unmalleable; hard; as, a *churlish* metal.

Churl'ishly, *adv.* In a churlish manner; roughly; rudely.

Churl'ishness, *n.* Quality of being churlish; rudeness of manners or temper; indisposition to kindness or courtesy; sullenness.

"Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman." *Eccles.* xiii. 14.

Churn, *n.* [A. S. *cerene*, *ciern*, from *cyran*, *cerran*, to turn.] A vessel or machine in which cream is turned, agitated, or beaten, in order to produce butter.

—*v. a.* To stir or agitate cream in the operation of making butter.

—To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion.

"*Churned* in his teeth the foamy venom rose." — *Addison.*

Churn'ing, *n.* The operation of making butter from cream by continued agitation.

—As much butter as is made at once; as, cream enough for one *churning*.

Churn'-staff, *n.* A staff or instrument used in churning.

Churubus'co, a village of Mexico, on the Rio de Churubusco, about 6 m. S. of the city of Mexico. At this place, and at Contreras, 7 m. distant, 2 battles were fought, 20th of Aug., 1847, between the American army commanded by Gen. Scott, and the Mexicans under Santa Anna, in both of which the former achieved a decisive victory. At Contreras, the Mexicans were badly beaten, with a loss of 1,700 men killed and wounded, 800 prisoners, and 22 pieces of artillery, besides 500 pack-mules, and a large amount of munitions of war. The action at *C.*, fought shortly afterwards, was hotly contested, but ended eventually in a stampede of the Mexican army, who again lost heavily, — 4,000 killed and wounded, 3,000 prisoners, including 8 generals, and 37 guns being left by them on the field, or in the hands of the victors. The American losses in both engagements numbered 1,053, of whom 139 were killed, including 16 officers.

Churubus'co, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Whitley co., 16 m. N.W. of Fort Wayne.

Churubusco, in *New York*, a P. O. of Clinton co.

Chusau', the principal of a gronp of islands on the E. coast of China, prov. Che-kiang, 45 m. N.E. of Ningpo, opposite the æstuary of the Yang-tse-kiang. Lat. 30° 40′ N., Lon. 121° 48′ E. It is mountainous, has a circuit of about 50 m., and has some fine, fertile, well-cultivated valleys. *Prod.* Tea, camphor, bamboo, &c. *Clim.* Temperate during nine months of the year. *Cap.* Ting-hai, taken by the British in 1840 and 1860, successively.

Chus'han-Rishatha'im, a king of Mesopotamia, who oppressed the Israelites 8 years, A. M. 2591–9, but was defeated by Othniel, Caleb's nephew. (*Judg.* iii. 8–10.)

Chute, (*shōōt,*) *n.* [Fr. *chute*; Pg. *cazuta*.] A fall or descent in a river.—An aperture in a mill-dam. See SHOOT.

Chyla'ceous, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, chyle.

Chyla'queous, *a.* [Lat. *chylus*, chyle, and *aqua*, water.] Consisting of chyle highly diluted with water.

Chyle, (*kil,*) *n.* (*Physiol.*) A thin milky liquid, which is the concentrated essence of the chyme, and the nutrient principle of all nourishment taken into the system. It is composed, like the blood, of a fluid, *liquor chyli*, and of chyle corpuscles or globules, the average size of which is about 1-4600th of an inch. See CHYMIFICATION.

Chylifac'tion, *n.* Same as CHYLIFICATION.

Chylifac'tive, Chylific, Chylifica'tory, *a.* Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle.

Chylif'erous, *a.* [Gr. *chylos*, and Lat. *fero*.] Transmitting chyle, as the *chyliferous* vessels.

Chylifica'tion, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Formation of chyle during the digestive processes. See CHYMIFICATION.

Chylopoetic, (*kil-o-po-et'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *chylos*, and *poiein*, to make.] Chylifactive; making chyle; having the power to change into chyle.

Chylous, (*kī'lus,*) *a.* [Fr. *chyleux*.] Consisting, or partaking of, chyle.

Chyme, (*kīm,*) *n.* [Gr. *zymos*, juice.] (*Physiol.*) One of the most important fluids in the human body. It is of a thick, creamy consistence, of a grayish-white appearance, obtained by the process of CHYMIFICATION, *q. v.*

Chymifica'tion, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Next to the circulation of the blood, if not of equal importance with it, is the system of nutrition, or the circulation of the liquid nutriment obtained from the food digested in the stomach. This fluid, which contains all the elements of which the body is composed, both solid and fluid, and is the source and fountain of the blood itself, is called in the first instance the *chyme*, — the process by which it is separated from the food being denominated chymification, — the stomach being the only organ concerned in this stage

of the process. The food received into the stomach is collected in one heap in the lowest and widest part of that organ, where it is surrounded by the gastric juice, a sharp, pungent fluid, of an extremely acid character, which has the power of dissolving or so far softening all the substances taken into the stomach, that in a space of time varying from four to eight hours, the whole is converted into a soft, semi-fluid pulp, which, passing through the lower or pyloric opening of the stomach, enters the commencement of the intestines, or

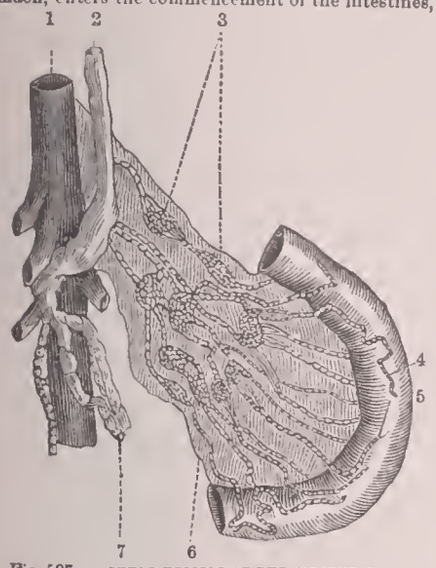


Fig. 597. — CHYLE-VESSELS OF THE MESENTERY.
1, aorta; 2, thoracic canal; 3, lymphatics; 4, radicles of the chyle-vessels; 5, intestine; 6, mesentery; 7, lymphatic vessels.

the duodenum.—This pulpy mass, now called the chyme, is in the duodenum subjected to the influence of two other fluids, the secretion from the liver (the bile), and that from the pancreas (the pancreatic juice). These two fluids act on the chyme much as *rennet* does on milk, separating it into two distinct parts — a white, creamy fluid, the quintessence of the nutriment, called CHYLE, and a brown, solid, feculent matter, from which almost all the chyle has been extracted, but which, in its steady progress through the rest of the alimentary tube, is everywhere surrounded by a number of small vessels, called *lacteals*, whose open mouths absorb every particle of nutriment which may have escaped with the mass out of the duodenum; till evacuation of the mass per *anum*. The juice from the chyme in the duodenum is immediately absorbed by the surrounding lacteal vessels, and carried to a fine, delicate membrane connecting the bowels to the spine, the mesentery (see Fig. 597), where all the more remote lacteals from the small and large intestines join or anastomose with them. The lacteals thus united diverge in several groups, each group or set of vessels entering a gland (2, Fig. 597), from which gland they re-issue on the opposite side, fewer in number but larger in size; when, after forming a second intimate union, they enter a second system of glands (3, Fig. 597), from whence they converge, and, uniting the *receptaculum chyli*, or the reservoir of the chyle, — made up of the lymphatic vessels from all the lower parts of the body, — then proceed upwards to form the *thoracic canal*, or the great trunk of the absorbent system. The thoracic canal, or duct, the replenisher of the heart, loaded with its nutrient fluid, ascends through the abdomen and chest to the commencement of the neck; when, receiving the lymphatics of the superior extremities and the head, it enters the left subclavian vein, mingles with the venous blood, and is immediately carried to the right side of the heart, to be sent from thence to the lungs, there to be vitalized with the oxygen of the air. The organs employed in the process of chylification are the duodenum, small intestines, liver, and pancreas. The process by which *chyme* is obtained from the digested food, (*chyle* is separated from the chyme, and is eventually converted into blood,) is called assimilation. Chyle, the product of the last process of digestion, is an albuminous fluid, composed of innumerable granules or corpuscles, consisting of albumen, fatty matter, and water. The chyle, in the whole of its course from the duodenum to the vein that carries it to the heart, is constantly going through some higher degree of change; thus, after passing the first set of mesenteric glands, it is found to be more highly organized than it was before entering them. In the same way, a further change is observed after traversing the second set of glands, and so on, till the chyle, having reached the upper part of the thoracic duct, attains its final organization, and becomes exactly analogous — except in the red coloring-matter — to the blood, with which it is directly after mingled.

Chymify (*kī'mi-fī*), *v. a.* and *v. i.* [Lat. *chymus*, from Gr. *chymos*, and *facio* to make.] To convert into chyme, or to become chyme.—To form or become chyme.

Chymous, (*kim'us,*) *a.* Pertaining to chyme.

Cialdini, ENRICO, (*chāl-dē'ne,*) a distinguished Italian general, B. 1811. He marched with Gen. Zucchi to aid the Romagna insurrectionists in 1831, and, after the Austrian intervention in Central Italy, was compelled to emigrate to Paris, where he studied chemistry, and was preparing to study medicine, when he accepted an offer to go to Spain, where he took part in the War of Succession. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was a lieut.-colonel in the Spanish service. Being called by Mazzini, he came to Italy, joined the army of Charles Albert, and was severely wounded at Vicenza. In 1856 he was sent to the Crimea by the Sardinian government with the rank of general, and distinguished himself in the battle of Tchernaya. In the war in Italy, in 1859, *C.* was the first in the allied army who fired a shot at the enemy, executing the passage of the Sesia under the fire of the Austrians, whom he drove from their position. His *corps d'armée* then went into the mountains to act in Tyrol. The peace of Villafranca checked him in his career. In 1860 he defeated the Papal army under Gen. Lamoricière, at the battle of Castelfidardo; and, in 1861, he took Gaëta after a bombardment of 17 days, and captured the citadel of Messina a fortnight after. He had been made a major-general after the campaign of Umbria, and after the capture of Messina the king nominated him general of the army, a rank equivalent to that of field-marshal. In 1861 *C.* was appointed Viceroy of Naples, was made a senator in 1864, and took a prominent part in the campaign against Austria in 1866. He was sent as ambassador to Paris in 1876, and was recalled in 1881. Died 1892.

Ciba'o, a principal mountain in Hayti, in the central part of the island, celebrated for the rich gold mines it formerly contained. It is about 4,590 feet.

Ciba'rious, *a.* [Lat. *cibarius*, from *cibus*, food.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

Cib'ber, CAIUS GABRIEL, an eminent sculptor, B. at Flensborg, Denmark, 1630. Among his finest works are the figures of *Melancholy* and *Raving Madness*. D. 1700.

Cib'ber, COLLEY, son of the preceding, and a celebrated English dramatist, B. 1671. His principal works are the well-known plays *The Careless Husband;* the *Nonjuror;* and his *Apology for my Life*, published in 1740, which has been frequently reprinted. D. 1757.

Cib'ol, *n.* A kind of small onion used in salads.—See ONION.

Cibo'lo, in *Texas*, a small river rising near the W. part of Comal co., flows S.E. and enters the San Antonio.

Cibo'rium, *n.*; *pl.* CIBORIA. [Lat., from Gr. *kiborion*, the Egyptian bean, and a drinking-cup made of its leaves.] (*Arch.*) An isolated erection, open on each side, with arches, and having a dome of an ogee form supported by four columns. It is placed on the altar of Roman Catholic churches, and contains the *Host*, or consecrated wafer.

Cibo'tium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns, order *Filices*, including several species which produce silky hairs useful to man. The styptic called *penawar*, which is often used in Holland and Germany, consists of the fine hairs from the caudex of *C. Barometz*, the "Scythian lamb" of old writers. These hairs are imported from Sumatra, and are sometimes employed for stuffing cushions. Similar hairs are brought from the Sandwich Islands, and are known under the name of *pulu*. Three different species are said to yield pulu.

Cicada'riæ, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *cicada*, grasshopper; French *cigale.*] (*Zoöl.*) A family of hemipterous insects, common in tropical and warm, temperate regions, and remarkable for the loudness of the sounds they emit. The organs that produce these shrill sounds consist of membranes and fibres connected with powerful muscles, and situated on the under side of the abdomen. The largest insect of this genus does not exceed an inch in length; yet it is asserted that they may be heard in the still night at a distance of at least half a mile, and that the sound they emit is like grinding a knife on a whetstone. The Seventeen-year *Cicada* is said to appear in the same localities, only at intervals of 17 years, and hence its specific name. It makes its appearance in the early part of summer. Sometimes the *C.* of this species come in such immense swarms as to bend, and even break, the limbs of the forest-tree upon which they alight, and the woods are filled from morning till night with the noise of their rattling drums. The Dog-day- or Harvest-fly, (*C. canicularis,*) has the body black above, ornamented with olive-green, and the under side covered more or less with a white substance resembling flour. It makes its appearance with the beginning of dog-days, and its singing may be heard among the trees through the middle of the day. The pupæ of this species, as well as of the preceding, as they come out of the ground and crawl up the trees, look like large beetles. — The *C.* have been celebrated in all ages for their powers of song or shrill sound: — from Virgil:

Fig. 598.
DOG-DAY HARVEST-FLY.
(*C. canicularis.*)

"El cantu querulæ rumpent arbusta *cicadæ*."—*Georgics III.*

down to Lord Byron —

"The shrill *Cicadæ*, people of the pine."

Cic'atrice, CICATRIX, *n.*; *pl.* CICATRICES. [Lat. *cicatrix*; Fr. *cicatrice.*] A scar, seam, or mark left behind on the skin after the skinning over of a wound or abrasion.

Ci'catricle, (*sik'a-trik-l,*) *n.* [Fr. *cicatricule*, from Lat. *cicatrix*, a scar.] The germinating or fetal point in the embryo of a seed, or yolk of an egg.

Cic'atrisive, *a.* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrice.

Cic'atrizant, Cic'atrisant, *n.* (*Med.*) An application that induces a cicatrice.

Cicatriza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *cicatrisation.*] The healing, or skinning over, of an ulcer or broken surface of the skin.

Cic'atrize, *v. a.* [Fr. *cicatriser*, from L. Lat. *cicatrico*; Lat. *cicatrix*, a scar.] To heal, or induce the formation of a cicatrix or scar, in wounded or ulcerated flesh.
—*v. i.* To heal or be healed; to be skinned over.

Cic'ely, *n.* (*Bot.*) See OSMORRHIZA.

Ci'cer, *n.* [From Gr. *kikys*, strength, in reference to its qualities.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. *C. arietinum*, a native of the countries around the Mediterranean, produces the edible seeds called chick-peas. These are extensively used as food, either boiled or roasted, and are the most common parched pulse of the East. The herbage affords a nutritious food for cattle.

Cic'ero, MARCUS TULLIUS, B. at Arpinum, an ancient city of Latium, B.C. 106; the same year which gave birth to Pompey. He was educated at Rome under the best masters of the time; and, B.C. 89, he served his first and only campaign under Pompeius Strabo. Having thus complied with the custom of his age, *C.* devoted the next 6 years to the studies which were necessary to raise him to distinction as a lawyer and an orator. At the age of 25 he came forward as a pleader, and, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of Sulla, defended clients who were obnoxious to the dictator. But his health, which was naturally feeble, gave way under incessant application to study; and, for the purpose of invigorating his constitution, as well as correcting certain defects in his style of oratory, he visited Athens (B.C. 79), made a tour of Asia Minor, and for some time resumed his studies at Rhodes, under Molo, from whom he had received instructions at Rome. After an absence of 2 years, he returned to Rome with renewed health and enlarged knowledge, and speedily placed himself at the head of the Roman bar.

Fig. 599. — CICERO.

He was elected quæstor in B.C. 76, and reached the consulship in B.C. 63. During his consulship he was called upon to grapple with the famous Catilinarian conspiracy: and the courage, prudence, and decision which he manifested in directing the difficult and complicated investigations that led to the detection and punishment of the conspirators, called forth the encomiums of all classes of the citizens. The public enthusiasm heaped upon him unwonted honors: in the senate and in the forum he was saluted as *parens patriæ* (the father of his country); thanksgivings in his name were voted to the gods; and all Italy united in testifying their admiration and gratitude. But his unexampled good fortune had excited the jealousy of many of the leading nobility; and his irrepressible vanity exposed him to the ridiculo and assaults of his enemies. It had been judged necessary to put to death 5 of the ringleaders in the conspiracy; and though this was done in virtue of the dictatorial authority with which the consuls were invested by the senate, and with the consent and approval of that body, *C.* was indicted for having put a Roman citizen to death untried, and forced to go into banishment in April, B.C. 58. But private malice soon expended itself, and public feeling, reverting to his signal services in rescuing his country from impending ruin, recalled him after an interval of 17 months. His reception at Rome cheered his dejected spirits; but the circumstances which led to his banishment prevented him from ever after recovering his former position. In B.C. 53 he was admitted a member of the college of augurs, and towards the end of B.C. 52 he was appointed proconsul of Cilicia. He administered the affairs of his province with the strictest impartiality, and realized in practice the precepts which he had inculcated in his writings. He returned to Italy in B.C. 49, at the commencement of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, and finally resolving to espouse the cause of the latter, followed him to Greece. After the battle of Pharsalia, B.C. 48, at which he was not present, he again returned to Italy, and was received into favor by Cæsar. Separating himself now entirely from all parties in the State, he arranged and published during the next 3 years nearly all his most important works on rhetoric and philosophy. But the tumults excited by Antony after the murder of Cæsar, B.C. 44, again drew him from his seclusion; and Augustus, knowing the value of such an ally, and carefully concealing from him his real intentions, gladly availed himself of his services as leader of the senate. *C.*'s zeal, which was not always tempered with discretion, now exhibited itself in his famous philippics against Antony, which again made him the idol of the Roman people. But the formation of the second triumvirate sealed the fate of the great Roman orator. His name appeared in the list of the proscribed, having been placed there by Antony as one of the conditions of the league; and after an unsuccessful attempt to escape, he stretched forward his head to his executioners, and called upon them to strike (B.C. 43). His head and hands were conveyed to Rome, and, by the orders of Antony, nailed to the rostra. After his admirable *Orations*, his principal works are his treatises *De Oratore. De Republica, De Legibus, De Natura Deorum, De Senectute, De Amicitia, De Officiis*, &c. They

have been repeatedly published, both as a whole and in detached portions.

Cic'ero, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Cook co., 3 m. W. of Chicago.

Cic'ero or **Cic'erotown,** in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hamilton co., on Cicero Creek, 26 m. N. of Indianapolis.

—A township of Tipton co., containing Tiptou, tho county seat.

Cic'ero, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., 10 m. N.E. of Syracuss, on the S.W. shore of Lake Oneida.

Cicero Creek, in *Indiana*, of Hamilton co., enters White River near Noblesville.

Cicerone, (*tcich-e-ro'ne,*) *n.* [It., from *Cicero.*] A name originally given by the Italians to those persons who pointed out to travellers the interesting objects with which Italy abounds; but applied universally at present to any one who acts as a *guide.* This application of the term *cicerone* has probably its origiu iu the well-knowu garrulity of the Italian guides.

Cicero'nian, *a.* Relating to Cicero; after the manner of Cicero: as, a *Ciceronian* style.

Cicero'nianism, *n.* Imitation of, or resemblance to, the style or manner of Cicero.

Cichoraceous, (*sik-o-rā'shus,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the qualities of succory, or chicory.

Cicho'rium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.* The species *C. intybus* is the Wild Chicory or succory, an European plant, having nnmerous heads of bright-blue handsoms flowers. It is extensively cultivated for tbe sake of its roots, which ars sliced, roasted, and ground, to form the chicory of the shops, which is sold as a substitute for, or more frequently as au addition to, ground coffee. Nearly 100,000,000 lbs. aro annually consnmed in Europe. Though so extensively used instead of coffee, *C.* — nearly nnknowu in the U. States — does not possess in any degree the peculiar exciting, soothing, and hunger-staying properties of that valnable product. A blne dye may be prepared from the leaves. *C. endiva* is the garden succory or endive, the leaves of which, when blanched, form a wholesome salad.

Cicinde'la, *n.* **Cicindel'idæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Tiger-beetle, a genus and family of coleopterous insects, remarkable for the celerity and vigor of their flight; characterized by the great projection of tbe eyes, long and sharply pointed jaws; thorax depressed and nearly square; and the legs and antennæ long and slender. They are generally seen on the wing in the hottest part of the day; chiefly frequenting dry meadows, sandy plains or heaths, or the banks of rivers. One of the most striking genera is the *Manticora*, found in South Africa. The common green tiger-beetle (*Cicindela campestris*), one of most common of our speeies, is a highly beautiful insect, being of a bright grass-green, with the elytra each marked by five small, round, cream-colored spots; the head, thorax, and limbs are of a rich gilded cast; the eyes black and prominent; the legs long and slender. The larva of this insect lives in cylindrical burrows, excavated by itself, and varying from six inches to a foot in depth. The head is very large, and slightly concave; the jaws are curved and strong; and the body is humped near the middle of the back, at which part there are two hooked tubercles. In the process of excavation they use their jaws and feet, and load the concavs back of their heads with the grains of earth which they have detached; thus loaded, they ascend backwards, resting at intervals, and affix themselves to the inner walls of their burrow by the assistance of the two hooked tubercles on the back; and when arrived at the orifice, they jerk off their load to a distance. The Cicindelæ are all voracious; and when their prey comes within their reach, they rnsh upon it with great ferocity.

Fig. 600.
MANTICORA-MAXILLOSA.

Cicis'beism, *n.* State or occupation of a cicisbeo.

Cicisbeo, (*che-chis'bā-o,*) *n.* [It.] A dangler about females; a name given since the 17th century, in Italy, to the professed gallant of a married womau.

> "The word was formerly a *cicisbeo*,
> But that is now grown vulgar and indecent." — *Byron.*

Cinco'nia, *n.* **Cinco'nidæ,** *n. pl.* [Lat., a stork.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Grallatores. — See Stork.

Cicu'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ. C. virosa*, the Water-hemlock, or Cow-bane, is of a highly poisonous nature. *C. maculata*, common in wet meadows, in the U. States, hae very poisonous roots, which, from having been mistaken for those of harmless *Umbelliferæ*, have not unfrequently led to fatal results.

Cid Campe'ador, (The,) (*sid,*) [Arab. *seid*, lord,] whose real name was Don Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, the national hero of Spain, was b. at Burgos abt. 1040. The facts of his career havo been wrapped by his admiring conntrymen in such a haze of glorifying myths that it ie scarcely possible to detect them. His life, however, appears to have been entirely spent in fierce warfaro with the Moors, then masters of a great part of Spain. His exploits are set forth in a special chronicle, and in a poem of considerable interest, written not long after his death. His last achievement was the capture of Valeucia, where he died in 1099. — His exploits are celebrated in a Spanish poem supposed to have been published in the 12th or 13th century, from which Corneille has taken the subject of his masterpiece, *Le Cid.*

Cider, *n.* [Fr. *cidre;* It. *sitro;* Sp. *sidra;* Gr. *sikera*, and Lat. *sicera*, strong drink.] A cool and refreshing beverage made hy pressing the juice from apples; almost all varieties of apples are used, but to insure good *C.*, they should be sound. The fruit, having been gathered, is ground in a strong mill, the pulp pressed, and the juice forced into vats; it is then kept at a certain temperature to ferment (in case fermentation is desired, much *C.* being drunk without fermentation), and lastly to fine, and then is drawn into casks, and kept in a cool place, when it is drawn offinto fresh casks, or bottled for use. To persons in health, and when taken in modcration, *C.* is a refreshing, wholesome drink, and very grateful in hot weather, but should be sparingly taken at any time by persons of weak digestion. *C.* is largely produced in the U. States and Canada, and in Normandy, France. Champagne or sparkling *C.* has become a large article of manufacture in the U. States.

Ci'der-brandy, *n.* A spirituous liquid distilled from cider.

Ci'derist, *n.* A maker of cider.

Ci'derkin, *n.* The liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out, and a quantity of boiliug water is added; the whole stsepiug 48 hours.

Ci-devant, (*sē-da-vŏng',*) *a.* [Fr.] Formerly; heretofore; previously existing; quondam; as, a *ci-devant* governor

Cienfue'gos, a sea-port town of Cuba, dept. Centro; Lat. near 22° 15′ N, Lon. 81° W. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Cierge, (*sērj,*) *n.* [Fr.] A wax candle used in the celebration of religious rites.

Cie'za, or **Zieza,** (anc. *Catina* or *Cartela,*) a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Segura, 24 m. N.W. of the cap.; *pop.* 10,467.

Cigar', (sometimes written Segar,) *n.* [Fr. *cigare;* Sp. *cigarro.*] A small roll of tobacco, made into an elliptic form, and used for smoking; as, a Havana *cigar.* See Tobacco.

Cigarette, (*se-gär-ĕt',*) *n.* A small cigar; a small quantity of mild tobacco rolled in prepared paper for smoking. See Tobacco.

Cigar'-ship, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron screw steam-yacht, constructed in tho form of a cigar, was launched at Millwall, England, in 1866, and named the *Ross Winans.*

Cil'ery, *n.* (*Arch.*) The drapery or leafage that is wrought upon the heads of pillars.

Cil'ia, *n.* [Lat. pl. of *cilium*, an eyelash.] (*Physiol.*) The hair which grows from the margin of the eyelids. — The term is also applied to microscopic filaments, or plates which project from animal membranes and are endowed with quick vibratile motion. In most of the lower animals the respiratory function is effected by means of the vibratile cilia; many animalcules and the gemmules of the Acrites move by a similar mechanism; and it has recently been ascertained that vibratile cilia have a share in the performance of some important functions in the highest classee of the animal kingdom, where they havo been detected on the membrane lining the female generative and respiratory passages, and the ventricles of the brain.

(*Bot.*) The long hairs situated upon tho margin of a vegetable body, as on the leaves of the *Sempervivum tectorum.*

Cil'iary, *a.* [Fr. *ciliaire*, from Lat. *cilium*, an eyelid; allied to Gr. *kyla*, the parts under the eyes.] Belonging to the eyelids, or to processes resembling them in animals or vegetables; as, "*ciliary* ligaments."

Cil'iate, Cil'iated, *a.* [From Cilia.] Provided with cilia.

(*Bot.*) Applied to the leaves, stem, or other parts of a plant, when furnished with long and fringed hairs, liks the eyelashes.

Cil'ice, *n.* A hair-cloth garment worn instead of a shirt by devotees.

Cilicia, (*si-lish'e-a.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) An ancient division of Asia Minor, now comprised in the Turkish pashalic Itshilla. Formerly, its boundaries were the Taurus range on the N., the Cilician Sea on the E., the Gulf of Issus on the S., and Pamphylia on the W.; Lat. betwecn 36° and 38° N., Lon. between 32° 10′ and 37° 8′ E.

Cili'cian, *a.* Relating to Cilicia.

Cili'cious, *a.* [Gr. *kilikion;* Lat. *cilicium*, a cloth made of Cilician goat's-hair.] Made, or consisting, of hair.

Ciliogra'da, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of *Cicalephæ*, formed by Linnæus, and including all the species distinguished by their continually agitating the cilia with which their contractile bodies are provided; — organs which possess the phosphorescent faculty in a very high degree, as the *Beroe* and *Medusæ.*

Cil'iiform, *a.* Fine and slender; resembling the form of cilia.

Cil'lo, *n.* [Gr. *killo*, to move.] (*Med.*) A name sometimes applied to persons whose upper eyelid is perpetually tremulous; — a trembling which, in some cases, is called *Life's blood.* Vogel calls it *cillosis.*

Cillo'sis, *n.* (*Med.*) See Cillo.

Ci'ma, *n.* (*Arch.*) See Cyma.

Cimabue, Giovanni, (or Giovanni Gaultieri,) (*sim'a-boo-ai,*) a very distinguished Florentine painter, b. 1240. Very little is known of his life, but he is said to have been a disciple of Giunta of Pisa; and he was one of the earliest painters who left off copying the hard and unnatural drawing of the Byzantine school, studied nature for himself, and contributed powerfully to the revival of art. The colossal Madonna, which he painted for the Rucellai chapel, in the church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence, is said to have excited extraordinary enthusiasm, and to have been carried in procession to the church, where it still remains. It was *C.* who first discovered the genius of Giotto. D. about 1302.

Ci'mar, *n.* (*Eccl.*) See Simar.

Cimaro'sa, Domenico, a celebrated musical composer, b at Aversa, in S. Italy, in 1756. In 1789, he was appointed by the empress Catharine II. director of the Imperial opera at St. Petersburg and chamber-musician to the empress. In 1792, he went to Vienna to fill the post of director of the Court opera there. In the political troubles that disturbed Naples towards the close of the last century, *C.* became involved; an eveut which led to his incarceration in prison for a year. D. at Venice in 1801. *C.*'e greatest works are his operas, *Il Matrimonio Segreto; Il Convito di Pietra, &c. C.* wrote altogether about 90 operas, besides an almost countless number of masses, sacred cantatas, &c

Cim'bia, Cim'ia, *n.* (*Arch.*) A fillet or band placed round the shaft of a colnmn to strengthen it.

Cim'bri, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) This Celtic tribe, inhabiting Jutland, having joined with the Teutones, entered Illyria, where they defeated Cn. Papirius Carbo, at the head of a consular army, b. c. 113. After this triumph they advanced into Gaul, b. c. 112, passed into Spain, and, reappearing in the frontiers of Transalpine Gaul, defeated two Roman armies b. c. 109 and 107. They inflicted a terrible defeat at Aurangio on another Roman army led by two consuls, Oct. 6, b. c. 105, after which they withdrew into Spain. The Celtiberians drove them out b. c. 103; whereupon the Cimbri returned into Gaul. Marius collected a large army and went to oppose them. The Cimbri and Teutones separated into two bodies, the former taking the road through Helvetia, and the latter pressing forward to assail the Roman army. Their intention was to reunite their forces on the Lombard plains. The Teutones were attacked and overwhelmed by the Romans, and 100,000 men are said to have perished on that occasion, b. c. 102. The Cimbri in the meantime had reached the valley of the Adige, where they defeated the Roman army under Quintus Catulus. He formed a junction with Marius and allured them into an unfavorable position, in which they were defeated and exterminated, b. c. 101. The women, having put their children to death, committed suicide.

Cim'bric, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to the Cimbri, *q. v.*

Cim'eter, *n.* See Scimitar.

Ci'mex, *n.;* Cimicidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Hemiptera comprising bugs which have the body very flat, and their antennæ terminating abruptly in the form of a seta. The genus *Cimex* contains the Bed-bug. — See Bug.

Cimici'fuga, *n.* [Lat. *cimex*, a bug, and *fugo*, to drive away; alluding to its offensive odor.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ. C. racemosa*, the black-snake-root, or bug-wort of America, found in upland woods, is a tall, leafy plant, with the aspect of an Actæa; stem 4–8 ft. high, with long, panicled racemes of white sepalled and monogynous flowers; 4–6 small petals; about 100 stamens to each flower, giving the raceme the appearance of a slender plum; flowers very fetid in June and July.

Cimme'rii, Cimme'rians. (*Hist.*) This nomadic race, inhabiting the Crimea, and parts of the neighboring country, having been expelled by the Scythians, passed along the shores of the Euxine, invaded Asia Minor, and pillaged Sardis, the cap of Lydia, b. c. 635. In that country they were said to have remained until about b. c. 617, when they were defeated and driven out of Asia Minor. Little authentic is known of this people. Homer refers to another people of the same name, fabled to have dwelt in a land of perpetual darkness. Hence the term *Cimmerian gloom.*

Cim'olite, *n.* See Fuller's Earth.

Ci'mon, a famous Athenian statesman, and general, was the son of Miltiades (*q. v.*), and b. 519 b. c. *C.* brought himself into notice on the invasion of Greece by Xerxes; but his first memorable exploit was the captnre of the important town of Eion on the Strymon, 476 b. c. His next, and most brilliant success was at the Eurymedon in Pamphylia, 466 b. c., where he destroyed a large Persian fleet, then disembarked his men, defeated the army which was drawn upon shore to protect the ships, and finally entrapped and destroyed a squadron of Phœnician ships which was on its way to reinforce the Persians. As the leader of the oligarchy, *C.* was for some years the most powerful citizen in Athens, but the democratic party headed by Pericles, eventually became strong enough to procure sentence of banishment against *C.* for ten years, 461 b. c. Five years afterwards he was recalled by a decree proposed by Pericles himself. In 450, a peace was concluded between Athens and Sparta, mainly through *C.*'s influence, and next year the war with Persia being renewed, *C.* set sail for Cyprus and besieged Citium, where he died, b. c. 449.

Cinalo'a, or Sinalo'a, in Mexico, a state, reaching from the river Mayo to the river Bayona, or about 220 m., between the Gulf of California and Durango; *area*, 35,721 sq. m. The surface is cut through by mountains almost barren; the soil sandy along the coast. *Cap.* Culiacan. *Pop.* 161,157.

—A town in the above State, on a small stream, 50 m. from the Gulf of California, about 300 m. N.W. of Durango. *Pop.* abt. 9,000. Lat. 22° 45′ N., Lon. 108° 7′ W.

Cincho'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Cinchonaceæ.* The plants of this genus are natives of the intertropical valleys of the Andes, and are found principally on the eastern face of the Cordilleras, growing commonly at heights varying from about 4,000 to nearly 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The cinchona region extends from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Bolivia, in about 19° S. Lat., through Peru and Colombia, nearly to Caracas, in about 10° N. Lat. The plants are small shrubs or large forest-trees, with evergreen

leaves, and commonly, showy flowers. They appear to require great moisture, and a mean temperature of about 62°. These plants are largely cultivated in India, Ceylon, Java, and elsswhero. The barks of soveral species and varieties are extensively used in medicine, and are undoubtedly the most valuable drugs known. They are imported into this country under the names of *Cinchona. Peruvian* and *Jesuit's bark*. 36 different varieties have been described by Pereira; and Weddell has enumerated no less than 39. The most important are *Loxa*, or crown bark: gray-silver, or *Huanuco* bark: *Calisaya*, or yellow bark: and red bark. Theso four are officinal in our pharmacopœias, and are the principal sources of the precious alkaloids *quina* or *quinine, cinchonia*, and *quinidia*, which are all used in medicine, and possess in an eminent degree tonic, febrifugal, and antiperiodic properties. The barks themselves have similar properties, and are, moreover, slightly astringent. The name cinchona was given to the genus by Linnæus, in compliment to the countess of Cinchon, whose husband was the viceroy of Peru. She had derived great benefit from the bark during her residence in S. America; and on her return to Europe, in 1639, she brought with her several specimens. The native names, curiously enough, are very similar to the scientific one, being *quinquino* and *quina-quina*. The medicinal use of the bark was first made known in Europe by the Jesuits.

Cinchona'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Cinchonales*. DIAG. Epipetalous stamens, straight anthers bursting longitudinally, and leaves with interpetiolar stipulas. — They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, with opposits, simple, entire leaves, and stipules between the leaf-stalks on each side (interpetiolar). The calyx is superior, the corolla regular; the stamens are equal in number to the teeth of the calyx and segments of the corolla, being alternate with the latter; they are attached to the corolla (epipetalous). The ovary is inferior, and 2- or more-celled: the fruit inferior, with one seed, or sometimes more than one. The *Cinchonaceæ* are almost exclusively natives of tropical and warm regions. They yield many valuable medicinal agents, the most important being quinine (see CINCHONA) and ipecacuanha (see CEPHAELIS). They also furnish man with many substances useful in the arts and domestic economy: such as dye-stuffs, tanning agents, edible fruits and seeds, and ornamental woods. The coffee-plant belongs to this extensive order. (See COFFEA.) Most of the plants have beautiful and fragrant flowers, and many have been introduced into our stores. The order includes about 2,550 species, which are grouped into 313 genera.

Cinchonaceous, (*sin-ko-na'shus,*) *a.* Of, or pertaining to, cinchona; having the qualities of cinchona.

Cinchona'lcs, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of Epigynous exogen plants. DIAG. Dichlamydeous monopetalous flowers, and a minute embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. The plants of this important and numerous alliance are grouped into the five orders VACCINEACEÆ, COLUMELLIACEÆ, CINCHONACEÆ, CAPUFOLIACEÆ, and GALLIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Cinchon'icine, *n.* (*Chem.*) When a salt of cinchonia is exposed to heat, with certain precautions, the alkaloid is changed into another, isomeric with itself, to which this name has been given. *C.* and its sulphate possess the same medical properties as cinchonia and its salts.

Cinchon'idine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid existing in small quantity in many cinchona barks, but abundantly in those of Maracaïbo and Bogota. It crystallizes readily and forms crystalline salts with acids.

Cin'chonine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of *Cinchonia lancifolia*. See QUININE.

Cincinna'ti, in *Indiana*, a village of Greene co.

Cincinnati, in *Missouri*, a village of Ralle co.

Cincinnati, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Pawnee co.

Cincinnati, in *Ohio*, a large and important city, cap. Hamilton co., and the principal town in the State, is situate on the N. bank of the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Licking, 100 m. N. of Lexington, Ky., 120 S. W. of Columbus, 340 E. of St. Louis, 280 m S.E. of Chicago, and 610 m. W. by N. of Washington; Lat. 30° 6′ N., Lon. 84° 27′ W. The city is built on two inclined plateaus rising from the river, one about 50 feet higher than the other, on the north side of the Ohio, which separates it from the suburban cities of Coviugton and Newport, Ky., located on the S., and divided from each other by the Licking River. It now extende from theso plateaux over the neighboring highlands, on which stand most of the handsome residences. The site of *C.* is one of great beauty, it standing in the center of an amphitheatre backed by a circular horizon of wooded hills, which rise to an altitude of some 300 feet. Access to this inclosed plain is chiefly by the narrow valley of the Ohio and the wider one of Mill Creek, which is more than half a mile wide and extends northward by gentle elevatione, offering an easy access through the hills for highways and railroads. *C.* has an area of 36 sq. miles, and is laid out on a rectangular plan, Philadelphia having been its model, though beyond the original site this regularity disappears, the course of the streets being governed by the lines of the ravines and the slopes of the hills. The streets are wide, generally 66 feet, and the principal ones are well paved with granite or asphalt. The hill portion of the city is perhaps unequalled for beauty and picturesqueness by any other city in this country, its numerous lawns and open spaces giving it the aspect of a well-kept park, while its elevation affords many attractive points of view. The river front of the city is about 10 miles long, its average width northward about 2 milee; but up Mill Creek valley it extends about 5½ miles. It is surrounded by numerous villages, which completely enclose it, while opposite in Kentucky lie the cities of Covington and Newport, connected with *C.* by a magnificent wrought-iron bridge and a splendid suspension bridge, 2252 feet long.—*Buildings, &c.* The most notable public buildings of *C.* are the U. S. Post Office and Court Building, constructed at a cost of $5,000,000; the City Hall, recently finished, a handsome and spacious structure; the Music Hall, seating 5000 people; The Chamber of Commerce building; the Cincinnati College, Public Library, Masonic Temple, City Hospital, and the noble Art Museum in Eden Park. The residences of the city were long mainly plain brick structures, but these are now giving way to much more handsome residences, much to the improvement of the appearance of the city. There are two large public parks of 216 acres, and Burnett Woods, 170 acres, and a

Fig. 601.—THE NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

number of smaller ones. Spring Grove Cemetery, one of the handsomest in the West, contains 600 acres, and is approached by a handsome avenue, 100 feet wide. The Zoölogical Garden, near the northern boundary of the city, embraces 60 acres of picturesque hills and ravines, and is well stocked with animals. Water is supplied by a number of reservoirs, filled from the Ohio River, that in Eden Park holding 100,000,000 gallons.—*Commerce and Manufactures.* The Ohio River, here 600 yards wide, gives *C.* commercial access to all the Mississippi valley, with whose cities an extensive river commerce has grown up. The city is also a railroad center, and has ample means of communication with all sections of the U. S. *C.* is, however, more particularly a manufacturing city. In 1890 it had 7664 manufacturing establishments, employing 89,528 hands, and producing merchandise to the value of $178,650,185 It comes strongly into competition with Chicago in the pork-packing industry, its abattoirs covering many acres and disposing annually of an enormous number of swine.—*History.* *C.* was first settled in 1788, its original name being Losantsville, which was changed to *C.* in 1790 by General St. Clair, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1815 the first steamboat from New Orleans reached *C.*, and an extensive river commerce was soon inaugurated. It was chartered as a city in 1819, and from 1845 to 1860 received a large German immigration. In 1870 its area was increased by the addition of about 17 sq. m. of adjoining villages. Its population in 1890 was 296,908; in 1900, 325,902, it ranking tenth in population among American cities.

Cincinnati, (SOCIETY OF THE). An association formed by officere of the American army, May 13th, 1783, to perpetuate the remembrance of the revolutionary war, and the mutual friendships formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties. The Society was named in veneration for the character of Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus; as the officers, following his example, resolved to return to their citizenship and its peaceful pursuits. The principles which form the basis of the Society, are: 1st, An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and national liberties for which they fought and bled; 2d, An unalterable determination to perpetuate and cherish the union of the respective States and the honor of the American nation; 3d, To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the members, and to extend substantial acts of beneficence towards unfortunate officers and their families. It included officers of the revolution, the eldest male lineal descendants, if elected, of those who were members, and a limited number of honorary members, under certain restrictions. The badge of the Society was designed by Major L'Enfant, and consists of a bald eagle of gold, carrying on its breast the following emblems: — "The principal figure *Cincinnatus;* three senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns; on a field, in the background, his wife standing at the door of their cottage, near it a plough and instruments of husbandry; and round the whole the motto, *Omnia reliquit servare rempublicam.* — On the reverse: a rising sun, a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port: Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed *Virtutis præmium.* Below — hands joined, supporting a heart, with the motto, *Esto perpetua;* and round the whole, *Societas Cincinnatorum. instituta A. D.* 1783." It is worn at the third button-hole. "suspended by a deep blue ribbon two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the union of France and America." (See fig. 602.) The Order, because of its being an hereditary distinction, was regarded by many eminently wise and patriotic men of that day as containing the germ of a future aristocracy, and dangerous to the character of the Republic, and was therefore most violently attacked. It, nevertheless, still flourishes in several of the States. Its members assemble annually on the 4th day of July.

Fig. 602.
BADGE OF THE *C. S.*

Cincinna'tus, LUCIUS QUINTUS, a famous Roman consul, and a model of integrity and simplicity of manners, was B. about 519 B.C. In 457 B.C. he was chosen consul in the room of P. Valerius; and when the messengers went to announce his election, they found him cultivating his farm with his own hands. Soon after, in 456 B.C., he was again called to leave his rural obscurity and assume the dictatorship, in consequence of the perilous position in which the Roman consul and army had been placed by the Æqui. *C.* rescued the army, inflicted a signal defeat upon the enemy, and then returned to his farm after holding the office of dictator for only 16 days. He was a second time appointed dictator at the age of 80 (B.C. 439), for the purpose of suppressing the alleged seditious machinations of Sp. Mælius.

Cincinna'tus, in *Indiana*, a village of Hendricks co., 27 m. W. by S. of Indianapolis.

Cincinna'tus, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cortland county, 30 miles N. of Binghamton.

Cincli'næ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) In the classification of Gray, a sub-family of birds, corresponding to the family HÆMATOPODIDÆ, *q. v.*

Cinco'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds of the order *Grallatores;* the STORK, *q. v.*

Cin'co-Scño'res, in Mexico, a town of the State of Durango, and 106 m. N. by W. of that city. It was a mission-settlement of the Jesuits, and was inhabited by Indians.

Cinc'ture, *n.* [Fr. *ceinture;* Lat. *cinctura*, from *cingo cinctus*, to surround, to gird.] A belt, a girdle, or something worn round the body.

"He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast." — *Pope.*

—An inclosure; anything which surrounds or incloses.

"The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall." *Bacon.*

(*Arch.*) A ring, list, or fillet, at the top and bottom of a column, serving to divide the shaft from the capital and its base.

Cinc'tured, *a.* Having a cincture or girdle.

Cin'der, *n.* (Chiefly used in the plural, *cinders.*) [Fr. *cendre;* Lat. *cinis—cineris*, ashes: allied to Gr. *konis, konia*, dust, ashes.] The dross or refuse of burned coals, &c.

—A hot coal that has ceased to flame; an ember.

—A scale or chip of metal struck off in the forging of metal.

Cin'der-frame, *n.* (*Steam Engineering.*) In a locomotive engine, a wire-work frame placed in front of the tubes, to arrest the ascent of large pieces of ignited coke.

Cin'der-wench, Cin'der-woman, *n.* [Fr. *chiffonière.*] A woman who rakes into heaps of ashes in search of cinders.

"In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came."—*Gay.*

Cin'dery, *a.* Resembling cinders, or composed of them.

Cin'eas, an eminent Thessalian orator, the friend and minister of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. He was the most eloquent man of his day, and Pyrrhus was wont to say that "the words of *C.* had won him more towns than all his own armies." He was a strenuous advocate of peace with the Romans, and was sent to Rome with proposals for a treaty after the battle of Heraclea, 280 B.C. Two years later *C.* was sent a second time to negotiate a peace, but without effect, and appears to have n. soon after.

Cinemat'ic, Cinemat'ical, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to cinematics.

Cinematic curves. Curves made by machinery.

Cinemat'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *kineō*, to move.] See KINEMATICS.

Cinera'ceous, Cine'reous, *a.* [Lat. *cinereus*, from *cinis—cineris.*] Like ashes; ashy; having the color of wood-ashes; gray.

Cinera'ria, *n.* [Lat. *cinis, cineris*, ashes.] (*Bot.*) A genus of exotic plants, order *Asteraceæ*, so called on account of the soft white down on the lower surface of the leaves.

Cin'erary, *a.* [Lat. *cinerarius*, from *cinis, cineris.*] Pertaining to ashes; as, *cinerary* particles.

Cinerary urns. See URNS.

Cinera'tion, *n.* The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion.

Cineritious, (*sin-e-rish'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *cinericius.*] Having the color of ashes; containing ashy substance.

Cingalese, (*sin-ga-lēz',*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to Ceylon, or to its inhabitants.

—(*n. sing.* and *pl.*) A native or inhabitant of the island of Ceylon; a Ceylonese.

Cin'gle, *n.* (*Saddlery.*) See SURCINGLE.

Cin'gulum, *n.; pl.* CINGULA. [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to the neck of a tooth, or to that more or less distinct construction which separatee the crown from the fang. The term *cingula* is also given to the transverse series of bony pieces connected by tegumentery flexile joints, as the middle part of the armor of the Armadillo.

Cin'na, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman patrician, an associate of Marius, and the leader of the popular party during the absence of Sulla in the E. In 86 B.C. he was elected consul along with Cn. Octavius, and in violation of his oath to Sylla, *C.* attempted to overpower the senate, and to procure the recall of Marius and his party from banishment In the contest which ensued, he was

defeated by his colleague and driven from the city. His office thus became vacant, and the senate appointed another consul in his stead. He soon returned, however, along with Marius, and laid siege to Rome. The senate were forced to capitulate; but while the votes of the people were being taken for the repeal of the sentence against Marius, he broke into the city, massacred the friends of Sulla, and allowed his partisans to commit frightful excesses. *C.* was consul for the next 3 years; but Sulla, having brought the Mithridatic war to a close, resolved (84 B. C.) to return to Italy to inflict condign punishment on his enemies. *C.* prepared to resist him by force of arms, but was prematurely slain by a mutiny among his own troops.

Cin'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. *C. arundinacea*, 3–5 feet high, is a beautiful grass, found in rich, shady soils in the U. States, and sought by cattle.

Cin'nabar, *n.* [Gr. *kinnabari;* Lat. *cinnabaris;* Fr. *cinabre.*] (*Min.*) An Indian name given, according to Pliny, to a mixture of the blood of the dragon and elephant, and to other substances of similar color. It is now exclusively applied to the red pigment called *vermilion*, and to the mineral of which the former is an artificial preparation. The ore from which the mercury of commerce is obtained is a protosulphide of mercury, composed, when pure, of 86·21 per cent. of mercury, and 13·79 of sulphur. The principal mines of this mineral are those of Idria in Carniola, and Almaden in Spain; but it is also abundant in China, at New Almaden in California, in Mexico, and in Tuscany.

Cin'nabarine, *a.* [Fr. *cinabarin.*] Containing cinnabar, or relating to the same; consisting of cinnabar.

Cinnam'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) When the essential oil of cinnamon is exposed to air, it gradually absorbs oxygen, and deposits crystals of cinnamic acid = $C_{18}H_8O_2$. It much resembles *benzoic acid*, into which it is converted when mixed with bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid. This acid is found, together with benzoic acid, in Peruvian and in Tulu balsam, from the latter of which it is readily obtained.

Cin'naminson, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Burlington co., abt. 5 m. above Camden, on the Delaware.

Cinnamo'mum, *n.* [See CINNAMON.] A genus of plants, order *Lauraceæ*, including many species remarkable for their aromatic properties. *C. zeylanicum*, formerly *Laurus cinnamomum*, the Cinnamon-tree, a native of Ceylon, is extensively cultivated in that island, also on the Malabar coast, and in Java and Cayenne for the sake of the aromatic bark of the young branches, which forms the *true cinnamon* of commerce. Cinnamon is much employed as a spice, and medicinally as a cordial, stimulant, carminative, astringent, anti-spasmodic agent, and as an adjunct to other medicines. It owes its properties to the presence of a volatile oil and tannin. The volatile oil is imported from Ceylon, where it is obtained from the rejected bark by distillation. It is known by the name of *oil of cinnamon*, and used medicinally as a stimulant, and by cooks and confectioners for flavoring. From the leaves of the tree another volatile oil, similar to oil of cloves in odor and taste, is prepared. From the ripe fruits a concrete fatty substance, called *cinnamon-suet*, is obtained by expression. The *cinnamon-tree* is the "kinneman" or "kinman" of the Bible. *C. cassia*, a native of China, yields the *cassia bark* of commerce, which possesses analogous properties to those of cinnamon. From this bark the fragrant *oil of cassia* is obtained. The *cassia buds* of commerce, which are now much used as a condiment, are said to be the flower-buds of this plant. The cassia-tree is the "kiddah" or cassia of the Bible. Several other species of *C.* yield aromatic barks.

Fig. 603. — CINNAMON-TREE. (*C. zeylanicum.*)

Cin'namon, *n.* [Gr. *kinnamon, kinnamōmon;* Lat. *cinnamomum;* Heb. *kinamon.* Etymology uncertain.] See CINNAMOMUM.

Cin'namon-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of lime-garnet, of a clear cinnamon-brown color. It is very abundant in Ceylon, and is occasionally cut and polished for jewelry; in fact, most of the stones sold as hyacinths are in reality *C.-S.* It is a silicate of alumina and lead.

Cin'namyle, *n.* (*Chem.*) The supposed *radical* of oil of cinnamon, of which the oil is the *hydruret*. The formula of *C.* is $C_{18}H_7O_2$, and that of oil of cinnamon. $C_{18}H_7O_2+H$.

Cinque, (*singk,*) *n.* [Lat. *quinqua;* It. *cinque;* Fr. *cinq.*] A five of anything; the number five upon dice, or in cards.

Cinq-Mars, HENRI COIFFIER DE RUZÉ, MARQUIS DE, b. in France, 1620. At the age of 18 he was presented at court by Cardinal de Richelieu, and soon obtained the favor of Louis XIII., to whom he became Master of the Horse. Chafing at the restraint under which Richelieu held him, and ambitions of political power, *C.* framed a conspiracy to overthrow the cardinal, of which the king himself, and his brother Gaston, duke d'Orleans, were members. But Louis was weak and fickle, Gaston perfidious, and Richelieu not the man to be put down by a youth just turned of 20. *C.* was delivered up to the cardinal, and beheaded at Lyons, along with his friend, the councillor De Thou, Sept. 12, 1642. *C.* is the hero of a splendid historical novel by Alfred de Vigny.

Cinquecento, (*chingk'we-chen'to,*) *n.* [It., five hundred; an abbreviation for *mille cinquecento*, or fifteen hundred.] (*Fine Arts.*) A term applied to designate the art styles of the 16th century, or such as were developed about, or after, 1500. In like manner the terms *trecento* and *quatrocento* denote art of the 14th and 15th centuries. The *C.* is the period of the highest perfection of the arts of the Revival or Renaissance.

Cinque'-foil, *n.* [*Cinque*, and Lat. *folium*, It. *foglia*, Fr. *feuille*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) The name of a species of the genus POTENTILLA, *q. v.*, which have fingered leaves.

Fig. 604. CINQUE-FOIL.

(*Arch.*) An ornamental foliation or feathering, used in the arches of the lights and tracery of windows, panelling, etc.

Cinque'-pace, *n.* [Fr. *cinq*, five, and *pas*, a step.] (*Dancing.*) A kind of grave, stately dance, in which the steps were regulated by the number 5.

Cinque' Ports, ("Five Ports.") (*Eng. Hist.*) The sea-port towns of Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Hythe, and Romney; to which three others were afterwards added, viz., Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. These towns are incorporated, with peculiar privileges; are under the government of a lord warden, to whom writs for the return of members to parliament from them are directed; and the members so returned are termed *Barons of the Cinque Ports.*

Cinque'-spotted, *a.* Showing five spots.

"On her left breast a mole, *cinque-spotted.*"—*Shaks.*

Cintra, (*sin'tra,*) a small town of Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, picturesquely situated on the declivity of the Sierra da Cintra, 15 m. W.N.W. of Lisbon; *pop.* 4,500. Here was concluded, between the French and English, Aug. 22d, 1808, the convention by which the former agreed to evacuate Portugal.

Cintre, (*sin'ter,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) The timber framing erected in apertures between piers, to support voussoirs, or materials of an arch while building. See CENTRING.

Ci'ou. See SCION.

Ciotat, (La,) (*se'o-tä',*) a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, on a bay in the Mediterranean, 15 m. S.E. of Marseilles, in the midst of a district clad with olive, orange, and pomegranate plantations. *Pop.* 10,017.

Ci'pers, *n.* [From *Cyprus.*] A kind of fine gauze, originally from Cyprus.

Ci'per-tun'nel, *n.* (*Arch.*) A false chimney placed on a house by way of ornament.

Cipher, (formerly written CYPHER,) (*sī'fer,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *ciphræ*; *zipheræ*, numeral marks or characters; Fr. *chiffre;* It. *cifra;* Heb. *saphar*, to number.] (*Arith.*) Any arithmetical character or mark; any mark used in numbering; an arithmetical character, thus (0), which, standing by itself, expresses *nothing*; but which, placed on the right hand of other figures, increases their value in a tenfold degree; and when placed on the left, in decimal arithmetic, diminishes the value of other figures in the same proportion.

—An intertexture of letters as the initials of a name; a device; a monogram; as, an engraver's *cipher.*

—A secret or disguised method of writing; a secret character used for this mode of writing.

"This book, . . . in *cipher* writ, or new-made idioms."—*Donne.*

—A person without influence or force of character; as, he is a mere *cipher.*

—*v. i.* To compute by figures; to practise arithmetic.

"'Twas certain he could write and *cipher* too."—*Goldsmith.*

—*v. a.* To write in secret or occult characters.

"His notes he *cipher'd* with Greek characters."—*Hayward.*

Ci'pher-key, *n.* A key to guide the reader of a letter in cipher.

Cip'olin, Cipollino, (*chip-ol-lē'no,*) *n.* [It.] A name given by the Italians to an impure marble, containing veins of schistose, which decomposes and falls off in flakes like the coats of an onion.

Cir'cæ, *n.* [From CIRCE, *q. v.*, who was supposed to have used these plants in her enchantments.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Onagraceæ*. The species *C. Lutetiana*, Large Enchanter's Nightshade, found from Carolina W. to Illinois, in damp shades and thickets, has a stem 1 to 2 feet high, sparingly branched, tumid at the nodes; leaves dark-green, smooth, and small; rose-colored flowers, in long, terminal, and axillary racemes: fruit obcordate, with conspicuous hooks. *C. Alpina*, Alpine Enchanter's Nightshade, is a common plant in rocky woodlands, from Canada W. to Oregon.

Cir'car, *n.* [Hind. *sarkār.*] In India, a province or territory.

Cir'cars, in Hindostan. See NORTHERN CIRCARS.

Circas'sia, (or TCHERKESSIA,) a country of Asia, occupying a great part of the territory between the Black and Caspian seas. It comprises the northern, and part of the southern declivity of the Caucasus, and is now embraced within the limits of the Russian empire. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected by extensive fertile valleys, producing wheat, grapes, and most of the fruits of the temperate zone. Cattle-rearing, however, is the principal branch of industry, and the breed of horses is of superior quality. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, nitre, and salt. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* Perhaps 230,000. The Circassians are distinguished by the elegance of their appearance. The men are tall, and of an athletic, though slender form: their features are expressive, and their air haughty and martial. The beauty of the females has long been celebrated throughout Europe; and Circassian captives are considered as the brightest ornaments of an Eastern seraglio. This people are famous for their long and fruitless struggle to maintain their independence against the aggression of Russia.—See ASIA.

Circassian, (*sir-kāsh'yan,*) *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to Circassia.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Circassia.

Cip'pus, *n.; pl.* CIPPI. [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A name applied to Roman sepulchral monuments which consisted of a low column, whether round or rectangular. Cippi, with distances engraved upon them, served also as milestones.

Fig. 605. — CIPPUS.

Cir'ce, or **Cir'cæ,** (*Myth.*) A daughter of Sol and Perse, celebrated for her skill in magic and poisonous herbs. She married a Sarmatian prince of Colchis, whom she murdered to obtain the kingdom, but was expelled by her subjects, and carried, by her father, to an island called Æa, on the coast of Italy. Ulysses, on his return from the Trojan war, visited her coasts; and all his companions, who ran headlong into pleasure and voluptuousness, were changed by *C.*'s potions into swine. Ulysses, fortified against all enchantments by an herb called *moly*, which he had received from Mercury, demanded from *C.* the restoration of his companions to their former state. She complied, loading the hero with honors; and, for one whole year, he forgot his glory in his devotion to pleasure.

Circe'an, *a.* Relating to CIRCE, *q. v.* Beguiling; seducing.

Circen'sial, Circen'sian, *a.* [Lat. *circenses*, from *circus.*] Pertaining to the Roman Circus; as, a *circensian* show.

Cir'cinal, Cir'cinate, *a.* [Fr. *circinal*, from Lat. *circinus.*] (*Bot.*) Applied to a leaf when spirally rolled up from the apex towards the base, as in ferns.

Cir'cinate, *v. a.* [Lat. *circinare*, to make round.] To make a circle; to compass.

Cir'cinus, *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *kirkinos*, a circle.] (*Astron.*) The Compasses; a constellation of four stars near the S. Pole.

Cir'cium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the gen. CARDUUS, *q. v.*

Circle, (*sir'kl,*) *n.* [Fr. *cercle;* Lat. *circulus*, from *circa*, or *circum*, around; Gr. *krikos, kirkos*, a ring, a circle; Heb. *kikkar*, a ring, a circle, from *karar*, to go or move in a circle.] (*Geom.*) A circle is, according to Locke's definition, a "line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre." (*Fig.* 606.) The bounding line is called the *circumference* or *periphery.* Any straight line, as A B, D C, drawn through the centre and terminating in the circumference, is called a *diameter.* The *C.* is one of the elements of plane geometry, the right line being the other; and those constructions only are regarded as geometrical which can be made by the aid of these two elements. In modern geometry, however, a *C.* is classed with the conical sections among quadrics or curves of the 2d order, which have the property of cutting every line in two real or imaginary parts. The *C.* derives its chief importance from its application in trigonometry to the measurement of angles. This application is dependent on the fact, that if circles of the same radii be described from

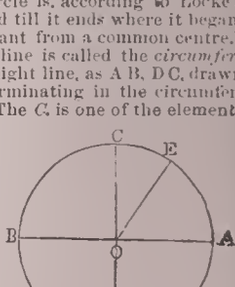


Fig. 606.

the vertices of angles as centres, the arcs of the circles intercepted between the sides are always proportional to the angles. It is for this reason that the *C.* is almost always employed to compare angles with each other. For this purpose the circumference of the *C.* is divided into four equal parts, each of which is called a quadrant; each quadrant is divided into 90 equal parts, called degrees; each degree is divided into 60 equal parts, called minutes; each minute into 60 equal parts, called seconds. — The rectification of the *C.*, or the determination of the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, is a problem which has exercised the ingenuity of mathematicians in all ages. It cannot be expressed in finite numbers; but numerous series have been invented from which it may be computed to any required degree of precision. Archimedes, in his treatise *De Dimensione Circuli*, proved that if the diameter is expressed by 7, the circumference is very nearly 22. A nearer ratio, which is generally used in ordinary measurements, is 113 to 355; and it has the advantage of being easily remembered, the numbers being formed of the first 3 odd numbers, each repeated. — *Circle of Contact*, or *Osculatory Circle.* The circle which *fits* closest to any given curve at a given point. A circle being determined by 3 points, we can only demand from it that it shall have 3 consecutive points in common with the curve; the contact, therefore, will be *three-pointic*, or of the *second order*. In general, the circle of contact will cut the curve. — *Circle of Curvature.* The circle whose curvature, or amount of bending, is the same as that of a given curve at any given point.

(*Astron.*) Instruments used to measure angles. — See Mural Circle, Meridian, Quadrant, Transit Instrument.

(*Logic.*) A kind of false reasoning, in which the principle is supposed which it is intended to prove, and afterwards the principle is proved by the thing which it seemed to have proved. The same fault takes place in definitions, when an idea is defined by others which suppose the knowledge of the first.

—Circuit; enclosure; compass; as, a Druidical *circle.*

"Obscured in the *circle* of the forest." — *Shaks.*

—A class, company, or society; a coterie; a clique; a set.

"Ever since that time Lysander visits in every *circle*." — *Tatler.*

—A province; a territorial division; as a *Circle*, or *Kreis*, in Germany

(*Astron.* and *Geog.*) *Circle of a sphere*, a circle which cuts the mundane sphere and has its periphery either on its movable surface as the meridian; or in another immovable, conterminous, or equi-distant surface, as the ecliptic, equator, and its parallels. — *Circle of altitude*, or *Almucantar*, a circle parallel to the horizon, having its pole in the zenith, and diminishing as it approaches the zenith. — *Circle of latitude*, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, passing through its poles and through every star and planet. — *Circle of longitude*, a lesser circle parallel to the ecliptic, diminishing as it recedes from it. — *Circle of perpetual apparition*, one of the lesser circles, parallel to the equator, described by any point of the sphere touching the northern point of the horizon, and carried about with the diurnal motion. The stars within this circle never set. — *Circle of perpetual occultation*, another lesser circle at a like distance from the equator, which includes all the stars which never appear in our hemisphere. — *Diurnal circle*, an immovable circle supposed to be described by the several stars and other points in the heavens, in their diurnal rotation round the earth, or rather in the rotation of the earth around its axis. — *Horary circles*, in Dialing, the lines which show the hours on dials. — *Circle of curvature*, or *circle of equi-curvature*, a circle having the same curvature with a given curve at a certain point. — *Great circle of the sphere*, a circle made by a plane passing through the centre of the sphere. Hence all great circles of the same sphere are equal, and any two of them bisect each other. A section of a sphere, by a plane not passing through the centre, is called a *less circle* or a *small circle* of the sphere. — *Circles of declination* are great circles, which are secondaries to the equator, and which pass through the poles of the world. — *Horary circle*, or *hour-circle*, in the globe, is a small brass circle fixed to the N. pole, divided into 24 hours, and furnished with an index to point them out. — *Circle of position*, circles passing through the intersections of the horizon and meridian, and through any degree of the ecliptic, or the centre of any star, or any other point in the heavens. They are used for finding out the situation or position of any star. *Druidical circles.* (*Archæol.*) Ancient enclosures formed by rude circles circularly arranged. See Stonehenge.

Magic circle. The circle or space within which magicians worked their enchantments, and which were believed to protect them from the evil spirits which they raised.

—*v. a.* To move or revolve around.

"Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other suns." — *Pope.*

—To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to enclose.

"A power whose morning drum-beat . . . . *circles* the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." — *Daniel Webster.*

To circle in. To hem in; to make compact; to keep together; to confine.

"Do not require . . . another body to limit and *circle* them in." *Digby.*

—*v. i.* To move circularly; to end at the beginning; as, the *circling* glass.

"The well-fraught bowl *circles* incessant." — *Philips.*

Cir'cled, *a.* Having the form of a circle; round.

"Th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb." — *Shaks.*

Cir'clet, *n.* A little circle; a circle; an orb, as of gold, &c.

"Till Hesperus display'd
His golden *circlet* in the western shade." — *Pope.*

—A circular mat or piece of wood, used to support a dish at table.

Cir'cleville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Tazewell co.

Circleville, in *Indiana*, a village of Cass co., opposite Lewisburg, and 8 m. E. of Logansport, on Wabash River.

Circleville, in *New York*, a post-office of Orange co.

Circleville, in *Ohio*, an important manuf. city, cap. of Pickaway co., 25 m. S. of Columbus and 20 N. of Chillicothe, on the Sciote river. Here are remarkable remains of the Mound Builders (*q. v.*). *Pop.* (1897) about 7,500.

Circleville, in *West Va.*, a post-office of Pendleton co.

Circuit, (*sĕr'kŭt,*) *n.* [Fr. *circuit;* Lat. *circuitus* — *circa*, *circum*, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.] Act of going, moving, or passing round; as, "his periodical *circuit* round the sun." — *Watts.*

—The space enclosed in a circle, or within certain limits.

—Space or extent measured by travelling round.

"The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one-and-twenty miles in *circuit*." — *Addison.*

—That which encircles, as a ring or coronet.

"The golden *circuit* on my head." — *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) A division of a country, appointed for a particular judge to visit for the trial of causes, or for the administration of justice. The U. States are divided into nine circuits.—The term is more generally applied to the periodical journeys of the judges through their various circuits.

Circuit Courts. The term is applied distinctively to a class of the Federal courts of the U. States, of which terms are held in two or more places successively, in the various circuits into which the whole country is divided for the purpose; — and, in some of the States, to courts of general jurisdiction, of which terms are held in the various counties or districts of the State. Such courts sit in some instances as courts of nisi prius; in others, either as nisi prius or in banco. They may have an equity as well as a common-law jurisdiction, and may be both civil and criminal courts. The systems of the various States are very different in these respects.

Cir'cuit, *v. a.* To move round in.

Circuiteer', *n.* One who travels a circuit; — a travelling advocate.

Circu'itous, *a.* Going in a circuit; round-about; not direct; as, a *circuitous* road.

Circu'itously, *adv.* In a circuitous manner.

Circu'ity, *n.* An indirect course; a motion in, or round, a circle.

Cir'culable, *a.* That which may be circulated.

Cir'cular, *a.* [Fr. *circulaire;* Lat. *circularis*, from *circulus*, a circle.] In the form of a circle; round; pertaining to, or circumscribed by, a circle.—Successive in order; always returning; repeating itself.

"From whence th' innumerable race of things
By *circular* succession order springs." — *Roscommon.*

—Addressed to a circle, or to a number of persons having a common interest; as, a *circular* note.

—Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous; as, "a *circular* poet." *Dennis.*

Circular Lines. (*Geom.*) Straight lines divided from the divisions made in the arc of a circle, as sines, tangents, and secants, &c. — *Circular arc*, any part of the circumference of a circle. — *Circular instruments*, mathematical instruments for the admeasurement of angles. — *Circular saw*, a saw revolving upon an axis, which has the advantage of acting continually in the same direction, and no force is lost by a backward stroke; it is also susceptible of much greater velocity than the reciprocating saw, an advantage which enables it to cut more smoothly; it is used principally for cutting mahogany for veneering, and for other woods cut into thin layers. — *Circular sailing.* (*Naut.*) That mode of sailing performed in the arc of a great circle. — *Circular numbers.* (*Arith.*) Those numbers whose powers end in the same digits as the roots themselves.

—*n.* A letter or printed paper addressed to a number of individuals so as to circulate among them; as, a trade-*circular.*

Circular'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *circularitas.*] State of being circular.

Cir'cularly, *adv.* In a circular manner.

"Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow." — *Dryden.*

Cir'culate, *v. i.* [Fr. *circuler;* Lat. *circulo* — *circulatus*, from *circulus*, a circle.] To move in a circle; to run around; to move round, and return to the same point.

"Our knowledge like our blood must *circulate*." — *Denham.*

—To spread; to be dispersed; to have currency; as, news *circulates.*

Circulating medium. See Medium.—*C. decimal.* (*Arith.*) See Decimal. — *C. library.* See Library.

—*v. a.* To cause to move round; to put about; to spread; to propagate; to give currency to; as, to *circulate* a report.

"In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home." — *Swift.*

Circula'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *circulatio.*] Act of circulating; state of being circulated; circular motion; as, the *circulation* of the blood. — Act of going and returning, or of passing from place to place, or from person to person.

"To deny us the blessings of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries." — *King Charles I.*

—Diffusion; dissemination; propagation; as, the *circulation* of a newspaper.

—Currency; circulating coin, or notes, bills, &c., current for coin.

Circula'tion of the blood, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The course of the blood through the body, from the heart to the capillaries, and from the capillaries back again to the heart. This, after respiration, is the most important function performed by the body, if between the two there can be any difference in the degree of their importance, as one cannot exist for a moment without the other. That this most interesting vital function should be clearly and thoroughly understood, we must anticipate, in a slight degree, some of our remarks on the heart. Though the ancients had some vague idea about the up and down motion of the blood, and had acquired a tolerably correct opinion of the course of that fluid as far as the abdominal organs and particularly the liver was concerned, yet the knowledge of the great and beautiful fact that the blood performed a perfect circuit through the body, was left to the immortal Harvey (*q. v.*) to discover. The heart (see fig. 201), which may be called the great reservoir of the blood, is divided into a right and left side, each side having two cavities or receptacles, one being situated above the other. The two upper cavities are called respectively the right and left *auricle;* and the two lower receptacles the right and left *ventricle.* All the impure blood coursing in the veins of the lower extremities is collected in one large vein, the *vena cava ascendens;* and all the venous blood in the upper extremities, including that from the head, neck, arms, and chest, is received also in one large vessel, called the *vena cava descendens.* These two large tubes, carrying all the venous or purple blood of the body, pour their contents into the upper chamber on the right side of the heart — the right auricle; by means of a valve between the upper and lower chamber, the blood passes from the auricle into the right ventricle. From the side of this latter cavity rises a large vessel called the *pulmonary artery*, — though in reality a vein, — which, receiving all the blood from the right ventricle, carries it to the lungs, where it becomes purified by absorbing oxygen from the air and giving off its carbon in the form of carbonic acid, and being re-collected by the *pulmonary vein* (properly artery), is brought back to the heart in the form of a bright scarlet fluid, loaded with all the elements of vitality; but instead of returning to the locality from which the pulmonary artery started, it terminates in the third chamber, or *left auricle*, thus completing one circle — the lesser, or, as it is called, the pulmonic circulation. The arterial blood poured into the left auricle from the lungs, passes by means of a valve into the space below it, or the *left ventricle*, from the upper side of which arises the great parent artery of the body, the *aorta* (see figs. 120 and 201), by which the blood is conveyed upwards and downwards to every portion of the body, to build up the frame, repair deficiencies, give heat to the system, and supply those fluid secretions so perpetually required to maintain the healthy economy of the system. The arteries having carried their blood to the skin, muscles, bones, and every tissue of the body, and expended in the journey all its vital and constructive properties, the capillaries collect the refuse blood, and then, merging into the veins, these in turn, after collecting the impure stream from all quarters, bring it back by the two large veins, the ascending and descending *vena cava*, to the right auricle of the heart, from which, as before stated, it passes into the right ventricle, the opposite cavity to that from which the aorta started, thus completing the second great circle, or the systematic circulation of the blood. — See Artery, Aorta, Bronchi, Blood, Heart, Lungs, Respiration, &c.

Cir'culative, *a.* Circulating; tending to increase circulation. (R.)

Cir'culator, *n.* The person who, or thing which, circulates.

Cir'culatory, *a.* [Fr. *circulatoire.*] Circular; as a *circulatory* letter.—Affecting the organs of circulation.

—*n.* A chemical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

Cir'culus, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *circus*, a circle.] (*Anat.*) Any part of the body, which is round or annular, as *C. oculi*, the globe or orb of the eye. It is also applied to objects which by no means form a circle, as to the *C. of Willis*, which is an *anastomotic circle* at the base of the brain formed by the anterior and the posterior cerebral arteries, and the communicating arteries of Willis.

Cir'cum, *prep.* [Lat., around.] Used as a prefix in many English words.

Circumag'itate, *v. a.* [Lat. *circum*, and Eng. *agitate.*] To shake round; to agitate on all sides.

Circumam'biency, *n.* The act of encompassing.

Circumam'bient, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, and *ambiens*, going round, from *ambio* — *am;* Gr. *amphi*, round, and *eo*, to go.] Going round about; surrounding, encompassing, inclosing, or being on all sides; as, "*circumambient* coldness." — *Wilkins.*

Circumam'bulate, *v. i.* [Lat. *circumambulo* — *circum*, and *ambulo*, *ambulatum*, to walk.] To walk round about.

Circumambula'tion, *n.* The act of walking round about.

Circumbend'ibus, *n.* A vulgarism, denoting a circuitous route.

Circumcel'lion, (*Eccl. Hist.*) a disciple of Donatus, bishop of Carthage; one of a number sent by him in 342, into different parts of Africa, to preach his peculiar doctrines at fairs, markets, and places of public resort. They were called *circumcelliones*, or vagrants, from the *cellæ*, cottages of the peasants, where, having no fixed residence, they sought a refuge. Having committed various excesses, they were punished with great severity.

Cir'cumcise, *v. a.* [Fr. *circoncise;* It. *circoncidere;* Lat. *circumcido*, *circumcisus* — *circum*, and *cædo*, to cut.] To

cut off the prepuce or foreskin, according to the Jewish law.

"They came *to circumcise* the child."—*Luke.*

Cir'cumciser, *n.* One who performs the rite of circumcision.

Circumci'sion, (*sir-kum-sizh'un,*) *n.* An operation consisting in removing circularly the prepuce of infants. —God commanded Abraham to use *C.*, as a sign of his covenant: and in obedience to this order, the patriarch at 99 years of age was circumcised, as also his son Ishmael, and all the males of his household, (Gen. xvii. 10-12.) God repeated the precept to Moses, and ordered that all who intended to partake of the Paschal sacrifice should receive *C.*; and that this rite should be performed on children on the eighth day after their birth, (Ex. xii. 44.) The Jews and all the other nations sprung from Abraham, as the Ishmaelites, the Arabians, &c., have always been very exact in observing this ceremony. At the present day it is an essential rite of the Mohammedan religion, and though not enjoined in the Koran, prevails wherever this religion is found. A similar operation is performed, among the Egyptians, Arabians, and Persians, on the females.—The Jews esteemed uncircumcision as a very great impurity; and the greatest offence they could receive was to be called *uncircumcised.* Paul frequently mentions the Gentiles under this term, not opprobriously (Rom. ii, 26), but in opposition to the Jews, whom he names "the circumcised," &c.

Feast of C. A festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church, and in some other denominations, in commemoration of the Circumcision of Jesus Christ. It is held on the 8th day of Christmas, or the 1st of January.

Circumclu'sion, *n.* [Lat. *circumcludere.*] Act of inclosing on all sides.

Circumduct', *v. a.* [Lat. *circumducere.*] To lead about or astray.

(*Law.*) To contravene; to nullify.

Circumduc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumductio.*] A leading about or astray. (R.)

(*Law.*) Nullification; caucellation.

Circum'ference, *n.* [Lat. *circumferentia — circum,* and *fero, ferens,* to carry or bear.] The line that is carried or goes round or encompasses a figure; a periphery.

"This be thy just *circumference,* O world!" — *Milton.*

—The bounding line of a circle's sphere, or round body; the space inclosed in a circle. See CIRCLE.

"The whole *circumference* a mile around." — *Dryden.*

—The external surface of an orbicular body.

"If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue." — *Browne.*

Circumferen'tial, *a.* [Fr. *circonference;* It. *circonferenza;* Sp. *circunferencia;* Lat. *circumferentia.*] Pertaining, or relating, to the circumference.

Circumferen'tor, *n.* [Lat. *circumferre,* from *circum,* and *ferre,* to bear.] An instrument used in surveying for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff with a ball and socket.

Cir'cumflect, *v. a.* To place the circumflex on a word.

Circumflex, (*sir'kum-fleks,*) *n.* [Lat. *circumflexus — circum,* and *flecto, flexus,* to bend.] A character or accent denoting a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable, marked in Greek thus ~, and in Latin thus ^. In French it is marked as in Latin, and indicates a full broad sound, as in Rhône (*Rhône*).

—A wavering or modulation of the voice.

(*Anat.*) A professional term applied to such arteries, nerves, or other tubes as wind round a joint, or any particular part, and of which there are several varieties.

—*v. a.* To mark or pronounce with the accent called a circumflex.

—*a.* Moving or turning round. (R.)

Circumflex'ion, *n.* The act of giving a circular direction or figure.

—A circuity; a winding about.

Circum'fluence, *n.* A flowing round on all sides, as of waters.

Circum'fluent, Circum'fluous, *a.* [Lat. *circumfluens — circum,* and *fluo,* to flow.] Flowing round; surrounding, as a fluid.

Circumfora'neau, Circumfora'neous, *a.* [Lat. *circumforaneus — circum,* and *forum,* a market.] Walking, wandering, or strolling about from market to market, or from house to house.

Circumfuse', *v. a.* [Lat. *circumfusus — circum,* and *fundo, fusus,* to pour.] To pour around, as a fluid; to spread around; to surround.

"With all his winding waters *circumfus'd.*" — *Addison.*

Circumfus'ile, *a.* [Lat. *circum,* and *fusilis,* from *fundo.*] That may be poured and spread round; as, "*circumfusile* gold." — *Pope.*

Circumfu'sion, *n.* [Lat. *circumfusio.*] Act of pouring or spreading round; the state of being poured around.

Circumgy'rate, Circumgyre', *v. a.* [Lat. *circum,* and *gyratus,* from *gyro,* to turn, or wheel round.] To roll around; to make a rotatory or circular motion

Circumgyra'tion, *n.* Act of turning, rolling, or whirling around; the turning of a limb in its socket.

Circumincess'ion, *n.* [Lat. *circum,* and *incessus,* a walking.] (*Theol.*) The reciprocal existence in each other of the three persons of the Trinity.

Circumja'cence, *n.* Condition of being circumjacent.

Circumja'cent, *a.* [Lat. *circumjacens — circum,* and *jaceo,* to lie.] Lying round about; bordering on every side.

Circumlit'toral, *a.* [Lat. *circum,* and *littus,* shore.] Adjoining the shore.

Circumlocu'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumlocutio — circum,* and *loquor, locutus,* to speak.] A circuitous mode of expression, used either when the proper term for expressing an idea does not naturally and immediately occur, or when a person wishes to avoid expressing in direct terms something disagreeable or inconvenient.

Circumlocu'tional, *a.* Periphrastic; circuitous; containing circumlocutions.

Circumloc'utory, *a.* Pertaining to circumlocution; periphrastic; as, *circumlocutory* language.

Circummured', *a.* [Lat. *circum,* and Eng. *mured.*] Walled round, or encompassed with a wall.

"He hath a garden *circummured* with bricks." — *Shaks.*

Circumnav'igable, *a.* That may be sailed around.

Circumnav'igate, *v. a.* [Lat. *circumnavigo—circum,* and *navigo, navigatus,* to sail over, to navigate.] To navigate or sail round; to pass round by water; as, to *circumnavigate* the globe.

Circumnaviga'tion, *n.* Act of circumnavigating, or of sailing round; usually applied to the act of sailing round the world. The first to circumnavigate the world was Magellan, or Magalhaens, a Portuguese, in 1519. Fifty years ago the *C.* of the globe was still looked upon as a great enterprise, but it is now become a matter of common performance.

Circumnav'igator, *n.* One who sails around the world.

Circumplica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumplicare — circum,* and *plicare,* to fold.] State of being wrapped or folded round.

Circumpo'lar, *a.* [Lat. *circum,* and Eng. *polar.*] Situated about or near the pole.

(*Astron.*) *C. stars* are stars which are so near the pole, N. or S., as to revolve around it without setting. Their number varies according to the latitude of the observer.

Circumposi'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circumpositio.*] The act of placing anything in a circular position.

"Now is your season for *circumposition,* by tiles or baskets of earth." — *Evelyn.*

Circumrota'tion, *n.* [Lat. *circum,* and *rotatio,* from *roto, rotatus,* to turn round, as a wheel, from *rota,* a wheel.] Act of turning, rolling, or revolving round, as a wheel; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.

Circumro'tatory, Circumro'tary, *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round, as a wheel.

Circumscis'sile, *a.* [Lat. *circumscindere.*] (*Bot.*) Applied to pods which open by a circular horizontal line cutting off the upper part of a lid, as in the fruit of the Purslane (fig. 607). A pod characterized by this mode of dehiscence is called *Pyxis* or *Pyxidium.*

Fig. 607. FRUIT OF PURSLANE.

Circumscrib'able, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

Circumscribe', *v. a.* [Lat. *circumscribo — circum,* and *scribo,* to write.] To write or inscribe around; to draw a line or lines round. — To inclose within a certain limit; to limit; to bound; to confine; to restrict.

"You are above
The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex." —*Southern.*

Circumscrib'er, *n.* He who, or that which, circumscribes.

Circumscrip'tible, *a.* That which may be limited or circumscribed.

Circumscrip'tion, *n.* Act of circumscribing; a circular inscription. (R.)—The line that limits; determination of particular form or magnitude.

"In the *circumscription* of many leaves . . , nature affects a regular figure." — *Ray.*

—Limitation; bound; confinement; margin.

"I would not any unhoused free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine." — *Shaks.*

Circumscrip'tive, *a.* Defining the outward form or limit; inclosing the superficies of a body.

Circumscrip'tively, *adv.* In a limited manner.

Cir'cumspect, *a.* [Fr. *circonspect,* from Lat. *circumspectus — circum,* and *specio, spectus,* to look or view.] Looking around cautiously; watchful on all sides; cautious; prudent; wary; thoughtful; as, *circumspect* behavior.

Circumspec'tion, *n.* [Fr. *circonspection,* from Lat. *circumspectio.*] A looking around cautiously; caution; watchfulness; deliberation; wariness; thoughtfulness; as, "with sly *circumspection.*"

Circumspec'tive, *a.* Looking around every way; attentive; wary; vigilant; cautious.

"All sly, slow things, with *circumspective* eyes." — *Pope.*

Circumspec'tively, *adv.* Cautiously; warily; watchfully; vigilantly; carefully.

Cir'cumspectly, *adv.* With watchfulness every way; cautiously; attentively; warily; as, to examine a matter *circumspectly.*

Cir'cumspectness, *n.* Quality of being circumspect; caution; vigilance; circumspection.

Cir'cumstance, *n.* [Fr. *circonstance;* It. *circostanza;* Lat. *circumstantio — circum,* and *sto, stans,* to stand.] Something attending, appendant, or relative to a main fact or case; adjunct of a fact; something adventitious; accident; incident; event.

"And breasts the blows of *circumstance.*"—*Tennyson.*

—Condition of things surrounding or attending an event.

"Pride, pomp, and *circumstance* of glorious war." — *Shaks.*

—*pl.* State of affairs; one's state or condition in life; station; situation; as, to be in good *circumstances.*

—*v. a.* To place in a particular situation, or in relation to certain things.

"And such as they are *circumstanc'd* they be." — *Donne.*

Cir'cumstant, *a.* [Lat. *circumstans.*] Surrounding, environing; as, "*circumstant* bodies."

Circumstan'tial, *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, circumstances; attending; relating to; casual; as, *circumstantial* evidence. — Abounding with circumstances; minute; particular; detailed; as, "*circumstantial* recitals." — *Prior.*

Circumstantial evidence. (*Law.*) See EVIDENCE.

—*n.* Anything incidental to the main subject, and therefore of minor importance; in contradistinction to an *essential;* — used generally in the plural; as, the *circumstantials* of religion.

Circumstantial'ity, *n.* The appendage of circumstances; the state of anything as modified by circumstances.

—Minuteness; particularization; detail.

Circumstan'tially, *adv.* According to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. — Minutely; with exactness; in every particular or circumstance.

"Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially.*" *Broome.*

Circumstan'tiate, *v. a.* To place in particular circumstances.

—To describe particularly, exactly, or minutely: to assure or confirm by circumstances; as, to *circumstantiate* evidence.

Circumterra'neous, *a.* [Lat. *circum,* and *terra,* earth.] Dwelling or moving around the earth.

Circumun'dulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *circum,* and *undulatus — unda,* wave.] To flow around, as waves. (R.)

Circumval'late, *v. a.* To surround with a wall or rampart; to enclose with a trench or fortification.

Circumvalla'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *circum,* and *vallo — vallum,* a palisaded rampart, an intrenchment, from *vallus,* a stake, a pale.] (*Fort.*) A series of works surrounding a place when under siege; not to serve offensively against the place, but to defend the besiegers from an attack from without. It usually consists of a chain of redoubts, either isolated or connected by a line of parapets. Such lines were much used in the sieges of the ancient and Middle Ages; but in modern times they are not so necessary, because the use of artillery lessens the duration of a siege, and also because the besiegers have generally a corps of observation in the open field, ready to repel any force of the enemy about to succor the besieged.

Circumvent', *v. a.* [Lat. *circumvenio — circum,* and *venio — ventum,* to come.] To come round about; to encompass; to beset; to gain advantage over another; to ensnare; to deceive; to delude; to impose on; to cheat.

"Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud?" — *Milton.*

Circumven'tion, *n.* Act of circumventing; deception; fraud; imposture; delusion.

Circumven'tive, *a.* Deceiving by artifices; deluding.

Circumvest', *v. a.* To cover around, as with a garment.

Circumvola'tion, *n.* [Lat., from *circum,* and *volare,* to fly.] The act of flying around.

Circumvolu'tion, *n.* [Fr. *circonvolution;* It. *circonvoluzione.* See CIRCUMVOLVE.] Act of turning or rolling around; the state of being rolled; the thing rolled around another.

Circumvolve', *v. a.* [Lat. *circumvolvo — circum,* and *volvo,* to roll.] To roll around; to cause to revolve; to put into a circular motion.

—*v. i.* To roll around; to revolve.

Cir'cus, *n.*; *pl.* Eng. CIRCUSES, *pl.* Lat. CIRCI. [Lat.; Gr. *kirkos.* See CIRCLE.] (*Roman Antiq.*) A round or oval-shaped edifice, which was used for the exhibiting of games and shows called *circuses.* The *C.* was more especially adapted for races, an amusement of which the Romans were passionately fond. The *Ludus Trojæ* was a mock conflict between young men on horseback. A regular battle was sometimes represented (*Pugna Equestris et Pedestris*). By the formation of canals and the introduction of vessels, a *Naumachia,* or sea-fight, was occasionally exhibited; but, under the empire, this species of exhibition, as well as the *Venatio,* was gradually transferred to the Amphitheatre, *q. v.*, to which the circus was generally alike in its inner dispositions. There were many circi in Rome, of which the *C.* Maximus and *C.* Agonalis were probably the largest. According to different authorities, the former was capable of holding between 200,000 and 400,000 spectators. The *C.* of Nero was begun by Caligula: part of its site is now occupied by the Basilica of St. Peter's. All the circi which existed in ancient Rome are completely destroyed; but near the tomb of Cæcilia Metellus, not far from the Appian Way, about two miles from Rome, there is a *C.*, commonly called the *C.* of Caracalla, in a high state of preservation; it is small in size, but probably resembles closely the larger circi in general form. In length, the *C.* of Caracalla is about 1,300 feet, and 300 feet wide. The long sides are not quite parallel;

Fig. 608.—NAUMACHIA, or NAVAL CIRCUS. (Ancient Rome.)

one end is semi-circular, and the *carceres*, or covered stalls, furnished with gates, are there situated. In the *carceres* the chariote and horses remained till the starter gave the signal, when the gates were opened. Modern circuses of different form and distinction exist in France, England, Italy, and Spain; the largest being that of Madrid, for bull-fights (Fig. 447), which affords room for 12,000 spectators.

—The term *C.* is also popnlarly applied to the company of persons who perform in a circus, with their appurtenances and equipage; as, an equestrian *circus*. See CIRQUE.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, fam. *Falconidæ*, including the Marsh-hawk, or Harrier, *C. hudsonius*, of N. America and Cuba, which is from 19 to 21 inches long. Its upper parts and breast are pale, bluish-cinereous; the upper tail-coverts and under parts, white.

Cirencester, (*sis'is-ter,*) a town of Euglaud, in Gloucestershire, on the Churn, 16 m.S.E. of Gloucester. *Manf.* Carpets, woollens, and cutlery. *Pop.* 6,326.

Cirl'-bunting, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PLECTROPHANES.

Cirque (*sĕrk*), *n.* [Fr.] a circular space; a circus; as, the *Cirque* Olympique, Paris.

Cir'rhose, Cir'rhous, CIR'ROSE. See CIROUS.

Cirrif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, a curl, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing tendrils, as a plant.

Cir'riform, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, and *forma*, form.] Of tendril-like form.

Cirrig'erous, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, and *gerere*, to carry.] Having curled locks of hair.

Cir'rigrade, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, and *gradi*, to walk.] Moved by cirrous, or curl-like appendages.

Cir'riped, *n.* One of the cirripedia.

Cirripe'dia, Cirripe'des, Cirrhipe'dia, Cirrhopo'da, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *cirrus*, a curl, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-class of crustaceous animals, so named from the curled and ciliate branchiæ which protrude from the ovate aperture of the shells. The *Barnacles* and *Balani*, or Acorn-shells, are the most familiar examples of *C.*

Cirro-cu'mulus, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, and *cumulus*.] (*Meteor.*) See CLOUD.

Cir'rose, *a.* See CIROUS.

Cirro-stra'tus, *n.* [Lat. *cirrus*, and *stratus*, q. v.] (*Meteor.*) The wave-cloud. See CLOUD.

Cir'rous, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, a curl.] (*Bot.*) Terminating in a curl or tendril, as a leaf. Also written *Cirrhose, Cirrhous*, and *Cirrose.*

Cir'rus, *n.* [Lat.; probably from *crinis*, hair.] (*Bot.*) A clasper or tendril; a long spiral body issuing from various parts of plants.

(*Zoöl.*) A lock of curling hair, as in the acorn-shells.

(*Meteor.*) See CLOUD.

Cir'socele, *n.* [Gr. *kirsokele*, from *kirsos*, a blood-vessel, and *kēlē*, a hernia.] (*Med.*) The varicose dilatation of the spermatic veins.

Cirsot'omy, *n.* [From Gr. *kirsos*, and *tomē*, an incision.] (*Surg.*) Any operation for the removal of varices by incision.

Cis, *n.* [Gr. *kis*, a wood-worm.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects.

Cisal'pina (Gallia). (*Anc. Geog.*) A part of Gaul, called also *Citerior* and *Togata*. Its farthest boundary was near the Rubicon, and it touched the Alps on the Italian side.

Cisal'pine, *a.* [Lat. *Cisalpinus*, from *cis*, on this side, and *Alpinus*, Alpine, from *Alpes*, the Alps.] On the side of the Alps nearest to Rome, or, in other words, on the S. side of the Alps;—in contradistinction to *transalpine*, i. e., on the further, or N. side.

Cisalpine Republic. (*Hist.*) A former State of Italy, compriaing parts of Mantua, Milan, the Valteline, the Venetian territory W. and S. of the Adige, Modena, and the N. part of the Pontifical States. It was founded by Napoleon in 1797, and in 1802 was named the Italian Republic. In 1805, it formed the greater part of the kingdom of Italy.

Cisatlan'tic, *a.* [Lat. *cis*, on the hither side, and *Atlanticus*, the Atlantic.] On the hither or American side of the Atlantic,—in opposition to *transatlantic*, q. v.

Cis'co, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the herring kind, found in Lake Ontario.

Ciseau, (*siz'o,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *scindere, scissum*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument, composed of a flattened rod of metal, sharpened at one extremity, and used in anatomical preparations, and in certain surgical operations, for dividing bones.

Cis'matan, *n.* See CASSIA.

Cismon'tane, *a.* On this, or the hither, side of the mountains.

Cis'padane, *a.* [Lat. *cis*, and *Padanus*, from *Padus*, the river Po, in Italy.] On the S. side of the Po, as relating to Rome.

Cis'padane Republic. (*Hist.*) In 1796, Napoleon I. conceived the design of forming two republics from the Italian territories, wrested from Austria and other states. They were called the *Cispadane* and *Transpadane Republics*, and were both merged, in 1797, in the Cisalpine Republic, (*q. v.*)

Cissam'pelos, *n.* [Gr. *kissos*, ivy, *ampelos*, a vine.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Menispermaceæ*. The root of *C. Pareira*, a climbing plant indigenous in Brazil, is an article of the Materia medica, and is commonly known as *Pareira brava*. It possesses bitter, tonic, and diuretic properties, which are chiefly due to the presence of an uncrystallizable alkaloid named *cissampeline* or *pelosine*.

Cis'soid, *n.* [Gr. *kissosidēs*.] (*Geom.*) A curve line of the second order, invented by Diocles, with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the *duplication of the cube*, or the insertion of two mean proportions between two given straight lines.

Cis'sus, AMPELOPSIS, *n.* [Gr. *kissos*, ivy.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Vitaceæ*. The Woodbine, *C. quinquefolia*, found wild in woods and thickets, is a vigorous climber, supporting itself firmly upon trees by means of its radiating tendrils, and ascending to the height of 50 ft. In the same manner it ascends and overspreads walls and buildings. The large quinate leaves constitute a luxuriant foliage of dark, glossy green. Flowers incouspicuous, greenish, in dichotomous clusters. Berries dark blue, smaller than peas, acid.

Cist, (*sist,*) *n.* (*Archæol.*) See CHEST.] A stone coffin of the Bronze period, or place of interment, formed of two parallel rows of stones placed on their ends, and covered by similar flat stones, in length about 7 feet.

Cist, Cis'ta, *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *kistē*.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A small box or chest, carried in procession in the festivals of Ceres or Bacchus. These boxes, which were always kept closed in the public processions, contained sacred things connected with the worship of these deities. In the representatious of Dionysiac processions on ancient vases, women carrying *cistæ* are frequently introduced.—The *C.* was also the name of the ballot-box, into which those who voted in the comitia and in the courts of justice cast their tabellæ.—See CYST.

Cista'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kiste*, a CIST, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) The Rock-rose family, an order of plants, alliance *Cistales*. DIAG. Trimerous or pentamerous flowers, stamens never tetradynamous, closed up fruit, and albuminous seeds.—They are shrubs or herbs, chiefly natives of the S. of Europe and North of Africa. The leaves are entire; the sepals and petals have a ternary or quinary arrangement, and are twisted in æstivation, the former being persistent and the latter caducous; the stamens are hypogynous and distinct; the ovary has parietal placentas, and a single style with a simple stigma; the fruit is capsular; the seeds have mealy albumen and embryos inverted, curved, or spiral. The *Cistaceæ* have resinous and balsamic properties. From species of the typical genus *Cistus*, a fragrant resinous substance, called *Ladanum*, is obtained in the Levant. This is used medicinally as an expectorant and emmenagogue, and is much esteemed by the Turks as a perfume. A gum called *Kuteera*, which is sometimes substituted in India for tragacanth, is the produce of a plant of this order, named *Cochlospermum Gossypium*. *Cistus purpurens*, a sub-evergreen low bush of the Levant, is one of the most beautiful species in this order. It is 3–4 feet high, and has large bright-reddish purple flowers, with a yellow spot at the base. The order consists of 7 genera and 185 species.

Fig. 609.—ROCK-ROSE. (*Cistus purpurens.*)

Cista'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of hypogynous exogen plants. DIAG. Monodichlamydeous flowers, parietal or sutural placentæ, and a curved or spiral embryo, with little or no albumen. The cistal alliance consists of the 4 orders *Cistaceæ*, *Brassicaceæ*, *Resedaceæ*, and *Capparidaceæ*.

Cist'ed, *a.* Inclosed in a cist, or hag.

Cister'cians, Cister'cian Monks, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) This religious order was founded in 1098, by Robert, a Benedictine abbot of Molesme, in Burgundy, and received its name from *Citeaux*, in which forest, near Dijon, the first convent was situated. Its members increased rapidly, although their rules were extremely severe. They had a dispute with the Cluniacs or *Cluniacensians*, who accused them of too great austerity, while the *C.* in return taxed the Cluniacs with having abandoned their regular discipline. The *C.* followed the rule of St. Benedict, and having been reformed early in the 12th cent., by Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, were afterwards called BERNARDINES, (*q. v.*) There were nuns of this order.

Cis'tern, *n.* [Lat. *cisterna*, from *cista*; Gr. *kistē*, a chest or box.] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water or other liquids.

—A natural reservoir; a hollow place containing water.

"In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confined." — *Blackmore.*

(*Steam Engineering.*) The vessel which surrounds the condenser of a steam-engine, and contains the injection water.

Cis'tern, in *Texas*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Cis'tic, *a.* See CYSTIC.

Cis'tus, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* CISTUSES; Lat. *pl.* CISTI. (*Bot.*) See CISTACEÆ.

Cit, *n.* [An abbreviated form of *citizen*.] A citizen; a burgher; a pert, smug townsman;—used in a contemptuous sense.

"Your family will dwindle into *cits* or squires, or run up into wits or madmen."—*Tatler.*

Cit'able, *a.* That which may be cited or quoted.

Cit'adel, *n.* [Fr. *citadelle*; It. *cittadella*, dim. of *citta*, a city.] A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended for keeping the inhabitants in subjection; or, in case of a siege, to form a place of retreat for the defenders, and enable them to hold out after the rest of the town has been captured. A *C.* must command the other fortifications of the city.

Citadel'la, a town of N. Italy, on the Brentella, 14 m. N.E. of Vicenza; *pop.* 7,742.

Ci'tal, *n.* [From CITE, *q. v.*] A summons to appear in court.—Quotation; citation. (R.)

Cita'ra, a town of the U. States of Colombia, dep. Cauca, on the Atrato River, about 80 m. S.W. of Antioquia; *pop.* 3,500.

Cita'tion, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *citatio*, from *cito, citatus*, to cite, to call.] (*Law.*) A writ issued out of a court of competent jurisdiction, commanding a person therein named to appear on a day appointed and do something therein mentioned, or show cause why he should not.—The act by which a person is so summoned or cited.

—A reference to an authority or precedent in the course of a pleading.—Hence, the common use of the word in the same sense with quotation, allegation of instances, &c.

Cita'tor, *n.* One who cites. (R.)

Ci'tatory, *a.* Citing; calling; having the power or form of citation.

"Though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*."—*Ayliffe.*

Cite, *v. a.* [Lat. *cito*, from *cieo*, anciently *cio*, to cause to go.] To summon to appear in a court of law or jurisdiction; to call authoritatively.—To quote, or repeat upon the authority of a book, or the words of another person.

"That passage from Plato, which I *cited* before."—*Bacon*

—To bring forward or produce, in support, proof, or confirmation of; as, to *cite* a case in point.

Cit'er, *n.* One who cites or summons into court.

—One who quotes or repeats from another.

Cit'ess, *n.* A city woman; the wife of a cit or citizen. (R.)

Cithæ'ron, a king who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia. This mountain was at the south of the river Asopus. It was sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs upon it; and Hercules there killed an immense lion. It is now called Helatea, and forms a part of the boundary between Attica and Thebes. *Height*, 4,620 feet.

Cith'ara, *n.* [Lat.] (*Mus.*) See CITHERN.

Citharis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the cithara, or cithern.

Cith'ern, Cit'tern, Cith'ara, *n.* [Lat. *cithara*; Gr. *kithara.*] (*Mus.*) A kind of stringed musical instrument, anciently used. Its precise construction is not well known, but it is supposed to have resembled the lyre.

Cit'icism, *n.* [From *cit.*] The manners or habits of a cit, or citizen.

Cit'ico, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Cit'ied, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a city; as, "Smoky, *citied* towns."—*Draytom.*

Cit'iner, *n.* A person born and bred in a city.

Cit'iole, *n.* [O. Sp. *cithola*, a cittern.] (*Mus.*) A dulcimer; a stringed musical instrument.

Cit'izen, *n.* [Fr. *citoyen*; It. *cittadino*, from *citta*, a city.] A freeman of a city; one who possesses the privileges acquired by citizenship; a person who enjoys a city-franchise;—as opposed to an alien inhabitant, foreigner, or slave.

"All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen."—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

—A townsman; an inhabitant; a dweller or trader in any place.

"Sweep on, you fat and greasy *citizens*."—*Shaks.*

—(U. States.) A person, whether native-born or naturalized, who, under the Constitution and laws of this country, has a right to vote for representatives in Congress, and other public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people. Native *C.* may fill any office; naturalized *C.* may be elected or appointed to any office under the Constitution of the U. States, except the offices of president and vice-president. The Constitution provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."—*U. S. Const.*, Art. 4, s. 2.

—*a.* Having the qualities of a citizen; as, a *citizen*-guard.

Cit'izeness, *n.* A female citizen. (R.)

Cit'izenship, *n.* State of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

Cit'rate, *n.* [From Lat. *citrus*, citron.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of citric acid with a base. See CITRIC ACID.

Cit'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A powerful tribasic acid found principally in the lemon, lime, orange, and other members of the *Aurantiaceæ* fam. It also occurs in other acid fruits, such as the gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry, and tamarind. It is procured by neutralizing lemon or lime juice with chalk, and decomposing the insoluble citrate thus formed with sulphuric acid. Citric acid is very soluble in water. It crystallizes in transparent, colorless, rhombic prisms, which have an agreeable acid taste. Citric acid is a tribasic acid, and forms three citrates of soda; for instance, containing one, two, and three equivalents of acid united to an equivalent of base. The alkaline citrates are all soluble in water; so also are many of the metallic citrates. The most important of these is the citrate of lime, by the decomposition of which citric acid is formed. When subjected to destructive distillation, citric acid undergoes a remarkable change. It first melts, and parts with its water of crystallization. At 350° Fahr. decomposition commences, gases are given off, and the residue consists of *aconitic acid*, an acid found in aconite. If the heat be continued, *itaconic acid* is formed. Citric acid may be looked upon as the hydrated teroxide of cetryl, a hypothetical radicle. Citric acid is very valuable as a mordant in calico-printing; it is also used in pharmacy, in the manufacture of lemonade and syrups, and occasionally in photography. Combinations of citric acid with iron and ammonia are much used in medicine. It is also used in the preparation of effervescing draughts. The anti-scorbutic properties of lemon-juice are due to the presence of citric acid. *Form.* $H_3C_6H_5O_7$.

Citrina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *citrinatio.*] The process of turning to a yellow color.

Cit'rine, *a.* [Fr. *citrin.*] (*Painting.*) Lemon or citron color; the first of the tertiary class of colors, or ultimate compounds of the primary triad—yellow, red, and blue, in which yellow is the *archeus* or predominating color, and blue the extreme subordinate; for, *C.* being an immediate compound of the secondaries, orange and green, of both of which yellow is a constituent, the latter color is of doubtful occurrence therein, while the other two primaries enter singly into the composition of *C.*: its meaner middle hue comprehending 8 blue, 5 red, and 6 yellow, of equal intensities.

Citrine lake, a durable and bitter dyeing species of brown pink, prepared from the quercitron bark.

Citrine ointment. (*Med.*) An ointment containing nitrate of mercury; it has a lemon-yellow color. The *unguentum hydrargyri nitratis* of the pharmacopœia.

Cit'ron, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *citreum.*] The fruit of the citron-tree.

Citronelle', in *Alabama,* a post-village of Mobile co., 33 m. N.N.W. of Mobile.

Cit'ron-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Citrus medica.* See CITRUS.

Cit'rul, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Pumpkin. See CUCURBITA.

Cit'rus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Aurentiaceæ.* The different species and varieties of this genus yield the fruits known under the names of orange, lemon, lime, shaddock, pompelmous, forbidden fruit, kumquat, and citron. The species *C. Aurantium* (fig. 239), and its varieties, produce all the various descriptions of sweet oranges. *C. Bigaradia,* or *vulgaris,* yields the bitter, or Seville orange. The orange-tree is remarkable for its prolificness; thus a single plant will sometimes produce as many as 20,000 good oranges. The small unripe fruits of *C. Aurantium,* as well as those of *C. Bigaradia,* are used for flavoring curaçoa, being called *orange-berries:* when polished in a lathe, they constitute the ordinary *issue-peas* of the shops. The leaves of both species, when distilled with water, yield a volatile oil, which is called *oil of orange-leaf,* or *essence de petit grain.* Their flowers yield the fragrant oil known as *oil of Neroli,* which is the most important ingredient in eau-de-Cologne. The distilled water of the flowers is named *orange-flower water.* By distilling the rind of the ripe, sweet orange with water, a fragrant oil, named *essential oil of sweet orange,* is obtained. The rind itself is used in medicine as an aromatic, stimulant, and tonic. The juice of the fruit forms a refreshing beverage, and in medicine a valuable refrigerant. The bitter orange is chiefly used for making marmalade. Its rind yields a volatile oil called *essential oil of bitter orange,* and is used medicinally, and for making *candied orange-peel. C. Limonum* and its varieties produce the fruits called lemons, the chief varieties of which are, the wax-lemon, the imperial lemon, and the Gaeta lemon. Both the rind and juice are employed in medicine, the former as an aromatic and stomachic, and the latter for its refrigerant and antiscorbutic effects. The juice contains a large quantity of citric acid, and is extensively used for flavoring; and to form the refreshing beverage called lemonade. The rind contains a large quantity of essential oil, which is obtained from it by expression and by distillation, and is known as the *essential oil,* or *essence of lemon.* This oil is principally used as a flavoring agent in confectionery and medicine, and occasionally in perfumery. *Candied lemon-peel* is a common ingredient in puddings and cakes. *C. Limettars* produces the lime. Its juice is employed, with that of the lemon, in the preparation of citric acid. *C. Medica* yields the fruit called the citron, which is supposed to be the Hebrew *tappuach.* This word is translated in the English version of the Old Testament as "apple." The rind of the citron is imported in a preserved state, and is used in confectionery. The pulp is less acid and juicy than that of the lemon. Two essential oils used in perfumery are obtained from *C. medica.* They are named respectively *essence,* or *essential oil of citron,* and *essence of cedrat,* or *cedra.* The citron, lime, and lemon are distinguished from the orange by their adherent rinds, their more lengthened form, and by the occurrence of a more or less prominent protuberance at the apex. *C. Bergamia,* which yields the Bergamot orange, so largely used in perfumery, is generally regarded as a mere variety of *C. Limetta.* (See BERGAMOT.) Besides the above fruits obtained from the genus *Citrus,* we have the shaddock, from the species *C. decumana;* the forbidden fruit, *C. Paradisi;* the pompelmous, from *C. Pompelmous;* and the kumquat of China, from *C. Japonica.* — The orange, lemon, lime, citron, and shaddock, are all successfully produced in Florida, Louisiana, and California. Immense quantities are also imported from the West Indies. The citron is commercially known in the U. States as a preserved confection, imported from the Mediterranean in oblong boxes, weighing from 20 to 25 pounds each, and is used by families as an addition to fruit-cake, pies, &c.

Citta Vecchia, (*cheet'tă vek'ke-ă,*) a strong inland town of Malta, 6 m. from Valetta; *pop.* 4,364.

Cit'tern, *n.* (*Mus.*) See CITHERN.

Cit'tern-head, *n.* A dunce; a blockhead. (R.)

Cit'y, *n.* [Fr. *cité;* Lat. *civitas* — *civitatis,* from *civis,* a citizen.] A town, or collective body of inhabitants, incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen.

—The collective body of citizens, or the inhabitants of a city.

"I do suspect I have done some offence
That seems disgracious in the *city's* eyes." — *Shaks.*

—In England, a corporate town or borough; properly one which is, or has been, the seat of a bishop, or the capital of his episcopal see.

—*a.* Pertaining to a city; relating to a city.

Cit'y, in *New York,* a post-office of Dutchess co.

Cit'y-court, *n.* In the U. States, the municipal court having jurisdiction over a city, constituted of the mayor and aldermen.

City Island, in *New York,* a P. O. of Westchester co.

City of David. (*Script.*) It usually denotes *Mount Zion,* the S.W. section of Jerusalem, which David took from the Jebusites, and occupied by a palace and city called by his own name. In *Luke* ii. 11, this name is applied to Bethlehem, the native city of David.

City of God. (*Script.*) A name of Jerusalem. (*Deut.* xii. 5; *Psalms* xlvi.)

City of Rocks, in *Idaho,* a village, abt. 165 m. S.S.E. of Idaho City, near the S. boundary.

City Point, in *Virginia,* a post-village and port of entry in Prince George co., on the James, at the mouth of the Appomattox, 34 m. S.E. of Richmond, and 10 E. N.E. of Petersburg. It commands a large trade both from Richmond, Petersburg, and from other places. This place was occupied by a Union force under Gen. Butler, in 1864.

City West, in *Indiana,* a village of Porter co., on Lake Michigan, abt. 33 m. by water S.E. of Chicago.

Ciuda Della, (*the'oo-da dail'la,*) a town of Minorca, on its N.W. coast, about 30 m. N.W. of Port Mahon. The cathedral is a spacious and imposing edifice. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Cindad Real, (*the'oo-dath rai'al,*) in Mexico, a town of the dep. Chiapa, in a plain on the Rio de los Teldales, 285 m. S.E. of Vera Cruz; Lat. 16° 30′ N., Lon. 92° 40′ W. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Ciudad Real, a mountainous and generally sterile province of Spain, occupying the S. of New Castile, and enclosed by Toledo on the N., Albacete on the E., Cordova and Jaen on the S., and Badajos and Caceres on the W. *Area,* 11,768 sq. m. *Pop.* 247,991.

CIUDAN REAL, the capital of the above province, 97 m. S. of Madrid. *Manuf.* Woollens and glove-leather. *Pop.* 9,000.

Ciudad' Rod'rigo, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, on the Agueda, crossed here by a magnificent bridge, 30 m. N.E. of Coimbra; *pop.* 5,000. It was taken by the French in 1810, and retaken by the British in 1812, after a memorable siege.

Civ'et, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds of the family *Viverridæ.* The *Viverra civetta,* commonly called Civet-cat, a native of Africa and India, is about 2 feet 6 inches in length, and 10 or 12 inches in height; head long; muzzle sharp, as in the weasel, and a narrow, bristly mane runs from the poll of the neck to the tail. Its color is brownish-gray, with black bands and spots. It is a carnivorous animal, and preys on birds, small quadrupeds, and reptiles. The true *C.*'s most remarkable feature consists of a sort of pouch between the anus and sexual organs, in which collects an odorous liquid of considerable value in the perfume market. For the sake of this it is very commonly kept in confinement. The perfume is removed from the pouch about twice a week. The quantity yielded is about a drachm at each removal. In any quantity the odor is overpoweringly disgusting; but diluted infinitesimally, its perfume is most agreeable. It has been extensively used by perfumers. The American variety, found from Texas to California, is arboreal and easily tamed.

Fig. 610. — AMERICAN CIVET-CAT.

Civ'et, *v. a.* To scent or perfume with civet.

Civ'iale, JEAN, an eminent French physician, B. 1792. About 1807 he studied under Dupuytren at the Hôtel Dieu in Paris, and soon obtained great reputation for his skill in operations for the stone. He first performed lithotrity in 1826; an operation since known by his name. Two prizes of 6,000 and 10,000 frs. were awarded to him in 1826 and 1827. He was elected member of the Academy of Medicine in 1833; and a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1847. Among his works, which are numerous, we quote here his *Traité de la Lithotritie, ou du Broiement de la Pierre dans la vessie* (1826); and his *Traité de l'Uretrotomie, ou de quelques procédés peu usités de traiter les Rétrécissements de l'Urètre,* (1849.) D. 1867.

Civ'ic, *a.* [Lat. *civicus.*] Pertaining to a city or citizen; civil; municipal; relating to civil affairs or honors; as, a *civic* feast.

Civic crown. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A garland of oak-leaves, given as a coroual of honor to a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

Cividа'le, a town of N. Italy, 10 m. E.N.E. of Udine, on the Natisone; *pop.* 6,925.

Civ'il, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *civilis,* from *civis,* a citizen.] Of, or pertaining to, citizens; relating to a public community, or to the polity and government of a city or state; (used as distinct from *military,*) as, *civil* government, *civil* law, &c.; municipal; pertaining to an order of citizens, or any organized community; as, *civil* power.

"What dire effects from *civil* discord rise." — *Addison.*

—Having refinement of manners, or the manners of a city; urbane; polished; well-bred; courteous; complaisant; with manners, habits, and customs, — as opposed to those of rustics, and uncivilized persons.

"And *civil* life was by the Muses taught." — *Roscommon.*

—Grave; sober; not gay or showy; habit or deportment distinguishing a private citizen from a soldier, &c.

"Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,
Till *civil* suit morn appear." — *Milton.*

—Relating to domestic law, or actions at law other than military or criminal suits.

Civ'il Ac'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) In civil law, a personal action which is instituted to compel payment; or the doing some other thing which is purely civil. At common law, an action which has for its object the recovery of private or civil rights, or compensation for their infraction.

Civil Ar'chitecture, *n.* That class of architecture applicable to the civil and domestic requirements of society: — in contradistinction to military, religious, and naval architecture.

Civila'tion, *n.* A cant term for intoxication. (R.)

Civil Commo'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) A general insurrection of the people; though it may not amount to rebellion, where a usurped power is ruling.

Civil Death, *n.* (*Law.*) That change of state of a person, which is considered in the eye of the law as equivalent to actual demise.

Civil Engineer'ing, *n.* The art or science of constructing such public works as are necessary to the civil requirements of society, as canals, docks, railroads, bridges, &c. (Used in contradistinction to *military engineering,* which is exclusively devoted to war purposes.)

Civil'ian, *n.* One skilled in the civil law; one versed in law and government.

"The professors of that law, called *civilians,* because the civil law is their guide." — *Bacon.*

—One engaged in civil, not military or clerical pursuits; as, the "garb of a *civilian.*"

—A university student of the civil law.

Civ'ilist, *n.* A civilian. (R.)

Civil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *civilitas,* from *civilis,* pertaining to citizens, civil.] Quality of being civil; good breeding; politeness; urbanity; courtesy; complaisance; refinement.

"Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread." — *Derham.*

—(*pl.*) Acts of good breeding or politeness; kindly courtesies.

"And shame, with love at strife,
Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life." — *Dryden.*

Civ'ilizable, *a.* Susceptible of being civilized.

Civiliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *civilisation;* It. *civilizzazione;* Sp. *civilizacion.*] One of those words in common use which it is difficult accurately to define in words. It is derived from the Latin word *civis,* a citizen, probably from those who live in cities being more civilized than those who inhabit country parts, or from the living in cities being one of the great characteristics of civilized life. "Whatever," says J. S. Mill, "be the characteristics of what we call savage life, the contrary of these, or the qualities which society puts on as it throws off these, constitute civilization." According to Guizot, the fundamental idea of *C.* is progress or development,—the perfecting of civil life or of society, properly so called; but comprising, also, the development of the individual internal life, the development of man himself, of his faculties, his sentiments, his ideas. Hence *C.* subsists on two conditions, and manifests itself by two symptoms — the development of social activity, and that of individual activity, — the progress of society, and the progress of humanity. *C.* denotes a state of advancement from the savage state to that higher and more perfect condition which both reason and revelation lead us to believe to be the ultimate destiny of the human race. The history of *C.* is the history of this progress, either in nations or in the race. It is a subject of the utmost importance, and, as yet, little has been done towards its elucidation.

Civ'ilize, *v. a.* [Fr. *civiliser.*] To reclaim from a rude, savage, or barbarous state; to introduce civility and manners among a people, and instruct them in the arts and occupations of regular life; to refine.

Civ'ilized, *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; instructed in arts, learning, and civil observances; as, a *civilized* community.

Civ'ilizer, *n.* He who reclaims others from a wild and savage life; one who teaches the rules and customs of civilized society.

"The *civilizers!* the disturbers say;
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind." — *Philips.*

—That which tends to reclaim from savagery.

Civ'il Law. (*Law.*) By this term is generally designated the Roman jurisprudence, *Jus civile Romanorum.* In France, previously to the introduction of the *Code Civil,* as in many other countries, the Roman law was the common law; and even at the present time it exercises dominion in every state in Europe except England. In America, it is the foundation of the law of Louisiana, Canada, Mexico, and of all the republics of S. America. Its influence on the formation of the common law of England is evident, and it is generally admitted that the whole equity jurisprudence prevailing in England and the United States is mainly based on the civil law. See ROMAN LAW.

Civ'il List, *n.* (*Polit.*) A term applied in Europe to the money allowance granted by the parliament, diet, or national chamber of representatives of a constitutional State, for the maintenance of a reigning monarch's household.

Civ'illy, *adv.* In a civil or courteous manner; with civility.

"I will deal *civilly* with his poems." — *Dryden.*

—In a manner concerning private rights or immunities; —used in opposition to *criminally.*

"That accusation is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured: or else criminally, that is for some public punishment." — *Ayliffe.*

—Not according to nature, but by force of law.

"*Civilly* defunct, before naturally dead."—*Fuller.*

—In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of the community.

Civil Rem'edy, *n.* (*Law.*) The remedy which a party injured by the commission of a tortuous act has by action against the party committing it; as distinguished from the proceeding by indictment, by which the wrong-doer is made to expiate the injury done to society.

Civil Ser'vice. The term applied to the body of men by whom the executive business of a country is carried on:—used in contradistinction to naval and military services. See CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, in SECTION II.

Civ'il State, *n.* (*Polit.*) The whole of the body-politic, not included under the states military, naval, and ecclesiastical.

Civil Suit, *n.* (*Law.*) See CIVIL ACTION.

Civil War, *n.* An internecine war, or a conflict entered into between citizens of the same country:—in opposition to a *foreign war*, or a struggle with another nation. The wars of the Roses, and the war between Charles I. and the Parliament, in England; and, in this country, the stupendous war caused by the secession of the Southern States, are the most notable civil wars of modern times.

Civil Year, *n.* See YEAR.

Civ'ism, *n.* [Fr. *civisme.*] State of citizenship.

Ci'vita Castel'lana, (the anc. *Falerium Vetus,*) a town of Central Italy, 30 m. N.E. of Rome; *pop.* 4,436.

Civita de Penne, (the anc. *Pina Vestina,*) a town of S. Italy, 10 m. W. of Pescara; noted for its manufactures of silk flowers. *Pop.* 11,000.

Ci'vita San An'gelo, a town of S. Italy, near the Adriatic, 25 m. S.E. of Terano; *pop.* 7,455.

Civita Vecchia, (*che've-ta vek'ke-a,*) (the anc. *Centum Cellæ,*) a town of Central Italy, on the Mediterranean, 38 m. W.N.W. of Rome; Lat. 42° 4′ N., Lon. 11° 45′ E. The harbor, which is excellent, and was constructed by the Emperor Trajan, is formed by two artificial moles projecting into the sea, while a third, constructed between the two, serves to protect the harbor from the heavy sea; upon this third and outward mole there is a good lighthouse, some 80 feet above the level of the sea. Within the port, there is a small dock, and an arsenal. The town of *C. V.* is small, and has no buildings of note. The land side is protected by fortifications, the principal of these is the Castle erected for Pope Julius II, after a design attributed to Michael Angelo. Under the Popes this port enjoyed commercial freedom and sundry special privileges.

Civitel'la del Tron'to, a town of S. Italy, 10 m. N. of Terano. Here in 1053, Robert Gniscard gained a complete victory over the forces of Pope Leo IX., and the Emperor Henry III. of Germany. *Pop.* 6,186.

Clab'ber, *n.* Same as BONNY-CLABBER, *q. v.*

Clachan, (*klăk'an.*) [Scot., from Gael. *clach,* a Druidical stone.] In Scotland, a small hamlet containing a church; as, the *clachan* of Aberfoyle.

Clack, (*klak,*) *n.* [W. *clec,* a sharp noise; Fr. *claquet,* the clapper of a mill; formed from the sound.] A sharp abrupt sound continually repeated, made by striking another object; a click.

"His tongue with its everlasting *clack.*"—*Hudibras.*

—An instrument resembling a bell, used in a mill by way of a signal.

"And mark the *clack* how justly it will sound."—*Betterton.*

—Continual or excessive talk; prate; chatter; as, a woman's *clack.*

—*v. a.* To clink; to click; to make a sharp, sudden, abrupt noise.—To gabble; to chatter rapidly and emptily.

—In England, to erase the mark on a sheep, occasioning it to weigh less, and, hence, yield less duty; as, to *clack* wool.

—*v. i.* [Fr. *claquer.*] To click; to clink; to make a noise like that of a clock; to make a sharp, abrupt, monotonous sound.

—To talk glibly and incessantly; to chatter continually.

Clack'amas, in *Oregon,* a river rising in the W. ridge of the Cascade Range, and joining the Willamette.

—A N.W. county, bounded W. by the Columbia River, N. by the Willamette River, and E. by the Cascade Range. *Cap.* Oregon City.

Clack'-box, *n.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive engines, the box fitted on to the boiler where a ball-clack is placed, to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water reaching the pumps. The ball of the clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing the water against it, which water then passes into the boiler, while the instant fall of the ball prevents egress from the boiler.

Clack'-dish, *n.* A dish with a movable lid for clacking, used by beggars in former times.

Clack'-door, *n.* (*Mech.*) A square iron plate screwed on to the side of a bottom-pump, or small bore for convenience of changing the clack or valve.

Clack'er, *n.* He, or that which, clacks.

Clackman'nanshire, a co. of Scotland, bounded S.E. by Fife, S. and S.W. by the river Forth, W. by Alva, and on every other side by Perthshire; *area,* 48 sq. m.; *pop.* 23,742.—CLACKMANNAN, cap. of the co., is 7 m. from Stirling, near the confluence of the Devon with the Forth; *pop.* 7,114.

Clacks, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive engines, the complete valves of the pumps where the ball-valve is enclosed in a frame or cage, to limit its rise, and guide its fall into the steam-tight seat of the orifice of the pipe.

Clack'-seats, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) Two recesses in each pump of a locomotive engine for the clacks to fit into.

Clack'-valve, *n.* (*Mech.*) A flat valve in the cold-water pump of a steam-engine, with a hinge joint.

Clad, *pp.* [See CLOTHE.] Clothed; invested; covered, as with a garment.

"The courtiers were all most magnificently *clad.*"—*Swift.*

Cla'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Bog-rush, a genus of plants, order *Cyperaceæ.* They are generally unimportant herbs.

Clado'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of Licheus. *C. rangiferina* is the Reindeer-moss, so termed from constituting the principal food of the reindeer. *C. pyxidata* is commonly termed Cup-moss; it has been employed as a remedy in whooping-cough.

Cla'genfurth, [Ger. *Klagenfurt,*] a town of Austria, in Illyria, gov. Laybach, cap. duchy of Cariuthia, on the Glau, in an extensive plain, 21 m. E. of Villach. *Manf.* Fino woollen and silk fabrics, white lead. *Pop.* 13,479.

Clai'borne, in *Alabama,* a twp., cap. of Monroe co., on the Alabama, abt. 209 m. S.W. of Montgomery.

Clai'borne, in *Louisiana,* a N. parish, bordering on Arkansas; *area,* 1,200 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Danchite, or Dorcheat River, and intersected by branches of the Bayou d'Arbonne. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Homer.

Clai'borne, in *Mississippi,* a W. county; area 740 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Mississippi, separating it from La., N.W. by the Big Black River, and is traversed by the Bayou Pierre. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Port Gibson.

—A post-village of Jasper co., abt. 80. E.S.E. of Jackson.

Clai'borne, in *Tennessee,* a N.E. county, bordering on Virginia; *area,* about 350 sq. m. It is bounded S.E. by Clinch River, and drained by Powell's River. The surface is elevated, and the soil generally fertile. The co. contains zinc, lead, and an abundance of iron ore. *Cap.* Tazewell.

Clai'borne Bee, *n.* (*Geol.*) See TERTIARY PERIOD, *2 Eocene.*

Claim, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *clamer,* from Lat. *clamo,* frequentative of O. L. *calo,* to call; allied to Gr. *kaleō, kalonmai,* to Eng. *call,* and probably to Ger. *hell.*] To call upon; to call for; to challenge as a right; to demand as due; to require; to ask for; to maintain as a right.

"Poets have undoubted right to *claim,*
If not the greatest, the most lasting name."—*Congreve.*

—*v. i.* To possess a claim; to be justly entitled to something; as, to *claim* one's rights.

—*n.* A demand as of a right or supposed right; a demand for something due.

"I first return, and then disprove thy *claim.*"—*Dryden.*

—A title to something in the possession of another; a right; a title; a pretension.

"The *claims* of long descent."—*Tennyson.*

—The thing claimed or demanded, as by right of settlement, or possession; as, a miner's *claim.*

Claim'able, *a.* That may be claimed or demanded as due.

Claim'ant, *n.* One who claims anything as a due or right; as, a *claimant* to a throne.

—One who possesses a right of claim.

Claim'er, *n.* A claimant; one who claims as due.

Claim'less, *a.* Without a claim; having no claim.

Clair'ac, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 16 m. N. W. of Agen; *pop.* 4,890.

Clair'aut, ALEXIS CLAUDE, (*klair'o,*) a French mathematician and astronomer, B. at Paris, 1713. He studied the higher mathematics at 10 years of age, at 13 wrote a memoir on curves, and at 16 produced one of his most remarkable works, the *Recherches sur les courbes à double courbure.* This was in 1729, and in 1731, although under age, he was received into the Academy of Sciences. He took part in the measurement of a degree of the meridian in Lapland, and made important discoveries respecting lunar motions and the motions of comets. D. 1765.

Clair'bourn, in *Ohio,* a township of Union county.

Claire, (**St.,**) or SANTA CLARA, B. 1193, of a noble family of Assisi, in the duchy of Spoleto. Attracted by the eloquence and piety of St. Francis of Assisi, she abandoned the pleasures of social life, and betook herself to solitude, prayer, and mystic meditation; founded an order of nuns in 1213; D. at Assisi, Aug. 11, 1253, and was canonized by Alexander IV. in 1255. The nuns of the order of St. Claire at first observed the rule of St. Benedict, but in 1224 the austerity of this rule was mitigated by St. Francis, and again modified by Urban IV. in 1264. Those who followed the rule as modified by Urban, are called *Urbanists;* the other and austerer portion of the sisterhood, *Damianists.* The order rapidly increased; and convents are numerous at the present day in France, Belgium, Bavaria, Asia, and America. The nuns devote themselves chiefly to the education of the young.

Claire (St.) Deville, HENRI ETIENNE, a French chemist, B. 1818 at St. Thomas, W. Indies. He studied in France, and, in 1844, was intrusted with the organization of the Faculty of Science at Besançon. In 1851, he became professor of Chemistry in the Normal School of Paris, succeeded M. Dumas as professor in the Faculty of Sciences, in 1859, and was elected a member of that Academy in 1861. In 1853 he discovered a new method of mineral analysis, and he since made several important chemical discoveries. D. 1876.

Clair-obscure, *n.* [Fr. *clair-obscur.*] (*Painting.*) See CHIARO-OSCURO.

Clairon, CLAIRE JOSEPHINE DE LA TUDE, (*klair'awng,*) a distinguished French actress, B. 1723. She made her first appearance on the stage in her 12th year, and subsequently became the greatest tragic performer of her age and country, but lived a licentious life. D. 1803.

Clair, (St.,) in America. See ST. CLAIR.

Clairvaux, (*kler-vō',*) a village of France, dep. Aube, on the Aube, 10 m. above Bar-sur-Aube. It is the site of the once famous Cistercian abbey (*Clara Vallis*) founded in 1114 by St. Bernard, who was buried in it. The abbey, at one time immensely rich, was suppressed at the revolution, and the extensive buildings are now used as a house of correction.

Clairvoy'ance, *n.* [Fr., from *clair,* clear, and *voir,* to see; clear-seeing.] See SOMNAMBULISM.

Clairvoy'ant, *a.* [Fr., from *clair,* clear, from Lat. *clarus,* and *voyant,* seeing.] Pertaining to the act of clairvoyance.

—*n.* One who sees, in a mesmeric state, objects not otherwise apparent to the senses.

Clal'lam, in *Washington,* a N.W. co., containing about 1,750 sq. m. The strait of Juan de Fuca forms its N., and the Pacific Ocean its W. boundary. It is intersected by the Dungeness and Ohahlat rivers. *Surface,* mountainous. *Cap.* Port Angeles. *Pop.* (1897) 8,650.

Clal'lams, an Indian tribe, in Washington, near the strait of Juan de Fuca, N. of Colnmbia river.

Clam, *v. a.* [A.S. *clæmian,* from *gelimon,* to glue, or fasten together.] To clog or smear with glutinous or viscous matter; to lime; to glue.

"The sprigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken."—*L'Estrange.*

—*v. i.* To stick to; to adhere; to attach by viscous agency.

Clam, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as CHAMA, *q. v.*

(*Her.*) A term for an escallop or cockle-shell, supposed to indicate that the bearer had been a crusader, or had made long voyages by sea.

—*pl.* (*Ship-building.*) A pair of strong pincers for extracting nails.

—*pl.* (*Mech.*) A kind of wooden vice.

Clam, *n.* [An abridgment of *clamor.*] A final clashing of a set of bells all sounded discordantly together. (R.)

—*v. i.* (*Campanology.*) To make a clam, or clamorous sound.

Cla'mant, *a.* [Lat. *clamans,* from *clamo,* to cry.] Crying aloud; beseeching.

Clama'tion, *n.* Act of crying out, as in supplication.

Clam'atores, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of birds, ord. *Incessores,* comprising birds which have 3 toes before and 1 behind, and the latter not versatile; the primaries 10, the first nearly as long as the second; and the tail-feathers usually 12.

Clam'ber, *v. i.* [Ger. *klammern,* to clasp, to oling to; frequentative or intensive of *klemmen,* to jam, to press hard; allied to *clamp* and *climb.*] To mount up by clutching or catching hold with the hands and feet, or with the claws; to climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.—Often preceding *up;* as, to *clamber up* a wall.

"*Clamber* not you *up* to the casements then."—*Shaks.*

Clam'miness, *n.* State of being clammy or viscous; viscosity; stickiness.

"A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glue."—*Moxon.*

Clam'my, *a.* [From *clam.*] Sticky; thick; viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious; as, a *clammy* hand.

Cla'mo, in *Wisconsin,* a twp. of Green co.

Clam'or, Clam'our, *n.* [Lat. *clamor,* from *clamo,* to call or cry out. See CLAIM.] A loud call, shout, or cry; continued vociferation; outcry.

"The people then grew exorbitant in their *clamours* for justice."—*King Charles I.*

—Loud and continued noise and complaint; noise; uproar.

"Immortal Jove's dread *clamours* counterfeit."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To approach or greet with noise or uproar; as, "*Clamouring* their God with praise."—*Milton.*

—To confound, deafen, or stun with noise.

(*Campanology.*) To produce a loud clang by multiplicity of strokes; as, to *clamor* bells.

—*v. i.* To call or cry out loud; to talk loud; to utter in a loud voice repeatedly; to vociferate; to make importunate demands; as, to *clamor* for justice.

"The obscure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night."—*Shaks.*

Clam'orer, *n.* He who, or that which, clamors.

Clam'orous, *a.* Full of clamor; speaking and repeating loud words; noisy; vociferous; turbulent; boisterous; as, a *clamorous* mob.

"He kiss'd her lips with such a *clamorous* smack."—*Shaks.*

Clam'orously, *adv.* With loud noise or words.

Clam'orousness, *n.* State or quality of being clamorous.

Clamp, *n.* [A.S. *clam,* a bandage, what holds or retains; Du. *klamp;* Ger. *klammer, klemmen,* to pinch, to squeeze; W. *clymu,* to tie. See CLAM.] Something that stiffens, fastens, binds, or strengthens; a piece of timber or iron used to strengthen anything, or to fasten work together.

(*Brick-making.*) A kiln built above the ground, for the purpose of burning bricks in.—A mass of bricks piled up for kiln-burning.

(*Metal.*) A quantity of ore set apart for fusion.

(*Carpentry.*) A piece of wood fixed to the end of a board by mortise and tenon, or by groove and tongue, so that the fibres of the one piece, thus fixed, traverse those of the board, and by this means prevent it from casting; the piece at the end is called a *clamp,* and the board is said to be clamped.

(*Ship-building.*) A thick plank placed in a ship's side to support the ends of the beams.

(*Mech.*) A movable piece of lead to cover the jaws of a vice.

—A heavy footfall; a tramp; a clumsy tread.

—*v. a.* To fasten or strengthen with clamps; as, to *clamp* a board.

—*v. i.* To tread with a heavy, clumsy step.

Clamp'er, n. An iron apparatus with sharp prongs, affixed to the heel or sole of a boot, to enable the wearer to get a firm foothold upon ice.

Clamp'ing, n. (*Joinery.*) The operation of fitting a board with the grain to the end of another board across the grain.

Clamp'-nails, n. pl. (*Ship-building.*) Nails used to fasten on clamps.

Clamps, n. pl. (*Ship-building.*) Thick planks placed in a ship's side, to sustain the ends of the beams.

Clan, n. [Ir. *clann;* Gael. *clann, clainne,* offspring, a family, children.] In Scotland, a tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain, whose rule is hereditary. The clans of the Scottish Highlands are tribes consisting of many families, all bearing the same surname, which according to tradition descends from a common ancestor. But it is more probable that most *C.* were formed of an aggregate of different families, the inferior standing to the superior in the same sort of relation as the Roman clients to their patrons, and by degrees assuming the same names. Some *C.*, however, are divided into branches, each possessing a distinct surnams. The chieftainship of every *C.* descends regularly through heirs male; but in the earlier times of their history the rights of primogeniture were not very distinctly defined. The Gaelic *C.* occupy the N. and W. with part of the central shires of the country.

—A clique; a sect; a particular body of persons identified by some common interest or understanding. (Generally used in a depreciatory sense.)

"Partridge and the rest of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any particular."— *Swift.*

Clandes'tine, a. [Lat. *clandestinus,* from *clam,* hidden, secretly: allied to *celo, celatum,* to hide.] Private; underhand; done secretly, and wrongfully or unlawfully; as, a *clandestine* amour.

Clandes'tinely, adv. Secretly; privately.

Clandes'tineness, n. State of secrecy or concealment.

Clandestin'ity, n. Secrecy; concealment. (R.)

Clang, v. a. [Lat. *clango;* Gr. *klazō,* to make a sharp, piercing sound; formed in imitation of a loud, clear, shrill sound, and radically the same with *clank, clink.*] To cause to emit a shrill sound, as by striking metallic substances.

"The fierce Cyrenes . . . *clang'd* their sounding arms."—*Prior.*

—v. i. To emit a sharp noise, or shrill sound.

"Have I not heard loud 'larums . . . and trumpets *clang?*" *Shaks.*

—n. [Lat. *clangor;* Gr. *klan-gē,* any sharp sound.] A sharp, shrill sound, made by striking or clashing together metallic or sonorous bodies, or any like sound; as, the *clang* of arms.

Clan'gor, Clan'gour, n. [Lat. *clangor.*] A clang; a sharp, shrill, harsh, clashing sound.

"And hear the trumpets' *clangour* pierce the sky." — *Dryden.*

Clan'gorous, a. Sharp or harsh in sound; with clangor.

Clan'gous, a. [O. Fr. *clangeux.*] Making a changing sound; as, "birds of harsh and *clangous* throats." *Browne.*

Clank, (*klangk,*) n. [Lat. *clangor.* See CLANG.] The loud, shrill, sharp sound made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies.

"The melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and cleaver." — *Spectator.*

—v. a. To occasion a sharp, shrill, clanging sound; to strike with a sharp sound: as, to *clank* chains together.

—v. i. To clang; to make a ringing sound, as by collision of metallic bodies.

Clan'nish, a. Closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan; as, a *clannish* state of society.

Clan'nishly, adv. In a clannish manner.

Clan'nishness, n. Close adherence, or disposition to unite and amalgamate as a clan.

Clan'ship, n. A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under the sway of a chieftain.

Clans'man, n.; pl. CLANSMEN. One who is a member of a certain clan.

"And Evan's, Donald's fame rings in each *clansman's* ears." *Byron.*

Clanwil'liam, a town of Cape Colony, S. Africa, cap. of a district of same name, about 140 m. from Cape Town: *pop.* 3,000.

Clap, v. a. (*imp.* and *pp.* CLAPPED, or CLAPT.) [A. S. *clappan;* Dn. *klappen, kloppen;* Ger. *klappern, klopfen;* formed from the sound.] To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise.

"Glad of a quarrel, straight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me see your works, and you no more."— *Pope.*

—To thrust to; to drive together; to shut hastily; to strike against, or bring into contact suddenly.

"His friends would have *clapp'd* him into bedlam." —*Spectator.*

—To applaud by striking the hands together; to manifest approbation by patting of the hands; as, to *clap* a popular speech or performance.

—To infect with a venereal disorder.

"Who 'd force his pepper where his guests are *clapt?*"—*King.*

To clap up, to complete suddenly without due precaution.

"Was ever match *clapt up* so suddenly?"—*Shaks.*

—v. i. To move or drive together suddenly with noise.

"The doors around me *clapt.*" — *Dryden.*

—To enter upon with briskness and alacrity.

"Come, a song. Shall we *clap* into 't roundly?" — *Shaks.*

—To strike the hands together by way of applause.

"All the best men are ours. . . when the ladies bid 'em *clap.*" *Shaks.*

—n. A noise made by sudden collision.

"Give the door such a *clap* . . . as will shake the room." — *Swift.*

—A burst of sound; a violent concussive noise; an explosion; as, a *clap* of thunder.

—A thrust; sudden or unexpected act or motion.

"What, fifty of my followers at a *clap?*" — *Shaks.*

—Act of applause; a striking together of hands to express approbation; as, "unexpected *claps* or hisses."—*Addison.*

—[O. Fr. *clapoir.*] (*Med.*) Gonorrhœa impura.

(*Falconry.*) The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

Clapboard, (*klab'bord,*) n. A thin board or stave for making casks. — In the U. States, a strip of board or scantling used for the roofs and sides of log or frame houses, &c.

—v. a. To cover with claphoards. (Used in the U. States.)

Clap'-bread, Clap'-cake. In some parts of England, a thin oaten cake baked hard on a girdle.

Clap'-dish, n. Same as CLACE-DISH, q. v.

Clap'-net, n. A net or seine used for catching birds, and made to clap together suddenly.

Clap'per, n. One who applauds by clapping of hands.

—The tongue of a bell, or of a mill-hopper.

"A heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper.*" *Shaks.*

Clap'per-claw, v. a. [*clap* and *claw.*] To scratch; to maul with one's fingers.

"They are *clapper-clawing* one another. I'll look on." — *Shaks.*

—To scold; to brow-beat; to abuse with the tongue.

"They've always been . . . at one another *clapper-clawing.*" *Hudibras.*

Clap'perton, HUGH, an African traveller, b. in Scotland, 1788. In 1822 he accompanied Lieutenant Denham and Dr. Oudney on an expedition to Central Africa, and on his return received a captaincy. In this enterprise he and Denham determined the positions of Bournou, Houssa, and Mandara; Oudney had died at an early stage of the journey, in 1824. The principal object of the expedition had been to ascertain the course and the termination of the Niger; but, as they were unsuccessful, he was dispatched again, in 1825, on the same journey. He and his party landed, in the month of November, in the Bight of Benin; but they were all more or less attacked with a sickness which proved fatal to several of them. He had proceeded to Chungary, a village four miles from Soccatoo, when he was seized with dysentery, which carried him off. D. 1827.

Clapp'ville, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Worcester co.

Clap'ton, a village of Middlesex, England, and a suburb of London.

Clap'-trap, n. A trap for clapping in theatres; hence, a trick or device to gain applause.

—a. Ensnaring; deceitful; artful; simulated; counterfeit; as, a *clap-trap* speech.

Claqua'to, in *Washington,* a post-village, cap. of Lewis county, on Nswaukum river, 35 miles S. by W. of Olympia.

Claque (*klak*), n. [Fr., from *claquer,* to clap the hands.] The name given to the means by which public performances are secured a favorable reception. In Paris, one M. Santon established, in 1820, an office for the assurance of dramatic success, and was thus the originator of the so-called Parisian claque. Sometimes, when the success of a piece is very doubtful, as many as from 300 to 500 *claqueurs* are sent to applaud it. They are even frequently instructed in the details of the piece, and shown beforehand what parts they are to applaud. They have also particular parts assigned to them; the laughers (*rieurs*) must laugh at every joke, the weepers (*pleureurs*) weep at all the moving passages, the *chatouilleurs* seek to keep their neighbors in good humor, while the *bisseurs* encore particular parts of the performance.

Cla'ra, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Potter co., 7 m. N.W. of Caudersport.

Cla'ra Vil'la, a town of Cuba, 45 m. N.W. of Trinidad, in a sugar district; *pop.* about 6,132.

Clare, (ORDER OF ST.) See CLAIRE, ST.

Clare, in Ireland, a maritime co., province of Munster. It is separated by the river Shannon from the county of Limerick on the S.E.: the Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the W., the Bay of Galway on the N., and a portion of the counties of Galway and Tipperary on the E. *Area,* 1,294 square miles. The surface is mountainous, and the soil light, but very fertile, producing potatoes, oats, and barley. *Cap.* Ennis. It is watered by the Fergus and its affluents.

Clare, or CLARE CASTLE, a town in the above co., on the Fergus, 2 m. S. of Ennis; *pop.* about 925.

Clare, or CLARA, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Clew Bay, belonging to the county Mayo. It is abt. 4½ m. long, and 2 m. broad.

Clare, in *Michigan,* a N. central co.: *area,* 650 sq. m.; the co. is traversed by the Maskegon River, and the surface is heavily timbered; *cap.* Farwell.

Clare, in *New York,* a township of St. Lawrence co.

Clare Gal'way, a parish of Ireland, co. Galway, 6 m. from Galway; *pop.* 2,800.

Clare'mont, in England, a mansion at Esher, county Surrey, inhabited by the ex-king Louis Philippe, of France, after the Revolution of Feb. 1848, till his death, 1850. It became the property of the Queen in 1882.

Clare'mont, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Richland co., 123 m. E. of St. Louis.

Claremont, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Dodge co., abt. 27 m. W. of Rochester, on a branch of Zumbro River.

Claremont, in *New Hampshire,* a flourishing post-village and township of Sullivan co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 48 m. W. by N. of Concord.

Claremont, in *South Carolina,* a post-office of Sumter county.

Clare'mont, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Surrey county.

Clar'ence, n. A kind of closed four-wheeled carriage.

Clarence, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Cedar co., 35 m. E. S. E. of Cedar Rapids.

Clarence, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Clare co., about 12 m. N. E. of Marshall.

Clarence, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Shelby co., 59 m. W. of Hannibal.

Clarence, in *New York,* a post-township of Erie co., 16 m. N. E. of Buffalo.

Clarence, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Green co., on Sugar river, about 37 m. S. of Madison.

Clarence, in *New York,* a P. O. of Erie county.

Clar'ence Harbor, or PORT, in *Alaska,* on the E. side of Behring Strait, 45 m. S.E. of Cape Prince of Wales.

Clar'ence Island, in South America, W. of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 10′ S., Lon. 71° 20′ W. It is abt. 52 m. long from E. to W., and 23 wide.

Clar'ence Island, in the Pacific, N. of Navigator Island, Lat. 8° 10′ S., Lon. 172° 10′ W.

Clar'ence Lake, or GREAT LAKE, in Van Diemen's Land, and in Norfolk Plains, abt. 9 m. long, and 4 wide.

Clar'ence River, in E. Australia, enters the Pacific Ocean at Shoal Bay, Lat. 29° 20′ S.

Clar'ence Strait, in *Alaska,* between Duke of York Island and Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Clarence Strait, in Australia, N.W. coast. It is the channel separating Melville Island from the coast. It is abt. 12 m. wide, and full of small islets and rocks.

Clar'encieux, n. (*Her.*) In England, the second king-at-arms. This name was first given to a herald of the Duke of *Clarence,* during the reign of Edward III., 1327-1377.

Clar'endon, EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF, Lord High Chancellor of England, b. at Dinton in Wiltshire, 1608. During the civil wars he zealously attached himself to the royal cause, was made successively Chancellor of the Exchequer and privy councillor, and was the chief adviser of the king. After the failure of the royalist arms he took refuge in Jersey, and then joined Prince Charles in Holland. *C.* contributed to the Restoration, accompanied Charles II. to London, and was made lord chancellor. In his judicial capacity his conduct was irreproachable, and he was the defender of his country's freedom against the abuses of the royal power. But he at length became unpopular, was removed from his high employments, and banished by act of parliament. His *History of the Rebellion,* although considered by some as a partial, inaccurate, and untrustworthy narrative, is one of the most remarkable works in the literature of his time.—His daughter Anne was married to the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and 2 daughters, Anne and Mary, the fruit of this marriage, both ascended the English throne. D. at Rouen, 1674.

Clarendon, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, 4th EARL OF, b. 1800. He was Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid from 1833 to 1839. In 1847 he became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which post he held until 1852. He was appointed secretary for foreign affairs in 1853, which office he held till the retirement of Lord Palmerston in 1859. In 1864 he joined Lord Palmerston's 2d government, retiring with his colleagues in June, 1866; and, in 1868, on the accession of the Gladstone ministry to power, he was again appointed Foreign Secretary. Lord *C.*, who was descended from the brother of Villiers, the favorite of James I., and maternally from Lord Clarendon (see above), was brother of Charles Pelham Villiers, the advocate of Free-Trade. D. 1870.

Clar'endon, in *Arkansas,* a town, the cap. of Monroe co., 60 m. E. of Little Rock. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,500.

Clarendon, CONSTITUTIONS OR STATUTES OF. See CLARENDON PARK, also ALDERBURY.

Clarendon, in *Mich.,* a twp. in S.E. of Calhoun co.

Clarendon, in *N. Y.,* a p.-v. and twp. of Orleans co.

Clarendon, in *S. Carolina,* an E. central district; *area,* about 700 sq. m. The Santee River bounds it on the S. and W., and it is drained by Black River and Lynch's Creek. *Surface,* nearly even; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Cap.* Manning.

Clarendon, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Rutland co., on Otter Creek, 55 m. S.W. by S. of Montpelier.

Clar'endon, n. (*Typography.*) Types with a somewhat bolder and heavier face than common fouts; viz.:

This line is set in Clarendon.

Clar'endon Park, anciently a royal forest of England, in Wiltshire, 3 m. from Salisbury; *area,* 4,160 acres. In this park there are still to be seen the vestiges of a hunting-seat, or royal palace, in which Henry II., with his council, enacted, in 1164, the "Constitutions of Clarendon," designed to check the power and privileges of the clergy. The earldom belongs now to the Villiers family.

Clar'endon Springs, in *Vermont,* a post-office of Rutland co.

Clar'ens, a village of Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva. It commands a fine view on the lake, and is immortalized by the writings of Rousseau.

Clare'-obscure, n. (*Painting.*) See CHIARO-OSCURO

Clar'et, n. See BORDEAUX, (WINES OF.)

Clar'ibella, n. (*Mus.*) A stop, or set of pipes in an organ.

Clar'icord, n. [From Lat. *clarus,* clear, and *chorda,* string.] (*Mus.*) An ancient musical instrument resembling a spinet.

Clar'idon, in *Ohio,* a post-twp. of Geauga co.

—A township of Marion co

Clarifica'tion, n. [Lat. *clarificatio.* See CLARIFY.] Act of clearing or fining liquid substances by chemical means.

Clar'ifier, *n.* That which clarifies or purifies.
—A vessel used for clarifying, as in sugar-works.
Clar'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *clarifier*, from Lat. *clarifico — clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make.] To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine; as, to *clarify* sugar.
—To brighten; to illuminate. (R.)
"To *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will." — *South.*
—*v. i.* To grow clear or bright; to grow or become clear, pure, or fine, as a liquor. To grow bright; to clear up.
Clarin'da, in *Iowa*, a fine city, capital of Page county, 65 m. S. E. of Omaha, Neb. Here is the State Insane Asylum. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 4,000.
Clar'inet, Clar'ionet, *n.* [Fr. *clarinette*, dim. of *clarion*.] (*Mus.*) A wooden musical wind-instrument, whose mouth partakes of the trumpet form, and which is played by holes and keys; said to have been invented

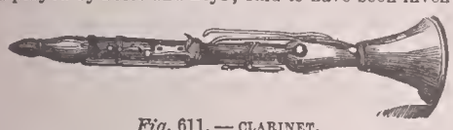


Fig. 611. — CLARINET.

about the year 1600 by John Christopher Denner of Leipsic. Like the ohoe, it is played with a reed mouthpiece, though it is of a somewhat different form.
Clar'lington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Monroe co., 135 m. E. of Columbus, on the Ohio River.
Clarington, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Forest co.
Clar'ion, *n.* [Fr. *claron*, from *clair*; Lat. *clarus*, clear, shrill.] (*Mus.*) A kind of trumpet whose tube is narrower than that of the common trumpet, and its tone more acute and shrill.
Clar'ion, in *Illinois*, a township of Bureau co., abt. 50 m. N.E. of Princeton.
—A post-vill. of Gruudy co., 140 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.
Clarion, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.W. county; *area*, 600 sq. m. It is hounded on the S.W. by the Alleghany River, and on the S. by Red Bank Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. Iron, bituminous coal, and limestone are found here. *Cap.* Clarion.
—A twp. and borough, cap. of the above co., on Clarion River, abt. 75 m. N.N.E. of Pittsburg.
Clar'ion, or CLOUD'S ISLAND, in the N. Pacific, off the W. coast of Mexico; Lat. 180° N., Lon. 114° 50′ W.
Clar'ionet, *n.* (*Mus.*) See CLARINET.
Clarion River, (or TOBY'S RIVER,) in *Pennsylvania*, rises in McKean co., and flowing S.W. falls into the Alleghany in Clarion co.
Clark, ABRAHAM, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a. at Elizabethtown, N. J., 1726; D. 1794.
Clark, SIR JAMES, first physician to Queen Victoria, B. in Banffshire, 1788. He is the author of works on climate, and on consumption. D. 1870.
Clark, WILLIAM, an American general and explorer, B. in Va., 1770, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1784. In 1803 the U. States govt. organized an expedition to explore the vast region acquired by their recent purchase of Lonisiana; and President Jefferson offered *C.* the rank of captain of engineers, and the joint command of the party, with Capt. Meriwether Lewis. The expedition left St. Louis in March, 1804; ascended the Missouri to its source; crossed the Rocky Mountains; struck one of the upper branches of the Columbia, and descended that river to the Pacific Ocean. They returned in the autumn of 1806, having performed the most extensive and important exploration ever undertaken by the American govt. *C.*'s journal was published in 1814. *C.* was afterwards made superintendent of Indian Affairs, and D. in 1838.
Clark, in *Indiana*, a township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,474.
—A township of Montgomery co.
—A township of Perry co.
Clark, in *Iowa*, a township of Tama co.
Clark, in *Ohio*, an E. township of Browne co.; *pop.* 1,691.
—A S. township of Clinton co.
Clark, in *Wisconsin*, a N.W. central county, *area*, 1,548 sq. m. It is intersected by the Black River, and drained by Eau Claire and Little Eau Plaine rivers. *Surface*, irregular; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Neilsville.
Clark, or CLARK'S CITY, in *Michigan*, a village of Monroe co., 28 m. S.W. of Detroit, on Swan Creek.
Clarke, ADAM, a. in Ireland, 1762. At the early age of 18, he became a travelling preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist connection, and for 20 years continued to be such. But, though he was very popular as a preacher, it is chiefly as a writer that he demands notice here. He published a very useful *Bibliographical Dictionary;* a supplement to that work; a most laborious *Commentary on the Bible;* a *Narrative of the last Illness and Death of Richard Porson; Memoirs of the Wesley Family;* and several other religious works. D. of the cholera, 1832.
Clarke, EDWARD DANIEL, an English traveller and mineralogist, a. 1769. A complete edition of his works has been printed in 11 vols. D. 1822.
Clarke, ELIJAH, an American general, B. in N. Carolina. He distinguished himself in engagements with Indians on the frontiers of Georgia, was made brigadier-general, defeated the British at Musgrave's Hill and Blackstocks, and contributed greatly to the capture of Augusta, in 1780. He was accused, in 1794, of a design to establish an independent government in the Indian Creek nation, and is said to have finally held a commission in the French service. D. 1800.
Clarke, HENRI JACQUES GUILLAUME. See FELTRE, (DUKE DE.)
Clarke, MARY VICTORIA COWDEN, an English authoress, B. 1809. Her *Concordance of Shakspeare*, published in 1845, has obtained, deservedly, a great success. She is also the author of some novels.
Clarke, SAMUEL, an English theologian and natural philosopher, B. in Norwich, 1675. He became chaplain to the bishop of Norwich, and in 1699 published *Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance.* By this work he established his reputation as an able writer; and he now entered the lists as a controversialist, by publishing *Reflections* on a book by Toland, entitled "Amyntor." In 1704–5 he was appointed Boyle Lecturer, and took for the subjects of his sixteen sermons, *The Being and Attributes of God*, and *The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.* In 1712 he published a valuable edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, and his celebrated work *The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity.* This work involved him in a controversy, in which his principal opponent was Dr. Waterland; and the heterodoxy of Dr. Clarke was made the subject of a complaint in the lower house of Convocation. Subsequently, he had a controversy with Leibnitz on the principles of religion and natural philosophy. Although his alleged heterodoxy had deprived him of all chance of rising in the Church, he had so just a sense of what was due to his profession, that when offered the mastership of the mint, on the death of Sir Isaac Newton, he declined it as incompatible with the clerical office and character. The latter part of his life was distinguished by his letter to Hoadley, *On the Proportion of Velocity and Force in Bodies in Motion*, and his edition of *Homer's Iliad*, with a Latin version. After his death, his sermons, in 10 vols., were published by his son. D. 1729.
Clarke, in *Alabama*, a S.W. co., *area*, 1,270 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Tombigbee, and on the S.E. by the Alabama River. The surface is hilly; the soil is partly fertile. *Cap.* Grove Hill. *Pop.* (1890) 22,624.
Clarke, in *Arkansas*, a S.W. central co., area, 941 sq. m. The Washita forms its E. boundary, and the Little Missouri the S. E. The surface is hilly, and soil sandy but productive. *Cap.* Arkadelphia.
Clarke, in *Georgia*, a N.E. central co., area, 280 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Appalachee, and watered by the Oconee and its brauches and the Cedar, Shoal, and Sandy creeks. The surface is irregular; the soil in the valleys, fertile. *Cap.* Athens. *Pop.* (1890) 15,186.
Clarke, in *Illinois*, an E. co., bordering on Indiana, area, 460 sq. m. The Wabash river bounds it on the S.E. It is traversed on the N. fork of the Embarras River, and Fox and Crane creeks. The surface is varied with forests and prairies; the soil is fertile. Stone-coal is found near the Wabash river. *Cap.* Marshall. *Pop.* (1890) 21,899. Generally spelled CLARK.
Clarke, in *Indiana*, a S. co., bordering on Kentucky, area, 400 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Ohio River, and cut by Silver Creek. The surface is generally even; the soil good and well cultivated. Iron-ore, marble, limestone, and hydraulic cement are found. *Cap.* Charleston.
Clarke, in *Iowa*, a S. county, area 432 sq. m. Several branches of the Whitebreast and South rivers rise in this county; and the E. fork of Grand River traverses through it. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Osceola.
Clarke, in *Kentucky*, an E. central co., area 210 sq. m. The Kentucky and Red rivers form its entire S. boundary, and it is intersected by Stoner's and Howard creeks. The surface is irregular; the soil in some parts very productive. *Cap.* Winchester.
Clarke, in *Missouri*, a N.E. co., area 516 sq. m. It is separated from Illinois by the Mississippi, and from Iowa by the Des Moines, which forms its N.E. boundary; it is also traversed by the Wyaconda and Fox rivers. the surface is even; consists of rich prairie-land *Cap.* Kahoka. *Pop.* (1890) 15,126. Also spelled CLARK.
Clarke, in *Mississippi*, an E.S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. It is traversed by the Chickasawha, a branch of the Pascagoula. The surface is nearly level. *Cap.* Quitman. *Pop.* (1890) 15,826.
Clarke, in *Ohio*, a S.W. central co.: *area*, 380 sq. m. It is traversed by Mad River, and drained by the sources of the Little Miami, and by Lagonda Creek. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. *Cap.* Springfield. *Pop.* (1890) 52,277. Also spelled CLARK.
Clarke, or CLARK, in *Ohio*, a township of Coshocton co.
Clarke, in *Virginia*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 208 sq. m. It is intersected by the Shenandoah River. *C.* is a part of the great valley of Virginia which stretches out from the N.W. range of the Blue Ridge. The surface is undulating, and the soil, overlying blue limestone, is very fertile. *Cap.* Berryville.
Clarke, in *Washington*, a South West co.; *area*, about 1,400 sq. m. The Columbia River which separates it from Oregon, forms its S. and S.W. boundary; and the Cathlapootle River and other streams drain the county. The surface is irregular, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Vanconver.
Clarke's Point, a peninsula S.W. of New Bedford Bay. At its extremity is a fixed light, 52 ft. above the sea. Lat. 41° 35′ 30″ N., Lon. 70° 54′ 12″ W.
Clarke's River, or FLATHEAD RIVER, in *Washington*, the River rises in the Rocky Mountains, in about 45° 30′ N. Lat. It takes a N. course of about 200 m., then flows N.W. and enters the Columbia in Lat. abt. 48° 50′ N., and Lon. 117° 45′ W. The Blackfoot and the Rivière à Jacques, are its principal affluents. Its length is abt. 650 m.
Clarkes'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, capital of Habersham co., 133 m. N. of Milledgeville. The Blue Ridge and other mountains in the vicinity make it a pleasant summer resort.
Clark'ia, *n.* [Named in honor of Gen. Clark.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Onagraceæ.* The heantiful Clarkia, *C. pulchella*, found in Oregon and California, is a handsome annual garden-plant, with lilac-purple or white axillary flowers.
Clark's, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Coshocton co.
Clarks'borough, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Gloucester co., 5 m. S.W. of Woodbury.
Clark's Bridge, in *New York*, a village of Erie co., 8 m. E. by N. of Buffalo.
Clarks'burg, in *Indiana*, a village of Daviess co., 16 m. N.E. of Washington, the county-seat,
—A post-village of Decatur co., 50 m. N. of Madison.
—A village of Johnson co., 18 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.
Clarks'burg, in *Kentucky*, a village, cap. of Lewis co., 4 m. from the Ohio River, and 90 E.N.E. of Frankfort.
Clarks'burg, in *Maryland*, a township of Montgomery co., 60 m. W.N.W. of Annapolis.
Clarks'burg, in *Massachusetts*, a township of Berkshire co., 105 m. N.W. by W. of Boston.
Clarks'burg, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Monmouth co., 20 m. E. of Trenton.
Clarks'burg, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co., 300 m. W. of Albany.
Clarks'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Indiana co., 170 m. W. of Harrisburg.
Clarks'burg, in *Ohio*, a village of Belmont co., about 30 m. W. of Wheeling.
—A village of Clarke co., 48 m. W. of Columbus.
—A post-village of Ross co., abt. 18 m. N.W. of Chillicothe.
Clarks'burg, in *W. Virginia*, a thriving town, capital of Harrison co., 82 m. E. of Parkersburg. Coal is here abundant and largely mined. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 4,000.
Clarksburgh, in *Missouri*, a P.O. of Moniteau co.
Clark's Corners, in *Ohio*, a village of Ashtabula co., 165 m. N.E. of Columbus.
Clark's Corners, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Luzerne co.
Clark's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, Dauphin co., flows into the Susquehanna River, abt. 10 m. N. of Harrisburg.
Clark's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Montgomery co.
Clark's Factory, in *New York*, a P.O. of Delaware co.
Clarks'field, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Huron county.
Clark's Green, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lackawanna co.
Clark's Grove, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Freeboru co., 40 m. S. of Faribault.
Clark's Island, in Banks's Strait, the most S. of the Furneaux islauds, off the N.E. side of Van Diemen's Land. The S. end of the island is in abt. Lat. 40° 34′ S.
—In the N. Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 48′ N., Lon. 176° W.
Clark's (Sir George) Isle, in the Arctic Ocean, 10 m. off the coast of British N. America, in Lat. 69° 20′ N., Lon. 118° 40′ W.
Clark's Mills, in *New York*, a flourishing village of Oneida co., about 12 m. S.W. of New York, on Oriskany Creek.
Clark's Mills, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Manitowoc co. It is a manufacturing village.
Clark's Mills, in Canada, a village, county of Addington, 21 miles W. of Kingston, on the Napanee River.
Clark'son, in *New York*, a post-township of Monroe county, 16 miles N.W. of Rochester, on Lake Ontario.
Clark'son, THOMAS, an English philanthropist, whose whole life may almost be said to have passed in laboring to effect the extinction of the slave-trade. B. 1760, at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire; D. in 1846.
Clark'son, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., about 165 m. N.E. of Columbus.
Clark'son Centre, in *New York*, a village of Monroe co., 215 m. W. by N. of Albany.
Clark's River, in *Kentucky*, rises near the S. part of the State, flows N. and N.W., and enters the Ohio at Paducah, near the mouth of the Tennessee.
—In *Washington*. See CLARKE'S RIVER.
Clark's Run, in *California*, a small stream of Yuba co., enters Yuba River, about 20 m. above Marysville.
Clarks'ton, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Independence township, Oakland co., 36 m. N.W. of Detroit, on Kearsley Creek.
Clarks'town, in *New York*, a post-township of Rockland county, 122 miles below Albany, on the bank of the Hudson River.
Clarks'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Clarke co., 134 m. S. by W. of Tuscaloosa.
Clarks'ville, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Johnson co., about 100 m. N.W. of Little Rock, on Spadra Creek.
Clarks'ville, in *California*, a post-village of El Dorado co., 18 m. W. by E. of Placerville.
Clarks'ville, in *Indiana*, a town of Clarke co., on the Ohio River, about 4 m. above New Albany. *Pop.* in 1897 about 1,800.
Clarks'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Butler co., 24 m. N.W. of Cedar Falls, and 12 W.N.W. of Waverley, on Shell Rock river.
—A village of Monroe co., 94 m. S.W. of Iowa City.
Clarks'ville, in *Minnesota*, a village of Le Sueur co., opposite Henderson, on Minnesota River.
Clarks'ville, in *Missouri*, a town of Pike co., about 100 m. above St. Louis. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,400.
Clarks'ville, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co., on the Connecticut River, 120 m. N. of Concord.

Clarks'ville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., 14 m. N. of Flemington.
Clarksville, in *New York*, a vill. of Albany co.
—A township of Alleghany co., 67 m. E.S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* 784.
—A village of Brookfield twp., Madison co.
Clarksville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clinton co., 81 m. S.W. of Columbus.
—A village of Defiance co., on St. Joseph's River.
Clarksville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mercer co., 245 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.
—A village of Wayne co., 152 m. N.E. of Harrisburg, and 8 W. of Honesdale.
—A post-village of Greene co., 12 m. N.E. of Waynesburg, on Ten Mile Creek.
Clarksville, in *Tennessee*, a city, cap. of Montgomery co., on the Cumberland and Red rivers, 50 m. N.W. of Nashville. It is in the centre of "dark tobacco" district of Ky. and Tenn., and is one of the largest tobacco markets in the country. Has large lumber interests and iron ore deposits in vicinity. *Pop.* 1890, 7,924.
Clarksville, in *Texas*, a town, cap. of Red River co., about 15 m. S.W. of Red River and 320 N. E. of Austin City. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,200.
Clarksville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., on the Roanoke river.
Cla'ro-obscu'ro, *n.* (*Painting.*) Same as Chiaro-oscuro, *q. v.*
Clart, *v. a.* [From Armorican, *kalas*, mud.] An English provincialism for to daub, to dirty, &c.
Clart'y, *a.* Muddy; dirty; filthy; foul. (Vulgar.)
Cla'ry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Salvia.
Cla'ryville, in *New York*, a post-office of Sullivan co.
Cla'ry-water, *n.* A liquid compound of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris; supposed to be useful in assisting digestion.
Clash, *v. i.* [Polish *klaskanic*; Ger. *klatschen*; Gr. *klazō*; formed from the sound.] To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another in a noisy manner; as, the *clash* of weapons.
—To meet in opposition; to be contrary; to act in a contrary direction; to interfere; as, to *clash* in opinion.

"Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* sometime or other." — *L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* To strike one thing against another so as to produce sound or noise.

"The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* A striking together with noise; collision, or noisy contact of bodies.

"War and slaughter, and the *clash* of arms." — *Pope.*

—Opposition; contradiction; contention, as of thoughts, opinions, or interests; as,

"The *clashes* between popes and kings." — *Denham.*

Clash'ingly, *adv.* In a clashing manner.
Clasp, *n.* [From A. S. *clyppan*, to clip, clasp, or embrace: Gael. *claspa*, a clasp, a buckle, *clasp*, to button, to tie.] A hook for fastening; a catch for holding something together; as, the *clasp* of a belt.

"That book, . . . that in gold *clasps* locks in the golden story." *Shaks.*

—A throwing of the arms around; a hug; a clip; a close embrace.

"The gross *clasps* of a lascivious Moor." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To clip; to embrace; to hug; to grasp; as, to *clasp* a lady's waist.

"I beg, and *clasp* thy knees." — *Milton.*

—To shut or fasten together with a clasp.

"One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow-hide."—*Pope.*

—To catch and hold by twining; to surround and cling to; to inclose within the hands.

"Direct the *clasping* ivy where to climb." —*Milton.*

Clasp'er, *n.* One who, or the thing which, clasps, as the tendril of a vine, or other plant.
Clasp'ered, *a.* Possessed of tendrils.
Clasp'-knife, *n.* A knife, the blade of which folds into the sheath of the handle.
Clasp'-lock, *n.* A self-acting lock with a spring.
Clasp'-nails, *n. pl.* (*Joinery.*) Nails with small, arrow-shaped heads, so as to sink in the wood.
Class, *n.* [Fr. *classe*, from Lat. *classis*; probably from Gr. *klesis*, for *kalesis*, from *kaleō*, *kalesō*, to call, to call together.] A company or order of citizens; an order or rank of persons assembled together as having characteristics or interests in common; as, the upper *class* of society.
—A number of students or pupils of the same standing, or pursuing the same studies at the same college or school; as, a Greek *class.*

"This lower *class* in the school of knowledge."—*Watts.*

—A set of beings or things having something in common, or ranged under a common distribution and denomination.

(*Zoöl.*) The second division of the animal kingdom. The animals grouped in a class possess the general character of the branch to which they belong, but they are divided by complications more or less evident in the general plan of structure; hence the division of a class into as many orders as these complications present varieties.

(*Bot.*) A group of alliances possessing some important structural characters in common. In the system adopted throughout this work, the vegetable kingdom is divided into seven classes, beginning with the *Thallogens*, which are the simplest plants, existing without the distinctions of leaf and stem, and also destitute of flowers; and ascending with the *Acrogens*, *Rhizogens*, *Endogens*, *Dictyogens*, and *Gymnogens*, up to the *Exogens*, or perfect plants.
—*v. a.* To form or arrange into a class or classes; to arrange in sets or ranks, according to some method founded on natural distinction; as, to *class* passages.
—To distribute; to rank; to place in sets or divisions, as painters that study in the same school of art.
—*v. i.* To be classed, grouped, or distributed into sets.
Clas'sen's Corner, in *Indiana*, a village of La Porte co., 5 m. W.S.W. of La Porte.
Class'ible, *a.* Susceptible of classification.
Clas'sic, Clas'sical, *a.* and *n.* [Lat. *classicus*; Fr. *classique.*] (*Lit.*) In antiquity, the Roman people were divided into classes, and the highest order were, by preeminence, termed *classici*. Hence the name came to be applied figuratively to writers of the highest rank, and this is the sense in which it is commonly used at the present day. The highest and purest class of writers in any language are termed the *classics*; but, in a more limited sense, the name is given to the best writers of ancient Greece and Rome. In another sense, and as opposed to modern, it is applied to the productions of ancient Greece and Rome. — See Romantic.

(*Fine Arts.*) A term denoting that the principle of the arrangement of a subject is such as would have suggested itself to the minds of architects, or artists, of the early, and the more decidedly classical, period; in which the accessories or the parts of a design are suitable to its general character, and such that nothing can be introduced which does not strictly belong to the particular class under which it is placed.
Clas'sical, *a.* Pertaining to the first rank or class in modern literature and art; conforming to the chief order of talent and highest authority in taste; pure; refined; as, a *classical* style.

(*Eccl.*) Pertaining to a classis, or ecclesiastical judicatory.
Clas'sicalism, *n.* A classic idiom or style.
Classical'ity, Clas'sicalness, *n.* State or quality of being classical.
Clas'sically, *a.* In a classical or refined manner; after the manner of classic authors.
—Belonging to the manner of classes, or method of classification.
Clas'sicism, *n.* A classicalism; a chaste or correct style, idiom, or expression.
Clas'sicist, *n.* A classic scholar; one versed in classical knowledge, or in the classics.
Clas'sifiable, *a.* That which may be classified; as, a *classifiable* population.
Classif'ic, *a.* Constituting a class or classes; arrangement into distinct orders; distribution into sets.
Classifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] This word, in a general sense, denotes the arrangement of a variety of objects into groups or classes, according to their resemblances or differences. It is from the power of abstraction in the human mind, — the power of considering certain qualities or attributes of an object, apart from the rest, that classification is possible. No assortment or arrangement can be formed among things not perfectly alike, but by losing sight of their individual or lesser peculiarities, and limiting the attention to those which they have in common. The properties that may be adopted as the basis of classification are very various, as may be seen in the numerous botanical, geological, and other systems. When the properties on which the classification is based are arbitrarily selected, the system is said to be *artificial*; when they lie in the essential nature of the objects themselves, it is *natural*. The ends of scientific (or natural) classification are best answered when the objects are formed into groups, respecting which a greater number of general propositions can be made; and those propositions more important than could be made respecting any other groups into which the same things could be distributed. The properties, therefore, according to which objects are classified, should, if possible, be those which are causes of many other properties, or, at any rate, which are sure marks of them. The end of *C.* as an instrument for the investigation of nature, is to make us think of those objects together which have the greatest number of important common properties, and which, therefore, we have oftenest occasion, in the course of our inductions, for taking into joint consideration. Our ideas of objects are thus brought into the order most conducive to the successful prosecution of inductive inquiries generally.
Classifica'tory, *a.* Pertaining to, or admitting of, classification.
Clas'sify, *v. a.* [Fr. *classifier*, from L. Lat. *classis*, and *facio*, to make.] To form into a class or classes; to distribute into classes; to arrange in sets according to some properties or characters; to systematize; to place in order of natural affinity; as, to *classify* mankind.
Clas'sis, *n.*; *pl.* Classes. [Lat. See Class.] (*Eccl.*) An ecclesiastical judicatory, or association having judicial powers and privileges in certain Churches.
Class'man, *n.*; *pl.* Classmen. At Oxford University, England, a scholar or student who undergoes examination for his degree by order of merit; — synonymous to the terms *wrangler* and *optime* at Cambridge, the sister university.
Class'mate, *n.* A fellow-collegian; one who belongs to the same class with another; a brother-student.
Clath'rate, *a.* [Gr. *klēthra*, lattice.] (*Bot.*) Cancellate; lattice-shaped.
Clat'sop, in *Oregon*, a N.W. county. The Columbia River bounds it on the N., and the Pacific Ocean on the W. Several small streams pass through the co., emptying into the Pacific. The soil is generally good. *Cap.* Astoria.
Clat'ter, *v. i.* [A. S. *clatrung*, anything that makes a clattering; Du. *klateren*; formed from the sound, and allied to *clack*, *clap.*] To make rattling or repeated sharp sounds, as by striking sonorous bodies; to utter repeated acute and rattling sounds by being struck together.

"Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shock's resound." *Glanville.*

—To talk fast and idly; to chatter noisily; to prate glibly and emptily; to bounce.

"All those airy speculations were only a noise and *clattering* of words." —*Decay of Piety.*

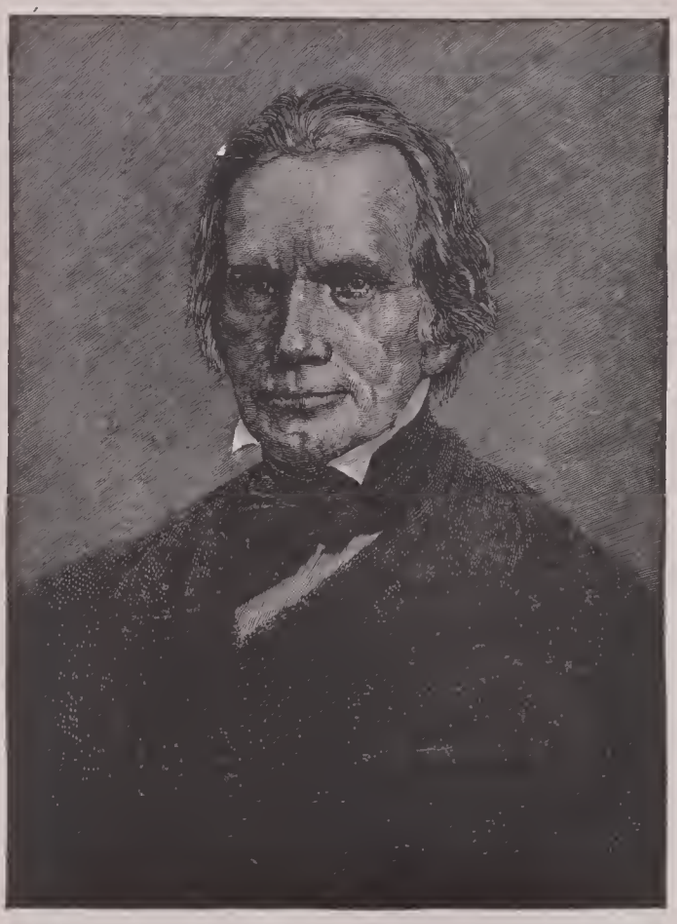
—*v. a.* To strike and make a rattling noise.

"You *clatter* still your brazen kettle." — *Swift.*

—*n.* A rattling or confused noise made by the collision of metallic or other sonorous bodies; tumultuous and confused noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds; as, "musical *clatter*." — *Swift.*
Clat'terer, *n.* One who clatters; a prater; a babbler.
Clat'teringly, *adv.* With a clattering manner.
Claude Lorrain, (*klawd'*,) a celebrated landscape painter, b. in Lorraine, 1600. His real name was Claude Gelée, and he was the son of poor parents, who put him apprentice to a pastry-cook. The love of art, however, prevailed over the circumstances in which he was placed, and having received some instructions in drawing from his brother, who was a wood-engraver, he went to Rome, and was employed as cook and color-grinder by the painter Tassi, from whom he received instructions in the fundamental principles of his art. He gradually won his way upwards to independence and fame, and by 1630 was known as a good landscape-painter. Sandrart was his intimate companion, and first led him to paint from nature. In the study of nature he was unwearied; passing entire days in the fields, noting every change in the aspect of nature from sunrise to sunset. The fruits of this patient observation are seen, especially in his admirable treatment of aërial perspective. One of his most celebrated landscapes represents a little grove of the Villa Madama near Rome, for which Pope Clement XI. offered as much gold as would be required to cover the surface of the painting. According to the most general opinion, he d. in Rome, 1682.
Clau'dent, *a.* [Lat. *claudens.*] Shutting; enclosing; confining.
Claude, (St.,) a town of France, dep. Jura, at the confluence of the Bienne and Tacon, 25 m. S. of Lous-le-Saulnier. *Manf.* Cotton, paper, musical boxes, toys, &c. *Pop.* 6,809.
Claudia'nus, Claudius, a Latin poet, b. at Alexandria, flourished under the reigns of Theodoslus, Arcadius, and Honorius; was patronized by Stilliche, and had a statue erected to his honor in the forum of Trajan. His larger poems lose some of their value from being courtly panegyrics; but in all his poems he displayed a brilliant fancy and much polished elegance.
Clau'dicant, *a.* [Lat., from *claudicare.*] Limping; halting in gait. (R.)
Claudica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *claudicatio.*] Habit of halting or limping.
Clau'dius I., Tiberius Drusus Nero, surnamed Germanicus, and Britannicus, 4th emperor of Rome, b. at Lyons b. c. 10. After spending 50 years of his life in a private station, unhonored, and but little known, he was, on the murder of Caligula, his nephew, a. d. 41, proclaimed emperor by the soldiers, and confirmed in the sovereignty by the senate. At first he performed some praiseworthy acts, but he soon became contemptible for his debauchery and voluptuousness; and he died, a. d. 54, of poison administered by his 2d wife, Agrippina. Claudius went to Britain two years after his accession, and made it a Roman province. He built the port of Ostia, the Claudian aqueduct, and executed other great works.
Claudius II., Marcus Aurelius Flavius, surnamed Gothicus, Roman emperor, b. in Illyria a. d. 214, was raised to the throne on the death of Gallienus, in 268, and by his virtues as well as by his splendid victories over the Goths, he proved himself worthy of his exalted station. D. 270 a. d.
Claudius Appius, a Roman decemvir. See Appius.
Clau'dius Pul'cher, Publius, a profligate Roman patrician, especially known as the enemy of Cicero. He served as a soldier in Asia for some years, and being at Rome in 65 b. c., persecuted Catiline, and took a bribe to drop the proceedings. He became most notorious by his daring entrance, dressed as a woman, into the house of Cæsar, during the celebration of the mysteries of the Bona Dea, in 62 b. c. On his trial, the evidence of Cicero was decisive against him, and thenceforth his aim was revenge on Cicero. From a patrician he became a plebeian, in order to be eligible for a tribune, and procured the banishment of his great enemy, who was however soon recalled. He afterwards went about the city with a band of gladiators, and had frequent combats with Milo and his band. It was in one of these combats that he was at last killed, b. c. 52.
Clause, (*klawz*,) *n.* [Fr. *clause*; Lat. *clausus*, from *claudo*, to shut, to inclose; allied to Gr. *kleiō*, *kleisō*, to shut.] An article, or a distinct part of a contract, will, deed of agreement, &c.; a stipulation or proviso in any legal document; as, a *clause* in an indenture.

"The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop." — *Hooker.*

(*Gram.*) A member or subdivision of a period or sentence; so much of a sentence as may be construed together.
Clausel, Bertrand, Comte, (*klo'sel*,) a distinguished French soldier, b. at Mirepoix, 1772. He had already gained distinction in the army of the Pyrenees, at St. Domingo, in Italy, and Dalmatia, when he went to Spain in 1810, under Junot and Massena. He besieged Cindad Rodrigo, was wounded at Salamanca, and having saved during a retreat, (memorable in military annals,) the army of Portugal, and led it into Spain, was appointed commander-in-chief in the N. of Spain, in 1813. He



Henry Clay

1777–1852

was one of the last to lay down arms in 1814; and among the first to declare himself in favor of Bonaparte during the Hundred Days, when he took the command of Bordeaux, and established the imperial government without striking a blow. Banished on the return of the Bourbons in 1815, he retired to the U. States, where he remained some years. After the revolution of 1830 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Algeria; but in consequence of some misunderstanding with the home government, he returned to France in 1831, received the marshal's baton, and, in 1835, returned to Algeria as governor-general of the colony; but the check he sustained at Constantine, in 1836, led to his resignation, and the rest of his days were passed in retirement. D. 1842.

Clau'sen, Henrik Nicolai, a Danish theological writer and politician, b. 1793. In 1807 he published *Apologetæ Ecclesiæ Christianæ Antetheodosiani Platonis ejusque Philosophiæ Arbitri,* a work remarkable for its boldness of style. In 1820 he was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Copenhagen. In 1837 appeared his *Popular Discourses on the Reformation;* in 1843, *Development of the Fundamental Dogmas of Christianity;* and in 1851, *The Confession of Augsburg Explained Historically and Dogmatically.* In politics C. was a strong advocate of Danish nationality, was made a member of the Council of State in 1848, and assisted in drawing up the Danish constitution of 1848. Died in 1877.

Clau'senburg. See Klausenburg.

Clausil'ia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Mollusca, chiefly inhabiting mosses at the foot of trees; so named because the aperture of the shell is closed internally by a spiral lid.

Claus'selville, in *Alabama,* a village of Monroe co., 90 m. S.W. of Montgomery.

Clauss'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lehigh co., 83 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Claus'thal. See Klausthal.

Claus'tral, *a.* [Fr. *claustral,* from Lat. *claustrum,* enclosure.] Pertaining, or relating, to a cloister, or religious house; as, a *claustral* prior.

Claus'ular, *a.* [From Lat. *claudere,* to shut.] Possessing clauses; pertaining to clauses.

Claus'ure, *n.* [Lat. *clausura.*] The act of confluing, closing, or shutting up. (R.)

Cla'vate, Cla'vated, *a.* (*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Club-shaped; as when a body is linear at the base, but towards the apex grows gradually broader.

Clav'ecin, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) The harpsichord.

Cla'vel, *n.* See Clevy.

Clav'ellated, *a.* [L. Lat. *clavellatus,* from *clava,* a club.] (*Chem.*) Relating to potash in its divers forms; so applied in allusion to its being obtained from billets or clubs of wood.

Clav'er, *v. i.* [Scot.] To talk loudly and sociably.
—*n.* Social conversation; chat. (Scottish.)

"Wi' *clavers,* an' havers."—*Burns.*

Clish-ma-claver. [Scot.] Idle talk.

Clav'erack, in *New York,* a post-township of Columbia co., 4 m. E. of Hudson; *pop.* abt. 3,477.

Cla'viary, *n.* [Fr. *clavier.*] (*Mus.*) A scale of lines and spaces.

Clav'ichord, *n.* Same as Clarichord, *q. v.*

Clav'icle, *n.* [Lat. *clavicula,* dim. of *clavis,* a key; Fr. *clavicule.*] (*Anat.*) The bone situated between the sternum, or breast-bone, and the acromion process of the scapula or bladebone; serving to keep the shoulders apart, that the arm may enjoy a freer and wider range of motion. It takes its name from its resemblance to the ancient Roman key; and it is curved somewhat in the form of an italic *f.* Its sternal end is thick, strong, and expanded, while the acromial end is broad and flattened, and presents an oblong surface, in order to articulate with the acromion process of the scapula.

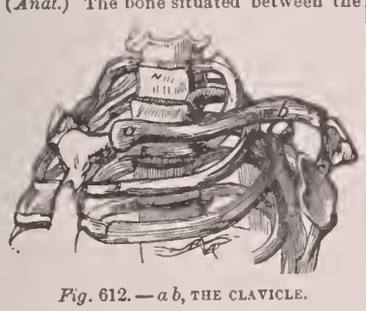


Fig. 612.—*a b,* the clavicle.

Clavicor'nes, *n. pl.* [Lat., club-horned.] (*Zoöl.*) In some systems, a family of coleopterous insects, of the section *Pentamera,* distinguished by the club-shaped termination of the antennæ, which are larger than the maxillary palpi.

Clavic'ular, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, the collar-bone.

Cla'vier, *n.* (*Mus.*) The key-board of a pianoforte, organ, &c.

Clav'iform, *a.* [Lat. *clava,* club, and *forma,* form.] (*Bot.*) Club-shaped; —used in reference to components of plants.

Clav'iger, *n.* [Lat. *clavis,* key, or *clava,* and *gerere,* to carry.] A person who holds the keys of any building.—One who carries a club.

Clavig'erous, *a.* Carrying a club or a key.

Cla'vis, *n.* Lat. pl. Claves; Eng. pl. Clavises. [Lat.] A key; a guide to the elucidation of anything; a glossary.

Cla'vus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) Among the Romans, an article of dress, which seems to have been a purple band worn upon the tunic and toga, and was of two fashions, one broad and the other narrow, denominated respectively *clavus latus* and *clavus angustus.* The former was a single broad band of purple, extending perpendicularly from the neck down to the centre of the tunic; the latter probably consisted of two narrow purple slips, running parallel to each from the top to the bottom of the tunic, one from each shoulder. The *latus clavus* was a distinctive badge of the senatorian order; and hence it is used to signify the senatorial dignity, and *laticlavius,* the person who enjoys it. The *angustus clavus* was the decoration of the equestrian order; but the right of wearing the *latus clavus* was also given to the children of equestrians, at least in the time of Augustus, as a prelude to entering the senate-house.

(*Med.*) A severe pain in the forehead, compared to the driving of a nail into the skull.

Cla'vy, *n.* (*Arch.*) A mantel or chimney-piece.

Claw, (*klaw,*) *n.* [A. S. *claw;* Du. *klaauw;* Ger. *klaue;* Icel. *klo;* Dan. *klo;* probably allied to *clutch.* The root is found in Ger. *klieben,* to cleave, to split.] The sharp, hooked nail of a beast, bird, or other animal; as, a bear's *claw.*

"He softens the harsh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws.*"—*Garth.*

—The whole foot of an animal, armed with hooked nails or talons; as, the *claws* of Satan.

—The nail of a finger of the human hand. (Sometimes applied in a vulgar sense.)

—Anything resembling the claw of an animal; as, the *claw* of a hammer.

(*Bot.*) The narrow part of the base of a petal which takes the place of the foot-stalk of a leaf, of which it is a modification;—called also *Unguis.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *clawen.*] To scratch, scrape, pull, or tear with the nails or talons.

"Look if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *clawed* like a parrot."—*Shaks.*

—To scratch or tickle, so as to afford relief from some uneasy sensation; hence, by implication, to fawn upon; to flatter; to cringe to.

"I must laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humor."—*Shaks.*

—To escape; to effect an exit; to get away.

To claw off or *away.* To scold, revile, or rail at.

To claw off. (*Naut.*) To beat to windward, to avoid hugging a lee-shore.

Claw'back, *n.* A flatterer; a sycophant; a lickspittle.

"The Pope's *clawbacks.*"—*Bishop Jewel.*

Clawed, (*klawd,*) *a.* Equipped with claws.

Claw'less, *a.* Wanting, or without claws.

Claw'-sickness, *n.* The foot-rot in sheep.

Clay, *n.* [A. S. *clæg;* Frisian, *klai;* North Fris. *klay;* Ger. *klei.* The root is formed in A. S. *clifian;* Ger. *kleben;* O. Ger. *klebjan, gakliban,* to adhere. Allied to Icel. *klistr,* glue, clay, Lat. *gluten,* and Gr. *gloios,* any sticky, clammy stuff, as mud, *gloia,* glue; Sansk. *lip,* to besmear.] (*Chem.*) Clay is formed from the disintegration of felspathic rocks by the combined action of the air and water. It necessarily varies in its composition, but its fundamental constituent is silica, and alumina stands second. Ordinary clay contains, in addition, small portions of undecomposed rock, potash, oxide of iron, lime and magnesia, the character of the clay being much modified by the preponderance of one or other of these ingredients. Classed as to their origin, clays are (1) *sedimentary,* or composed of fine sediments deposited by water; (2) *residual,* the material left after the removal of the soluble parts of rocks; (3) *glacial,* rock material ground fine by glaciers. One of the important characteristics of clay in its hydrated condition is its plasticity, and its capability of being made hard by heat,—properties which render the different kinds of this substance available for various fictile purposes. The purest kind of clay is *kaolin,* or china-clay, which is formed by the disintegration of felspathic rocks. This species was originally found in China; but a similar description is obtained from deposits near St. Austell, in Cornwall, and St. Yrieix, near Limoges, in France. Kaolin is nearly pure silicate of alumina. Such clays are obtained in this country at Brunswick, Maine, at Haddam, Connecticut, and other places. (See Porcelain Manufacture.) *Pipe-clay* is a white clay nearly free from iron.—Common *potter's clay* contains a considerable amount of iron. In New Jersey, near Woodbridge, and also at South Amboy, beds of clay are worked to a great extent for the manufacture of stone ware. Similar deposits also compose the banks of the Delaware River, between Bordentown and Burlington. They all belong to the series of upper secondary rocks, underlying the green sand beds. *Brick-clay* contains varying proportions of iron; hence different countries build houses of different colors. Clay-beds found in Wisconsin, near Lake Michigan, are so free from this coloring matter, that the bricks are of a straw color. They are so much esteemed as to be transported from Milwaukee to New York city.—*Marl* is clay containing a notable proportion of carbonate of lime. The colors known as *umber* and *sienna* are clays colored by the peroxides of iron and manganese.—*Fuller's-earth* is a clay of a peculiar kind, which, when dried, possesses the property of absorbing grease from woollen fabrics, and is employed for that purpose. It contains a small percentage of magnesia.

(*Lit. and Script.*) Earth in general;—used as a metaphor with reference to the elementary particles of the human body.

"The precious porcelain of human *clay.*"—*Byron.*

—*v. a.* To cover, smear over, or manure with clay.

—To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.

Clay, Henry, an illustrious American orator and statesman, b. in Virginia, 1777. Becoming a student of law, in his 21st year he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Lexington, Ky. His success was signal and immediate; with a competent amount of legal learning, he became one of the most popular advocates that ever addressed a jury. About 1804, he entered the arena of politics, and, in 1806, became U. S. senator for a single year, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Adair; and in 1811 was elected to, and chosen speaker of, the House of Representatives, remaining in that post till 1814, when he was sent abroad as one of the commissioners to negotiate the treaty of peace with England at Ghent. On his return he was again sent to Congress, and re-elected to his old position as speaker. *C.* at this time took an active part in acknowledging the independence of the Hispano-American republics, and the encouragement of American industry by a protective tariff. He had also a prominent share in the vehement discussions about slavery which were excited in 1820 by the question respecting the admission of Missouri into the Union; and he was, (if not the author,) the earnest advocate of the famous "compromise" on that subject, which established the line of 36° 30′ as the N. limit of slaveholding territory. In 1824 *C.* was a candidate for the presidency against J. Q. Adams, Gen. Jackson, and W. H. Crawford; and, no choice being effected in the Electoral College, when the matter came up to the House of Representatives, *C.* and his friends voted for Mr. Adams, thereby securing his election. During the entire period of the Adams administration, 1825–9, *C.* was Secretary of State, and performed the duties of that office with consummate ability. In 1831, he returned to the U. States senate, and became the leader of the opposition to General Jackson's govt., and strove, but ineffectually, against the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank. Through his influence also, the "Compromise Bill," as it was called, was passed through Congress, which put an end to the Nullification controversy, by a partial abandonment of the protective system. In 1832, *C.* was again the candidate of his party for the presidency, though with little chance of success, owing to the overwhelming popularity of General Jackson, who was re-elected. In March, 1842, he resigned his seat in the senate, and retired into private life, until 1844, when he came forward a third time as a candidate for the presidential chair. In one of the most exciting political contests that ever occurred in this country, *C.* was again defeated, but by a very small numerical majority, obtained mainly through the influence of the administration,—then in the hands of his political opponents,—and the obstinacy of the so-called "liberty party." The immediate consequence of this, his third defeat, was the annexation of Texas, a measure to which he had given his strenuous opposition. This was virtually the termination of *C.'s* public career, though, in 1849, he consented to resume his seat in the senate, in view of the perilous contest which was then impending between the slaveholding party and its opponents, on the California and territorial questions. *C.* was the author of the celebrated "Compromise of 1850," as it was termed, by which, after a long and vehement struggle, this dispute was, for the time being, adjusted. This was the third occasion in his career in which, by giving the whole weight of his abilities and influence to an intermediate course between two extremes, he put an end to a violent conflict of opinion, which menaced the peace of the country, and the duration of the Union. On the question of slavery, *C.* always favored moderate counsels, and a pacificatory policy. The excitement and exhaustion occasioned by this last great controversy gave the final blow to his already enfeebled constitution, and he d. at Washington, June 29, 1852, leaving behind him the reputation of an able and patriotic statesman whose public life had been without a stain.

Clay, in *Florida,* a N.E. co.; *area,* 550 sq. m. St. John's River forms its eastern boundary. *Surface,* even; *cap.* Green Cove Springs.

Clay, in *Georgia,* a W.S.W. co., bounded on the W. by the Chattanooga River, which separates it from Alabama. *Surface,* nearly even; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Fort Gaines.

Clay, in *Illinois,* a S.E. co.; *area,* 440 sq. m. It is traversed by Little Wabash River and Elm Creek. *Surface,* somewhat undulating; *soil,* productive. *Cap.* Louisville. *Pop.* (1890) 17,437.

Clay, in *Indiana,* a W. county; *area,* 700 sq. m. It is traversed by Eel river; its surface is nearly even and the soil fertile. Iron ore and numerous coal-beds are found. *Cap.* Brazil. *Pop.* (1890) 30,536.

Clay, in *Indiana,* a township of Bartholomew county.

—A township of Carroll co.

—A township of Cass co.

—A village of Cass co., 85 m. N. of Indianapolis.

—A township of Dearborn co.

—A township of Decatur co.

—A township of Hamilton co.

—A township of Hendricks co.

—A township of Howard co.

—A township of La Grange co.

—A township of Miami co.

—A township of Morgan co.

—A township of Owen co.

—A township of Pike co.

—A township of Spencer co.

—A township of St. Joseph's co.

—A township of Wayne co.

Clay, in *Iowa,* a N.W. co.; *area,* 600 sq. m.; drained by Lizard and Little Sioux rivers. *Cap.,* Spencer. *Pop.* (1890) 9,310.

Clay, in *Iowa,* a township of Hardin co.

—A township of Harrison co.

Clay, in *Iowa*, a township of Jones co.
—A township of Marion co.
—A township of Washington co.
—A township of Wayne co.
Clay, in *Kansas*, a N.N.E. co.; *area*, 650 sq. m. It is traversed by the Republican River, which divides it into two parts. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Clay Centre.
Clay, in *Kentucky*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 700 sq. m. It is intersected by the S. Fork of Kentucky River; has an extensive salt manufactory; and is abundantly supplied with coal and iron ore. *Cap.* Manchester.
Clay, in *Michigan*, a township of St. Clair co., on the St. Clair River.
Clay, in *Minnesota*, a W.N.W. co., bordering on Dakota; *area*, 1,080 sq. m. It is bounded by the Red River on the W., and drained by Buffalo River. *Surface*, even; *soil*, alluvial, fertile. *Cap.* Moorehead. *Pop.* (1895) 15,154.
Clay, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Lafayette co.
Clay, in *Nebraska*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Blue and Big Nemaha rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, varied but productive. *Cap.* Clay Center. *Pop.* (1890) 16,310.
Clay, in *New York*, a post-township of Onondaga co., 10 m. N. of Syracuse, on Oswego River. It is connected with Oswego and Syracuse by a canal.
Clay, in *Ohio*, a township of Auglaize co.
—A township of Gallia co.
—A township of Highland co.
—A township of Knox co.
—A township of Muskingum co.
—A township of Montgomery co.
—A township of Ottawa co.
—A township of Scioto co.
—A township of Tuscarawas co.
Clay, in *Pennsylvania*, a thriving township of Butler county.
—A township of Lancaster co.
Clay, in *Texas*, a N. co., bordering on Indian Territory; *area*, about 1,100 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Red River. *Cap.* Henrietta, *Pop.* (1890) 7,503.
Clay, in *W. Virginia*, a central co.; *area*, about 400 sq. m. Intersected by Elk River, and Sycamore and Big Buffalo creeks. *Surface*, varied. *Cap.* Clay Court-House. *Pop.* (1890) 4,659.
Clay Bank, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township, cap. of Oceana co., 60 m. N. W. of Grand Rapids, on Lake Michigan.
Clay Banks, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Door co., about 5 m. S. of Sturgeon Bay, on Lake Michigan.
Clay'burgh, in *New York*, a post-office of Clinton co.
Clay Centre, in *Kansas*, a prosperous town, cap. of Clay co. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,100.

Clay'ey, *a.* Consisting of, or abounding with, clay: partaking of clay; resembling clay.
Clay'ey soil. (*Agric.*) Soil in which clay is the principal earthy ingredient. Soils of this description, when first subjected to cultivation, are expensive to work, and uncertain in their produce; but after they have been well drained, cultivated, limed, and manured, they become the most fertile of all soils, producing immense crops of wheat, beans, clover, rye-grass, &c. Great improvement is also effected in them by partially burning them.
Clay Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Mercer co.
Clay Ironstone, *n.* (*Min.*) The name commonly given to the compact kinds of Siderite or carbonate of iron, which are rendered impure by an admixture of clay. These occur chiefly as flattened spheroidal masses of various sizes, in many clay formations, more especially among those of the coal-measures. The color of this ore is generally yellowish-brown or reddish-gray, the fracture is finely granular: it is easily scratched, and gives out an argillaceous odor when breathed upon.
Clay'ish, *a.* Partaking of the nature of clay; as, "*clayish* water." — *Harvey.*
Clay Lick, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Franklin co.
Clay'-marl, *n.* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.
Clay'mont, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., 8 m. N.E. of Wilmington, in Delaware co.
Clay'more, *n.* [Gael. *claidheamhmòr*; Arm. *klaõ.* everything made of iron, *pl. klaõiow*, offensive weapons.] A large two-handed broadsword, formerly the national weapon of the Scottish Highlanders.

"With dirk, *claymore*, or rusty trigger."—*Burns.*

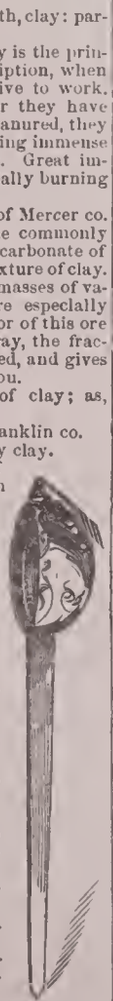


Fig. 613.
CLAYMORE.

Clay Pool, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Kosciusko co., 100 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.
Clay Port, in *Indiana*, a village of Kosciusko co., 100 m. N. by E. of Indianapolis.
Clay's Bar, in *California*, a village of Calaveras co., 17 m. S.W. of Mokelumne Hill.
Clays'burg, in *Ohio*, a village of Preble co., about 35 m. W. of Dayton.
Clay Slate, *n.* See SLATE.
Clays'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Marshall co., abt. 133 m. N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa, on the Tennessee River.
Clays'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Hendricks co., 21 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.
—A post-village of Washington co., 90 m. S. by W. of Indianapolis.
Clays'ville, in *Kentucky*, a twp. and post-village of Harrison co., 47 m. N.E. of Frankfort, on Licking River.
Clays'ville, in *Maryland*, a village of Montgomery co.
Clays'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Clinton co., 48 m. S.W. of Columbus.
—A village of Greene co., 10 m. from Xenia.
—A post-village of Guernsey co., 80 m. E. of Columbus.
Clays'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Washington co., 22 m. E. of Wheeling.
Clays'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Wood co., 7 m. S.E. of Parkersburg, on Little Kanawha River.
Clay'ton, JOHN MIDDLETON, an American statesman, b. in Sussex co., Delaware, in 1796, was chosen senator to Congress in 1829, and held office till the close of 1836, when he resigned. He was then appointed chief-justice of his native State, and continued on the bench for nearly 3 years. In 1845, he was again sent to the U. States senate, and remained there till March, 1849, when he became secretary of state under Gen. Taylor. In this capacity he negotiated the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty (*q. v.*), adjusting the respective claims of Great Britain and this country in Central America. *C.* resigned office on Gen. Taylor's death in 1850, but remained in the senate till his decease, Nov. 9th, 1856. He was a zealous Whig, an able debater, and a statesman of high talent and upright character.
Clay'ton, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Barbour co., 75 m. S.E. of Montgomery.
Clay'ton, in *California*, a post-village of Contra Costa co., 32 m. E.N.E. of San Francisco.
—A village of Yuba co., 40 m. N.N.E. of Marysville.
Clay'ton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Rabun co., 175 m. N. of Milledgeville.
—A N.W. county; intersected by Flint River. *Surface.* Varied. *Soil*, generally good. *Cap.* Jonesborough. *Pop.* (1890) 8,300.
Clay'ton, in *Illinois*, a township of Adams county.
—A township of Woodford co.
—A post-village of Adams co., 28 m. E.N.E. of Quincy, and 89 W. of Springfield.
Clay'ton, in *Indiana*, a thriving post-village of Hendricks co., 20 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.
Clay'ton, in *Iowa*, an E.N.E. co., bordering on Wisconsin; *area*, 760 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River; and drained by the Turkey and S. fork of the Turkey River. *Surface*, varied by woodlands and prairies; *soil*, fertile, and climate healthy. Lead mines are in operation in the S.E. part of the co. *Cap.* El Kader.
—A thriving post-village of Clayton co., 50 m. above Dubuque, on Mississippi River. It is an extensive trading-port, and lead mines are worked here.
—A township of Taylor co.
Clay'ton, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Harford co.
Clay'ton, in *Michigan*, a township of Genesee county.
—A post-village of Lenawee co., 11 m. W. by S. of Adrian.
Clay'ton, in *Nebraska*, a small village of Clay co., 48 m. W. by S. of Nebraska City.
Clay'ton, in *New Jersey*, a glass manuf. town, of Gloucester co. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,600.
Clay'ton, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., on Chaumont and St. Lawrence rivers, 20 m. N.N.W. of Watertown. It has a landing on the St. Lawrence.
Clay'ton, in *Ohio*, a village of Adams co., 9 m. S.W. of West Union.
—A post-village of Miami co.
—A post-village of Montgomery co., 75 m. W. by S. of Columbus.
—A village of Morgan co.
—A township of Perry co.
Clay'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.
Clay'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Crawford county.
—A township of Winnebago co.
Clayto'na, in *Ohio*, a village of Morgan co., 75 m. E.S.E. of Columbus.
Clay'ton Cen'tre, in *New York*, a post-office of Jefferson co.
Clayto'nia, *n.* [Named in honor of John Clayton, a botanist of Virginia.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Elatinaceæ*. The Spring Beauty, *C. Caroliniana* and *Virginica*, are delicate, small, fleshy, early-flowering plants, flowering in April, and common in woods, and on rocky hills, from Canada to Carolina. The flowers are in a terminal cluster, white, with a slight tinge of red or rose-color, with deeper colored veins.
Clay'tonville, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Brown co., 60 m. N. by E. of Topeka.
Claytonville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Henderson co., 28 m. S. by W. of Ashville.
Clay Village, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Shelby co., 16 m. W. of Frankfort; *pop.* about 350.
Clay'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 10 m. S. of Utica.
Claw'son, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Manitowoc co., 12 m. W. of Manitowoc.
Clazome'næ. See VURLA.
Clead'ing, *n.* [Scot., clothing.] (*Mach.*) A covering-piece, or jacket, used in locomotive engines, and made of narrow strips of wood neatly fitted round the boiler and fire-box to prevent the radiation of the heat. Externally, this is sometimes covered with zinc, and a coating of dry hair-felt is commonly placed between the boiler and the wood, for the same purpose.
Clean, *a.* [A. S. *clæn*; Icel. *glan*, the brightness of things polished; Ger. *glatt*, smooth, polished; W. and Gael. *glan*, pure, clean, fair.] Free from dirt and impurity; as, *clean* linen.—Free from moral stain, mark, defilement, or pollution; chaste; innocent; guiltless; sinless; pure; as, a *clean* conscience.—Free from whatever is foul, injurious, or defective; as, a *clean* patch of land.—Free from awkwardness, unwieldy action, or bungling; featsome; clever; dexterous; adroit; as, a *clean* boxer; a *clean* swindle.—Free from check, limitation, or restraint; thorough; complete; as, to show a pursuer a *clean* pair of heels.—Uninfected with foul pollution or loathsome disease, as leprosy.

"If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin the priest shall pronounce him *clean*."—*Lev.* xiii. 6.

(*Scrip.*) *Clean* and *unclean* are terms in the Bible in a ceremonial sense, assigned to certain animals, and to men in certain cases, by the law of Moses, (*Lev.* xi. 15; *Num.* xix.; *Deut.* xiv.) A distinction between clean and unclean animals existed before the deluge, (*Gen.* vii. 2.) The Mosaic law was not merely arbitrary, but grounded on reasons connected with animal sacrifices, with health, with the separation of the Jews from other nations, and their practice of moral purity; (*Lev.* xi. 43–45; xx. 24–26; *Deut.* xiv. 2, 3, 21.) The ritual law was still observed in the time of Christ, but under the gospel it was annulled, (*Acts* x. 9–16.) Ceremonial uncleanness was contracted by the Jews in various ways, voluntarily and involuntarily. It was removed, usually in the evening of the same day, by bathing. In other cases a week, or even forty or fifty days, and some sacrificial offerings, were required.
Clean, *adv.* Quite; perfectly; thoroughly; fully; wholly; entirely.

"Domestic broils *clean* overblown."—*Shaks.*

—In a dexterous manner; without check or miscarriage.

"Pope came off *clean* with Homer; but they say,
Broome went before, and kindly swept the way."—*Henley.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *clænan.*] To purify; to cleanse; to remove all impure, noxious, or extraneous matter from; as, to *clean* a stable.
Clean'er, *n.* One who cleans; the thing which cleans; as, a knife-*cleaner*.
Clean'ing, *n.* The act of making clean, or freeing from dirt or impurity.—The after-birth of certain domestic animals, as cows, &c.
Cleanly, (*klĕn'li-le,*) *adv.* In a cleanly manner. (R.)
Clean'-limbed, *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs; with limbs without flaw or blemish; as, a *clean-limbed* athlete.
Clean'liness, *n.* State of being cleanly; freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul extraneous matter; as, the *cleanliness* of a city.
—Neatness of person or dress; purity;—as opposed to negligence of attire and foulness of person.

"Having no adorning but *cleanliness*."—*Sidney.*

Clean'ly, *a.* (*Comp.* CLEANLIER; *sup.* CLEANLIEST.) [A.S. *clænlic.*] Clean-like; clean by habit or inclination; free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat.

"Some plain but *cleanly* country maid."—*Dryden.*

—Carefully avoiding dirt or pollution; pure; innocent; immaculate.

"Sweetly relishing and *cleanly* joys."—*Granville.*

—Cleansing; making clean or neat; as, "*cleanly* powder" *Prior.*
—Evincing adroitness; free from bungling or clumsiness; dexterous; artful; showing nice address.

"Through his fine handling, and his *cleanly* play."—*Spenser.*

—*adv.* [A.S. *clænlice.*] In a cleanly manner; neatly.

"I'll leave sack, and live *cleanly*, as a nobleman should."—*Shaks.*

Clean'ness, *n.* State or quality of being clean; freedom from dirt, filth, and extraneous matter; neatness of person or dress; as, *cleanness* of habit.
—Purity; innocence.

"The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind."—*Pope.*

—Freedom from infectious or foul disease.
—Freedom from error; exactness; correctness; easy certitude.

"He minded only . . . the *cleanness* of expression."—*Dryden.*

Cleansable, (*klenz'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be cleansed.
Cleanse, (*klenz,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *clænsian.*] To purify; to make clean or pure; to remove filth or foul matter; to free from guilt, crime, or pollution; as, to *cleanse* from evil.

"Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanse* her crime."—*Dryden.*

Cleanser, (*klenz'er,*) *n.* The person who, or thing which, cleanses; a detergent.
Cleanthes, a Greek Stoic philosopher of the 3d cent. B.C. He was a native of Assus, in Lydia: but, visiting Athens, he became a zealous disciple of Zeno; and to enable him to attend on that master in the day, he was accustomed to labor by night. His mental and bodily strength was immense, and despite all obstacles, he studied so successfully as to become, B.C. 263, Zeno's successor. Of his writings only some fragments remain, among which is his noble *Hymn to Zeus.*
Clear, *n.* (*Arch.*) Extent of inside work; as, a gallery 60 feet long in the *clear*.
Clear, *a.* [Ger. *klar*; Du. *klaar*; Icel. *klár*; Dan. and Swed. *klar*; Fr. *clair*; Lat. *clarus*; It. *chiaro*; W. *claer.* The root is found in Eng. *glare*, to emit a full or strong light.] Transparent; bright; brilliant; luminous; pellucid; unclouded; undimmed; unobscured; without opaqueness or nebulosity; as, a *clear* sky.

"The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*."—*Denham.*

—Distinct; apparent; manifest; evident; perspicuous; plain; as, a *clear* understanding.

"Many men reason *clear* and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism."—*Locke.*

—Distinct in sound; canorous; shrill; plainly articulated; audible; as, a *clear* soprano voice.

"As *clear* as a whistle."—*Byron.*

—Quick in discernment; acute; prompt; discriminating

"Mother of science! now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*."—*Milton.*

—Unencumbered; free from debt, distress, impediment, obstruction, incumbrance, embarrassment, obligation, or accusation; as, a *clear* course in life.

"Five pounds, if rightly tipp'd, would set me *clear*." — *Gay.*

—Free from deductions or charges; exempt; in full; without drawback or diminution; net; as, a *clear* discharge.

"Hope is *clear* gain as long as it lasts." — *Collier.*

—Free from guilt, stain, or blemish; unspotted; irreproachable.

"In action faithful, and in honour *clear*." — *Pope.*

—Serene; cheerful; unclouded; free from care or anxiety; as, a *clear* conscience.

—Free from mixture, alloy, or impurity; unmixed; pure; as, *clear* water.

"Though deep, yet *clear*; though gentle, yet not dull." *Denham.*

—Without external defect, flaw, or blemish; as, a *clear* skin, a *clear* picture.

—*adv.* Plainly; manifestly; clearly; self-evident; — opposed to *obscure*.

"Now *clear* I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain." —*Milton.*

—Free from limitation; quite; wholly; entirely; indicating complete separation; as, to get *clear* off.

—*v. a.* To make clear or bright; to free the sight from opaque obstructions or influences; to brighten.

"He sweeps the skies, and *clears* the cloudy North." — *Dryden.*

—To fine; to purify; to clarify; to free from impurity, mixture, or deleterious matter; as, to *clear* liquors.

—To free from obscurity, ambiguity, or perplexity; to make evident and comprehensible; as, to *clear* a mystery.

"Many knotty points there are
Which all discuss, but few can *clear*." — *Pope.*

—To free from anything noxious and injurious; to remove an impediment, encumbrance, obstruction, or embarrassment; as, to *clear* one's self from liability; to *clear* timbered land.

"This one mighty sum has *clear'd* the debt."—*Dryden.*

—To remove any impediment to sound or hearing; to make audible; as, to *clear* the voice.

—To free; to exonerate from the imputation of reproach or guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to acquit; as, the prisoner was *cleared*.

"How I would'st thou *clear* rebellion ? " — *Addison.*

—To make gain or profit beyond all expenses and charges; to realize; to net; as, to *clear* a fortune.

"He *cleared* but two hundred thousand crowns a year." *Addison.*

—To leap over without touching; as, to *clear* a snag, to *clear* a fence.

—To remove anything in order to leave behind a free, open, unobstructed place; as, to *clear* away soil or rubbish.

To clear a ship at the Custom-house. (*Com.*) To perform the necessary routine prescribed by the government Customs authorities in order to obtain permission for a ship to leave port for a stated voyage. — *To clear the decks.* (*Mining.*) To clear a shaft or drift. (Used in Cornwall, Eng.) — *To clear for action.* (*Naut.*) To remove all articles which obstruct the decks of a ship, preparatory to an engagement. — *To clear the land.* To get sufficient sea-room, and prevent danger of running ashore.

—*v. i.* To become clear; to become free from cloud or fog; to become fair; frequently preceding *up*, *off*, or *away*; as, the weather *clears up*.

—To become free, disentangled, disengaged, and unencumbered.

"He that *clears* at once will relapse." — *Bacon.*

(*Com.*) In banking operations, to settle balances and exchange differences, by a system adopted among bankers.

To clear out. To depart; to leave; to make exit; as, *to clear out* bag and baggage. (Used colloquially.)

Clear'age, *n.* Clearance; removal. (R.)

Clear'ance, *n.* Act of clearance or removal; as, to effect a rapid *clearance* of goods.

(*Com.*) A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the Custom-house; and, hence, obtained permission to proceed to sea.

—Clear or net profit.

Clear Creek, in *California*, in Shasta co., enters the Sacramento River 2 m. below Shasta City.

Clear Creek, in *Colorado*, a N. central co., area 375 sq. m. It is watered by Clear Creek. Its surface is mountainous, containing rich gold and silver mines. *Cap.* Georgetown. *Pop.* (1890) 7,184.

Clear Creek, in *Illinois*, in the S. part of the State, falls into the Mississippi.

—A township of Clark co.—now included in Wabash twp.

—A twp. of Cumberland co.—now included in Neoga twp.

Clear Creek, in *Indiana*, a small stream of Huntingdon co., enters Wabash River.—Another, in Monroe co., unites with Salt Creek.

—A township of Huntingdon co.

—A township of Monroe co.

Clear Creek, in *Iowa*, a flourishing township of Jasper county.

—A township of Johnson co.

—A township of Keokuk co.

Clear Creek, in *Kansas*, a township of Nemaha county.

Clear Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of Bates co.

—A village of Daviess co.

Clear Creek, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., 320 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Clear Creek, in *Ohio*, a township of Ashland county.

—A post-township of Fairfield co., 30 m. S. by E. of Columbus.

—A township of Warren co.

Clear Creek, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.

Clear'field, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Juneau county.

Clear Creek Landing, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Alexander co., 215 m. S. of Springfield.

Clear'edness, *n.* State or quality of being cleared.

Clear'er, *n.* That which clears, purifies, or enlightens; a brightener.

"Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding."—*Addison.*

Clear'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a W. central co., mostly situated on the W. declivity of the Alleghany Mountains; area, 1,150 sq. m. It is washed by the W. branch of the Susquehanna River (which receives here the waters of Clearfield Creek,) and by Mushannon Creek. The soil near the large streams is fertile, and the uplands afford good pasture. The forests furnish large quantities of pine, oak, poplar, and cherry, which are conveyed down the river by means of rafts. *Min.* Chiefly hard coal and iron. *Cap.* Clearfield. *Pop.* (1890) 69,565.

—A post-borough, cap. of the above county, in Lawrence township, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 120 m. W. N.W. of Harrisburg. *Pop.* (1897) ab. 3,000.

—A post-village and township of Butler co.

Clear'-headed, *a.* Having a clear head or understanding; as, a *clear-headed* man.

Clear'ing, *n.* Act of making clear; justification; vindication.

—A tract of forest land after it is cleared of timber for tillage and cultivation.

(*Com.*) In banking, a method in use among bankers and financiers to settle balances, and regulate the adjustment of exchange operations.

Clear'ing-house, *n.* (*Com.*) The office or place wherein is conducted the operation of clearing of balances and accounts between bankers of the same place, for avoiding the inconvenience of carrying about large sums in currency or negotiable paper. Each bank sends to the clearing-office a clerk, whose duty it is to draw out an abstract of the checks upon other houses, and at the clearance to exchange them against those on his own bank. The balance is paid in cash. The first clearing-house established in the U. States was that in New York, in 1853, including 58 banks. In 1896 it included 65 banks, and the total clearings were $29,350,894,884.

Clear Lake, in *California*, in Lake co.; length, abt. 20 m.; width, from 2 to 6 m. Near it are found gold and copper.

—A township of Lake co.

Clear Lake, in *Minnesota*, a township of Sherburne co., about 10 m. below St. Cloud.

Clear'ly, *adv.* In a clear manner; plainly; evidently; fully; distinctly; obviously; explicitly; luminously; as, to be *clearly* in the wrong.

Clear'ness, *n.* State of being clear; purity; brightness; transparency; splendor; lustre; openness; plainness; sincerity; distinctness; acuteness; quick discernment; as, *clearness* of expression.

Clear Port, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Fairfield co.

Clear'-seeing, *a.* Having a clear sight; intelligent.

Clear'-shining, *a.* Shining with unclouded brightness.

Clear'-sighted, *a.* Seeing with clearness; having acuteness of sight; discerning; perspicacious; as, a *clear-sighted* lawyer.

"*Clear-sighted* reason wisdom's judgment leads."—*Denham.*

Clear'sightedness, *n.* State of being clear-sighted; acute discernment.

Clear Spring, in *Indiana*, a village of Jackson co., 64 m. S. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Kosciusko co., 14 m. S.E. of Warsaw.

—A township of La Grange co.

Clear Spring, in *Maryland*, a post-village and twp. of Washington co., 110 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Clear Spring, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.

Clear'-starch, *v. a.* To stiffen with starch, and then clear by alternately clapping and stretching between the hands.

"A widow, who washes, and can *clear-starch* his bands."*Addison.*

Clear'-starcher, *n.* One who practises clear-starching.

Clear'-story, *n.* (*Arch.*) See CLERESTORY.

Clear'-stuff, *n.* (*Carp.*) Boards, scantling, &c., free from knots.

Clear'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bedford co.

Clear Water, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Wright co., 17 m. N.W. of Monticello, on the Mississippi.

Clear'water, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Chippewa co., on Chippewa River, at the mouth of L'Eau Claire River.

Clear Water River, in *Idaho*, rises in the Rocky Mountains and flowing W., forms the N. boundary of Nez Percés co. Called also the *Kooskoosia*.

Clear'water (or WASHACUMMOO) **River,** in Brit. N. America, connecting Lake Methye with the river Athabaska; Lat. 56° 30′ N., Lon. 110° W.

Cleat, *n.* (*Carp.*) A short, narrow strip of wood, fastened to a piece of timber-work, to hold it in a certain position

(*Naut.*) A piece of wood used on board ship, in various forms, to belay ropes to.

—An iron toe- or heel-piece affixed to shoes, to lessen their wear.

—*v. a.* To strengthen or support with a cleat.

Cleav'able, *a.* That may be cleft or divided

Cleav'age, *n.* [Fr. *clivage*.] Act or manner of cleaving or splitting.

(*Min.*) A condition of rocks in which they are capable of being split into parallel plates indefinitely thin. The property of cleavage, in the strict sense of the word, is confined to argillaceous rocks, and of all these the slates show the most perfect specimens. Mechanical compression appears to produce, on substances exposed to it, conditions so like those of cleavage, that it is hardly possible to resist the conclusion that to this cause chiefly the phenomenon is due.

Cleave, *v. i.* (*imp.* CLEAVED, old spelling CLAVE; *pp.* CLEAVED.) [A. S. *cleofian*, *clifian*; Ger. *kleben*; O. Ger. *klebên*, *klebjan*, from *kleb*, glue; Sansk. *lip*, to besmear. See CLAY.] To stick; to hold to; to adhere closely

"The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives
The color of the thing to which he *cleaves*." — *Dryden.*

—To fit; to unite aptly; to cohere; to match; to suit.

"Our strange garments *cleave* not to their mould." — *Shaks.*

—To unite by closeness of feeling or interest; to adhere to with strong attachment; as, to *cleave* to a wife.

"We cannot imagine, that . . . his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and forsake the other." — *Hooker.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* CLOVE, or CLEFT; *pp.* CLOVEN, or CLEFT.) [A. S. *cleafan*; D. *kloven*; O. Ger. *kliuban*; Swed. and Goth. *klyfwa*; Icel. *kliūfa*, to split. Probably allied to Gr. *klaō*, to break off or in pieces.] To split; to rive; to part, separate, or divide by force; as, to *cleave* a carcass.

"And *cleave* a giant at a random blow." — *Tickell.*

—To divide or part naturally; to open or sever without violence.

"And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws."—*Deut.* xiv. 6.

—*v. i.* To part asunder; to open; to crack; to separate.

"He cut the *cleaving* sky." — *Pope.*

Cleaveland, PARKER, LL.D., a distinguished American mineralogist, B. in Mass., 1780. He graduated at Harvard Coll., in 1799, and six years later was appointed professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and natural philosophy, in Bowdoin Coll., Maine, a position which he honorably held for half a century. *C.* was the pioneer of natural science in this country, and, in 1816, published his principal work, *The Elements of Mineralogy and Geology*, founded on the systems of Brongniart and Haüy. This work passed into a 2d edition in 1822. D. Oct. 15, 1858.

Cleave'land, in *New York* and *Ohio*. See CLEVELAND.

Cleve'landite, *n.* (*Min.*) A name given to ALBITE (*q. v.*), in honor of CLEVELAND, PARKER (*q. v.*).

Cleav'er, *n.* One who cleaves; that which cleaves, as a butcher's hatchet or chopper.

(*Bot.*) A climbing plant.

Cleav'ers, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GALIUM.

Cle'burne, in *Arkansas*, a small village, former capital of Cross co.

Cle'burne, in *Texas*, a town, the cap. of Johnson co.

Cleche, (*kleech,*) *n.* [Fr. *cléché*.] (*Her.*) A kind of cross charged with another cross of the same figure, but of the color of the field.

Cledge, (*klej,*) *n.* [A.S. *clæg*, clay.] (*Mining.*) The upper stratum of fuller's earth.

Cledg'y, *a.* Tenacious; unyielding; stiff; as, a *cledgy* land.

Cleek's Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bath co.

Clef, *n.* [Fr. *clef*, from Lat. *clavis*, a key; Gr. *kleis*, from *kleiō*, to close.] (*Mus.*) A character prefixed to a staff in music to determine the local names of the notes, and the sounds which they represent. There are three kinds of

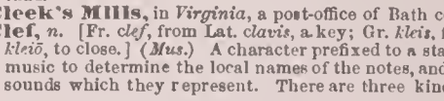


Fig. 614.

clefs now in use; viz. (*fig.* 614), the G, placed on the second line; the C, on the third line; and the F, on the

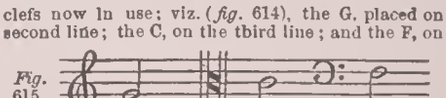


Fig. 615.

fourth line. The C clef (*fig.* 615) is a fifth below the G clef, and a fifth above the F clef. The C clef is also placed on the fourth line for some instruments, and for the tenor part in vocal music.

Cleft, *imp.* and *pp.* of CLEAVE, *q. v.*

Cleft, *n.* [From CLEAVE.] A space, aperture, or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice; a fissure; a chink; as, a *cleft* in a rock.

—A piece split off; as, a *cleft* of wood.

(*Farriery.*) A disease in the form of a crack on a horse's pastern.

(*Bot.*) When the incisions cut in the leaf extend to about the middle of the blade, or somewhat deeper, and especially if the sinuses are acute, the leaf is said to be *cleft* (*fig.* 616); and the terms *two-cleft*, *three-cleft* (or in the Latin form, *bifid*, *trifid*, &c.) designate the number of the segments.

Fig. 616.—A CLEFT LEAF.

Cleft'-footed, *a.* Having a cleft or cloven foot.

Cleft'-graft, *v. a.* To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch or scion.

"Filberts may be *cleft-grafted* on the common nut."—*Mortimer.*

Cleft'-grafting, *n.* (*Hort.*) The operation of inserting a scion into a cleft made in the stock of a tree. See GRAFTING.

Cleg, *n.* See Gleg.

Clem, *v. i.* [A. S. *chlemmian;* Icel. *klemma,* to emaciate.] To starve by deprivation of food. (Used in some parts of England.)

—*v. a.* To famish; to starve; to be without food. (Prov. Eng.)

"What! will he *clem* me and my followers?"—*Ben Jonson.*

Clema'teæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ.* Diag. Calyx valvate, or induplicate.

Clem'atis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, tribe *Clemateæ.* The White-vine Clematis, *C. vitalba,* is a deciduous climber of vigorous growth. Height 15–30 feet. Flowers white In Aug.; common in France and England. The French gardeners make very neat baskets with its twigs.

Fig. 617.— CLEMATIS VITALBA.

In gardens and plantations the plant is valnable for the rapidity with which it may be made to cover naked walls, low buildings and arbors. A nearly similar species is the Virgin's Bower, *C. Virginiana,* common in hedges and thickets in the north of the U. States.

Clem'ence, *n.* [Fr. *clémence,* clemency.] Used poetically for clemency.

Clémence, Isaure, (*klai'mawnce,*) a wealthy and illustrious lady of Toulouse, France, who was descended, it is supposed, from the counts of that city. Towards the year 1490, she instituted at Toulouse the "Jeux Floraux" (Floral Fêtes), and left considerable revenues for the support of these gatherings. B. about 1450; D. 1500 or 1513. These fêtes were established to encourage the art of poesy, and at them were distributed, for the best effusions, prizes consisting of different flowers in gold or silver. Something of the same kind had been commenced in 1322, and, in 1695, an academy was founded from the funds, and still exists at this day.

Clem'ency, *n.* [Lat. *clementia,* from *clemens.* Etymol. unknown.] Calmness; mildness; placidness; tranquillity; gentleness; lenity; indulgence; tenderness; a readiness to pardon, forgive, or spare; as, the *clemency* of the Almighty.

—Mildness, softness, in relation to the elements; as, the *clemency* of a climate.

Clem'ens, Titus Flavius, known as Clement of Alexandria, one of the fathers of the Church, B. about the middle of the 2d century. Of his early career so little is known, that it is doubtful whether he was born at Alexandria or at Athens; but about the year 189 he succeeded Pantænus in the catechetical school of the former city, and tanght there until 202, when the edict of Severus compelled him to seek a new abode. In 210 he was in Cappadocia. D. about 220.

Clem'ent I., Clemens Romanus, Pope, and one of the apostolic fathers, B. about A. D. 30. It is supposed that he is the same Clement mentioned by St. Paul (*Phil.* iv. 3) as one of his fellow-laborers. The identity is asserted in Euseh. (*H. E.* iii. 4), Origen (vol. i. p. 262, ed. Lommatzsch), and Jerome (*Scriptor. Eccl.* p. 176). He was, according to Catholic tradition, baptized by St. Peter, and ordained bishop of Rome in 91, succeeding to Anacletus. Among the writings which are attributed to him are, one epistle exhorting to unity (generally admitted as genuine); two other epistles preserved by the Syriac Church; the two collections of apostolical canons and constitutions; and the *Clementines,* a narrative of his life, and of his connection and journeys with St. Peter. He is accounted a saint and martyr in the Roman calendar, his festival being Nov. 23. D. about 100, and was succeeded by Evaristus. In 1875, a part of the 1st and 2d Epistle, hitherto lost, were found in the library of the Holy Sepulchre in Constantinople, and shortly after, an ancient Syriac version of both Epistles was found in Paris. See *St. C. of Rome,* by Lightfoot. Lond. 1877.

Clement II., (*Suidger,*) was of Saxon birth, and, in 1046, succeeded Gregory VI., who was pope during the dynasty of Benedict IX. He crowned Henry III. emperor, and D. 1047; and at his death, Benedict was restored to the papal see.

Clement III. succeeded Gregory VIII. in 1187, preached a crusade against the Saracens; D. 1191, and was succeeded by Cœlestine III.

Clement IV., (*Guido Fulcodi,*) succeeded Urban IV. in 1265. He signed, with St. Louis of France, the "Pragmatic Sanction," which put an end to the differences existing between Rome and France. D. at Viterbo, 1268. His death was followed by a long *interregnum.*

Clement V., (*Bertrand de Got,*) succeeded Benedict XI. in 1305, and removed the residence of the popes from Rome to Avignon. He was the tool of Philip the Fair of France, and, at his desire, suppressed the order of Knights Templars. D. 1314, and had no immediate successor.

Clement VI., (*Pierre Roger,*) a native of Limousin, succeeded Benedict XII. in 1342. During his pontificate, Rienzi attempted to establish the republic at Rome. His learning and eloquence are applauded by Petrarch. D. at Avignon, 1352. His successor was Innocent VI.

Clement VII., (*Giulio de Medici,*) nephew of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and cousin of Leo X., succeeded Adrian VI. in 1523. He entered into the "holy league" with Francis I. of France, the Italian princes, and Henry VIII. of England, against the Emperor Charles V. In the war which ensued, Rome was taken and plundered, and the pope himself was shut up in the castle of St. Angelo. He had, consequently, to make terms with Charles. Subsequently, Henry VIII. having repudiated Catharine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn, Clement excommunicated him in 1534. This occasioned a schism, and ultimately resulted in the separation of England from the Romish Church. D. 1534, and was succeeded by Paul III.

Clement VIII., (*Ippolito Aldobrandini,*) B. at Fano, 1536, was elected in 1592, succeeding Innocent IX. He absolved Henry IV. of France, upon that monarch making public profession of Catholicism, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the peace of Vervins, in 1598. He elevated to the rank of cardinal, Baronius, Bellarmine, and other distinguished men, and was a learned and sagacious pontiff. D. 1605, and was succeeded by Leo XI.

Clement IX., (*Giulio Rospigliosi,*) B. at Pistoia, 1600, succeeded Alexander VII., 1667. During his pontificate, Candia was taken from the Venetians by the Turks. D. 1666, and was succeeded by

Clement X., (*Emilio Altieri,*) B. 1590. Being of great age, the government was left in the hands of Cardinal Paluzzi, a distant relative. D. 1676, and was succeeded by Innocent XI.

Clement XI., (*Giovanni Francesco Albani,*) B. at Pesaro, 1649, succeeded Innocent XII., 1700. His pontificate was disturbed by the quarrels of the Jesuits and the Jansenists, and on issuing the famous bull "Unigenitus," a schism was produced, which lasted many years, between France and Rome. D. 1721, and was succeeded by Innocent XIII.

Clement XII., (*Lorenzo di Corsini,*) B. at Florence, 1652, succeeded Benedict XIII. in 1730, and reformed many abuses of the Church. D. 1740, and was succeeded by Benedict XIV.

Clement XIII., (*Carlo Rezzonico,*) B. at Venice, 1693, succeeded Benedict XIV., 1758. The Jesuits having been expelled from France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, he made great but useless efforts to reinstate them. In 1768 he lost Avignon and Benevento. D. 1769.—There is a splendid mausoleum to him in St. Peter's, executed by Canova, who was eight years employed on it. He was succeeded by

Clement XIV., (*Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli,*) B. at St. Arcangelo, 1705. Being of a conciliating disposition, he lived on good terms with all the European courts, and recovered Avignon and Benevento, which had been lost under the preceding pontiff. Pressed to decide the question of the abolition of the order of the Jesuits, he, in 1773, after temporizing for several years, issued the bull ordaining their suppression. D. 1774, and was succeeded by Pius VI.

Clem'ent, Jacques, a French regicide. See Henry III.

Clem'ent, *a.* [Lat. *clemens.*] Calm; mild; placid; mild in temper and disposition; lenient; indulgent; kind; merciful; gracious; disposed to forgive, pardon, or spare; as, a *clement* ruler.

Clement of Alexandria. See Clemens.

Clementi, Muzio, an Italian composer, B. in Rome, 1752, spent the greater part of his life in England. He published 106 sonatas, several symphonies, overtures, &c., and a large work entitled *Gradus ad Parnassum,* on the art of pianoforte-playing. D. 1832.

Clementine, *a.* Pertaining to St. Clement, or to the constitution of Clement V.

Clem'ently, *adv.* With clemency; mercifully.

Clem'enton, in *New Jersey,* a village of Camden co., 13 m. S.S.E. of Camden.

Clem'entsburg, in *Kentucky,* a village of Crittenden co., on the Ohio, 220 m. W. by S. of Frankfort.

Clem'monsville, in *North Carolina,* a village of Davidson co.

Clench, *v. a.* See Clinch.

Cle'obis and Bi'ton (*Myth.*) Two youths, sons of Cydippe, the priestess of Juno, at Argos. When oxen could not be procured to draw their mother's chariot to the temple of Juno, they put themselves under the yoke, and drew it, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, who congratulated the mother on the piety of her sons. Cydippe entreated the goddess to reward them with the best gift that could be granted to mortals. When Cydippe came forth from the temple, she found her sons "asleep for ever" in each other's arms.

Cleobu'lus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was a native of the Isle of Rhodes, and lived in the 6th century A. C.

Cleom'brotus, king of Sparta, gave battle at Leuctra, to the Thebans, headed by Epaminondas, and was there killed, 371 B. C. This battle, when the Spartan army was almost entirely destroyed, put an end to the preeminence of Sparta in Greece.

Cleo'me, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Capparidaceæ.* The Spider-wort, *C. pungens,* 3–4 feet high, is a common garden-plant, with curious purple flowers, blossoming in July.

Cleom'enes III., king of Sparta, succeeded his father Leonidas. He was of an enterprising spirit, and resolved to restore the ancient discipline of Lycurgus in its full force, by banishing luxury and intemperance. He made war against the Achæans, and attempted to destroy their league. Aratus, the general of the Achæans, who supposed himself inferior to his enemy, called Antigonus to his assistance; and Cleomenes, when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellasia, 222 B. C., retired into Egypt, to the court of Ptolemy Euergetes, where his wife and children had gone before him. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality; but his successor, weak and suspicious, soon expressed his jealousy of this noble stranger, and imprisoned him. Cleomenes killed himself, and his body was flayed and exposed on a cross, 220 B. C.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

Cle'on, a celebrated Athenian popular leader, was the son of Cleænetus, and was by trade a tanner. He was the opponent of the measures of Pericles, on whose death he became the popular favorite. His character and designs have been represented in the most contradictory colors; and the controversy whether he is to be regarded as an earnest defender of popular rights, or a vulgar, factious mob-leader, is still unsettled. He is severely treated by Thucydides, and is the object of the most merciless satire of Aristophanes. The massacre of the Mitylenæan prisoners at Athens, in B. C. 427, was chiefly owing to his influence. Two years afterwards he gained great distinction by his capture of the Spartans in the island of Sphacteria, opposite to the fort of Pylos. In 422 he commanded an expedition against Brasidas in Thrace, and was defeated and killed in the battle before Amphipolis.

Cleo'na, in *Iowa,* a township of Scott co.

Cle'opas, one of the two disciples who were going to Emmaus on the day of the resurrection, when Jesus himself drew near and talked with them, (Luke xxiv. 18.) It is a question whether *C.* is to be considered as identical with *Cleophas* or *Alphæus* in John xix. 25.—See Alphæus.

Cleopat'ra, queen of Egypt. She was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who, at his death, left his crown to her and her younger brother, Ptolemy; but being minors, they were placed under the guardianship of Pothinus and Achilles, who deprived Cleopatra of her share of the government. Cæsar, however, who had met her at Alexandria, being struck with her youthful charms,—she was then about 17,—took up her cause and proclaimed her queen of Egypt; and for some time Cleopatra made the conqueror the bondslave of her beauty. She followed him to Rome, and was there at the time of his murder. After Cæsar's death she captivated the triumvir, Mark Antony; who, after marrying Octavia, left her for the sake of Cleopatra. The latter was with Antony at the fatal battle of Actium, and failing to fascinate Augustus, and determined not to be his prisoner, she put an end to her existence by applying an asp to her arm, the bite of which caused her immediate death, B. C. 30, aged 39. Cleopatra had a son by Cæsar, and several children by Antony.

Fig. 618.— CLEOPATRA.
(Bronze coin. Cabinet of Medals, Paris.)

Cleopatra's Needle, See Alexandria.

Cleostra'tus, an eminent Greek astronomer and mathematician, a native of Tenedos. He first arranged the signs of the zodiac, and corrected the error in the length of the Grecian year, by introducing the period termed *Octaeteris.* He flourished in the 6th century B. C.

Clepe, *v. a.* [A. S. *clipian,* to call.] To name, call, or designate (o)

"Ere I could make thee . . . *clepe* thyself my love."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To cry out in an appealing manner.

"*Cleping* for vengeance of this treachery."—*Mirror for Magistrates.*

Clep'sydra, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *klepsydra*—*kleptō,* to steal, and *hydōr,* water.] A water-clock; a time-piece used by the ancients, which measured time by the discharge of a certain quantity of water, which stole gradually and insensibly away through an orifice of a determinate magnitude. Clepsydras were first brought into use in Egypt under the reigns of the Ptolemies, and seem to have been common in Rome, though they were employed chiefly in winter; in summer, sun-dials were used. Though clepsydras are attended with several inconveniences, the principal of which is the unequal rapidity of the flow caused either by a variation in the depth of the water in the containing vessel, or of temperature, or barometric pressure, they are nevertheless susceptible of considerable accuracy; and before the invention of clocks and watches, astronomers could depend only on clepsydras for measuring small portions of time. At present they are abandoned, because

pendulum clocks and watches are much more convenient, as well as infinitely more exact. In one case, however, it has been proposed to revive their use; namely, for the accurate measurement of very short intervals of time by the flowing of mercury from a small orifice in the bottom of a vessel kept constantly filled to a fixed height. The stream is intercepted at the moment of noting any event, and diverted aside into a receiver, into which it continues to run till the moment of noting any other event, when the intercepting cause is suddenly removed. The stream then flows in its original course, and ceases to run into the receiver. The weight of mercury received, compared with the weight of that which passes through the orifice in a given time, observed by the clock, gives the interval between the events. A form of water-clock has also recently been devised for communicating the necessary motion to telescopes equatorially mounted.

Clere. See LECLERC.

Clere'-story, Clear'-story. (*Arch.*) An upper story, or row of windows in a Gothic church, rising clear above the adjoining parts of the building.

Clergy, (*klér'je,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *clergé;* Lat. *clericus, clerus;* Gr. *klérikos,* from *klēros,* a lot, portion, inheritance, from the manner in which Matthias was elected by lot to the apostleship.] The body or order of men chosen or set apart to the service of God, in the Christian Church; — in contradistinction to the lay worshippers, or laity. This use of the term is very ancient, and appears to have gradually become prevalent, as the ministers of religion more and more exclusively, instead of the members of the Christian Church equally, began to be regarded as God's "heritage" and "priesthood" (1 *Pet.* ii. 9, and v. 3), consecrated to him, and peculiarly his. The distinction between the *C.* and the laity became more marked through the multiplication of offices and titles among the *C.*, the ascription to them of a place in the Christian Church similar to that of the priests and Levites in the Jewish Church, with peculiar rights and privileges; the growth of monastic institutions, and the introduction of celibacy. In harmony with the notions on which this distinction is founded, is that of an indelible character derived from ordination, so that a renunciation of the clerical office is either viewed as an impossibility, or a sort of apostasy. These notions in their highest degree belong to the Roman Catholic Church. In the Protestant churches, the distinction between *C.* and laity is much less wide; and although the same terms are often used, it is rather conventionally than in their full signification. Among the privileges accorded to the *C.* by the Roman emperors, and in the Middle Ages, was exemption from civil offices; among the rights asserted by them, and which caused much dispute, was exemption from lay-jurisdiction, even in cases of felony. The term *Secular C.* is the designation of priests of the Roman Catholic Church who are not of any religious order, but have the care of parishes. Monks who are in holy orders are designated *Regular C.*

Cler'gyable, *a.* Admitting the benefit of clergy, or entitled to the same; as, a *clergyable* felony.

Cler'gyman, *n.*; *pl.* CLERGYMEN. One of the clergy; a man in holy orders; a person regularly qualified and authorized to preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances.

"It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty."— *Swift.*

Cler'ic, *n.* [Lat. *clericus.*] A clerk, or clergyman; a clerical person.

Cler'ic, Cler'ical, *a.* Belonging to the clergy; befitting the clergy, or a clergyman; as, *clerical* duties. — Pertaining to a clerk or writer; as, a *clerical* error.

Cleric'ity, *n.* State or condition of a clergyman.

Cler'isy, *n.* [See CLERGY.] The literary or well-educated element of society.

Clerk, *n.* [A.S. *clerc, cleric,* from Lat. *clericus;* Gr. *klerikos.*] In its primary sense, it was the legal appellation of a clergyman. The clergy being exclusively the learned part of the community of the Middle Ages, the word hence came to signify an educated person; and thus acquired the sense of a scribe or writer in France and England.

—A man of letters; a scholar. (o.)

—One who is employed under another person as a writer or an accountant; a scribe; a penman; as, a merchant's *clerk;* the *clerk* of a court, &c.

"A *clerk* foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should engross." — *Pope.*

—An assistant in a shop or store, who acts as a salesman, &c.; one who attends only to n part of the business of a merchant, while the merchant himself superintends the whole. (U. States.)

—In England, a lay functionary who reads the responses in a church; as, a parish-*clerk.*

Clerk'-ale, *n.* In England, a village festival held in honor of the parish-clerk.

Clerk'less, *a.* Illiterate; ignorant; without learning.

Clerk'liness, *n.* State or quality of being clerkly; scholarship.

Clerk'ly, *a.* Scholarly; literate; learned.

Clerk'ship, *n.* State of being a member of the ministry of the Church.

—Scholarship; literary qualifications; learning.

—Office or business of a clerk; as, a *clerkship* in the Treasury. — Function of a lay church-officer; as, a parish-*clerkship.*

Clermont'. [Lat. *clarus mons,* airy mountain.] The name of many small French towns and villages.

Clermont', in *Indiana,* a post-village of Marion co., 10 m. W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Clermont', in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Fayette co., 28 m. W. of Prairie du Chien, and 36 S.S.W. of Lansing, on Turkey River.

Clermont', in *New York,* a post-township of Columbia county, 10 m. S. by W. of Hudson, on the Hudson River.

Clermont', in *Ohio,* a S. W. co.; *area,* 462 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Ohio, on the W. by the Little Miami River, and drained by the E. fork of Little Miami. *Surface,* irregular; *soil,* fertile, and a rich agricultural co. *Cap.* Batavia. Population in 1890, 33,497.

Clermont', in *Tennessee,* a village of Warren co., about 60 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Clermont'-Fer'rand, (anc. *Augustonemetum,*) a city of France, cap. of dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on an affluent of the Allier, 82 m. W. of Lyons and 208 m. S. by W. of Paris. It is finely situated on an eminence, surrounded on the S. and W. by an amphitheatre of mountains, of which the Puy-de-Dôme is the culminating point, and overlooking on the N. and E. the picturesque and fertile plain of the Limagne. *Manf.* Linen, woollen cloths, paper, &c. Anterior to the Roman conquest, this city was named *Nemosus,* and was the cap. of the Arverni. It is the birthplace of Gregory of Tours, Pascal, Delille, Desaix, &c. *Pop.* 37,690.

Clermont l'Hérault, a town of France, dep. Hérault, 23 m. W.N.W. of Montpellier. It has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth. *Pop.* 6,050.

Clermont Mills, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Hartford co.

Clermont-Tonnerre, ANTOINE JULES DE, a French cardinal, B. 1749. He was an active member of the States-general; but is chiefly remembered as author of the interesting *Journal of what occurred at the Temple during the Captivity of Louis XVI.* D. 1830.

Clermont-Tonnerre, STANISLAS, COMTE DE, was one of the first among the nobility to side with the popular party in the opening scenes of the French revolution. Having at length given umbrage to his party, he was put to death in 1792.

Clermont'-Tonnerre, an island of the Pacific, in the Low Island group, in Lat. 18° 32′ 49″ S., Lon. 136° 21′ 12″ W. Surface low; 10 m. long, and 1½ wide. It was discovered by the French admiral Duperré in 1825.

Clermont'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of McKean co., 194 m. N. W. of Harrisburg.

Cler'omancy, *n.* [Fr. *cléromancie,* from Gr. *klēros,* lot, and *manteia,* prophesying.] Art of divination by the tossing of dice or other marked cubes.

Cleron'omy, *n.* [Gr. *klēros,* and *nemesithai,* to possess.] Heritage; patrimony; hereditary position; inheritance.

Cler'-story, *n.* (*Arch.*) See CLERE-STORY.

Cle'rus, *n.,* **Cler'idæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Coleopterous insects, of small extent; generally handsomely variegated in their colors, and seldom exceeding an inch in length. The species of the genus *Clerus* are amongst the largest of the family; having the elytra generally of a bright red color, ornamented with purple spots. The perfect insects extract the honey from flowers; but their larvæ, which are of a bright red color, are very destructive to bees and wasps, in the nests of which the females deposit their eggs, during the absence of those insects, upon whose grubs the larvæ of the Clerus prey; they begin in the cell where they were hatched, and proceed from cell to cell, devouring each inhabitant until they arrive at maturity.

Fig. 619.
HIVE-BEETLE.
(*C. apiarius.*)

Cleth'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ericaceæ.* The Sweet-pepper Bush, *C. alnifolia,* is a deciduous shrub, 4 to 8 feet high, growing in swamps; leaves alternate, petiolate; peduncles and calyx hoary-pubescent; corolla white, spreading, about equalling the stamens and styles; blossoming in July.

Fig. 620. — SWEET PEPPER-BUSH.
(*C. alnifolia.*)

Cle'to Creek, in *Texas,* Goliad co., flows S. into the San Antonio.

Cleve'land, CHARLES DEXTER, an American author, B. 1802. In 1823 he entered Dartmouth Coll., and wrote *The Moral Characters of Theophrastus,* with a Translation and Critical Notes, and an *Epitome of Grecian Antiquities,* in 1827, both works having been published before he took his degree. His *First Lessons in Latin upon a New Plan,* and a work entitled *The National Orator,* appeared in 1828, and his edition of *Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes,* in 1830; in which year he was elected to the professorship of the Latin and Greek Languages in Dickinson Coll. In 1831 he published *A Compendium of Grecian Antiquities.* In 1832 he was appointed Professor of Latin in the University of New York, and in 1834 he established a young ladies' school in Philadelphia. In addition to other educational works, he published, in 1848, *A Compendium of English Literature, from Sir John Mandeville to William Cowper,* and a continuation of the work under the title of *English Literature of the Nineteenth Century.* Prof. *C.* was author of other works, including an edition of *Milton's Poetical Works, with Life and Dissertation on each Poem.* D. 1869.

Cleveland, GROVER. See SECTION II.

Cleve'land, in *Geo.,* a v. of Meriwether co.—A p.-v., cap. of White co.—In *Ill.,* a v. of Boone co.—In *Ind.,* a twp. of Elkhart co.—A v. of Tippecanoe co.—A p.-v. of Hancock co.—A twp. of Whitley co.—In *Minn.,* a p.-twp. of Le Sueur co.—In *N. Y.,* a p.-v. of Oswego co.

Cleveland, in *N. C.,* a S. W. co., bordering on S. C.; *area,* 660 sq. m. *Surf.* irregular, with considerable elevations, the principal is King's Mountain, in the S. E. of the co. *Soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Shelby.

Cleve'land, in *Ohio,* a large city and port of entry, cap. Cuyahoga co., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, 225 m. N. E. of Cincinnati, 195 m. S. W. of Buffalo, and 135 E. N. E. of Columbus; Lat. 41° 31′ 7″ N., and Lon. 81° 45′ 57″ W. This fine city (the second in the State in size, wealth, and importance) is situated on a high bluff elevated some 80 ft. above the lake, has broad, rectangular streets, well shaded with trees (whence it is called the "Forest City"), several public squares, and a number of handsome public edifices. Among these are the U. S. buildings, the County Court-House, U. S. Marine Hospital, Charity Hospital, City Hall, the Music Hall, seating 5,000, and the Union R. R. depot; numerous churches of various denominations; a large number of excellent schools, colleges, literary and theatrical institutions, &c. In the center of the principal square adorning this city is a magnificent marble statue of Commodore Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Wade Park, 63 acres in area, is situated on Euclid avenue, one of the finest streets in the U. S. Gordon Park, 120 acres, lies 2 m. N. on the lake shore, the two being connected by a wide boulevard. There are several handsome cemeteries, as the City, Lake View, Riverside, the Woodland, the Roman Catholic, &c. From the commanding position this city occupies on Lake Erie, it necessarily follows that it is a place of the highest commercial importance, both as a railroad center and as the entrepôt of a large trade with Canada. The great Ohio Canal, connecting with the Ohio river, has here its chief outlet; while several lines of railroad meet in *C.* Just beyond the city limits is the beautiful Lake View Cemetery, where, 250 feet above Lake Erie, stands the Garfield monument, built at a cost of $130,000, and 125 feet in height. Beneath repose the remains of the late President Garfield. The elevated plain on which *C.* stands is cut into two unequal divisions by the Cuyahoga river, which flows through bottom lands half a mile wide, known as "the flats." This depressed section is traversed by railroad lines and occupied by railroad stations, repair and car shops, great lumber yards, coal and ship yards, iron foundries and various other industrial establishments. A score of bridges span the Cuyahoga and its valley, and it is crossed by three great viaducts, one of them 3,931 feet long. The large and important traffic carried on between *C.* and Canada, and the regions about Lake Superior, employs a great steam fleet; while sailing-vessels of a light draught hold regular communication with Liverpool, Eng., via the lakes, Welland Canal, and the river St. Lawrence. *C.* is the entrepôt of the copper and iron ore brought from Lake Superior; and, on the other hand, forms the shipping port for the coal and agricultural produce of the great State of Ohio, to Canada and foreign countries. The freight received and shipped by lake in 1890 amounted to 4,371,269 tons, including more than 2,000,000 tons of iron ore. About 500,000,000 feet of lumber are received annually. An extensive breakwater has been constructed by the U. S., designed as a harbor of refuge. The principal manufacturing interests of this flourishing city consist in copper-smelting, boiler-making, coal-oil distilling, manufacture of sewing-machines, &c. Malleable iron forms a very extensive industry, while in the building of steel and iron vessels *C.* surpasses all lake ports. Lumber, wool, and salt provisions also form a prominent feature of its industrial prosperity. The city is governed by a mayor and a city council, made up of a representative from each of the 20 districts formed from the 40 wards. It had a net debt on Jan. 1, 1903, of $18,468,346, while the assessed valuation of taxable property was $190,000,000. *C.* was laid out in October, 1796, by a party of surveyors headed by Moses Cleveland, from whom it received its name. It grew slowly, and was not made a city till 1836. In 1854 Ohio City, on the W. side of the river, was united with *C.* Other annexations have since been made, *C.* being now about 32 sq. miles in area. It has of late years grown rapidly, and in 1890 had a population of 261,353, in 1900, 381,768.

—In *Tenn.,* a town, cap of Bradley co. *Pop.* (1897) 4,000.

Clev'enger, SHOBAL VAIL, an American sculptor, B. at Middletou, Ohio, 1812. He executed the busts of Webster, Clay, Van Buren, &c. D. 1843.

Clev'er, *a.* [A. S. *gleawferhth,* from *gleaw,* skilful, sagacious; O. Ger. *glaw;* Icel. *glöggr,* acute, sharp; Goth, *glaggro,* with accuracy, with care.] Sagacious; perspicacious; skilful; talented; dexterous; adroit; able; acute; expert; as, a *clever* author.

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be *clever.*"—*C. Kingsley.*

—Executed with ability, dexterity, skill, and success; as, a *clever* performance.

"It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two." — *L'Estrange.*

—Possessing fitness, appropriateness, suitability, or propriety.

"I can't but think 'twould sound more *clever,*
To me, and to my heirs for ever." — *Pope.*

—Han some; well-shaped; attractive.
"The girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was." —*Arbuthnot.*
—An Americanism, denoting agrecable; good-natured; amiable; obliging; as, a *clever* fellow.
Clev'erish, *a.* Clever in a moderate sense. (R.)
Clev'erly, *adv.* In a clever, expert, or able manner; as, the book is *cleverly* written.
"A rogue may take a man's head off as *cleverly* as an executioner." *South.*
Clev'erness, *n.* Quality of being clever; ability; adroitness; dexterity; skill.
—Agreeableness of disposition; amiability; courtesy; obligingness; good-nature. (Used exclusively in the U. S.)
Cleves, a town of Prussia, prov. Rhine, formerly the cap. of the duchy of Cleves, on the rivulet Kermisdal, within 2 m. from the Rhine. *Manuf.* Flanuel and cotton; it has also iron-foundries. *Pop.* 10,000.
Cleves, or **Cleves'town,** in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamiltou co., abt. 12 m. W. by N. of Cincinuati.
Clev'is, Clev'y, *n.* [O. Eng. *clewe.*] An iron hent in the form of an ox-how, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used on the end of a tongue of a wagon, cart, or plough, to draw it by.
Clew, (frequently written CLUE,) *n.* [A. S. *cleow, cliwe;* Du. *kluwen;* O. Ger. *kloben;* Lat. *globus;* allied to W. *clob,* a round knob, a lump.] A ball of thread; the thread that forms a ball.
"They see small *clews* draw vastest weights along." —*Dryden.*
—The thread that guides a person in a labyrinth.
"While guided by some *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread." —*Roscommon.*
—Anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case, or when one is in doubt.
"No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze." —*Smith.*
(*Naut.*) The lower corner of square sails, and the after corner of a fore-and-aft sail.
—*v. a.* To direct, as by a thread.
(*Naut.*) To truss up sails to the yard, in order to furling; as, to *clew* the main-topsail.
Clew Bay, in Ireland, an inlet of the Atlantic, in co. Mayo, Connaught, Lat. 53° 55′ N., Lon. 9° 50′ W., extending inland for abt. 15 m., with a nearly uniform breadth of 8 m.
Clew'-garnets, Clue'-garnets, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes for hauling up the clews of the fore-sail or main-sail of a square-rigged vessel.
Clew'-lines, Clue'-lines, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes used on board ship for hauling up the clews of a square sail.
Cliché, (*kle-sha'*) [Fr.] (*Metal.*) The matrix of a die. —*Cliché casting,* a mode of casting whereby the mould is forced perpendicularly down upon the metal while in a state of fusion.
Clich'y-la-Garenne, a village of France, dep. Seine, formerly 5 m. N.W. Paris, but now contiguous to the fortifications of the capital. Here, on March 30, 1814, an engagement took place between the allies and the National Guard under Marshal Moncey.
Click, *v. i.* [Formed from the sound. See CLACK, of which *click* may be regarded as a weakened form.] To make a small, sharp noise, or rather a succession of such sounds, as by a gentle striking.
"The varnish'd clock that *click'd* behind the door." —*Goldsmith.*
—*v. a.* To snatch or seize in a hurried manner. (Used in some parts of England.)
—*n.* [O. Fr. *cliche.*] (*Mach.*) A pall, or small piece of iron falling with a clicking sound into a notched or ratchet-wheel.
—The latch of a door. (An English provincialism.)
—A small, sharp sound; as, a *click* of the tongue. See CLUCK.
Click'er, *n.* A cant term for a salesman or trader's servant, who stands at the door to invite customers. —In some trades, the man who distributes work.
Click'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *cliquet.*] The knocker of a door. —The latch-key of a door.
Cli'ency, *n.* State or condition of a client.
Cli'ent, *n.* [Fr. *client;* Lat. *cliens,* from Gr. *kluō,* to hear, to comply with, obey; found in *aus-cul-to,* to give ear to; Sansk. *çru,* to hear.] Among the ancient Romans, the clients were a numerous body of the Roman citizens, so termed relatively to their patrons or protectors. This relation was in many aspects similar to that of a serf to his feudal lord, but bore a much milder form. It was the duty of the patron to watch over the interests of his clients, protect them from aggression, and appear for them in law-suits. He also frequently made them grants of land on lease. In return the client was bound to defend his patron, and contribute towards any extraordinary expenses he might be subject to; as the portioning his daughters, the payment of a fine imposed on the estate, &c. He might not appear as accuser or witness against him in judicial proceedings; a prohibition which was reciprocal. The body of clients was increased by the institution by which foreigners, who, as allies of Rome, had a share of its franchise, might choose themselves patrons on their coming to settle in the city. The obligations of clients were hereditary, and could not be shaken off unless through the decay of the family of the patron. The clients have by some been distinguished from the plebeians; by others they have been regarded as plebeians who of their own will entered into certain relations with the patrician families. —Among the other duties of a Roman patron towards his client was that of maintaining his cause gratuitously in legal proceedings. Hence the term *client* has become appropriated in modern times to one whose cause is prosecuted, or defended, and his person represented by an advocate, counsellor, or lawyer,—though it cannot he said that such representations be at all gratuitous.
Cli'entage, *n.* A body, or the business, of clients.
Client'al, *a.* Dependent; as, "A *cliental* relation." *Burke.*
—Of, or relating to, a client; as, the "*cliental* chair." *Dickens.*
Cli'ented, *a.* Supplied with clients.
"The worse-conditioned and least-*clienled* pettifoggers." *Carew.*
Client'elage, *n.* A body of dependent persons; the followers of a nobleman.
Cli'entship, *n.* Condition of a client; state of dependency upon a patron.
"Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always descended." —*Dryden.*
Clif'den, in *Idaho*, a mining village of Alturas co., on Feather River, about ½ m. from Rocky Bar.
Clif'den, in Ireland, a seaport-town of Connaught, dist., Connemara, co. and 43 m. W.N.W. of Galway, on an inlet of Ardhear harbor; *pop.* 1,500.
Cliff, *n.* [A. S. *clif, clyf, cleofa,* from *clifian, cleofian,* to cleave.] The precipitous side of a rocky mountain; a steep hank; a high and abrupt rock (fig. 621); any precipice.

Fig. 621. — LIZARD POINT.
(Cornwall, England.)

Cliff, *n.* See CLEF.
Cliff-Dwellers. See SECTION II.
Cliff-limestone, *n.* (*Geol.*) In the States west of New York, the limestone lies directly upon the Cliuton limestone. In the peninsula of Michigan the thickness is about 100 ft. (*Winchell.*) In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, this rock and the corniferous strata overlying it have hecn called the *Cliff-limestone,* because it often stands in hold bluffs along the river-valleys. Such bluffs are a common feature in all limestone regions where the strata are nearly horizontal and in heavy beds.
Clif'ford, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Bartholomew co., on Flat Rock Creek, about 8 m. N. by E. of Columhus.
Clifford, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Susquehanna co., 10 m. N. of Carbondale.
Cliff'y, *a.* Having cliffs; hroken; craggy; as, "Vesta's *cliffy* isle." —*Dyer.*
Clift, *n.* [See CLIFF.] A fissure, crack, or cleft.
"High growing on the top of rocky *clift.*" —*Spenser.*
Clift'ed, *a.* Broken; fractured; fissured.
Clif'ton, a favorite watering-place of England, forming the W. suburh of Bristol. It has tepid springs of 75°, which contain much carbouic acid and salts of magnesia, and were brought iuto notice about 1675. *Pop.* 17,897. — See BRISTOL.
Clifton, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Iroquois co., 69 m. S. by W. of Chicago.
Clifton, in *Indiana*, a flourishing township of Boone co.
Clifton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Louisa co., 22 m. S.W. of Muscatine.
Clifton, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Washington co., about 50 m. N.W. of Manhattan.
Clifton, in *Kentucky*, a village of Woodford co., on the Kentucky River.
Clifton, in *Maine*, a township of Peuobscot county.
Clifton, in *Michigan*, a P.O. of Keweenaw co.
Clifton, in *Minnesota*, a village of St. Louis co., on Lake Superior, about 12 m. N.E. of Du Luth.
Clifton, in *Missouri*, a village of Jefferson co., on the Mississippi River, 26 m. S. by W. of St. Louis.
Clifton, in *Nevada*, a village of Lander co., on the Troiyabe Mountain range, in Reese River mining district, 1 m. W. of Austin.
Clifton, in *New York*, a twp. of St. Lawrence co.
—A village of Richmond co., on New York Bay, about 7 m. S.S.W. of New York city.
Clifton, in *Ohio*, a village of Clarke co., about 50 m. S.W. of Columhus.
—A post-village of Greene co., on the Little Miami River, 75 m. N.E. of Cincinnati.
Clifton, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Carbon co., N. of the Lehigh river, about 120 m. N. E. of Harrisburg.
—A post-village of Lacka co., abt. 16 m. S. E. of Scranton.
Clifton, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Wayne co.
Clifton, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Mason co.
Clifton, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Dane co., on the Wisconsin River, about 24 m. N.W. of Madison.
—A township of Grant co.
—A post-township of Monroe co., about 22 m. E.S.E. of Sparta.
—A township of Pierce co., on the St. Croix River, 5 m. above Prescott.
Clifton Dale, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Essex co.
Clifton Forge, in *Virginia*, a town of Alleghany co.
Clifton Hill, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Randolph co.
Clifton Park, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga co., 17 m. N. by W. of Albany, bordering on the Mohawk River and Erie Canal.
Clifton Springs, in *New York*, a post-village of Ontario co., 44 m. E.S.E. of Rochester.
Clif'ty, in *Indiana*, a flourishing township of Bartholomew co.
Clifty, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Decatur co., 45 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.
Clifty Creek, in *Alabama*, flows S. into Sipsey River, in Walker co.
Clifty Creek, in *Indiana*, Jefferson co., falls into the Ohio 1 m. below Madison.
Clifty Creek, in *Indiana*, rises in Rush co., flows S.W. about 50 m. and enters the Driftwood Fork of White River, 3 m. below Columbus.
Clifty Creek, in *Kentucky*, flows through the S.E. part of Muhlenhcrg co., into Muddy Creek.
Climac'ter, *n.* Same as CLIMACTERIC.
Climac'teric, *n.* [Gr. *klimakter,* adj. of *klimaktērikos,* from *klimax,* a ladder, a staircase, from *klinō,* to make to slope or slant.] (*Physiol.*) By this word was formerly understood a critical period in human life; when a certain stage or progress in life had been accomplished, and when the frame was considered more susceptible of external impressions than at other times; and after which, if passed with safety, the body was likely (except from special circumstances) to escape the dangers of mortality. The ancients, who fully entertained and implicitly believed in these periodical changes, divided them into certain epochs; the first taking place at the end of the 7th year, and the subsequent periods answering to the numbers resulting from the multiplication of 3, 7, aud 9 iuto each other — as the 21st, the 49th, the 63d, and the 81st. It is supposed that Pythagoras derived the doctrine of the *C.* system from the Egyptians; but be this as it may, the changes that take place at these several periods are very important, and are of two opposite kinds — the one of renovation, the other of decay. It is seldom, in such an artificial life as a high state of civilization entails, that the processes of decay which mark the two last epochs can be carefully studied; some disease or other consequent on an artificial state of existence occurring, under which, when chronic, as is generally the case, all the gradual advances of nature towards absolute exhaustion are lost sight of and remain unnoticed, till their concentrated effects are developed in what is known by the popular phrase of a "breaking-up of the physical and mental strength." When this *C.* decay comes on naturally, it is found to show itself more frequently, and always more strongly, in the man than in the woman; the reason of this is self-evident, from the more active, exciting, and exhausting career of the man than that of the woman. By the *C.* system, 7 years was declared to be the termination of childhood; 14 the term of puherty; 21 of adult age; and 35, or five times seven, as the height of physical and bodily streugth; at seven times seven, or 49, the persou was said to have reached the height of his mental strength, or intellectual powers; at 63, or nine times seven, he was said to have reached the grand climacteric; and at the tenth return of the seventh year, or 70th year of age, the ordinary limit of human life was said to be reached.
Climacter'ical, *a.* Relating to, or denoting, a critical period of human life; climacteric.
Cli'matal, *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, climate; as, a *climatal* disease.
Climatar'chio, *a.* [From Gr. *klimatos,* and *archein,* to he chief.] Presiding over climates.
Cli'mate, *n.* [Fr. *climat;* Gr. *klima, klimatos,* from *klinō, keklimas,* to make to bend, slope, or incline.] (*Anc. Geog.*) A region or zone of the earth's surface, said by the ancients to decline towards the equator, and incline towards the poles.
(*Clim.*) Climate, in its most general acceptation, embraces all those modifications of the atmosphere by which our organs are sensibly affected; such as temperature, humidity, variations of barometric pressure, the tranquillity of the atmosphere or the effects of winds, the purity of the air, or its mixture with gaseous emanations more or less saluhrious; and lastly, the habitual diaphanity of the atmosphere — that serenity of the sky so important on account of the influence which it exercises not only on the development of organic tissues in vegetables and the ripening of fruits, but also on the *ensemble* of moral sensations which mankind experieuce in the different zones. There are two general causes on which the climate peculiar to any country principally depends — 1st, its distance from the equator; 2d, its altitude above the level of the sea; but their effect is generally modified by many circumstances exerting a partial influence. Among these may be enumerated the configuration and extent of the country; its inclination and local exposure; the direction of the chains of mountains by which it is intersected, or which are in its vicinity; the nature of the soil as it is more or less favorable to radiation, absorption, and evaporation; the proximity to, or distance from seas; the action of winds blending the temperatures of different latitudes; and even the changes produced by cultivation. The appreciation of all these causes, which modify the resnlts deduced from the consideration of latitude and elevation alone, and the effect produced by their combined operation, constitutes the science of *Climatology.* The actual system of climatology may he briefly explained. The land takes up heat rapidly in summer, and, in the north, becomes frozen and snow-clad in winter. Land winds may, consequently, be intensely hot or intensely cold; and hence

lands have a tendency to produce extremes of climate. A place on the continents having a mean January temperature of 50° (a very warm temperature for that season) is to be found only in warm latitudes, and one with a mean July temperature of 50° (a cold temperature for the season) only in the colder zones of the globe. The mean January temperature of New York is 31½° F., while the mean July temperature is 73°. Now, in North America the January isothermal line of 50° almost touches the Gulf of Mexico, and the July line of 50° passes near the mouth of Mackenzie River, or the arctic circle, — the extreme winters and intense summers causing this great change. In Asia, again, the January line of 50° runs just north of Canton, near 26° N., and the July line of 50° touches the Arctic Ocean at the mouth of the Lena, in 72° N., making a difference of 46° of latitude, or nearly 3,000 miles, as the effect of the land on the climate. The waters of the ocean remain unfrozen even far into the arctic, unless crowded with lands, their perpetual movement tending to produce a uniformity of temperature over the globe; and hence winds from the oceans or any large body of water are moderating and never very cold. They produce what is called an *insular* climate. Absence of land from high latitudes is equivalent to an absence of the source of extreme cold; and from tropical latitudes, that of extreme heat; and the sinking of all lands would diminish greatly both extremes. But sinking high-latitude lands also diminish the extreme of heat, since the lands become very much heated in summer, and this heat is diffused by the winds. The mean temperature of the Northern hemisphere is stated by Dove at 60° F., and that of the Southern at 56° F., while the extremes for the globe, taking the annual means, are 80° F. and *zero*. If there were no land, the mean temperature would probably be but little above what it is now, or not far from 60° for the whole globe.

(*Physiol.*) The faculty with which man can adapt himself to every contingency of climate, and not only exist, but flourish, under the most opposite extremes of heat or cold, wet or dry, is one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the history of human life; and yet the means by which nature has provided for these vicissitudes of temperature are as simple as they are beautiful. Although nature has been thus bountiful in enabling man to live with safety under the gloom of an arctic winter, or on the scorching plains of a torrid zone, some judgment and prudence are demanded from the man himself, if he hopes to pass through his probation in either condition with comfort and safety. That he may not err in his adoption of such necessary rules, he is assisted by a species of instinct and by a number of examples, which, if he exercise the reasoning properties with which he has been so largely endowed, can only through ignorance or inattention cause him to do other than always turn such evidences to his benefit and guidance. The first of these is the natural craving of the system for a dietary in accordance with the temperature of the country in which the individual is placed — that is, according as the stomach and imagination are left unfettered by prejudice or custom to follow an independent course of action. Thus, under a vertical sun, when the exhaustion from heat is excessive, and the circulation of the blood is in advance of the natural course, a full and stimulating diet of animal food is itself not only highly injudicious and uncalled for, but, when persevered in, becomes actually hurtful, and may be, under certain conditions, dangerous to the integrity of the system. Again, if, under the crushing influence of perpetual frost and snow, a man attempt to keep up his animal heat and resist the depressing potency of benumbing cold, by an Asiatic or vegetarian dietary, the consequences would be equally dangerous, and even more rapidly fatal. In the same manner, the color of the natural clothing of the wild animals of the region should appeal to the judgment of man, and instruct him always to dress as nearly as possible in the same tone as that of the native denizens of the bush or plain, the ice-floe or the jungle. Why man can endure with impunity ranges of temperature that, described by the readings of the thermometer, would to many appear perfectly absurd, proceeds entirely from the balance of power kept up between the temperature of the skin and that of the surrounding atmosphere, by the circulation of the blood through the lungs raising the temperature, by the absorption and mixture of oxygen from the air with the carbon in the blood, and the giving off of carbonic acid gas; animal heat being created by the instantaneous change. The more frequently a man breathes, as in running, the greater is the amount of heat the individual experiences. It is from this fact — the generation of an extra amount of animal heat, with a corresponding evaporation from the surface of the body — that the man who some years ago, in France, exhibited himself seated in a baker's oven, while his dinner was being cooked at his feet, was enabled to endure without danger so high a temperature, and for so comparatively long a period of time.

(*Med.*) The influence of climate on the human life is now so universally allowed, that it is quite unnecessary for us to say a word respecting its beneficial action on the animal economy; the benefit resulting from the change from a cold, humid atmosphere, to a warm, dry one, is also as well understood, and as marked in its effects, as a change of treatment from an ignorant to a scientific system is satisfactory and apparent. The influence exercised on the respiratory organs and the skin by a bland atmosphere is not only immediate, but apparent — not merely confined to those organs, but, by the improved condition of the blood, resulting from such a change, reciprocating the benefit acquired on the brain, by the quicker and livelier state of the imagination — on the nutritive system, by a fuller condition of the body from a perfect digestion; and on the nervous temperament, by the more regular and natural performance of all the functions of the body — the best indication at all times of sound physical health.

Climat'ic, Climat'ical, *a.* Pertaining to a climate; limited by a climate.

Climatic'ity, *n.* The property of climatizing.

Cli'matize, *v. a.* Same as ACCLIMATIZE, *q. v.*

Climatog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *klima*, and *graphein*, to describe.] A description of climates.

Climatolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to climatology.

Climatol'ogist, *n.* One skilled in the study of climates.

Climatol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *climatologie*, from Gr. *klima*, and *logos*, doctrine.] The science of climates; a discourse or treatise on climates. See CLIMATE.

Cli'max, *n.* [Gr. *klimax*, from *klinō*, to make to bend, slope, or slant.] The highest point or degree; as, "The *climax* of earthly good." — *Bishop Taylor.*

(*Rhet.*) A figure by which several propositions, or several objects, are placed before the mind of the hearer, or reader, in such an order that the proposition, or object, calculated to produce the least impression, shall strike it first, and that the rest shall follow in regular gradation. — *Anti-climax* is the converse figure, in which the ideas sink in succession. This forms a principal cause of that vice of composition of which so many ludicrous illustrations have been given under the name of *bathos.*

Cli'max, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kalamazoo co.

Climb, *v. i.* (*imp.* and *pp.* CLIMBED; CLOMB is used by poetical license.) [A.S. *climan* or *climban*; Ger. *klimmen*; allied to *clamber*, *cling*, and *clutch*.] To rise or ascend by clinging to, clutching, or holding fast; to mount or ascend with labor and difficulty.

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to *climb*
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar." — *Beattie.*

—*v. a.* To ascend; to mount or ascend with labor, or by a slow motion.

"*Climb* the steep mountain, in the cavern lie." — *Prior.*

Climbable, *a.* That which may be climbed; as, a *climbable* hill.

Climber, *n.* One who climbs, mounts, or ascends by the action of hands and feet.

"Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face." — *Shaks.*

(*Bot.*) A plant that climbs and rises by some support; as, "Ivy, honeysuckles, and other *climbers*." *Mortimer.*

(*Zoöl.*) See SCANSORES.

Climbing Perch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANABASIDÆ.

Clime, *n.* [Lat. *clima*, from Gr. *klima*, a climate.] A climate; a tract or region of the earth.

"The cold in *clime* are cold in blood." — *Byron.*

Clinan'thium, *n.* [Gr., a bed, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) The receptacle of a composite plant. It is the dilated apex of a flowering branch covered over by small flowers enclosed within an involucre.

Clinch, Clench, *v. a.* [Du. *klinken*, from *klink*, a rivet, a latch; Swed. and Goth. *klinka*, the latch of a door.] To fix or fasten; to rivet; to grasp or gripe with the hand; to bend the fingers inward to the palm; to bind; as, to *clinch* a nail, to *clinch* the fist.

"Heroes whose . . . hands yet . . . *clinch* the pointed spear." *Dryden.*

—To make firm; to determine; to render conclusive; to establish; as, to *clinch* an argument.

—*n.* Act or process of clutching or holding fast; as, to get the *clinch* of a weapon.

—Any word used with a double or ambiguous meaning.

"Pure *clinches* the suburban muse affords." — *Dryden.*

(*Naut.*) The great ring attached to the mooring-chain. — A half-hitch of rope fastened to its own part.

Clinch, in *Georgia*, a S. co. bordering on Florida; *area*, about 1,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Allapaha river. The surface is level, and partly covered with swamps. *Cap.* Homerville. *Pop.* (1890) 6,652.

Clinch Dale, in *Tennessee*, a village of Hawkins co., 250 m. E. of Nashville.

Clinch River. It rises in the S.W. part of Virginia, flows S.W. through Tennessee into the Tennessee River, after a course of about 200 m.

Clinch'er, *n.* He who, or that which, clinches anything.

—A cramp or holdfast. — A smart, decisive reply in argument, or the person who makes it; as, his rejoinder was a *clincher.*

Clinch'er-built, *a.* (*Naut.*) See CLINKER-BUILT.

Clinch'er-work, *n.* (*Naut.*) See CLINKER-WORK.

Cling, *v. i.* (*imp.* and *pp.* CLUNG.) [Swed. and Goth. *klanga*, to climb, grasp, lay hold on.] (*Cling*, from A. S. *clingan*, to wither, is obsolete.) To hang upon by turning round; to adhere closely; to stick to; to hold fast round; to infold; to embrace.

"As two spent swimmers that do *cling* together." — *Shaks.*

—To adhere or attach closely to, as by interest or affection; as, to *cling* to old traditions.

"Most popular he is grown . . . how the rout *cling* to him!" *Ben Jonson.*

—*v. a.* To cause to closely and firmly adhere, as by twining round or embracing.

"I *clung* my legs as close to his side as I could." — *Swift.*

Cling'man's Peak, in *N. C.*, said to be the highest peak of the Black Mountains, and the most elevated land E. of the Mississippi, being 6,951 ft. above the level of the sea. It is situated about 3 m. N. of Mitchell's Peak, and is named in honor of the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, who determined its altitude in Sept., 1855.

Cling'stone, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of peach, with the pulp adhering closely to the stone.

Cling'y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

Clin'ias, the father of Alcibiades, slain at the battle of Coronea, 447 B.C. — Also, a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary and friend of Plato: lived about 410 B.C.

Clin'ic, Clin'ical, *a.* [Fr. *clinical*, from Gr. *klinikos*, from *klinē*, a bed, from *klinō*, to cause to recline or lie down.] Pertaining to a bed; relating to a sick-bed; confined to bed; bed-ridden; as, a *clinical convert.*

(*Med.*) Applied to the observation and treatment of diseases at the bedside of the sick; hence, clinical lectures are such as are given at the bedside of the patient, or from notes and observations made at the bedside. This is the most valuable mode of instructing in the art of medicine; the students are taken to the bedside of the patients in a public hospital, and there practically instructed in the various phenomena of disease, taught to observe the characteristics of each individual case, and to study the effects of the various modes of treatment. In modern times, at least, clinical medicine was entirely neglected till about the middle of the 17th century; and it was not till the beginning of the 18th that it began, by Boerhaave, to be systematically carried out. Since that time it has come into general use, and now every good school has an establishment for clinical medicine in connection with it. — *Clinic* is also used as a substantive. See CLINIQUE.

Clinical baptism. Baptism as administered to persons on a sick-bed, or who are bed-ridden.

—*n.* A person bed-ridden, or confined to bed by sickness.

Clin'ically, *a.* In a clinical manner; by the bed-side.

Clin'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Ichth.*) A family of fishes having an oblong body with pungent dorsal spines.

Clin'ique, *n.* [Fr. *clinique*.] (*Med.*) A school in which medicine is taught by examining diseases with the patients in person before the class. Thus the French say, "La *clinique* de la charité" (the *clinical* school of the hospital *La Charité*). The term has been introduced into this country, and anglicized CLINIC, *q. v.*

Clin'ium, *n.* See CLINANTHIUM.

Clink, *v. a.* [Ger. *klingen*; Swed. and Goth. *klinga*, anciently *klinka*, formed from the sound, and allied to *clang*, *clank*.] To cause to ring or jingle; to strike so as to make a small sharp sound, or a succession of such sounds; to make to ring as by the concussion of sonorous bodies.

"Five years I a long lease for the *clinking* of pewter." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To ring; to jingle; to tinkle; to clank.

"Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread." — *Gay.*

—*n.* A short, sharp sound made by the collision of small sonorous bodies.

"I heard the *clink* and fall of swords." — *Shaks.*

—The knocker of a door; as, "behind the wicket's *clink*." *Spenser.*

Clink'ant, *n.* See CLINQUANT.

Clink'er, *n.* (*Min.*) Black oxide of iron, obtained in scales from red-hot iron while in process of forging. — In common parlance, the term is applied to the slaggy ferruginous masses that form in furnaces and stoves from the vitrification of the silica and iron contained in the coal. See BRICK.

—*pl.* (*Brick-making.*) A term used for bricks, which by the violence of the heat are run together and glazed over. Hard bricks, as made in Holland, are thus called.

Clink'er-bar, *n.* (*Mach.*) The bar fixed across the ash-pit of a steam-engine, for supporting the rods used for clewing the fire-bars.

Clink'er-built, Clinch'er-built, *a.* (*Naut.*) Constructed of clinker-work; as, a *clinker-built* ship.

Clink'er-work, Clinch'er-work, *n.* (*Naut.*) A disposition of the planks in the side of a ship, in which every upper plank overlaps the lower, like slates on the roof of a house.

Clink'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-green felspathic rock, occurring in volcanic districts, and remarkable for its tendency to lamination, which is sometimes such that it affords tiles for roofing.

Clinodiag'onal, *a.* [Gr. *klinein*, to incline, and *diagonal*.] (*Crystallog.*) That belongs to, or is in the direction of, the clinodiagonal.

—*n.* The name given to the lateral axis which, in a monoclinic crystal, makes an oblique angle with the vertical axis.

Clin'odome, *n.* [Gr. *klinein*, to incline, and *dome*.] An horizontal prism or dome, parallel to the clinodiagonal.

Clinograph'ic, *a.* [Gr. *klinein*, to incline, and *graphein*, to write.] (*Crystallog.*) Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing, in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

Cli'noid, *n.* [Gr. *kline*, a bed, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) Something resembling a bed. A name given to certain processes, or projections, like bed-posts. — In the sphenoid bone, one of the bones forming the base of the skull: there are four of these — two anterior and two posterior to the *sella Turcica*, or Turkish saddle.

Clinom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *klino*, to slope, and *metron*, a measure.] (*Geol.*) An instrument constructed to enable a geological observer to determine the dip of beds.

Clinomet'ric, Clinomet'rical, *a.* (*Geol.*) Relating to clinometry.

Clinom'etry, *n.* The art of measuring the dip of mineral strata.

Clinquant, Clink'ant, *n.* [Fr.] Tinsel finery; false glitter.

—*a.* Glittering; showy; dressed gaudily, or in tinsel finery.

Clin'ton, DE WITT, governor of the State of New York, b. in Orange co., in that State, in 1769. In 1798 he was

elected a senator in the N. Y. legislature, and, in 1802, U. S. senator to Congress. In 1803, *C.* was appointed mayor of the city of New York, which post he occupied (with the exceptions of the years 1809 and 1810) till 1815. During this period he laid the foundations of several of the most important public institutions of that city; among them the Orphan Asylum, the Academy of Arts, and the Historical Society. At *C.*'s suggestion, the New York legislature, in 1817, authorized the construction of the Erie Canal, to connect the Hudson River with Lake Erie. He was president of the board of canal commissioners in 1823–4, and in 1826 inaugurated the completion of this great undertaking. It is the noblest monument to his enterprise and sagacity; and its beneficial results to the State, and, indeed, to the country at large, have more than realized his highest expectations. D. 1828.

Clin'ton, GEORGE, an American general and statesman, B. in Ulster co., New York, Aug. 9, 1739; D. in April, 1812. He first served under Gen. Amherst against the French, and, after the conquest of Canada, devoted himself to the study of law. In 1773, he was a member of the colonial assembly; and being made brigadier-general, he succeeded, though he had a very inferior force, in preventing Sir Henry Clinton from aiding Gen. Burgoyne. Clinton was gov. of N. Y. State from 1777 to 1779, and 1801 to 1803, and was also elected vice-president of the U. S.

Clinton, HENRY FYNES, an English chronologist, B. in Nottinghamshire, 1781. Exempted from pecuniary cares by the possession of a large fortune, he devoted himself entirely to his chosen task. The extent and quantity of his classical readings were prodigious, and the fruits of his labor are shown in his *Fasti Hellenici* and his *Fasti Romani*, which have become authorities. Useful "Epitomes" of these works were afterwards published. D. 1852.

Clinton, SIR HENRY, an English general. He succeeded Sir William Howe as commander-in-chief in America; and his ill success in 1781, and 1782, was so severely animadverted upon in England, that he thought it necessary to exculpate himself through the medium of the press. After his return from America, he was for some time governor of Limerick, and had just been appointed governor of Gibraltar, where he died, 1795.

Clinton, in *Alabama*, a township of Greene co., about 120 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery.

Clinton, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Van Buren co., on Little Red River, about 60 m. N. by W. of Little Rock.

Clinton, in *California*, a mining-village of Amador co., about 50 m. N.E. of Stockton.

Clinton, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., on Long Island Sound, 23 m. E. of New Haven.

Clinton, in *Georgia*, a village of Gwinnett co.

—A post-village, cap. of Jones co., about 20 m. W. by S. of Milledgeville;

Clinton, in *Illinois*, a S. central co.; *area*, 420 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River and by Shoal Creek, and also drained by Beaver and Crooked creeks. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. It contains a number of prairies alternating with tracts of timber. *Cap.* Carlyle. *Pop.* (1890) 17,411.

—A township of De Kalb co.

—A city, cap. of De Witt co., 23 m. S. of Bloomington. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,000.

—A township of Kane co.

Clinton, in *Indiana*, a N.W. county; *area*, abt. 432 sq. m. It is drained by the forks of Wildcat River and Sugar Creek. This co., which lies in the fertile valley of the Wabash, has a level surface and an alluvial soil. It contains a prairie 12 m. long and 4 m. wide. *Cap.* Frankfort.

—A township of Cass co.

—A township of Decatur co.

—A township of Elkhart co.

—A township of La Porte co.

—A township of Putnam co.

—A post-village and township of Vermilion co., on the W. bank of Wabash River, 16 m. S. of the city of Newport.

Clinton, in *Iowa*, an E. county, bordering on Illinois; *area*, 696 sq. m. The Mississippi River forms its E. boundary; the Wapsipinicon traverses the W. part, and forms the S. boundary. The co. has considerable timber and prairie, and the soil is fertile. *Cap.* Clinton. *Pop.* (1890) 41,199.

—A city, cap. of Clinton co., on the Mississippi river, 42 m. above Davenport. The river is here crossed by an iron bridge 4,000 ft. long, which is used by several railroads. *C.* has railroad repair shops and other industries. *Pop.* (1897) about 29,000,

—A village of Madison co., about 37 m. S.W. of Des Moines.

—A township of Wayne co.

Clinton, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Douglas co., near the Wakarusa River, 11 m. W.S.W. of Lawrence.

Clinton, in *Kentucky*, a S. county, bordering on Tennessee; *area*, about 350 sq. m. Cumberland River washes its N. border, and it is drained by Wolf River and Indian Creek. The surface is hilly and undulating; Poplar Mountain, a spur of Cumberland Mountain, rises in the E. part of this co. to a height of 1,000 feet or more. The soil is fertile, and iron ore and coal abound in the highlands. *Cap.* Albany.

—A city, the cap. of Hickman co., about 10 m. from the Mississippi River, and 300 m. W. S. W. of the city of Frankfort. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,500.

Clinton, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of E. Feliciana parish, 32 m. N. of Baton Rouge.

Clinton, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., 25 m. N. by E. of Augusta, on the E. side of Kennebec River.

Clin'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a manufacturing town of Worcester co., on the Nashua River, 35 m. W. by N. of Boston. *Manf.* Brussels and Wilton carpets, Lancaster ginghams, figured counterpanes, Clinton gala-plaids, hoop-skirts, horn combs, wire cloth, machinery, &c. The township covers an area of about 5,000 acres. *Pop.* (1895) 11,497.

Clin'ton, in *Michigan*, a central co.; *area*, about 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Grand, Maple, and Looking-glass rivers. The surface is level and heavily timbered. The soil is fertile. *Cap.* St. John.

—A post-village of Lewanee co., on the Raisin River, 15 m. N. by E. of Adrian.

—A township of Macomb co.

Clinton, in *Minnesota*, a village of Steele co., about 12 m. S. of Faribault.

Clinton, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Hinds co., 10 m. W. of Jackson. It is the seat of Mississippi College.

Clinton, in *Missouri*, a N.W. co.; *area*, about 460 sq. m. It is drained by Smith's Fork and Little Platte River, and by Castile Creek. The general surface is level, and the soil fertile. The county has a large proportion of prairie. Limestone and sandstone are the principal rocks. *Cap.* Plattsburg.

—A city, cap. of Henry co., on the N. Fork of Salt River, 81 m. N. of Jefferson City. *Pop.* (1897) about 5,100.

Clinton, (formerly RIVES COURT-HOUSE,) in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Henry co., a few m. N. of Grand River, (of the Osage,) and 107 m. W. by S. of Jefferson City.

Clinton, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Davie co., on the Yadkin River, about 105 m. W. of Raleigh.

—A post-village, township, and cap. of Sampson co., 35 m. E. of Fayetteville.

Clinton, in *Nevada*, a mining-village of Lander co., in the Smoky Valley district, 15 m. S.E. of Austin.

Clinton, in *New Jersey*, a thriving township of Essex co.

—A post-village and township of Hunterdon co., on the S. branch of Raritan River, about 10 m. north of Flemington.

Clinton, in *New York*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 950 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and on the S. by the Rivière-au-Sahle, and is drained by the Saranac and Chazy rivers, and other small streams. In the E. the surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. The W. part of the co. is mountainous, and abounds in iron ore. *Cap.* Plattsburg.

—A township of Clinton county, 30 m. N.W. of Plattsburg.

—A township of Dutchess co.

—A post-village of Kirkland township, Oneida co., sit. on the Oriskany Creek, 9 m. S.W. of Utica, and 100 m. W. N.W. of Albany. It is the seat of Hamilton College, connected with which is one of the finest observatories in the U. States.

Clinton, in *Ohio*, a S.W. co.; *area*, about 467 sq. m. It is drained by the E. Fork of Little Miami, by Anderson's Fork, and by Todd's and Rattlesnake creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. *Cap.* Wilmington.

—A township of Franklin co.

—A township of Fulton co.

—A village of Huron co., about 14 m. S.S.E. of Norwalk.

—A township of Knox co.

—A township of Seneca co.

—A township of Shelby co.

—A post-village of Summit co., 118 m. E. of Columbus.

—A township of Vinton co.

—A village of Wayne co., in Clinton township, about 9 m. S.S.W. of Wooster co.

Clinton, in *Pennsylvania*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. It is intersected by the W. Branch of the Susquehanna River, and also drained by the Bald Eagle and Kettle creeks. The surface is mountainous. The soil of the limestone valleys is productive. There is abundance of iron-ore and bituminous coal. *Cap.* Lock Haven.

—A post-village of Alleghany co., 15 m. W. of Pittsburg.

—A village of Armstrong co., on the Alleghany River, 33 m. above Pittsburg.

—A township of Butler co.

—A village of Centre township, Greene co., about 6 m. W. of Waynesburg.

—A township of Lycoming co.

—A township of Venango co.

—A township of Wayne co.

—A township of Wyoming co.

Clinton, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Laurens district, about 70 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

Clinton, in *Tennessee*, a town, cap. of Anderson co., on the Clinch River, 18 m. N. W. of Knoxville, and 175 E. of Nashville. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,250.

Clinton, in *Texas*, a vill. formerly cap. of De Witt co., about 94 m. S. by E. of Austin. The lands of the Guadalupe Valley are said to be extremely fertile, and the uplands are rolling and diversified in scenery.

Clinton, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Ohio co.

Clinton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Clinton township, Rock co., sit. 14 m. S.E. of Janesville, 60 m. W. by S. of Racine, and 10 m. E.N.E. of Beloit.

—A village of Dane co., on the Koshkonong River, 24 m. E. by S. of Madison.

—A post-township of Rock co., bordering on Illinois, contains the village of Clinton. The greater part of Jefferson prairie is included in it.

—A township of Vernon co., about 10 m. N.E. of Viroqua.

Clin'ton-Col'den Lake, in British N. America, connected with Lake Aylmer on the N. W., and with Artillery Lake on the S., is intersected by the parallel of 64° N., and by the meridian of 107° 30′ W.

Clinton Corners, in *New York*, a P.O. of Dutchess co.

Clinton Corners, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Wyoming co.

Clin'tondale, in *New York*, a post-office of Ulster co.

Clinton Falls, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Steele co., 2 or 3 m. N. of Owatonna.

Clinton Hill, in *Illinois*, a village of St. Clair co., 5 or 6 m. N. of Bellville.

Clinton Hollow, in *New York*, a P.O. of Dutchess co.

Clinton Lake, in *Minnesota*, a township of Sherburne co.

Clinto'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Campanulaceæ*. They are procumbent herbs with small leaves, and axillary, solitary flowers. *C. elegans* is a beautiful annual, with flowers of the most brilliant blue, and native of the Rocky Mountains.

Clintonia, in *Illinois*, a township of Dewitt co., contains Clinton the county seat.

Clinton Mills, in *New York*, a P. O. of Clinton co.

Clinton Point, in *New York*, a P. O. of Dutchess co.

Clinton River, in *Michigan*, has its source in the numerous small lakes of Oakland co., and flows through Macomb co., into Lake St. Clair, 6 m. from Mount Clemens. Its length is about 50 miles.

Clintontown, in *N. Jersey*, a town of Hunterdon co.

Clinton Station, in *Ohio*, a villlage of Clinton co.

Clinton Valley, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Clinton co.

Clin'tonville, in *Kentucky*, a township of Bourbon co., 9 m. S. of Paris, the county seat.

Clintonville, in *Missouri*, a village of Cedar co., about 65 m. N.W. of Springfield.

Clintonville, in *New York*, a post-village of An Sable township, Clinton co., on An Sable River, about 150 m. N. of Albany.

—A village of Onondaga co., 4 or 5 m. E.S.E. of Skaneateles.

Clintonville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Franklin co., 5 m. N. of Columbus.

Clintonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lycoming co., 10 m. S.E. of Williamsport, and 80 m. N. of Harrisburg

—A post-village of Venango co., 175 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Clintonville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Greenbrier co., 231 m. W. of Richmond.

Cli'o. [Lat., from Gr. *kleio*, *kleios*, glory, renown.] (*Myth.*) The muse of history and epic poetry, represented as bearing a half-opened roll of a book. Daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, she was the mother of Hyacinthus and Hymenæus.

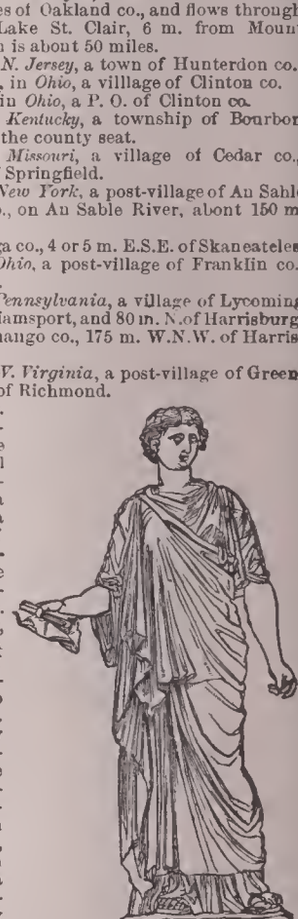


Fig. 622.
CLIO, THE MUSE OF HISTORY.
(After a statue of the Parthenon.)

Clio, *n.*, CLIONIDÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoölogy.*) A genus and family of naked marine molluscs, belonging to the order *Pteropoda*. They are particularly distinguished by having a pair of fin-like organs, or wings, consisting of an expansion of the mantle on each side of the neck, and furnished with muscular fibres: — a peculiarity of structure by which they are enabled to propel themselves rapidly through the water. So numerous are they in the Northern and Southern oceans, that the water appears literally alive with them; they are called whale's food, and the sea is sometimes so glutted with the Clios that the whales can

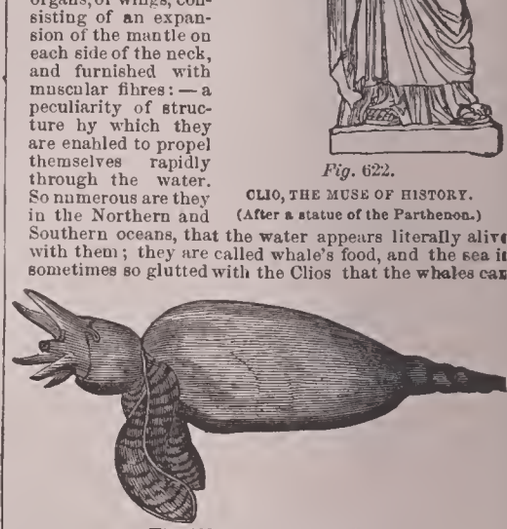


Fig. 623. — CLIO BOREALIS.

scarcely open their mouths without ingulfing thousands of them. The *Clio borealis* abounds in the Arctic seas, and the *Clio australis* appears to be equally abundant in the polar regions of the S. hemisphere.

Cli'o, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village in Marlborough district, about 120 m. N.E. of Columbia.

Clip, *v. a.* [A. S. *clyppan*, to clasp, make much of; Swed. *clippa*; Icel. *klippi*; *klippa*; Swed. and Goth. *klippa*; Dan. *klippe*, to shear, to crop, to shave; allied to *clasp*.] To embrace, by throwing the arms around; as, to clip one's sweetheart.

"Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms." — *Sidney.*

—**To nip, cut, shear, or divide**; to cut off with shears or scissors; to separate by a cutting stroke; as, to *clip* the hair.

"Philosophy will *clip* an angel's wings." — *Keats.*

—To diminish by cutting off; to cut short; to curtail; as, to *clip* coin.

"Mrs. Mayoress *clipped* the king's English."—*Addison.*

—*v. i.* (*Sports.*) In Falconry, to move swiftly; usually followed by *it*.

"Some falcon . . . flies at check, and, *clips it* down the wind." *Dryden.*

—*n.* An embrace, or act of throwing the arms around; a hug; a clasp.

—Act of cutting or shearing sheep. — The product of sheep-shearing; as, a good *clip* of wool.

—In the U. States, a quick blow or stroke given by the hand; as, to hit one a *clip*.

(*Furriery.*) The hammered-out upper edge of a horse's shoe, turned up to protect the lower part of the crust.

Clip'per, *n.* One who clips; more particularly, one who debases coin by cutting off a portion; as, a money-*clipper*.

(*Naut.*) A cargo ship, especially constructed for speed. They were built in the first instance for the conveyance of perishable goods, and the fruit-clippers and slave-

Fig. 624.—A CLIPPER SHIP.

clippers became known as the fastest vessels afloat. Of late years, the finest clippers are those of American build, which are employed in the Atlantic. Clippers are usually of narrow beam, with sharply curved bows and of generally an elliptical shape, having a deep draught and lofty raking masts.

Clipper Gap, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co., 43 m. N.E. of Sacramento.

Clipper Mills, in *California*, a post-village of Butte co., 30 m. E. of Oroville.

Clip'ping, *n.* The act of encircling with the arms; embracing.

—Act or operation of cutting off, curtailing, or diminishing.

—A piece of anything separated by clipping; as, "the *clippings* of our beards."

Clique, (*klēēk,*) *n.* [Fr. Etymol. unknown.] A party; a coterie; a set; a faction; a cabal; a gang; as, a *clique* of politicians. (Used, for the most part, in a disreputable sense).

Cliq'uish, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to a clique or coterie; as, *cliquish* interests.

Cliq'uism, *n.* Party spirit; the feeling of associating or banding together in cliques, sets, or factions.

Clish'-clash, *v. n.* To sound like the clashing of words; to clash.

Clis'thenes, an Athenian of the family of Alcmæon. It is said that he invented the ostracism, and that he was the first who was banished by that institution.

Clith'eroe, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the Ribble, 28 m. from Manchester. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 14,000.

Clito'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of twining and generally unimportant plants, order *Fabaceæ*.

Cli'toris, *n.* (*Anat.*) A small round organ, situate at the upper part of the vulva, and separated by a small space from the anterior commissure of the labia.

Cli'tus, a distinguished Macedonian general, who saved the life of Alexander the Great at the battle of Granicus, but who, having expostulated with his imperial master when the latter was in a fit of intoxication, was slain by him, B. C. 328.

Clive, (OF PLASSEY,) ROBERT, LORD, an English general, B. 1725. He greatly distinguished himself in 1751 against the French in India. The state of his health having compelled him to return to England in 1753, he was received with great honor; and in 1755 he was sent out again to India as lieut.-colonel in the army. He destroyed some nests of pirates on the Coromandel coast, and reached Madras on the 20th June, 1756. On that very day the English in Bengal experienced the heavy disaster of the capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowlah. Clive sailed from Madras to the Hooghly to save the English power in Bengal. He drove the enemy out of Calcutta, and a temporary treaty was made; but hostilities soon recommenced, and on the 23d June, 1757, *C.*, with 3,000 men, utterly routed the nabob's army of 50,000, in the battle of Plassey. This decisive victory secured for the English not only the mastery of Bengal, but a permanent ascendancy over the East. *C.* gained other important military advantages, and returned to England in 1760, loaded with wealth and glory. He was enthusiastically received, and created (by an Irish peerage) Lord *C.* and baron of Plassey. In 1764 he was a third time sent out to India, where he honorably distinguished himself by his exertions in the more difficult and invidious duty of reforming the gross abuses that abounded in the Indian administration. This made him many enemies; and on his final return to England, in 1767, he became the object of incessant attack in the public press, and ultimately in the House of Commons. Clive was, in fact, far from being a faultless man. Throughout his career in the East, he had, in his negotiations and diplomatic dealings, acted on the maxim, that it was quite allowable to fight the cunning and faithless natives with their own weapons. He said, in his defence, that it was a matter of true policy and justice to deceive such villains. Acts of chicanery, and even of forgery, could thus be truly charged against Clive. But his fearless defence of himself in parliament was very effective. The magnitude of his services was undeniable; and the House of Commons, after a long debate on 23d May, 1773, refused to vote that Lord Clive had abused his power, and came to the resolution, that "Lord Clive has rendered great and meritorious services to his country." But though thus honorably acquitted by parliament, Clive's haughty spirit suffered deeply from the attacks aimed at him; his health also was impaired, and he fearfully aggravated both his mental and physical prostration by the immoderate use of opium. On the 22d Nov., 1774, he committed suicide.

Cliv'ers, *n.* See CLEAVERS.

Cliv'ity, *n.* Inclination or declination; gradient.

Cloa'ca, *n.*; *pl.* CLOACÆ. [Lat., a sewer.] A common sewer, or conduit carried underground.

—A water-closet; a privy.

(*Antiq.*) Rome was intersected by numerous sewers, some of which were of an immense size; the most celebrated of them was the *cloaca maxima*, the construction

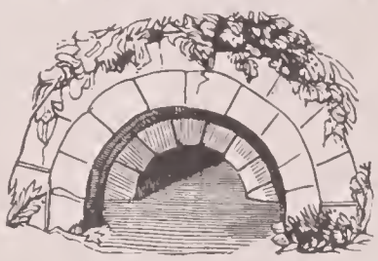


Fig. 625. — CLOACA MAXIMA.

of which is attributed to Tarquinus Priscus. It was formed by three tiers of arches, one within the other, the innermost of which is a semicircular vault of 14 ft. in diameter. The manner of its construction is shown in *Fig.* 625.

(*Physiol.*) The pouch at the extremity of the intestinal canal, in which the solid and liquid excretions are commingled in birds, fish, and reptiles.

Cloa'cal, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to a cloaca.

Cloaci'na, (*Myth.*) A goddess of Rome, who presided over the cloacæ; the goddess of purification; one of the numerous names given to Venus.

Cloak, (old spelling CLOKE.) [A. S. *lach*; Flem. *klocke*; Ar. *khalat*, a loose robe.] A loose outer garment worn indiscriminately by man or woman; a mantle; a covering against bad weather.

"He lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial *cloak* around him." — *Wolfe.*

—A disguise; a pretext; anything intended to hide or conceal; an excuse; a fair-seeming pretence; as, a *cloak* to sin.

"No man is esteemed who wears religion otherwise than as a *cloak*!"—*South.*

—*v. a.* To cover with a cloak;—metaphorically, to conceal; to hide; to cover; to mask; to veil; as, to *cloak* drunkenness under the guise of teetotalism.

Cloak'-bag, *n.* A valise; a portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

"Why dost thou converse with that . . . stuffed *cloak-bag* of guts?" *Shaks.*

Cloak'edly, *adv.* In a cloaked or concealed manner.

Cloak'ing, *n.* Act of hiding or concealing anything to be ashamed of; as, "dissemblings and *cloakings*." *Strype.*

—Cloth or material adapted for making cloaks.

Clock, *n.* [A. S. *clugga*, *clucga*; Fris. *klokke*; D. *klok*; Ger. *glocke*; Icel. *klucka*; Dan. *klokke*; W. *cloch*; Armoric *klôc'h*; Fr. *cloche*; O. Ger. *glokka*, from *klochôn*; A. S. *clocean*, to sound, to strike, to give forth a sound.] A machine which measures time and its divisions, by means of a pendulum and wheels moved by weights, springs, and sometimes by magnetic power, and so named from its striking the hours on a bell; any horological contrivance for keeping record of time. See HOROLOGY.

—The flowered or figured work about the ankle of a stocking.

"His stockings with silver *clocks* were ravish'd from him." *Swift.*

What o'clock is it? A contraction and corruption of *what hour of the clock is it?*

"*What is 't o'clock?*
Upon the stroke of four." — *Shaks.*

Clock, *v. a.* and *v. i.* See CLUCK.

Clock'-work, *n.* Machinery and movements of a clock; any machinery resembling that of a clock; well-adjusted work; as, it acts like *clock-work*.

Clock'ville, in *N. York*, a post-township of Madison co.

Clod, *n.* [A. S. *clud*; D. *kluit*; Ger. *kloss*; Icel. *clod*. See CLOT.] A concreted mass or lump; a hard lump of earth of any kind; a mass of cohering earth or clay; turf.

"Who pounds with rakes the crumbling *clods*?" —*Dryden.*

—The ground; the earth; the soil.

"The *clod*
Where once their sultan's horse has trod." — *Swift.*

—That which is base and earthy, or of a worldly nature, by comparison with things spiritual.

"The spirit of man,
Which God inspired, cannot together perish
With this corporeal *clod*." —*Milton.*

—A dull, stupid, thick-headed, obtuse, gross, empty-brained fellow.

"The vulgar I a scarce animated *clod*,
Ne'er pleased with aught above 'em."— *Dryden.*

—*v. i.* To collect into concretions, or a thick mass; to clot.

"Wash off the *clodded* gore." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To pelt with clods; as, to *clod* a policeman.

Clod'-crusher, *n.* (*Agric.*) An implement used for crushing and pressing the soil. In its general form, it consists of a cylindrical roller divided into many pieces, all strung upon one axle. These pieces actually constitute a number of independent wheels, which are notched on the outer edge, and so formed as to prevent the tearing up of the land, which, when the common roller was employed in rolling a growing crop, was a serious objection.

Clod'dy, *a.* Consisting of clods; as, a *cloddy* piece of ground.

—Earthy; mean; gross; base.

"Turning . . . the meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold." *Shaks.*

Clod'hopper, *n.* A countryman; a bumpkin; a boor; a clown; a dolt; a ploughman; as, as vulgar as a *clod-hopper*.

Clod'oald. See CLOUD, (ST.)

Clodomir, (*klo'do-meer,*) son of Clovis, succeeded, on the death of his father in 511, to the kingdom of Orleans. He fought against Sigismund, king of Burgundy, took him prisoner, and put him to death. He himself was afterwards slain in a battle with Gondomar, Sigismund's successor, in 524. He left three children, of whom two were murdered by their uncle, and the third, Clodoald, saved himself by flight.

Clod'pate, *n.* A dolt; a thick-pated fellow; a numskull.

Clod'pated, *a.* Thick-headed; assish; stupid; without brains.

Clod'poll, *n.* Identically the same as CLODPATE, *q. v.*

"This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll*." — *Shaks.*

Cloff. See CLOUGH.

Clog, *v. a.* [From Goth. *ligan*, A. S. *licgan*, to lie, comes the *v. a. galaggjan*, to lay, to place upon, whence the Eng. *clog*, something laid on, a burden, impediment.] To load or fill with something that retards or hinders motion; to impede; to obstruct; to choke up; as, to *clog* a gutter.

"His majesty's ships were over-*clogged* with great ordnance." *Raleigh.*

—To overburden; to encumber, as with a load; to hamper.

"The wings of *clogg'd* with ice and snow."—*Dryden.*

—To embarrass; to hinder, confuse, or restrain.

"The *clogging* burthen of a guilty soul." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To be loaded or encumbered with anything; as, a *clogging* saw.

—To coalesce; to unite and adhere; as, to *clog* like seeds.

—*n.* A kind of heavy shoe, usually made of wood. (Called in France, *sabot*.)

"In France, the middle sort makes use of wooden *clogs*." *Harvey* (1642).

—Anything put, or laid on, which hinders or retards motion; a hindrance; an embarrassment; a stumbling-block.

"Weariness of the flesh is a heavy *clog* to the will."—*Hooker.*

—A weight attached to the leg of an animal to prevent its going astray.

"As a dog . . .
By chance breaks loose, and quits his *clog*." — *Hudibras.*

Clog'giness, *n.* State of being hampered or clogged; state of wearing clogs.

Clog'ging, *n.* The thing which clogs. (R.)

Clog'gy, *a.* That clogs or has power to clog; thick; gross; lumpy; adhesive; as, *cloggy* soil.

Clog'-head, *n.* (*Arch.*) A round tower of slender proportions, attached to sundry old churches in Ireland.

Clogheen, in Ireland, a town of Munster, co. Tipperary, 13½ m. W.S.W. of Clonmel; *pop.* 2,111.

Clog'her, in Ireland, a decayed episcopal city, and disfranchised parliamentary borough, in Ulster, co. Tyrone; *pop.* about 523.

Clois'ter, *n.* [Fr. *cloître*; A. S. *claustr*; Lat. *claustrum*, from *claudo*, *clausus*, to shut or close, to shut up or in.]

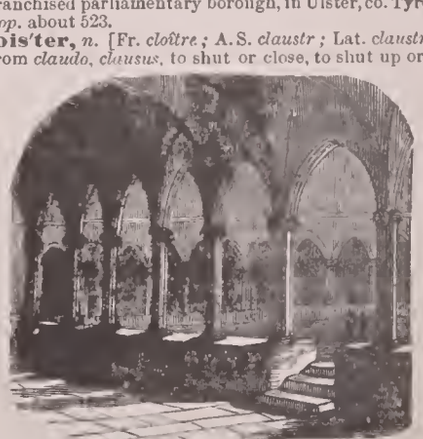


Fig. 626 — CLOISTER OF ARLES, (France.)

A monastery, either inhabited by monks, or by nuns, who are enclosed or shut up from the world. In a more restricted sense, the term is applied to a covered passage running round the walls of certain portions of monasteries. It is usually found extending over three sides of a square or quadrangle, with the outer walls consisting of pillars and arches, and the roof frequently arched and ornamented with tracery. In the ancient monasteries the cloisters were used for several purposes. The monks held their lectures in them, and at certain hours of the day met there and conversed together.

—*v. a.* To shut up or confine in a cloister or monastery; to confine closely within walls; to immure.

"Go *cloister* thee in some religious house."—*Shaks.*

Clois'teral, Clois'tral, *a.* Confined to a cloister; retired from the world; recluse; secluded; as, "*cloisteral* men."— *Walton.*

Cloistered, *a.* Dwelling in cloisters; solitary; secluded; retired from the world.

"I cannot praise a fugitive and *cloister'd* virtue."—*Milton.*

—Enclosed; built around with arcades, piazzas, &c.

"The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloistered* open courts."— *Wotton.*

Clois'terer, *n.* One who belongs to a cloister.

Clois'tress, *n.* A nun; a female who has vowed religious retirement.

"Like a *cloistress* she will veiled walk."— *Shaks.*

Cloke, *n.* See CLOAK.

Clomb, (*klōm,*) *imp.* of CLIMB, *q. v.*

Clomp, *n.* Same as CLAMP, *q. v.*

Clon, a prefix to numerous places in Ireland. It signifies a fertile strip of land entirely enclosed by a bog, or by water on the one side, and a bog on the other. The number of names with which it is allied is about 90.

Clonakil'ty, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty Bay, 20 m. S.W. of Cork; *pop.* 3,108.

Clonard', a town of Ireland, co. Meath, 11 m. from Trim; *pop.* 4,000.

Clon'es, a town of Ireland, co. Monaghan, 10 m. S.W. of Monaghan; *pop.* 2,333.

Clon'fert, a parish and village of Ireland, co. Galway, 36 m. from Galway. *Pop.* 3,884.—The name also of two bogs in the same co., traversed by the Great Canal.

Clon'ic, *a.* [Fr. *clonique*, from Gr. *klonos*, any violent, confused motion.] (*Med.*) Irregular convulsive motions; convulsions with alternate relaxation; in contradistinction to *tonic*, which signifies a constant rigidity.

Clonmel', a town of Ireland, cos. Waterford and Tipperary, pleasantly situated on the river Suir, 14 m. S. S. E. of Cashell. *Manf.* cotton fabrics. *Pop.* (1895) 8,480.

Clonmell', in *Pennsylvania*, a small village of Lancaster county.

Clontarf', a village of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Dublin, 2½ m. from the castle of Dublin; *pop.* 200. Here, April 23, 1034, Brian Boru, king of Ireland, with a force of 20,000 men, defeated 21,000 Danes, under King Sitric. 7,000 Irish, including Brian and his son, fell in the action. The Danish loss amounted to 13,000.

Clou'thal, or **Klon'thal,** a lake of Switzerland, 3 m. from Glarus. It is 2 m. long by 1 broad, and is elevated 2,526 feet above the sea.

Cloop, *n.* [From the sound.] The sound made when a cork is wrenched from the mouth of a bottle.

Clootz, JEAN BAPTISTE DE, a Prussian baron, better known as ANACHARSIS CLOOTZ, one of the wildest and most violent actors in the early scenes of the French Revolution. He was born at Cleves, in 1755, and very early dissipated the greater portion of his fortune. In 1790, being at Paris, he presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly, attended by a number of men dressed to represent various foreign nations; and, describing himself as the "orator of the human race," he demanded the right of confederation. After making himself conspicuous by a variety of foolish projects set forth in no less foolish speeches, he was in 1792 sent to the National Convention as deputy from the department of the Oise. As might be expected from his previous conduct, he was among those who voted for the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI. His course, however, was now well nigh run, for, becoming an object of suspicion to Robespierre, he was arrested, and guillotined in 1794.

Cloquet, JULES GERMAIN, (*klo-kay',*) a French physician, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, born in Paris, 1790, a brother of the celebrated anatomist, M. Hippolyte Cloquet, who died in 1843. He studied medicine in Paris, took his degrees of doctor in 1817, and after some competition, was, in 1831, elected to the chair of Pathological Surgery. In addition to various theses, which have received high commendation, he was the author of *Anatomie de l'Homme*, 1821–31; of *Pathologie Chirurgicale*, &c., in 1831, and other works. He contributed largely to the *Dictionnaire de Médecin*, was a skillful operator, and invented various useful surgical instruments. Died 1883.

Close, (*kloz,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *clausus*, from *claudo*, to shut; Fr. *clos.*] To shut; to move or bring as near as possible together; to make fast by pressing together, or by stopping an open place; to shut up; to block up; as, to *close* one's eyes.

"Now stir the fire and *close* the shutters fast."— *Cowper.*

—To end; to finish; to conclude; to complete; to bring to an end or period; as, to *close* an account.

"One frugal supper did our studies *close*."— *Dryden.*

—To inclose; to encompass; to confine; to gather round.

"According to the gift which bounteous nature hath in him *closed*."— *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To come close together; to unite; to coalesce; as, to *close* a wound.—To end; to terminate, or come to a period; as, the poll *closes* at five o'clock.

To close on, or *upon*. To agree upon; to join in; to come to a mutual understanding or agreement; as, "*to close upon* some measures between them."— *Temple.*

To close with. To accede to; to come to an agreement with; to comply with; as, *to close with* certain propositions.—To make an agreement with; to unite with.

"It would become me better, than *to close*
In terms of friendship *with* thine enemies."— *Shaks.*

—To grapple with in wrestling.

—*n.* [Lat. *clausula*, from *claudo*.] A closing; conclusion; termination; final end; as, the *close* of a war.

"Speedy death,
The *close* of all my miseries and the balm."— *Milton.*

—Manner of shutting; junction; as, the *close* of a door.

—A grapple in wrestling; as, to make one's adversary come to the *close.*

(*Mus.*) End of a musical strain; a double bar marking the end; rest.

"At ev'ry *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song."— *Dryden.*

Close, (*klōs,*) *n.* [Fr. *clos*; Lat. *clausus*, from *claudo*, to shut.] An inclosed space; specifically, a small field or square of land surrounded by a fence, rail, or wall; as, a cathedral *close.*

"I have a tree which grows here in my *close*."—*Shaks.*

—In England, a narrow way or passage leading from one street to another, or to a court of houses.

(*Law.*) An interest in the soil, or in trees or growing crops.

—*a.* Shut or made fast; tight; closed so as to have no opening; as, a *close* window.

—Confined; stagnant; oppressive; having no vent; without ventilation; causing lassitude; as, *close* weather.

—Secret; hidden; confined; secluded; private; pent up.

"Nor could his acts too *close* a vizard wear."—*Dryden.*

—Compact; solid; dense; having all the parts amalgamated.

"The inward substance of the earth is of itself an uniform mass, *close* and compact."— *Burnet.*

—Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; not volatile.

"This oil . . . is supposed of so *close* and tenacious a substance."— *Wilkins.*

—Disposed to be secretive; wary; reticent; cautious; taciturn.

"Constant you are . . . and for secrecy, no lady *closer*."— *Shaks.*

—Penurious; stingy; niggardly; parsimonious; as, a *close* old hunks.

—Near to; adjacent; adjoining; brought into the same neighborhood; — often preceding *to*; as, *close to* a wall.

"Some dire misfortune follows *close* behind."— *Pope.*

—Familiar; intimate; confidential; brought into contact.

"Mutual amity, so strait, so *close*."— *Milton.*

—Strictly adhering to the original; without deviation; literal; strict; as, a *close* copy.—Precise; careful; attentive; accurate; as, a *close* observer.—In doubt; evenly balanced; about equal; as, a *close* contest.

(*Her.*) Applied to a bird, when its wings are down and close to the body.

Close corporation. A corporate body whose officers are unattainable by the general public.— *Close-vowel.* A vowel pronounced by a contraction of the lips.— *Close to the wind.* (*Naut.*) Said of a vessel when sailing close-hauled, or as near as possible to the point whence the wind blows.

Close, *adv.* Closely; nearly; densely; secretly; pressingly.

"*Close* following pace for pace."— *Milton.*

Close'-banded, *a.* In close order; closely united.

Close'-barred, *a.* Firmly closed by bars.

Close'-bodied, *a.* Setting or fitting close to the body; as, a "*close-bodied* coat."— *Ayliffe.*

Close'-compacted, *a.* Being in compact order.

Close'-fisted, *a.* Griping; covetous; niggardly; stingy; as, a *close-fisted* employer.

Close'-handed, *a.* Covetous; penurious; parsimonious; close-fisted.

Close'-handedness, *n.* Covetousness; stinginess.

Close'-hauled, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term applied to a ship sailing with her yards braced up so as to get as much as possible to windward.

Close'ly, *adv.* In a close manner; nearly; pressingly.

"Follow Finellen *closely* at the heels."— *Shaks.*

Clos'en, *v. a.* To fasten, bind, or make close. (R.)

"His friends *closen* the tie by claiming relationship to him."
Brit. Quart. Rev.

Close'ness, *n.* State or quality of being close; compactness; nearness; secrecy; stinginess; oppressiveness; literalness; narrowness; earnestness; as, *closeness* of the atmosphere, *closeness* of disposition, *closeness* of neighborhood, *closeness* of imitation, &c.

Clos'er, *n.* The person or thing which closes, a finisher; a concluder.

(*Building.*) A brick-bat inserted where the distance will not permit of a brick in length.— The term is also applied to mason's work, and it signifies in that case the piece of stone introduced to fill up a course of ashlaring around a building in such a manner as to secure the breaking of the bond.

Close'-stool, *n.* A chamber-utensil; a bidet, (*q. v.*)

"And his high helmet was a *close-stool* pan."— *Garth.*

Clos'et, *n.,* [dim. of *close.*] A small room or private apartment.

"The taper burneth in your *closet*."— *Shaks.*

—Any small room intended for privacy; a cabinet; a private repository.

"He furnishes her *closet* first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells."— *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To shut up or conceal in a closet.

"The heat of thy great love . . . doth *closet* up itself."—*Herbert.*

—To take into a private apartment for consultation.

"About this time began the project of *closeting*."—*Swift.*

Close'-tongued, *a.* Reticent; keeping silence; cautious in speech.

Clos'et-sin, *n.* Privately committed sin.

Closh, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A distemper in cattle. See FOUNDER.

(*Games.*) Skittles; the game of nine-pins. (Sometimes written *closhey.*)

Clos'ter, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Bergen co., abt. 20 m. N. by W. of New York.

Clos'ure, *n.* [Lat. *clausura.*] Act or operation of shutting; as, the *closure* of a chink.

—That which closes or shuts; that by which separate parts are made to adhere.

"Without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever."— *Pope.*

—An inclosure; that which incloses or confines.

"Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls."— *Shaks.*

—A conclusion; an end.

"And make a mutual *closure* of our house."—*Shaks.*

Clot, *n.* [D. *kluit*, *kloot*; Ger. *kloss.* The root is found in W. *clodd'iaw*, to dig.] A concretion; a mass of soft or fluid matter concreted; as, a *clot* of blood.

(*Chem.*) In a few minutes after the blood has been drawn, it begins to assume a gelatinous appearance, and the semi-solid mass thus formed separates into a red solid portion or *clot*, which continues to shrink for 10 or 12 hours, and a clear yellow liquid or *serum.* It might be supposed that this coagulation is due to the cooling of the blood, but it is found by experiment to take place even more rapidly when the temperature of the blood is raised one or two degrees after it has been drawn; and, on the other hand, if it be artificially cooled, its coagulation is retarded. The reason of this remarkable behavior of the blood is not yet understood.

Clot, *v. i.* To form into clots or clods; to hang together. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions. To be defiled, or become gross.

"The soul grows *clotted* by contagion."— *Milton.*

Clot'-bur, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Burdock.

Cloth, *n.* Regular pl. CLOTHS; but written when used in relation to garments, CLOTHES. [A. S. *cloth*; Ger. *kleid*; Swed. and Goth. *klade*, cloth, a garment; allied to W. *clyd*, warm, sheltered, and *clydiam*, to make warm or comfortable. Derived by "Junius," from Gr. *klōthō*, to spin.] A manufactured substance consisting of wool, hair, cotton, flax, and hemp, or other vegetable filaments. It is formed by weaving or interlacing threads, and is used for making garments or other coverings. The term cloth, when used alone, is generally employed to distinguish woollen cloth from fabrics made of any other textile material. See WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

—A piece of any woven fabric set apart for a particular use; as, a table-*cloth.*

—Any texture used as a covering; as, the green *cloth* of a billiard-table.

—A term given to the clerical profession generally, by virtue of their peculiar garb; as, a brother of the *cloth.*

Clothaire I., (*klo-tair',*) king of France, B. 497, was the son of Clovis and Clotilda. He, at first, was only king of Soissons, in 511; but became, in 558, master of the whole of France, on the death of his brothers. D. 561.

CLOTHAIRE II., B. about 575, succeeded his father, Chilperic I., in the kingdom of Soissons, at the age of four months. His mother maintained the kingdom for him against the efforts of Childebert, and afterwards becoming possessed of Austrasia, he reigned over the whole of the kingdom. D. 628.

CLOTHAIRE III., B. 652, came to the throne of Burgundy in 655, on the death of his father, Clovis II. Batilda, his mother, governed during his minority with great wisdom. D. 670.

CLOTHAIRE IV., reigned only in name from 717 to 720, Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, having the real power. D. 720.

Clothe, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* CLOTHED or CLAD.) [From the noun.] To put clothes or garments on. To cover with dress. To furnish with raiment.—To put on; to invest; to cover; to surround; to encompass; to cover or spread over.

—*v. i.* To wear clothes.

Clothes, *n. pl.* of CLOTH. Covering for the body. Whatever covering is worn, or made to be worn, for decency or comfort. Garments; raiment; attire; dress; vestments; apparel.— Blankets, &c., put upon a bed.

Clothes'-horse, *n.* A frame that is used for hanging clothes on to dry, after they are washed.

Clothes'-press, *n.* A depository for clothes.

Cloth'ier, *n.* A maker or seller of cloths or clothes.—One who dresses or fulls cloth.

Cloth'ing, *a.* Covering with, or putting on vestments of any kind; providing with garments; covering.

—*n.* Garments in general: clothes; dress; raiment; covering.

Cloth'-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TINIA.

Clo'tho, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of spiders which inhabit Egypt and S. Europe, the best known species of which, *C. Durandi*—above half an inch long, long-legged, brown, with black abdomen, marked with five yellowish spots—is interesting on account of its habits, and the sort of tent which it spins for itself. This curious structure is in shape like a limpet-shell, about an inch in diameter, and is fastened to the under side of stones or in crevices of rocks, not by its whole circumference, but by seven or eight points only. Within this the eggs are deposited in several bags of lenticular form. The parent creeps in and out under the edges of her tent, and supplies the young with food till they are able to dispense with the maternal care.

Cloth'-shearer, *n.* One who trims the cloth and levels the nap.

Clot'poll, *n.* A thickskull; a clodpoll.—*Shaks.*

Clot'ted, *p. a.* Formed into clots; coucreted into a mass; adhering in a lump.

Clot'ting, *n.* Same as clot. (R.)—Full of clots, or small hard masses.

Cloud, *n.* [A. S. *hlid, gehlid;* Ger. *lid*, a cover; A. S. *hlidan*, to cover. *pp. gehlidad, gehlyd*, covered; similarly the Lat. *nubes*, a cloud, is from *nubere*, to veil, to cover.] That which covers, obscures, or darkens. — A collection of watery particles, in the state of visible vapor, suspended in the air at some height, obscuring the sun, and throwing the earth into shade. — A collection of smoke or dust rising or floating in the air. — Anything resembling a cloud or clouds. — State of obscurity, gloom, or darkness.

"Tho' poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost." —*Waller.*

—A great multitude; a crowd; as, "a *cloud* of witnesses." *Atterbury.*

(*Meteorol.*) *C.* differ from fogs or mists only in occupying a more elevated position; in all cases the origin is the same, namely, the vapors which rise from collections of water, and indeed from the whole surface of the earth. These aqueous vapors are condensed in the higher and colder regions of the atmosphere, and thus lose their transparency and become visible. *C.* differ very greatly in respect of form, magnitude, density, &c. These differences depend on the quantity of vapor of which they are composed, and the situations which they take as they unite with one another; and are determined in a great measure by the direction and velocity of the motion communicated to them by the wind. The height at which they float in the atmosphere is determined by their specific gravity, and consequently varies with their density. Thin light *C.* are observed higher than the summits of the loftiest mountains, while those which are dense and thick rise only to a small distance above the surface of the earth. It is very difficult to determine their average elevation: it is supposed to be between two and three miles, but it varies at different times of the year. *C.* are generally distributed into 3 primary formations — the *Cirrus*, the *Cumulus*, and the *Stratus*. But besides these there are 4 other varieties — the *Cirro-cumulus*, the *Cirro-stratus*, the *Cumulo-stratus*, and the *Cumulo-cirrostratus* or *Nimbus*. The *Cirrus* consists of fibres or curling streaks, which diverge in all directions. It occupies the highest region, and is frequently the first cloud which is seen after a continuance of clear weather. The *Cumulus* is a convex aggregate of watery particles, increasing upwards from a horizontal base, and assuming more or less of a conical figure. The *Stratus* consists of horizontal layers, and compre-

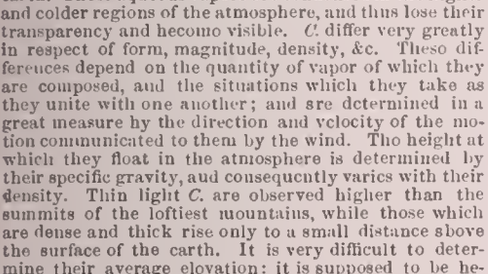


Fig. 627.— STRATUS.

hends fogs and mists. It is the lowest of the clouds, its under surface usually resting on the earth or water: and it is considered as the precursor of fine weather. The *Cirro-cumulus* is intermediate between the cirrus and cumulus, and is composed of small well-defined masses closely arranged. The *Cirro-stratus*, intermediate between the cirrus and stratus, consists of horizontal masses separated into groups, with which the sky is sometimes so mottled as to suggest the idea of resemblance to the back of the mackerel. The prevalence of the cirro-stratus is usually followed by bad weather. The *Cumulo-stratus*, or *twain-cloud*, partakes of the appearance of the cumulus and stratus or cirro-stratus. The *Nimbus*, or *rain-cloud*, is that into which the others resolve themselves when rain falls. The above nomenclature is sufficiently fanciful: nevertheless it enables the meteorologist to convey more precise ideas in describing the diversified forms under which masses of clouds present themselves, and their connection with the changes of the weather. These forms are, however, frequently so indefinite and shapeless, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to refer them to any one of the preceding modifications. A tendency, however, to one or more of them may in general be traced.

Cloud, *v. a.* To overspread with a cloud or clouds; to obscure; to darken.

"What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow t" —*Pope.*

—To variegate with colors resembling clouds. — To give the appearance of sullenness or gloom to. — To tarnish; to sully.

—*v. n.* To grow cloudy; to become obscure with clouds.

Cloud'age, *n.* The state of being cloudy; cloudiness. (R.)

Cloud'berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RUBUS.

Cloud'-capt, *n.* Topped with clouds.

Cloud'-compeller, *n.* One who collects clouds; a poetical name given to Jupiter.

Cloud'-compelling, *a.* An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were said to be collected.

Cloud'-eclipsed, *a.* Eclipsed by a cloud.

Cloud'-girt, *a.* Girt with clouds.

Cloud'ily, *adv.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.

Cloud'iness, *n.* State of being cloudy; obscurity; gloom; want of brightness. — Appearance of gloom or sullenness.

Cloud'less, *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright.

Cloud'let, *n.* A little cloud.

Cloud, (St.,) (*kloo,*) or CLODOALD, son of Clodomir, and grandson of Clovis, king of France. After the death of his father, and the murder of his two brothers (see CLODOMIR), he became a monk, and found refuge in a monastery near Paris, which took from him the name of St. Cloud. D. at St. Cloud, 560.

Cloud, (St.,) a parish and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the limit of Paris; *pop.* 5,248. The historical associations of this place are intimately connected with the royalty of France. Its palace, which is very beautiful, was originally the property of the dukes of Orleans, and, for a long period, was a summer residence of the kings of France. Its fountains are extremely elegant, and its park extensive. Here, in 1799, Napoleon I. dismissed the Assembly of Five Hundred, and caused himself to be proclaimed first consul; and here, in 1830, Charles X. put his signature to the ordinances which cost him his throne.

Cloud'-topt, *a.* Crowned with clouds; cloud-capt.

Cloud'y, *adv.* Overcast or obscured with clouds. Consisting of a cloud or clouds.—Obscure; dark; not easily understood.—Indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature.—Marked with veins or spots, as marble.—Not bright.

Clough, (*kluf.*) *n.* [A. S., from *cleofian*, to cleave, to split.] A cleft in a hill; a precipice or rugged ascent.

Clout, *n.* [A. S. *clut*, from *cleofian*, to cleave, to divide or separate.] A patch of cloth, leather, &c.; a rag; a piece of cloth for mean purposes. — An iron plate on an axletree.

—*v. a.* To patch; to mend by sewing on a piece or patch. To cover with a piece of cloth.—To join clumsily.

—To cover or arm with an iron plate.

Clout'ed, *p. a.* Covered with a clout; patched; mended clumsily.

Clouted, or *Clotted Cream.* A kind of cream produced by setting a pan of new milk on a hot hearth.

Clou'tierville, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, on the N. bank of Red River, 85 m. W. by S. of Concordia. Here, on April 23, 1864, an engagement took place between the rear-guard of the National army under Gen. T. Kilby Smith, and the Confederates, in which the latter were repulsed with a loss of 100 men.

Clout'-nail, *n.* A wrought-iron nail, short, and with a large head, used for the soles of strong shoes, or where clinching is necessary.

Clo'vate, *a.* [See CLOVE.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to a shell that is thicker at the top than at the base.

Clove, one of the two preterites of CLEAVE, *q. v.* (Used principally in poetry.)

Clove, *n.* [See CLOUGH.] A ravine; a gap; a break in land.

Clove, *n.* [Fr. *clou*; Sp. *clavo*, from Lat. *clavus*, a nail.] The dried spicy bud of an East Indian tree, so called from its resemblance to a nail. See CARYOPHYLLUS.

—[A. S. *clufe*, from *cleofian*, to split, to divide.] (*Bot.*) One of the small bulbs formed in the axillæ of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic.

—In some parts of England, a term used for a weight of quantity; as, a *clove* of wool (about 7 lbs).

Clove'-gillyflower, Clove Pink, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIANTHUS.

Clove'-hitch, *n.* (*Naut.*) Two half hitches formed round a spar or other rope.

Clove'-hook, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron clasp, in two parts, moving upon the same pivot and overlapping one another, used for bending chain-sheets to the clues of sails.

Clo'ven, *pp.* of CLEAVE, *q. v.*

Clo'ven-footed, Clo'ven-hoofed, *a.* Having the foot or hoof cleft or divided into two parts, as the ox.

"The *cloven-footed* fiend is banished from us." — *Dryden.*

Clo'ver, Clo'ver-grass, *n.* [A. S. *cloefer*, from *cleofian*, to cleave.] (*Bot.*) Trefoil, a grass, of which the leaf appears as if cleft into three lobes or divisions. See TRIFOLIUM.

Clo'vered, *a.* Covered with clover.

Clo'ver, in *Illinois*, a township of Henry co.

Clover, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Jefferson county.

Clo'ver Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, traverses Blair co., and falls into the Juniata River.

Clo'verdale, in *California*, a post-village and township of Sonoma co., on Russian River, 34 m. N.N.W. of Santa Rosa.

Cloverdale, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Putnam co., 10 m. S. of Greencastle.

Cloverdale, in *Virginia*, a village of Botetourt co.

Clo'ver Hill, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., 35 m. N. of Trenton.

Clover Hill, in *Tennessee*, a village of Blount co., 25 m. S. W. of Knoxville.

Clover Hill, in *Virginia*, a village, formerly cap. of Appomattox co., 20 m. E. of Lynchburg.

Clo'verland, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clay co., 10 m. E. N. E. of Terre Haute.

Clo'verport, in *Kentucky*, a city and township of Breckinridge co., on the Ohio river, 110 m. below Louisville. Coal is abundant, and 4 m. from the village are the White Sulphur Springs. *Pop* (1897) abt. 1,750.

Clo'ver-weevil, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CURCULIONIDÆ.

Cloves'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., 65 m. S.W. of Albany.

Clove'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Clo'vis I., KING OF THE FRANKS, usually called the founder of the French monarchy, was born in 467. He was the son of Childeric I., and succeeded him in 481. During his reign he recovered from the Romans all their possessions in Gaul. He defeated Siagrius, near Soissons, in 486, compelled Alaric, king of the Visigoths, to surrender himself, and had him put to death. *C.* married Clotilda, niece of Gundebald, king of the Burgundians, and through her influence was gradually led to renounce paganism, and profess Christianity. His final decision was made after his great victory over the Alemanni, at Tolbiac, in 496; and he was baptized by St. Remi, with 3,000 of his subjects. In the following year the Armoricans united themselves with the Franks. *C.* pursued a crafty policy with the king of the Burgundians and his brother, on the principle "divide and conquer." In 507 he made war on Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, and totally defeated him at the battle of Vouglé, killing him with his own hand. *C.* thus added the whole south-west part of Gaul to his dominions. At Tours he soon afterward received ambassadors from Anastasius, emperor of the East, who gave him the titles of patrician and consul. *C.*, about that time, settled at Paris, and made it the capital city. He disgraced himself by the unjust and cruel measures he took to get rid of several of his kindred, possible competitors for the crown. D. at Paris, in 511, after dividing his kingdom between his four sons.

CLOVIS II., second son of Dagobert, king of Neustria and Burgundy, whom he succeeded in 638. D. 655.

CLOVIS III., son of Thierry III., king of France, whom he succeeded in 691, at the age of nine, and reigned five years, under the guardianship of Pepin d'Heristal, mayor of the palace. D. 695.

Clown, *n.* [Dan. *klont*; L. Sax. *klunt*; Swed. and Goth. *kluns*, a lump, a clod, a clot.] A country fellow; a rustic; a husbandman.

"He came with all his *clowns*, horsed upon cart-jades."—*Sidney.*

—A churl; a coarse, ignorant, ill-bred man.

"In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*."—*Spectator.*

—A buffoon; a mimic; a professional fool; a jester in a circus, &c.

—*v. i.* To act as a clown — generally preceding *it*.

Clown'ish, *a.* Resembling a clown; coarse; ill-bred; rude; rustic; awkward; uncultivated; as, *clownish* manners.

Clown'ishly, *adv.* After the manner of clowns; rudely; awkwardly; churlishly.

Clown'ishness, *n.* Quality of being clownish; awkwardness, or rusticity of manner; coarseness of behavior.

"Wipe off that plainness which the à-la-mode people call *clownishness*." — *Locke.*

Cloy, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *encloyer*; Fr. *enclouer*, to spike, to drive a nail into the touch-hole of a cannon, to render it useless, from *clou*, Lat. *clavus*, a nail; allied to *cloy.*] To glut; to satiate; to surfeit; to fill to repletion; as, to *cloy* the appetite.

"Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton ease."*Roscommon.*

Cloy'less, *a.* That which is unable to cloy or satiate.

Cloyne', a town of Ireland, co. Cork, 12 m. S.E. of Cork; *pop.* 1,800.

Club, *n.* [Ger. *kolben*; O. Gr. *kolbo*; Icel. *kylfa, kolfr*, the bulb of a root; Swed. *klubba*; probably akin to L. Sax. *kloppen*, Ger. *klopfen*, to strike; W. *clob*, a boss, a knob; Lat. *clava*.] A short, heavy, massy stick, of sufficient dimensions for the hand to grasp at one end, and thickening at the other; a cudgel; a mace; a bludgeon.

"Arm'd with a knotty *club*, another came." —*Dryden.*

—A suit at cards, marked with a figure in form of a club, or, rather, a clover-leaf. (Used generally in the plural.)

"Ensanguin'd hearts, *clubs* typical of strife." —*Cowper.*

Club, *v. i.* [A. S. *cleofian*, to cleave, to adhere.] To join or contribute a certain share or proportion to a common expense.

—To join or unite together for some common end.

"Let sugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub." —*King.*

—*v. a.* To form a club; to unite for the accomplishment of a common end.

"Every part of the body seems to *club* and contribute to the seed." — *Ray.*

—To pay an equal proportion or quota of a common reckoning or expense.

—*n.* An association of persons united for the promotion of some common object, as for good-fellowship, promotion of literature, science, politics, &c.; as, the Athenæum *Club.*

—The division or quota of expense incurred at a club or social meeting.

"We dined at a French house, but paid ten shillings for our part of the *club*." — *Pepys.*

Clubbed, *a.* Collected into a sum and averaged, as different expenses; as, the amount was *clubbed* among them.

Club'ber, Club'bist, *n.* One who frequents a club; a member of a club, or association.

Club'bing, *n.* (*Naut.*) Drifting down the current with an anchor out; — spoken of a ship.

(*Hort.*) See CABBAGE.

Club Creek, in *Virginia*, flows S. through Charlotte co., and enters Staunton River a few miles S.W. of Marysville.

Club'-fist, *n.* A largs, heavy fist; hence, a coarse, brutal fellow.
Club'-fisted, *a.* Having a large, heavy fist.
Club'-foot, *n.* (*Surg.*) A distortion of the foot, occasioned by the grsater coutraction of some muscles thau others, by which means ths foot is drawn out of its natural position; it may bs inwards or outwards, with ths elevation of the heel and depression of the toes, or the depression of the heel and elevation of the toes and fore part of ths foot. Snch deformities ars usually congenital; but sometimss they may arisc from some disordered stats of the system, or be occasioned by convulsions. This deformity may now, in almost every case, be cured by a careful subcutaneous division of the contracted tendons.
Club'-footed, *a.* Having short, crooked, or deformed feet; as, a *club-footed* psrson.
Club'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of European grass, *Corynephorus caneseus*, tribe *Avenæ*.
Club'-haul, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To bring a vessel's hoad round on the other tack, by letting go tho lee anchor, and cutting or slipping ths cable.
Club'-headed, *a.* Haviug a thick head; as, "*club-headed* anterinæ."
Club'-house, *n.* A house where a club or a select number of individuals meet, each contributing an equal share of the expenses.
Club'-law, *n.* Governmsnt by violenco; the law of brute force; anarchy.
Club'man, *n.* One who wields or carries a club.
Club'moss, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LYCOPODIACEÆ.
Club'-room, *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.
Club'-rush, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SCIAPUS.
Cluck, *v. i.* [A. S. *cloccan;* formed from the sound.] To make ths noise, or utter the voice, of the domestic hen, when calling chickens.
—*v. a.* To call chickens, as a hen.
—*n.* A peculiar articulation of the voice; a clicking souud.
Cluck'ing, *n.* Utterance like the voice of a sitting hen; act of calling chickens.
Clue, *n.* See CLEW.
Clump, *n.* [Ger. *klump.* See LUMP.] A thick, short, shapeless piece of wood or other solid substance. — A cluster of trees or shrubs.
—The compressed clay of coal-strata.
—*v. i.* To tramp, clamp, or clatter; —used as an English provincialism.
Clumps, *n. s.* [From *clump.*] A numskull; a dolt; a stupid fellow.
Clump'sy, *a.* Consisting of clumps; massive; agglomerated. (Used in some parts of England.)
Clum'sily, *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly.
"He walks very *clumsily* and ridiculously." — *Ray.*
Clum'siness, *n.* Quality of being awkward or clumsy; want of readiness, grace, or dexterity.
Clum'sy, *a.* [From *clump.*] Lumpish; heavy; massive; unwieldy; unhandy; awkward; without grace, dexterity, or readiness; as, *clumsy* fingers.
"That *clumsy* outside of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier?" — *Swift.*
—Ill-made; badly constrncted or executed; as, "*clumsy* verse." — *Dryden.*
Clunch, *n.* (*Geol.*) The hard and often dirty-lookiug bed of tho lower chalk. In the *C.* the silicious particles that were removed to form beds of flint in the white upper chalk are generally found disseminated among the chalk itself, giving it a grayer color and harsher feel. It rests on the upper green sand (an arenaceous bed), and often contains clay.
Clung, *imp.* of CLING, *q. v.*
Clung, *v. i.* To shrink, contract, or shrivel up, as wood. See CLING.
—*a.* Shrivelled; shruuk; wasted.
Cln'niac, *n.* One of the reformed Benedictines of CLUNY, *q. v.*
Clu'niac, Cluniacen'sian, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the discipline of the Benedictine monks of Cluny.
Cluny, (*kloo'ne,*) (anc. *Cluniacum.*) A town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Grône, 46 m. N. of Lyons. There are seen the ruins of the celebrated abbey mentioned below. *Pop.* 4,253.
Cluny, (MONKS OF THE ORDER OF,) were tho first branch of the order of Benedictiues, and took their name from the above town, where they were first established. The Benedictines having become very lax in their disciplino, St. Odo, abbot of Cluny, in 927, not only insisted on a rigorous observance of the rules by tho monks nnder him, but likewise introdnced new ceremonies of a severer nature. These new rules soon came to be observed in the principal monasteries in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Britain; and by tho 12th centnry the order numbered 2,000 cloisters in different parts of Europe. The order was abolished in 1790.
Clupe'a, *n.*, CLUPEIDÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Malacopterygious fishes; distinguished by their wanting tho adiposo fin, by having the upper jaw oomposed of the intermaxillary bones in the middle, and the maxillaries at tho sides, and by the body being always covered with scales. To the genus *Clupea* belong the *Herring*, *Sprat*, *Shad*, *Whitebait*, &c., *q. v.* To it also belongs tho *Brit*, a small fish, 1 to 4 inches long, found abundantly on the coasts of New England.
Clusia, (*klu'se-a.*) [After Charles de *L'Eclase*, a French botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Clusiaceæ*. The Balsam-tree of Jamaica is *C. flava;* and this, with the species *C. alba* and *rosea* (Fig. 628), yield a glutinous, resinous matter, used in somo parts of the West Indies in place of pitch. In Nevis and St. Kitt's the three species are known indiscriminately by the uames of *fat pork*, *monkey apple*, and *mountain* or *wild mango*.
Clusia'ceæ, GUTTIFERÆ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An ordsr of plants, alliance *Guttiferales*. DIAG. Simple, opposite leaves, without stipules, symmetrical flowers, equilateral petals, aduate beakless anthers, solitary or fsw seeds, and sessils radiating stigmas. They consist of tropical trees and shrubs, natives of S. America and S. Africa. They are chiefly remarkablc for yielding a

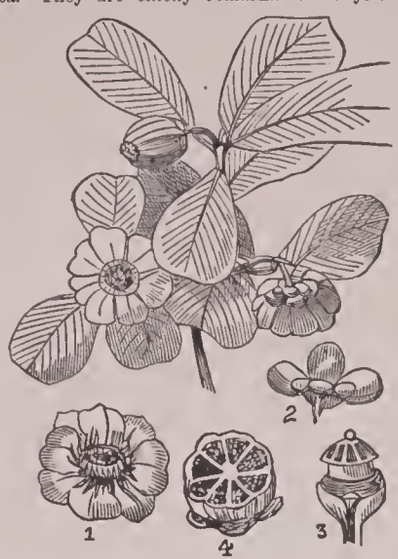


Fig. 628. — CLUSIA ROSEA.
1, an expanded flower; 2, a calyx seen from below; 3, the ovary with a part of the calyx cnt away; 4, a transverse section of a fruit.

yellow gum-resin of an acrid and purgative nature. In many cases, however, the fruits are edible, and are held in high estimation for their delicious flavor. There are 32 genera, including 150 species. — See GARCINIA, MAMMEA, MESUA.
Clu'sius, (CHARLES DE L'ECLUSE,) a French botanist, B. at Arras, 1526. He travelled extensively in Europe in pursuit of his favorite science, and by over-exertion and numerous grave accidents, he ruined his health and became a cripple. He was made keeper of the Botanical Gardens at Vienna, and in 1593 accepted the chair of Botany at Leyden. His principal works are, *Rariorum Plantorum Historia; Exoticorum libri X.;* and *Histoire des Plantes*, a translation from Dodoens. D. 1609.
Clusone, (*kloo-so'nai,*) a town of N. Italy, 18 m. from Bergamo. *Pop.* 5,675. — A river of Italy, joining the Po 18 m. from Turin.
Clus'ter, *n.* [A. S. *cluster, clyster;* Icel. *klistr*, glue; *klistra*, to glue together; Swed. and Goth. *klister*, glue; Du. *klister*, from *klissen*, to adhere, to stick together.] A bunch, as of grapes; a numbcr of thiugs of the same kind growing, or joined, together.
—A number of similar things massed, or collected together, or found contiguons to each other; as, a *cluster* of islands.
—A number of individuals brought together; a knot of people; a crowd; as, "among the *cluster* of a mob." *Addison.*
—*v. i.* To be or to keep close together; to grow in clusters or hunches; to collect together in masses.
"Forth flourish'd thick the *clustering* vine." — *Milton.*
—*v. a.* To collect into a cluster, close body, or mass; as a *clustering* crowd.
Clus'tered Columns, (COMPOUND PIERS,) *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) A pier which consists of several columns or shafts clustered together. They are one of the richest features of Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. The columns or shafts are sometimes attached to each other throughout their whole length, (A, *Fig.* 629,) sometimes only at the base and capital.

Fig. 629. — GOTHIC CHURCH, QUIMPERLÉ, (France.)

Clus'teringly, *adv.* In a clustering manner.
Clus'tery, *a.* Growing in clusters. — Prolific of clusters.
Clutch, (*kluch,*) *v. a.* [From A.S. *gelæccan*, from *læccan*, to seize; Scot. *cleik*, to catch, as by a hook; *cleck*, an iron hook.] To grip; to grasp; to catch or seize hold of.
"And lives to *clutch* the golden keys." — *Tennyson.*
—To clinch tightly with the hand; to hold closely.
"Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm." — *Shaks.*
—*n.* A grip; a grasp; a seizure; something that catches or holds fast; as, "The *clutch* of poverty." — *Cowper.*
—*pl.* The paws or claws of a rapacious animal; — hence the hands, when used as instruments of rapacity, cruelty, or power.
"'Gainst those who have us in their *clutches*." — *Hudibras.*
(*Mach.*) An apparatus for engaging or disengaging two shafts; it consists of two pieces of metal formed so, that, when placed together, projecting pieces on one (made to slide to and fro on the shaft, but turn with it) fit into recesses in the other, which is fixed on ths driving shaft, so that the first bsing pulled back, its shaft will remain at rest.
Clut'ter, *n.* [See CLATTER.] A clatter; a confused uoise; bustle; disorder.
"Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?" — *Swift.*
—*v. a.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion; as, to *clutter* a house.
—*v. i.* To clatter; to make a b e, or fill with confusion.
Clu'ver, PHILIP, (CLUVERIU ,) a learned German geogrspher, B. at Dantzig, 1580. He travelled through the principal countries of Europe, and published the fruits of his researches in his *Germania Antiqua; Siciliæ Antiquæ libri II.; Italia Antiqua*, &c. He is said to havs spoken with fluency nine languages. D. at Leyden, 1623.
Clwyd, (*kloo'id,*) a river of N. Wales, England, running through Denbighshire and Flintshire, and falling into the Irish Sea, about 6 m. N.W. of St. Asaph. Ths tract of country which it waters, called the *Vale of Clwyd*, is one of the most fertile and picturesque in Great Britain.
Clyde, ons of the largest rivers of Scotland, rising in the S. part of Lanarkshire, and forming an srm of ths sea, called the *Frith of Clyde*, near the castle of Dumbarton. It becomes navigable at the city of Glasgow. *Length*, from its sourcc, near Rodger Law, to Glasgow, 70 m.; from Glasgow to the S. point of the island of Bute, 40. In the parish of Lanark are the *Falls of the Clyde*, 230 feet high.
Clyde, COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD, G.C.B., a distinguished British general, B. 1792. He was ths son of a Glasgow tradesman, and early entering upon a military csreer, served throughout the Peninsular wsr, in the U. States in 1814, and in Chiua in 1842. In 1848–52 he fonght in the Indian campaigns, and in 1854 commanded ths Highland brigade of the British army in the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. In 1857, Slr Colin proceeded to Indiaas commander-in-chief, and while there relieved Lucknow during the Sepoy mutiny, and finally suppressed that revolt. For his long and brilliant services, he was raised to the peerage, as *Lord Clyde*, in 1859, and D. 1863.
Clyde, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Jasper co.
Clyde, in *Michigan*, a township in Alleghan county.
—A township of St. Clair co.
Clyde, in *New York*, a fiue town in Galen township Wayne co., 186 m. N.W. by W. of Albany, on the Clyde river. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,000.
Clyde, in *Ohio*, an inportant town of Sandusky co., abt. 120 m. N. of Columbus. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,600.
Clyde, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Iowa county, on the south side of the Wisconsiu river, about 44 miles W. by N. of Madison.
Clyde Mills, in *Michigan*, a village of St. Clair co., 55 m. N. N. E. of Detroit.
Clyde River, in *New York*, formed by the junction of Flint and Mud creeks, traverses Wayne co., and flows into Seneca River.
Clyde River, in *Vermont*, rises in Essex co., and falls into Memphremagog Lake, in Orleans co.
Clyde River, in British North America, falling into Baffin's Bay, Lat 70° 10′ N., Lon. 69° W.
Cly'man, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dodge county, about 7 m. S. of Juneau, and 8 m. N. of Watertown.
Cly'mer, GEORGE, B. of a good family, in Philadelphia, in 1739. He was chairman of the committee which prevented the tea sent out by the English govt. from boing sold in that city, and was also a signer of the Declaration of American Independence. D. 1813.
Cly'mer, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chautauqua co., 18 m. S.W. of Maysville.
Clymer, in *Pennsylvania*, a thriving township of Tioga co.
Clypeas'trida, *n. pl.* [Lat. *clypeus*, a buckle, and *astrum*, a star.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of the order *Echinoids*, containing sea-urchins which have the ambulacra petaloid, and peristome central.
Clyp'eate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shield-shaped; scutate.
Clyp'eiform, *a.* [Lat. *clypeus*, shield, and *forma*, form.] Shield-shaped; clypeate.
Clys'mian, *a.* [From Gr. *klyszien*, to wash ont.] Relating, or pertaining, to the deluge.
Clys'mic, *a.* Cleansing; washing out; as, a *clysmic* apparatus.
Clys'ter, *n.* [Gr. *kluzo*, I wash out.] (*Med.*) A name given to certain medicines administered in a liquid form, by means of an injecting syringe, by the rectum, for the purpose of procuring evacuation of the bowels, or otherwise affecting the intestines or the system generally. — See INJECTION.
Clys'ter-pipe, *n.* A tube used in injecting clysters.
Clys'terwise, *a.* After the manner of a clyster.
Clytemnes'tra, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, by Leda, and the wife of the kiug of Argos, AGAMEMNON, *q. v.*
Cnicus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The Blessed Thistle, *C. benedictus*, native of Persia and Greece, 2 feet high, with yellow flowers, was formerly held in great estimation in medicine, but is now considered worthless.
Cnidium, (*nid'e-um,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of deciduous herbaceous plants, order *Apiaceæ*.
Co-, a prefix, denoting *with; in conjunction; together.* See CON.
Co., a contracted method of writing the term *company*, when applied in a commercial sense; as, Smith and *Co.*

Co, Coos, and **Cos,** one of the Cyclades, situate near the coast of Asia, about 15 m. from Halicarnassus. It gave birth to Hippocrates and Apelles, and was famous for its fertility, and the wine and silk-worms which it produced. The Turks name it *Stanco.*

Coacer'vate, *v. a.* [Lat. *coacervare.*] To heap up, or pile together: (R.)

—*a.* Heaped; piled up; raised into a mass. (O.)

Coacerva'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coacervatio.*] The act of heaping on, or piling up or together. (O.)

Coach, (*kōch,*) *n.* [Fr. *coche, carrosse;* It. *cocchio, carrocchio, carrozza,* from Lat. *carrūca,* a sort of four-wheeled travelling chariot; Celt. *car,* a vehicle.] A carriage of pleasure or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other; a close four-wheeled vehicle for commodious travelling.—Though covered wagons or carriages were known to the Egyptians and Romans, the vehicle we denominate by the name of coach appears to have been an Hungarian invention, about 1350. Isabella, wife of Charles VI. of France, was the first who used a coach in that country, hung in leathers. In Francis I.'s time they had become more

Fig. 630.—STATE-COACH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

improved, but were only used by ladies, and men too heavy or incapacitated by disease for riding on horseback. In 1540, the first carriages on springs were used in Paris, only three of them being in existence; under Henry III. the fourth coach was introduced. In 1599, the first *C.* with glass windows was brought from Italy into France. In 1658, there were 520 *C.* in Paris. In Germany, the emperors used coaches much earlier; indeed, the middle of the 15th century saw them in general use by the royalty in that part of Europe. The first *C.* ever seen in England is said to have been one made in 1555 by Walter Rippon for the Earl of Rutland; and in 1564 the same builder made for Queen Elizabeth the showy vehicle represented in *Fig.* 630. It is believed to have been in the time of Louis XIV. that *C.* were first suspended by leather straps, in order to insure ease of motion.

—A term applied in schools and universities to a private tutor, or one who takes special supervision of the studies of an undergraduate, preparatory to examination-term. It is also used to denote a person who instructs in rowing and other athletic sports.

(*Naut.*) (Sometimes written CONCH.) A room in a man-of-war, the roof of which is formed by the poop.

Hackney-coach, a four-wheeled coach for public hire. (Called indifferently *car, cab,* and *hack.*)

Mail-coach, a four-horsed coach for carrying the public mails.

Stage-coach. See STAGE.

—*v. a.* To convey or carry in a coach.

"The needy poet sticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon."—*Pope.*

—To privately prepare a student for examination for honors. (Used colloquially at Cambridge University, Eng.)

—To tutor a boating-crew; as, to *coach* the University Eight.

Coach'-box, *n.* The driver's seat on a coach.

Coach'ee, *n.* A slang term for a coachman.

Coach'-fellow, *n.* A horse doing duty with another in drawing a carriage or coach.

—A person who is on very close terms with another.

Coach'-hire, *n.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach. (Synonymous with *cab-fare.*)

Coach'-house, *n.* The enclosure or apartment in which a coach or other vehicle is kept from the weather.

Coach'-maker, *n.* One whose trade is to make coaches, carriages, &c.

Coach'man, *n.* One who drives a coach; he who handles the reins in driving.

"I heard thy anxious *coachman* say,
It cost thee more in whips than hay."—*Prior.*

Coach'manship, *n.* Skill in driving horses attached to coaches.

Coach-whip Snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MASTICOPHIS.

Coac'tion, *n.* Compulsion; force, either in restraining or impelling.

Coact'ive, *a.* Having the force of restraint or impulsion; as, *coactive* power.

—Acting conjointly or in concurrence. (R.)

Coact'ively, *adv.* In a coactive manner.

Coactiv'ity, *n.* Unity or conjunction of action.

Coadapta'tion, *n.* Concurrent adaptation.

Coadapt'ed, *a.* Adapted mutually, or one to another.

Coad'jument, *n.* Mutual aid; reciprocal assistance.

Coadjust', *v. a.* To adjust by mutual adaptation.

Coadjust'ment, *n.* State or circumstance of being concurrently adjusted.

Coad'jutant, *a.* [Lat. *con,* and *adjutans,* from *adjuto,* frequentative from *adjuvo—ad,* and *juvo,* to help or assist.] Co-operating; mutually helping or assisting.

Coad'jutant, *n.* A fellow-helper or assistant; an associate.

Coad'juting, *a.* Co-operating; mutually helping.

Coad'jutive, *a.* Rendering co-operation or mutual assistance.

Coadju'tor, *n.* One who co-operates with another; a fellow-helper or assistant; a colleague.

"Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies."—*Garth.*

—One who is empowered or appointed to the duties of another; a proxy.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the assistant of a bishop or other prelate. A *C.* was equal in rank to the dignitary whose functions he might on occasion supply; hence the *C.* of a bishop was himself consecrated a bishop *in partibus infidelium.* The celebrated Cardinal de Retz was known by the title of the *Coadjutor of Paris* during the most active period of his career, having the administration of the temporalities of that see, which belonged to his uncle, the Archbishop de Retz. *C.* usually succeeded their principals in their dignities; hence arose an abuse which tended to make ecclesiastical dignities hereditary; nephews and other relatives of bishops being named their coadjutors. The institution of *C.* to bishoprics is preserved by the French Concordat of 1801.

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, one who acts as assistant to a bishop; a joint prelate.

Coadju'torship, *n.* Co-assistance; state or quality of a coadjutor.

Coadju'tress, Coadju'trix, *n.* A female helper, assistant, or proxy.

Coadju'vant, *n.* (*Med.*) That ingredient in a prescription which concurs or unites with another.

Coadju'vancy, *n.* Joint or concurrent help; co-operation.

Coad'unate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Two or more parts united at the base.

Coadunia'tion, *n.* [See UNITION.] The conjunction of different substances into one cohesive mass; as, "the *coadunition* of particles."—*Hale.*

Coadven'ture, *n.* An adventure or speculation in which more than one participate.

Coadven'turer, *n.* A fellow-adventurer; a co-partner.

Coaflor'est, *v. a.* [See FOREST.] To turn into a forest, as ground. (Opposed to *disafforest.*)

Coa'gency, *n.* Joint agency; association in common.

Coa'gent, *n.* A fellow-agent; an assistant or associate in an act.

Coagulabil'ity, *n.* Capacity of being coagulated; capable of concretion or congelation.

Coag'ulable, *a.* That may be coagulated; capable of being concreted or curdled.

Coag'ulant, *n.* [Lat. *coagulans.*] Any substance susceptible of coagulation.

Coag'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *coagulo, coagulatus,* from *cogo, con,* and *ago,* to move, to drive, to urge.] To concrete; to curdle; to congeal, as liquids.

"The milk . . . which is *coagulated* by the rennet."—*Arbuthnot.*

—*v. i.* To turn from a fluid into a fixed state; to undergo the process of coagulation.

Coagula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coagulatio.*] Act of coagulating; state of being coagulated; the body formed by coagulation; concretion.

Coag'ulative, *a.* That which has the quality of causing concretion or coagulation; as, "a *coagulative* power."

Coag'ulator, *n.* That which causes coagulation.

Coag'ulatory, *a.* Serving to coagulate.

Coag'ulum, *n.* [Lat., from *cogo.* See COAGULATE.] A curdled or consistent mass, like a jelly, separated from some fluid; as, the *coagulum* of milk—curds; of the blood—the clot; and of albumen, as the white of an egg, when coagulated by heat, alcohol, or acids.

Coahoma, in *Mississippi,* a W.N.W. co., bordering on the Mississippi River, which separates it from Arkansas. *Area,* abt. 750 sq. m. Drained by the Sunflower River. The surface is flat and low, and the W. part frequently overflowed by the Mississippi. *Soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Clarksdale and Friar's Point. *Pop.* (1890) 18,342.

Coahuila, or **Cohamila,** (*ko'a-oo-e-la,*) a State of Mexico, bounded N. by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande, E. by Texas and New Leon, S. by Zacatecas, and W. by Chihuahua and Durango; *area,* 30,740 sq. m. *C.* is a mountainous country intersected by fertile valleys, although cattle-rearing is the principal branch of industry. It has some silver mines. Lat. 24°—30° N., Lon. 100°—102° W. *C.* Saltillo. *Pop.* 150,000.

Co-aid', *n.* A fellow-helper; an assistant.

Coaiti. (*Zoöl.*) See COATI.

Coak, *n.* (*Naut.*) The metalled hole in the sheave of a ship's block.

(*Ship-building.*) A cylindrical piece of spar. See COAKING.

(*Min.*) See COKE.

—*v. a.* (*Ship-building.*) To fasten by coaking, (*q. v.*)

Coak'ing, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The act of uniting pieces of a spar by means of tabular projections, formed by cutting away the solid of one piece into a hollow, so as to make a projection in the other in such a manner that they may correctly fit, the butts preventing the pieces from drawing asunder.

Coal, *n.* [A. S. *col;* Ger. *kohle;* Icel. and Swed. *kol;* the root being found in the obsolete Ger. *kol,* fire; Swed. and Goth. *kol;* West Goth. *kylla,* to kindle, allied to Lat. *calor,* heat, *caleo,* to be warm; Heb. *kala,* to parch, to roast; *gachal,* to kindle.] Any combustible thing in a state of ignition; a piece of wood or other combustible substance partially burned; charcoal.

"And his face kindled like a burning *coal.*"—*Dryden.*

(*Min.*) A mineral which appears to have been formed by a peculiar decomposition or fermentation of buried vegetable matter, characterized by the presence of carbon as a largely predominant constituent, associated with small quantities of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, and certain mineral matters which compose the ash. The term coal is applied to various substances, as lignite, bituminous coal, anthracite, &c., each of which will be elaborately and minutely treated, both in a scientific sense, and as important features of natural production, under the general term MINERAL COAL, *q. v.* See also CARBONIFEROUS AGE, COAL PERIOD, COAL MINING, &c.

Coal, *v. a.* To burn to coal or charcoal; to char; as, "charcoal *coaled* into great pieces."—*Bacon.*

—To make or delineate with coal or charcoal.

"He *coal'd* out rhymes upon the wall, near to the picture."
Camden.

—To supply or furnish with coal; as, to *coal* a steamer.

—*v. i.* To take in coal; as, the steamer *coaled* at St. Thomas.

Coal, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Northumberland co.

Coal Bank, in *Washington,* a village of Thurston co., 16 m. from Olympia.

Coal'-black, *a.* Black as a coal; intensely black.

"*Coal-black* his colour, but like jet it shone."—*Dryden.*

Coal'-box, *n.* A box used for holding coals to supply a fire. (Often called *coal-scuttle.*)

Coal'burgh, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Trumbull co.

Coalburgh, in *W. Virginia,* a P. O. of Kanawha co.

Coal Creek, in *Indiana,* traverses Fountain co., and enters the Wabash a little below the outlet of the Vermilion River. Rich mines of coal are found near its mouth.

Coal Creek, in *Indiana,* a township of Montgomery co.

Coal Creek, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Keokuk co.

Coal Creek, in *Kansas,* a post-office of Ottawa co.

Coal'ery, *n.* See COLLIERY.

Coalesce, (*kō-al-es',*) *v. i.* [Lat. *coalesco—con,* and *alesco,* to grow up, from *alo,* to nourish.] To grow together; to join; to unite, as separate bodies into one body.—To unite or adhere in one body or mass by spontaneous attraction; as, "vapors when they begin to *coalesce.*"
Newton.

—To associate; to confederate; to amalgamate; as, two political parties *coalesce.*

Coales'cence, *n.* Act of coalescing; concretion; state of being united; amalgamation.

(*Surg.*) The adhesion or union of parts previously separated, as in case of wounds and preternatural adhesions or malformations.

Coales'cent, *a.* Coalescing; joined; united; as, *coalescent* bodies.

Coal'-field, *n.* A bed or stratum of fossil coal.—A district of country where coal is abundant; as, the Lackawanna *coal-field.*

Coal'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GADUS.

Coal'fitter, *n.* In England, a person who acts as broker between the coal-proprietor and a merchant-shipper.

Coal-formation, *n.* (*Geol.*) See CARBONIFEROUS AGE.

Coal'-gas, *n.* (*Chem.*) See GAS.

Coal Grove, in *Kentucky,* a village of Pike co.

Coal Grove, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Lawrence co., on the Ohio River, about 10 m. below Burlington.

Coal'-heaver, *n.* A laborer employed in loading and discharging coal into and out of a ship; a coal-carrier.

Coal'-hod, *n.* Same as COAL-SCUTTLE, *q. v.*

Coal'ing, *n.* Act of taking in coal; as, the *coaling* of a ship.

Coalition, (*ko-al-ish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *coalitio.* See COALESCE.] Act of coalescing; a coming together and uniting, as of separate bodies and parts; as, a "*coalition* of atoms."

(*Polit.*) In the beginning of the French Revolution, *C.* came to be used by the French authors by way of contempt for the alliance of the other powers against France. Since that time the word has come into common use; but there is generally some idea of reproach implied in it. Diplomatists make this distinction between *alliance* and *coalition,*—that the former is more general, while the latter is directed against a particular enemy for a particular object. *C.* is also frequently used in the sense of a union of several parties, or their leaders, against another party; but it still carries with it the idea of reproach.

(*French Law.*) An unlawful agreement among several persons not to do a thing except on some conditions agreed upon.

Coali'tionist, Coali'tioner, *n.* One who joins or promotes a coalition.

Co-ally', *n.* [*Co* for *con,* and *ally.*] A joint ally; as, the French and English were *co-allies.*

Coal'-measure, *n.* The measure used in determining quantities of coal.

—*pl.* (*Geol.*) Beds or strata of coal. See COAL PERIOD.

Coal'-meter, *n.* A person appointed to ascertain the measurement of coals.

Coal'-mine, *n.* A mine or pit containing mineral coal.

Coal Mines, in *California,* a village of Contra-Costa co., 15 m. N.E. of Martinez. The most productive coal-mines in the State are in this vicinity.

Coal'mont, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Huntingdon co.

Coal Mountain, in *Georgia,* a P. O. of Forsyth co.

Coal'-mouse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small kind of black-headed titmouse.

Coal'-passer, *n.* One who passes coal to the stoker of a steam-engine furnace.

Coal Period. *n.* (*Geol.*) The *coal,* or *carboniferous period,* succeeding to the *sub-carboniferous period,* q. v., opened with a marked change over the American continent. The sub-carboniferous limestones and shales, which were formed upon the submerged land, became covered with extensive graves or pebble-beds, or de-

posits of sand; the beds of that epoch, hardened into a gritty rock, make up the *millstone grit* and *sandstone* which underlie the *coal-measures*. Similar conglomerates and sandstones were formed afterwards in the course of the coal-measures; but the rock is prominent for its extent, and for marking the commencement of the coal æra. The carboniferous areæ of N. America have been pointed out under CARBONIFEROUS AGE, (*q. v.*) The regions corresponding to the coal period are:—1. The great *Appalachian* coal-field, covering parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, E. Kentucky, E. Tennessee, and Alabama. The workable area is estimated at 60,000 sq. m. The whole thickness of the formation is 2,500 or 3,000 feet. In the centre of Pennsylvania, between Pottsville and Wyoming, are the famous anthracite beds, divided into many distinct patches; and in the W. part commences the great bituminous coal-field, which spreads into Ohio and stretches on S. to Alabama. 2. The *Illinois and Missouri*, covering a very considerable part of Indiana and Kentucky, and W. of the Mississippi, portions of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas. Estimated area, 60,000 sq. m. 3. The *Michigan*, situated about the centre of the peninsula. Estimated area, abt. 5,000 sq. m. 4. The *Texas*, covering several of the N. and N.W. counties. 5. The *Rhode Island*, lying between Providence and Worcester, in Mass., and opened at Cumberland, north of Providence; at Portsmouth, 23 m. S., and also showing thin seams at Newport and elsewhere in Mass.; out-cropping at Mansfield, 15 m. N.E. of Providence, at Wrentham, 5 m. from Mansfield, and at Worcester. Estimated area, 1,000 sq. m. 6. The *New Brunswick*, covering part of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. Estimated area, 18,000 sq. m. The total number of sq. m. of all the productive coal-fields of the U. States, E. of the Rocky Mountains, is 125,000. The coal-measures include stratified rocks of all kinds,—sandstones, conglomerates, shales, shaly sandstones, limestones; and the limestones are generally impure, or magnesian. They contain generally 50 feet or more of beds of rock to *one foot* of coal. The abundance of fossil plants is the most striking character of the *C. P.*: they afford evidences of progress in the life of the globe, and reveal an expansion of some departments of the vegetable kingdom, which would not have been suspected, were it not for the evidence in the rocks. These plants belong, generally, to—1. *Gymnosperms*, the inferior class of Flowering plants; 2, *Calamites*; 3, *Acrogens* (Fig. 631), the superior class of Flowerless plants. The animal life of the coal-measures is either of land or fresh water, or of marine origin. Most of the limestones and some of the sandstones and shales contain marine fossils; while, on the contrary, other deposits of sand and clay bear evidence that they are not of the sea, any more than is the vegetation which covered the lands. Though a Palæozoic cast is apparent throughout the animal life, a rise above the peculiarly Palæozoic, grade in some departments. Thus, among Articulata, the Trilobites are rare, and there are insects and Myriapods (Centipedes); and among Vertebrata, there are some *air-breathing* reptiles—new types, prophetic of the Reptilian age which was next to follow.—According to the reading of the records, the *C. P.* was a time of great forests and jungles, and of magnificent foliage, but of few or inconspicuous flowers; of marsh-loving insects, but not the higher insects that live among flowers; of Amphibians, and some inferior species of true reptiles, but no birds, no mammals. Thus far had the world progressed by the close of the coal-period.

Fig. 631.—LYCOPODIUM STERNBERGII.

Coal'-pit, *n.* A pit where coal is dug.—In the United States, a place where charcoal is made.

Coal'-plant, *n.* (*Geol.*) An impression of a plant found in fossil coal. See COAL PERIOD.

Coal'port, in *Ohio*, a village of Meigs co., on the Ohio River, 100 m. S.E. of Columbus, and 1 m. from Pomeroy. Immense beds of coal are worked here on the river-bank.

Coal Port, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Alleghany co.

Coal River, in *Virginia*, rises in Fayette co., and flowing generally N.W., empties into the Great Kanawha River, in Kanawha co., after a course of abt. 60 m.

Coal Run, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Pike co.

Coal Run, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Washington co.

Coal's Bluff, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Coal'-scuttle, *n.* A box or utensil for holding coal, and carrying it to feed a fire. (Sometimes called *coal-box*.)

Coal'-ship, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel employed for the storage of coal, and from which other ships draw their supplies.

Coals'mouth, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Kanawha co., on the Kanawha River, abt. 16 m. below Charleston.

Coal'-stone, *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

Coal'-tar *n.* See TAR.

Coal Valley, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Rock Island co.

Coal Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Alleghany co.

Coal'-whipper, *n.* In England, a person who raises coal from a ship's hold.

Coal'-work, *n.* A colliery; a coal-pit, with all buildings, machinery, and appurtenances belonging thereto.

Coal'y, *a.* Like coal; containing coal; pertaining to coal.

"On *coaly* Tyne, or ancient hallowed Dee."—*Milton.*

Coam'ings, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Raised work around the hatches of a ship, to prevent water from getting down into the hold. (Sometimes improperly written *combings*.)

Co-annex', *v. a.* To annex or attach with something else.

Coan'za, a large river of Congo, W. Africa. After a rapid course of abt. 500 m., it falls into the Atlantic in Lat. 9° 10′ S., Lon. 14° 22′ E.

Co-apprehend', *v. a.* To apprehend with another person. (R.)

Coapta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coaptatio*.] The adaptation of two or more parts to each other; as, "the judicious *coaptation* of the words."—*Broome.*

(*Surg.*) The act of adapting the two extremities of a fractured bone to each other; or of restoring a luxated bone to its place.

Coa'ri, a river of Brazil, which has its whole course in the prov. Alto Amazonas. It divides near Alvellos into 2 arms, which join the Amazone. Total length, 285 m.

Coarse, (*kōrs,*) *a.* [Lat. *crassus*.] Thick; bulky; gross; rough; as, *coarse* bread, *coarse* hair, *coarse* canvas.

—Crass; crude; unpolished; inelegant; mean; indelicate; not fine; unrefined; not purified; as, *coarse* language, *coarse* manners.

"I feel of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded."—*Shaks.*

Coarse'-grained, *a.* Having a coarse grain;—hence, deficient in polish or refinement; as, a *coarse-grained* person.

Coarse'ly, *adv.* In a coarse, inelegant, unrefined manner.

"The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used."—*Dryden.*

Coarsen, (*kōrs'n,*) *v. a.* To render coarse and unpolished. (R.)

Coarse'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being coarse; grossness; rude; roughness; want of polish or refinement; as, the *coarseness* of an illustration.

"There appears . . . a *coarseness* and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly."—*Burke.*

Coarticula'tion, *n.* (*Anat.*) The structure of the bones in forming a joint.

Co-assess'or, *n.* A joint-assessor.

Co-assume', *v. a.* To assume in concert with another.

Coast, *n.* [Ger. *küste;* Swed. *kust;* Dan. *kust;* Fr. *côte,* for *coste;* Lat. *costa,* a rib, a side.] The sea-side or sea-shore; the sea-board of a country; the land adjoining the sea-shore; margin of the land next to the sea.

The coast is clear. The danger is past; the enemy has left the shore.

—*v. i.* To sail by or near a coast or shore, or in sight of land.

"But steer my vessel with a steady hand,
And *coast* along the shore in sight of land."—*Dryden.*

—To sail from port to port in the same country.

—In the U. States, to slide down a hill on a sleigh upon snow or ice; or to ride down on a bicycle with one's feet off the pedals.

Coast'er, *n.* He, or that which, sails along a coast or shore; specially, a coasting-vessel.—Also, the device fastened on each side of the front fork on a bicycle, as a rest for the rider's feet when coasting (*q. v.*)—A bicyclist who indulges in this practice.

Coast'ing, *v. n.* Sailing along or near a coast, or from port to port on a certain coast.

Coasting-trade. (*Com.*) The trade which is carried on between ports in the same country. Different laws regulate this department of trade in different countries, but, generally, the policy has been maintained of excluding foreigners from all participation in it.

Coasting-vessel, (or *Coaster.*) (*Naut.*) A vessel that performs coasting-voyages only;—opposed to a *sea-going* ship.

Coast'-line, *n.* The shore-line or sea-board of a country; outline of a coast; as, a bold *coast-line.*

Coast Range, or COAST MOUNTAINS, in *California*, a range of mountains extending from the Oregon boundary to the town of Los Angelos, and almost parallel with the Pacific coast. The principal peaks are Mt. Ripley, 7,500 ft. high, in lat. 39° 08′, Mt. San Bernardino, 11,600 ft., lat. 34° 20′; Mt. San Gorgonio, 7,000 ft. lat. 33° 48′.

Coast'-waiter, *n.* An English custom-house officer, who inspects and reports upon the discharge or shipment of goods in the coasting-trade.

Coast'wise, *a.* By way of the coast; along-shore; as, a voyage *coastwise.*

Coat, *n.* [Fr. *cotte;* It. *cotta,* from Alleman, *kutte;* O. Ger. *kotze;* Bohem. *küze;* the root is found in Esthonian, *kattan,* to cover, to clothe: Lapp. *kaptjet,* to cover, to cover over anything; allied to Gr. *chitōn,* a coat; Finn. *katto,* a covering.] An upper or outside garment worn by men; as, a dress-*coat,* an over-*coat,* &c.

—The habit or vesture of men, worn as an indication of office.

"Men of his *coat* should be minding their pray'rs."—*Swift.*

—External hair or fur-coverings of animals; as, a horse's *coat.*

"Or, as the snake, with youthful *coat* repaid."—*Milton.*

—Any covering, membrane, or integument; as, the *coat* of the stomach; the *coat* of an onion; a *coat* of paint, &c.

"The eye is defended with four *coats* or skins."—*Peacham.*

(*Her.*) That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed; as, *coat*-armor.

"Cropped are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's *coat* one-half is cut away."—*Shaks.*

—One of the figured playing-cards, on which a king, queen, or knave appears; a court-card.

Coat of arms. (*Her.*) A tunic or habit formerly worn by knights over their suit of armor, embroidered with their armorial ensigns and devices.—The surcoat worn by the knight, represented in *Fig.* 591, is a coat of arms. A delineation of armorial bearings; any heraldic blazon or device.

"Displayed at large
Their master's *coat-of arms* and knightly charge."—*Dryden.*

Coat of mail. A body-coat of chain-armor covering the upper portion of the body of a mailed knight. (See *Figs.* 192 and 591.)

—*v. a.* To cover with a coat or upper garment.

—To cover or spread over with a layer of any substance; as, to *coat* a ceiling; to *coat* an immeudo.

Coat'-armor, *n.* (*Her.*) Armorial ensigns; coate of arms; heraldic blazonry.

Coat'-card, *n.* A playing-card bearing a court-figure; *i. e.,* a king, queen, or knave.

"I am a *coat-card* indeed."—*Rowley.*

Coatee', *n.* A little coat; a short, close coat; a coat with short flaps.

Coates'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hendricks co., 11 m. E.N.E. of Greencastle.

Coates'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., on the W. branch of Brandywine Creek, 36 m. W. of Philadelphia.

Coa'ti, or **Coa'ti-mondi,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the fam. *Ursidæ*, bearing some affinity to the racoon, except that the neck and body are longer, the fur is shorter, and the eyes are smaller; but it is more particularly distinguished by the elongation of its snout, to which its scientific name *nasua* refers. By the assistance of this long flexible snout, which is somewhat truncated at the end, it roots up the earth, in the manner of a hog, in quest of earth-worms, &c. It also preys on the smaller quadrupeds; but it lives more upon trees than upon the ground, and is a destructive enemy of birds, their eggs, and unfledged young. It is equal in size to a large cat; its general color is a cinereous brown; the tail, which is of very considerable length, is annulated with distinct circles of black; the ears are round, like those of a rat, and covered with short hair externally, but internally with long whitish hair; the mouth is large, and the under jaw much shorter than the upper. It is a native of Brazil.

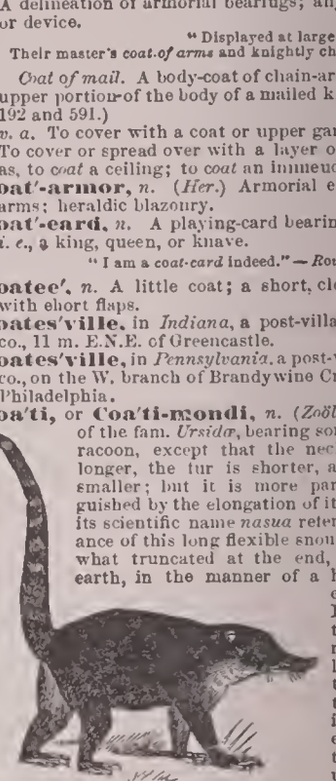


Fig. 632.—COATI-MONDI. (*Nasua-rufa.*)

Coat'ing, *n.* A covering; any substance spread over for cover, defence, or protection; as, the *coating* of a phial.

—Cloth for coats; as, a Tweed *coating.*

Coat'-link, *n.* A pair of buttons connected by a link, for holding together the lappels of a coat.

Coats'burg, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Adams co., 17 m. N.E. of Quincy.

Coatzacoal'co, in Mexico, a river which, rising in the Sierra Madra, dep. of Oajaca, flows N. between Vera Cruz and Tabasco, and enters the Bay of Coatzacoalco (Caribbean Sea) 130 m. S.E. of Vera Cruz, in Lat. 18° 8′ 20″ N., Lon. 94° 32′ 50″.

Coax, (*kōks,*) *v. a.* [From *cog* or *cozen.*] To wheedle; to flatter; to soothe; to fawn upon; to appease or persuade by fondling and wheedling.

"I *coax!* I wheedle! I'm above it."—*Farquhar.*

Coaxa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coaxare,* to croak.] Act of croaking. (R.)

Coax'er, *n.* A wheedler; a beguiler; a flatterer; a gentle persuader.

Coax'ingly, *adv.* By coaxing.

Cob, *n.* [W. *cob,* a knock, a thump; *cobiaw,* to thump; A.S. *cop;* Ger. *kopf,* a cap, top.] A blow; a knock or thump; as, a *cob* from a stick.—The top or head; anything large, round, or bulky.—A lump or mass of anything; a cobble-stone; as, a *cob* of brick.—A strong, stiff-built pony used for carrying heavy persons in the saddle; as, a *cob* with good action. (Used almost exclusively in England.)—A small loaf of bread; a bun; as, a penny-*cob.*—A spider; (whence the term *cob*-web.) Chastisement inflicted on the doreal extremity of a person's body, by means of a strap.—Clay mixed with straw, used in building huts.—A kind of wicker-basket for the arm.

(*Zoöl.*) [It. *gabbiano.*] A sea-gull.—A Spanish coin once current in Ireland.—The spike that bears grains of maize; as, a corn-*cob.* (Peculiar to the U. States.)

—*v. a.* To chastise a person by pulling the ears or hair, or by striking on the head; as, to give a boy a *cobbing.*

(*Mining.*) In Cornwall, Eng., to break or bruise ore.

(*Naut.*) To inflict punishment on board ship by applying a strap to the buttocks.

Cobæ'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order POLEMONIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Co'balt, *n.* [Ger. *kobalt,* from *kobold,* a goblin; L. Lat. *gobelinus;* Gr. *kobālos,* an impudent rogue, an arrant knave;—the name of certain mischievous demons who

were supposed to haunt mines, and to manufacture those ores which looked rich to the eye, but were really of little value. Among these were supposed to be the ores of this metal, and hence its name.] (*Chem.*) Cobalt is a metal very similar to nickel in its physical and chemical properties. It generally occurs in the same ore as nickel, and the separation of the two metals is a task requiring great patience and expertness. *C.* is obtained as a metal either by reducing the oxide by hydrogen. or by calcining the oxalate. In the metallic state it closely resembles steel. It fuses with great difficulty, and oxidizes at a high temperature. It remains unaltered in moist air, dissolves slowly in sulphuric and hydrochloric acid, but readily in nitric acid. It is reddish-gray in color, and is said to be magnetic. It is obtained principally from two ores — *Speiss cobalt*, and *Cobalt glance*. The compounds of *C.* are remarkable for their beauty of color. The two colors, *zaffre* and *smalt*, are compounds of *C.* Zaffre is an impure oxide of this metal, made by calcining the crushed ore in a reverberatory furnace. The sulphur and arsenic are thus roasted off, and the impure oxide remaining is ground to an impalpable powder with two or three parts of fine sand. Zaffre is used largely in the manufacture of stained glass, and in the ornamentation of pottery. Smalt is a finely-powdered blue glass colored with cobalt. *C.* ore is partially roasted, and combined with an equal quantity of carbonate of potash and twice its weight of well-ground quartz. The whole is melted in suitable pots in a furnace, silicate of potash being formed, in which the oxide of cobalt melts, the other impurities falling to the bottom. The clear blue glass is ladled out, poured into water, and ground, when cool, into an impalpable powder. Smalt is used by paper-stainers. With oxygen, cobalt forms a protoxide and a sesquioxide. The *anhydrous protoxide* is obtained by calcining the hydrate or carbonate. It is a black powder, which, when heated in the air, changes into an intermediate oxide, Co_3O_4. Oxide of *C.* gives to glass a very intense blue, which resists the action of a very high temperature. Dissolved in ammonia, it gives a fine red liquid. Fused with potash, a brilliant blue compound is obtained. With magnesia, alumina, and oxide of zinc, it produces, when fused at a high temperature, pink, blue, and green compounds. The last two are used as pigments. The hydrated oxide is a pink precipitate thrown down by adding a solution of potash to the solution of *C.* salt. Protoxide of *C.* forms salts with the acids, which are light blue when hydrated, but turn red when the water is driven off by heat. Protonitrate of *C.* is obtained by dissolving the oxide or the metal in nitric acid. It crystallizes in small deliquescent crystals containing six equivalents of water. A solution of this salt is often employed as a sympathetic ink, being light blue when cold, but bright red when the water of hydration is driven off by a gentle heat. The *sulphate of C.* is generally employed as the source of salts of this metal. The *sesquioxide of C.* is a brownish powder obtained by passing chlorine through a dilute solution of potash, in which the protoxide is mechanically suspended. Its salts are at present unknown. *Chloride of C.* is prepared by dissolving the oxide in hydrochloric acid; the pink solution resulting yields, on evaporation, rose-colored octahedra of the hydrated chloride. The other salts of *C.* are uninteresting. A solution of the nitrate is used in blowpipe analysis. A small quantity of the substance to be examined is to be moistened with the solution, and heated in the blowpipe flame; a pink color indicates magnesia, and a green and blue, zinc and alumina respectively. Fremy has formed some interesting compounds by combining the sesquioxide of *C.* with 4, 5, and 6 equivalents of ammonia, forming brown, red, and yellow salts. These double bases he names *fuscobaltia*, *roseocobaltia*, and *luteocobaltia*. *Thénard's blue* is a beautiful pale-blue pigment, consisting of a mixture of phosphate of *C.* and phosphate of alumina. Equivalent, 58·6; sp. gr. 8·5; *symbol*, Co.—*Cobalt ores*. The principal ores of *C.* are *white cobalt ore*, which is the most common; (it contains *C.* associated with arsenic, iron, and sulphur.) *gray cobalt ore*, containing arsenic, iron, cobalt, and silica; and *glance cobalt*, which is a double bisulphide of arsenic and *C.* All the ores of *C.* contain more or less nickel.

Cobalt, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Middlesex co.

Cobalt'ic, *a.* [Fr. *cobaltique.*] Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt.

Cobalticyan'ogen, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CYANOGEN.

Cobalt'ine, *n.* (*Min.*) An arsenical ore of cobalt, also containing sulphur. It occurs in reddish silver-white trapezohedral crystals, at the mines of Wehua, in Sweden. It contains 33 to 37 per cent. of metal.

Co'bau, a town of Guatemala, Central America, 60 m. N.N.W. of Guatemala, and cap. of the dept. of Vera Paz, on the Rio Dulce; *pop.* about 15,000, mostly Indians.

Cobb, in *Georgia*, a N.N.W. county; *area*, about 450 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. E. by the Chattahoochee river, and drained by Sweetwater, Powder Spring, Pumpkin, Vine, Vickery's, and other creeks. The surface is elevated, and, in some parts, mountainous; Kenesaw Mountain rising 1,828 feet above sea-level. The soil is generally fertile. Granite abounds, and gold, silver, copper, iron and lead are found. *Cap.* Marietta. *Population*, (1890) 22,300.

Cobb, in *Illinois*, a village of Randolph co.

Cobb, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Iowa co.

Cob'bett, WILLIAM, an English political writer, b. at Farnham, 1762. Early in life, he served as a private in the army, and devoted all his spare hours to self-education. In 1792, he went to the U. States, and settled in Philadelphia, where he commenced his literary career. In 1800 he returned to England, and, in 1802, brought out his famous *Weekly Political Register*, which for 33 years became the leading journal of advanced Radicalism. In 1810, he was prosecuted for a libel on the govt., sentenced to imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $5,000. In 1832, he was returned to the British House of Commons, and died in 1835. Among *C.*'s best-known works are his *English Grammar*, *Cottage Economy*, and *Parliamentary History of England*. *C.*'s reputation rests principally upon his pure and idiomatic use of the English language, of which many of his works are models in composition.

Cob'ble, *n.* (*Naut.*) See COBLE.

Cob'ble, Cob'ble-stone, *n.* A cob, or large, heavy pebble, or fragment of stone; — used in paving streets.

—*A* lump of coal, from the size of an egg to that of a football.

Cob'ble, *v. a.* [Dan. *kobler*, to mend shoes; Heb. *chabal*, to bind, to bind fast; probably allied to *couple*; Ger. *koppeln.*] To make, mend, or renovate coarsely; to botch in a clumsy manner; as, to *cobble* shoes.

"If you be out, sir, I can mend you.—Why, sir, *cobble* you." *Shaks.*

—To make or do anything clumsily, unhandily, or in a botchy manner.

"Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhymes." —*Dryden.*

Cob'bler, *n.* A coarse mender of shoes. — A clumsy, botchy workman.

"In respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler.*" —*Shaks.*

—A liquor or beverage, prepared by a mixture of constituent parts, as wine, lemon, sugar, and ice; as, a sherry-*cobbler.*

Cob'bler-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BLEPHARIS.

Cobbossee'contee Waters, in *Maine*, a beautiful lake of Kennebec co., connected with a number of smaller pools. Length about 7 m. The Cobbosseecontee River, which rises in this lake, flows into the Kennebec.

Cob'cal, *n.* An Oriental sandal worn by females.

Cob'-coals, *n. pl.* (Sometimes written COBBLES.) Large, spherical lumps of coal.

Cob'den, RICHARD, an eminent English political economist, b. at Dunford, near Midhurst, in Sussex, 1804. After serving an apprenticeship in a London warehouse, and acting a short time as commercial traveller, he became, in 1830, partner in a firm in the cotton trade at Manchester. In 1834 he set out on a tour through Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and the U. States; and on his return he commenced his career as political economist by the publication of pamphlets, entitled, *England, Ireland, and America*, and *Russia*. About the same time he took an active part in founding the Manchester "Athenæum," and in procuring the incorporation of that borough. In 1838 the "Anti-Corn-Law League" was formed, and to the furtherance of its object *C.* devoted himself with intense earnestness and unintermitting labor. In 1841 he

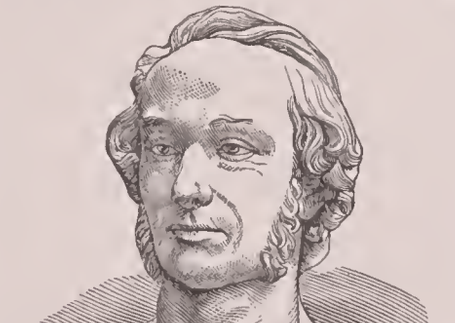


Fig. 633. — RICHARD COBDEN.

entered the House of Commons as member for Stockport. His mastery of his chosen theme, his full knowledge, logical precision, good sense, and entire sincerity made him at once a man of weight in parliament; and in 1846 he saw the grand struggle ended by the conversion of Sir Robert Peel, and the repeal of the Corn Laws. He then made a European tour, and was received in the chief cities with high honors. His countrymen made acknowledgment of his services by a national testimonial of $150,000, and during his absence he was elected M. P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1847. As a member of the Peace Society he attended congresses at Paris, Frankfort, and London, and steadily advocated the doctrine of non-intervention. His course in reference to the Crimean war, and the war with China, was opposed to the sentiments of the majority of his countrymen, and on the dissolution of parliament, in 1857, he was not re-elected. *C.* then again visited the U. States, and while absent was elected for Rochdale. In 1859 he was offered by Lord Palmerston the presidentship of the Board of Trade, which he courteously but conscientiously declined. The latest, and not the least, service he rendered his country was the successful negotiation of the Treaty of Commerce with France. D. in London, 1865.

Cob'den Club, named in honor of R. Cobden, (*q. v.*). formed to advocate his principles and chiefly free trade.

Co-bellig'erent, *a.* Engaging in, and carrying on, war in conjunction with another power.

—*n.* A nation, state, or power, that engages in hostilities in unison with another.

Cobent'zel, LUDWIG, COUNT VON, an Austrian diplomatist, b. in Brussels, 1753. At the early age of 27 he was intrusted with a mission to Catharine II. of Russia, and his gallantry and compliance with her taste for theatricals made him a great favorite with her. From 1795 he was concerned in many of the important negotiations between Austria and other powers, until the treaty of Luneville, in 1801. That treaty restoring peace between Austria and France, he was shortly afterwards made minister of state for foreign affairs at Vienna. In 1805 he was dismissed from this office, and he D. 1808.

Cob'ham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Warren co.

Cobham, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Albemarle co., 14 m. E. of Charlottesville.

Co'bi, DESERT OF. See GOBI.

Cobi'ja, the only legal sea-port of Bolivia, in the dep. La Mar, 112 m. from Atacama, Lat. 22° 34′ S., Lon. 70° 21′ 2″ W. It is a depôt for bullion, silver ores, coin, &c., besides mercury, woollen stuffs, and pepper. *Pop.* 2,380. Destroyed by an earthquake in May, 1877.

Cob'iron, *n.* [*Cob* and *iron.*] An andiron with a knobby head.

Co-bish'op, *n.* A joint bishop; a bishop-coadjutor.

"Valerius . . . made use of Austin as a *co-bishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo." — *Ayliffe.*

Cobi'tis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LOACH.

Cob'le, Cobble, *n.* [A. S. *cuople.*] (*Naut.*) A fishing-smack; a buss; a vessel used in the herring-fishery.

Cob'lentz, (anc. *Confluentes,*) a city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. of a govt. of same name, beautifully situated at the junction of the Rhine and the Moselle, and the bul-

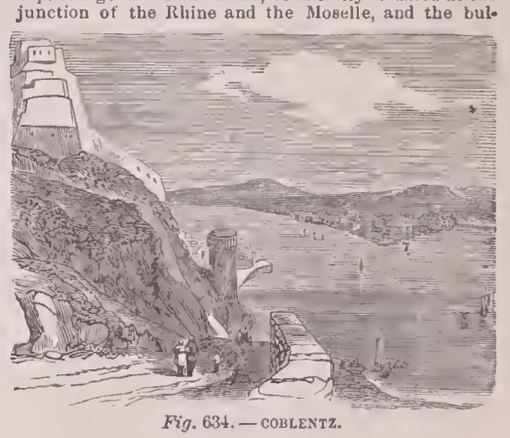


Fig. 634. — COBLENTZ.

wark of Germany against France. *C.* is defended by extensive fortifications, forming a military camp capable of affording accommodation for 100,000 men. For defensive purposes, *C.* is connected with the almost impregnable castle of Ehrenbreitstein (see *Fig.* 634), on the opposite side of the Rhine. Several detached forts also guard the city at various points. *C.* is a free port, and its favorable position secures it a very active commerce in wine, corn, iron, mineral waters, millstones, &c. Its principal manufactures are linen and cotton fabrics, japan-ware, and furniture. *Pop.* 27,112.

Cob'leskill, or CO'BUSKILL, in *New York*, a creek in Schoharie co., rises in a natural well, and following a subterranean passage through several miles of its course, falls into the Schoharie River.

—A town and twp. of Schoharie co., 4 m. W. of Albany; drained by Cobleskill Creek. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,200.

Cob'loaf, *n.* See COB.

Cob Moo Sa, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Oceana co.

Cob'nut, *n.* A kind of large nut. — A game played with nuts by children. —The conquering nut in the game.

Coboose', *n.* (*Naut.*) See CABOOSE.

Co'bourg, or COBURG, in prov. of Ontario, a town and port of entry, cap. of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, 91 m. W. by S. of Kingston. *Pop.* 4,442.

Co'bra de Capel'lo, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See VIPERIDÆ.

Co'bras, in Brazil, an island and fort in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, about 1 m. from the city of Rio, of which the fort is one of the principal defences.

Co'bre, in Cuba, a town of the E. department, famous for its copper mines (whence the name *Cobre*); *pop.* abt. 2,876.

Cob'stone, *n.* See COBBLE.

Cob'swan, *n.* The head or leading swan.

Co'burg, a town of central Germany, cap. of a prov. of same name in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the Itz, Lat. 50° 15′ N., Lon. 10° 58′ E. In the old castle of the dukes of Coburg are still exhibited the room and bed which Luther occupied when in concealment here in 1530. *Manf.* Woollens, linen, cotton, gold and silver articles, &c. *Pop.* (1895) 17,106.

Co'burg, FREDERICK JOSIAS, DUKE OF SAXE-, an Austrian general in the coalition against France, born 1637. He gained the battle of Neerwinde over Dumouriez, 1793; and was defeated by Moreau at Tourcoing, and by Jourdan at Wattignies, 1795. D. 1815.

Co'burg, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co.

Coburg Peninsula, an irregular strip in Australia

separated from Melville Island by Dundas Strait, and connected with the mainland by n narrow isthmus. *Ext* 50 m. by 20. Lat. 11° 22′ S., Lon. 132° 10′ E.

Cob'-wall, *n.* A wall constructed of unburnt clay, intermixed with straw.

Cob'web, *n.* [See Cob.] A spider's net or web.—Any snare, or insidious trap or inveiglement.

"Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through."—*Swift.*

—Anything rubbishy or worthless; as, "the *cobwebs* of that uncivil age."—*Sir P. Sidney.* [wall.

Cob'webbed, *a.* Covered with cobwebs; as, a *cobwebbed*

(*Bot.*) Covered with loose hair resembling cobwebs, as a plant.

Cob'webby, *a.* Covered with cobwebs, or anything

Co'ca, a drug obtained from the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*, a plant native to Peru and Bolivia, and now cultivated in India, Java, and Ceylon. It has long been used by the natives of Peru as a nervous stimulant, and now yields various officinal preparations, especially the wine of *C.* and the fluid extract of *C.* In poisonous doses it gives rise to great nervous excitement, attended by delusions and hallucinations, and ending in collapse and very high temperature. It needs to be used very cautiously. It contains an alkaloid known as cocaine (*q. v.*).

Coca'es, (Arraial De,) in Brazil, a mining village, prov. Minas Geraes; abt. Lat. 20° S., Lon. 44° W.

Cocaigne, Cocagn, Cockagne, (*kok-ān,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *cocaigne.*] In the old French romances, a land of imaginary luxury and delight.—In modern parlance, a cant term for the City of London,—*i. e.* Cockney-land. See Cockney.

Cocaine', an alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{24}NO_4$) obtained from coca (*q. v.*). It crystallizes in colorless, odorless prisms, its taste being slightly bitter. In 1884 it was discovered that *C.* is capable of producing local anæsthesia, and since then it has been very usefully employed in surgical operations upon the eye and in minor surgery generally. Its effect is confined to the peripheral sensory nerves of the mucous membrane, not reaching the nerves beneath the skin. In the U. S. some persons have used *C.* in excess as a stimulant, but the effects are not sufficiently agreeable to make the practice common. A number of fatal cases of poisoning have been caused by *C.*, many of them following its local use. Internally it acts as a stimulant to the brain and the spinal cord, and also as a muscle poison.

Cocciferous, *a.* [Lat. *coccum*, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear.] Berry-bearing; bacciferous; as, a *cocciferous* plant.

Coccinel'la, *n.*, Coccinel'lidæ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *kokkinos*, scarlet.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Coleopterous insects, including many small species, usually ornamented with scarlet spots, and familiarly known as lady-birds, lady-cows, &c. In France, these small beetles are called *Bêtes du bon Dieu* (Beasts of the good God). They are, in fact, of great service to the agriculturist, and especially to the hop-grower; for they destroy the *Aphides*, or plant-lice, in vast numbers, feeding on them both in the larva and perfect state.

Fig. 635.
LADY-BIRD, WITH LARVA & PUPA. (*Coccinella Septempunctata.*)

Coc'colite, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, a grain, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A kind of Pyroxene found in small translucent granules of various shades of green, which are slightly coherent, and hard enough to scratch glass. It is chiefly met with in the iron mines of Sweden and Norway.

Coccolo'ba, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, *lobos*, a lobe.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polygonaceæ*. From the leaves, wood, and bark of *C. uvifera*, a very astringent extract, commonly known as Jamaica kino, is obtained. The fruit, called the seaside grape, is edible, and has an agreeable acid flavor.

Coc'culus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Menispermaceæ*. The flowers in this genus have 12 sepals and petals, disposed in four rows. The male and female flowers are on separate plants. The *C. palmatus* furnishes the Calumba, *q. v.* The plant is not cultivated; the root is collected where it grows wild in dense forests. The very poisonous seed known by the name of Cocculus Indicus (*q. v.*), belongs to a plant of a different but allied genus.

Coccoste'us, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, and *osteon*, bone.] (*Pal.*) A genus of Placoganoid Devonian fishes in which the external ganoid surface of the buckler plates is ornamented with small hemispherical tubercles, whence the generic name.

Coc'culus In'dicus, *n.* [Lat., Indian-berry.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Anamirta paniculata*. It has some resemblance to the bay-berry, and is largely imported from the Eastern archipelago. *C. I.* is chiefly used for adulterating cheap beer; and it is really wonderful in how many ways it is fitted to disguise a liquid prepared from insufficient quantities of malt and hops; thus, it imparts to the sophisticated liquor an intensely bitter taste, a darkness of color, and a fulness of body, while it adds to its inebriating qualities. It is scarcely necessary to state that it is never used by respectable brewers. In large doses it is poisonous to all animals, and it has been used by poachers for stupefying fish and game. In medicine it has been used as an external remedy for certain skin-diseases. It owes its active properties to a very poisonous crystalline alkaloid called *picrotoxine* ($C_{12}H_{14}O_5$). The names *Levant nut* and *Bacca Orientalis* are sometimes applied to this narcotic berry. From the pericarp of the same fruit has been extracted the no less formidable alkaloid principle *Menispermine*.—The genus Anamirta belongs to the order *Menispermaceæ*, and is closely allied to the genus Cocculus, *q. v.*

Coc'cus, *n.*; *pl.* Cocci. [From Gr. *kokkos*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Hemipterous insects, in which the males are much smaller than the females, and are furnished with wings, of which the females are destitute. The *cocci* are found on the leaves and bark of various plants; hence they become injurious to many exotics in hot-houses and conservatories. They are allied to the Aphis, *q. v.*, although in many respects very different. By far the most important of all is the *Coccus cacti*, or Cochineal, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) The name given to the closed carpels into which many fruits split, as those of Euphorbia and Verbena.

Coc'cyx, Coccygis-bone, *n.* [Gr. *kokkyx*, cuckoo, whose bill it is said to resemble.] (*Anat.*) The last bone in the spinal column (or more properly an assemblage of small bones), the termination of what is called the *sacrum*, and, bending inwards, assists to close the cavity of the pelvis below, and support the various organs contained in that space. It is in this bone where the acute pain is felt from a kick, or the sudden fall backwards of a person, when he comes in contact with a stone or other hard substance.

Coccy'zus, *n.* [From Gr. *kokkyx*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family Cuculidæ, *q. v.*

Cochabam'ba, in Bolivia, a river which rises near the parallel of 18° S., flows S.E., and after receiving numerous tributaries, assumes the name of Rio Grande in Lat. 19° 42′ S., Lon. 64° W.

—A dep. inclosed by the departments La Paz, Sacre, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. *Area*, 55,120 sq. m. *Desc.* Fertile, producing sugar, cotton, dye-woods, timber, and the precious metals. Lat. between 17° and 19° S., Lon. between 65° and 68° W. *Pop.* 349,892.

—A town, cap. of the above dep., at the foot of the Andes, 145 m. N.W. of Chuquisaca, on both sides of the Rio de Rocha. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and glass-ware. It is the most important city of Bolivia. *Pop.* 40,678.

Coche, (*kōsh,*) in S. America, a small island of Venezuela, between the island of Margarita and the mainland.

Cochec'ton, in *New York*, a post-township of Sullivan co., on the Delaware River, about 100 m. S.W. of Albany, and 141 m. from New York city.

Coches'ett, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Plymouth co.

Coch'in China, or **Annam** (frequently written Anam), a territory occupying the eastern portion of Indo-China, between 9° 41′ and 23° 22′ N. lat., and forming an empire, which since 1885 has been under a French protectorate. The names *C. C.* and Annam are interchangeably used, the whole region being sometimes known as *C. C.*, with Annam and Tong-King (Tonquin) as sub-divisions; sometimes as Annam, with Tong-King and *C. C.* as sub-divisions. *C. C.* was the name given by early navigators for the whole east coast region of the peninsula. Annam, a name given by the Chinese in the 3d century, was adopted as the official name for the whole country.—*Gen. Desc.* The entire coast of this country presents a succession of bold headlands and safe and commodious bays, with many clusters of small islands, while inland a mountain-chain of considerable altitude runs parallel to the seaboard and throws off many branches. *C. C.* has in all an area of about 106,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 21,000,000, of which its northern part, Tong-King, or Tonquin, has 60,000 or 70,000 sq. miles and about 12,000,000 population. South of this lies Dang-Kong, or Annam proper; and in the extreme S.E., Champa, or Tsiampa. In addition there is included the territory of the Moi, or hill tribes, and Laos, a subject country lying north of Cambodia. The lower section, now specifically known as French, or Lower, Cochin China, was detached from Annam in 1863 and is now a French colonial province. Cambodia, lying S.W. of Annam, on the lower course of the Mehkong, was until recently a vassal state of Siam, but is now under French control.—Tong-King, the N. province, is mountainous in the N.W., but eastward forms an extensive alluvial plain, watered by the Songcoi, or Red river, which flows by several branches into Gulf of Siam. These branch streams are connected by a net-work of channels, natural and artificial, and the whole delta crossed by dykes or embankments, hundreds of miles in extent, and often 60 or more feet wide, and 20 or 30 feet high, their tops serving as highroads. The red soil deposited by the Song-coi is rapidly enlarging the delta, and Hanoi, a seaport of the 8th century, is now 100 miles inland. The delta soil is highly fertile, its chief crop being rice, though various other crops are grown. Minerals abound in the mountain region, gold, silver, iron, copper and tin being mined, while there are extensive coal deposits, as yet hardly touched. Useful woodlands, of various species, cover the mountains. The climate is on the whole pleasant, though in June and July the moist heats are intolerable.—The central portion of *C. C.* is less known than its northern and southern portions. It seems to be largely mountainous and infertile, yielding sparse crops of rice and dependent largely for supplies on the northern and southern provinces. Hué, the capital, is rather a citadel than a city, though the fortress is surrounded by a considerable population. —*French Cochin China* Lower *C. C.*, now a French possession, has an area of about 23,000 sq. miles, and largely consists of the recently-formed delta of the Mehkong river. The various channels of this river are connected by numerous channels, natural or artificial, which give great facility for communication. The flat, marshy lowlands are occasionally broken by granitic heights, which were formerly islands in the gulf which has been silted up by the river. In places the surface of the plain is said to be below the level of the sea, while the numerous streams and the slight slope of the great plain leads to its frequent overflow. The coast regions are covered with a dense growth of mangroves. The mean temperature is high (83°F.), and the humidity is always high, with little difference between day and night. The chief crop is rice, but cocoanuts, sugar and tobacco are grown. Of the total area not more than a sixth part is under cultivation.—*Inhab.* The natives of *C. C.* closely resemble the Chinese in general characteristics, possess the same religious beliefs, a similar type of language, and analogous legal and political systems.—*Hist.* This country was originally occupied by Chinese colonists, but gradually gained its freedom. After 1428 A.D., China only possessed a nominal suzerainty. In 1517 the Portugese, and afterward the Dutch, came into the country, the latter establishing a trading settlement at Hanoi. In 1789, with French aid, the Emperor of Annam united Tong-King and Lower Cochin China under his rule, and in 1809 a part of Cambodia was annexed. Subsequently the French missionaries suffered much persecution, and in 1847 a French squadron destroyed the batteries and native fleet at Touron. New persecutions took place in 1858, many Catholic missionaries being cruelly put to death. As a result, in 1859, a French and Spanish fleet bombarded Saigon, which was surrendered, and in 1862 three provinces were annexed to France. Insurrections followed, and in 1867 the remaining three provinces were annexed and the whole of Lower Cochin China made French dependency. Cambodia came under a French protectorate in 1863.—*Tong-King and Annam.* France soon made aggressive movements in the N., and in 1873, Dupuis, with 100 soldiers, captured Hanoi. It was again taken in 1882, by Major Rivière, and despite the protests of China, Annam and Tong-King in 1884, came under the suzerainty of France. Some conflicts took place with China, but by the treaty of Tien-Tsin, June 9, 1885, that country agreed to respect the French protectorate. Thus the whole of *C. C.* became practically a dependency of France, though, with the exception of Lower *C. C.*, still nominally an empire. There are now in French *C. C.* 51 miles of railway, from Saigon to Vinh-Long, and 1,840 miles of telegraph line. The population is estimated at 1,858,807, of whom 2,000 are Europeans, 50,000 Chinese, and the remainder principally Annamese. There is an army of 5,660 French troops and about 2,800 Annamese soldiers. The annual cost to France of maintaining the colony is about $650,000; the imports about $8,000,000, the exports about $16,000,000, of which 70 per cent. is in rice.

Fig. 636.
A NOBLE OF COCHIN CHINA.

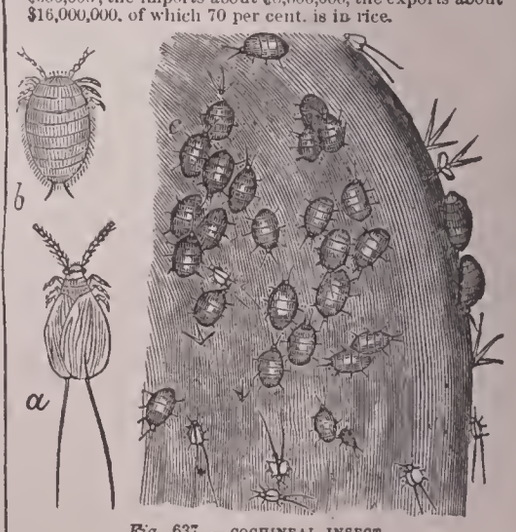


Fig. 637.—COCHINEAL INSECT. (*Coccus cacti.*)
a, Male; *b*, Female; *c*, Females feeding on a portion of prickly pear.

Cochineal, (*kōch'e-nēl,*) *n.* [Sp. *cochinilla*; Fr. *cochenille.*] (*Zoöl.*) An insect of the genus *coccus*, *C. cacti*, or *cochineal cactus*, celebrated for the beauty of the color which it yields. It is a native of S. America, and was

for a long time confined to Mexico, where it feeds on the nopal, a species of *Opuntia*, q. v. The female officinal *C.* insect, in its full-grown pregnant or torpid state, swells or grows to such a size, in proportion to that of its first or creeping state, that the legs, antennæ, and proboscis, are so small with respect to the rest of the animal as hardly to be discovered by the naked eye; so that on a general view it bears a great resemblance to a seed or berry; hence arose that difference of opinion which at one period subsisted among writers; some maintaining that *C.* was a berry, while others contended that it was an insect. When the female insect is arrived at its full size, it fixes itself to the surface of the leaf, and envelops itself in a kind of white down, which it spins or draws through its proboscis in a continued double filament. The male is a small and rather slender two-winged fly, about the size of a flea, with jointed antennæ and large white wings in proportion to the body, which is of a red color, with two long filaments proceeding from the tail. When the female insect has discharged all its eggs, it becomes a mere husk, and dies; so that great care is taken to kill the insects before that time, to prevent the young from escaping. The operation of collecting the insects, which is exceedingly tedious, is performed by women. Wild *C.* is collected six times in the year; but that which is cultivated is only collected thrice during the same period. The insects, of which there are about 70,000 in a pound, being detached from the plants on which they feed, by a blunt knife, are put into bags, and dipped in boiling water to kill them, after which they are dried in the sun. It is principally used in the dyeing of scarlet, crimson, and other esteemed colors. (See CARMINE and CARMINIC ACID.) It is imported in bags, each containing about 200 lbs., and has the appearance of small, dry, shrivelled, rugose berries or seeds. The best have a purplish-gray color, the blackish varieties being less valuable. *C.* is sometimes adulterated by the admixture of a manufactured article composed of colored dough. This is detected by the action of boiling water, which dissolves and disintegrates the imitation, but has little effect upon the real insect. A variety found in Todd's Valley, California, has all the properties of the *C.* of Brazil and the S. parts of Mexico, the only apparent difference being that the article found in California is a light pink, while that of other regions is of a deep scarlet.

Cochineal-fig, *n.* (*Bot.*) The nopal, on which the cochineal insect feeds. See OPUNTIA.

Cochit'uate, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Wayland township, Middlesex co., about 16 m. from Boston. Near it is the small *Cochituate Lake*, from which the city of Boston is supplied with water.

Cochlea, (*kok-le'ah,*) *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *kochlias*, a snail with spiral shell.] (*Anat.*) A portion of the internal ear, which in mammals is shaped like the common snail-shell, with its base resting on the bottom of the internal meatus, and perforated to receive some filaments of the acoustic nerve. It is traversed by a conical column, called *modiolus*, around which a *spiral canal* makes two turns and a half. This canal is divided into two ramps, or *scalæ*, by a partition of bone called the *lamina spiralis*. At the base of the cochlea one scala communicates with the vestibule, the other with the tympanum; they communicate with each other at the apex of the cochlea.

Coch'lear, COCHLEAR, *a.* [Lat. *cochlea*, a screw.] (*Bot.*) A term used in describing the æstivation of a flower, to express one piece being larger than the others, and hollowed like a helmet or bowl, covering all the others, as in *Aconitum*, &c.

Cochlea'rc, *n.* [Lat., from *cochlea*, a cockle; the bowl of a spoon being supposed to resemble one of the valves of that shell.] (*Med.*) *C. magnum*, *C. medium*, *C. minimum*, are professional terms used by physicians in writing their prescriptions, and signifying a table-, dessert-, and tea-spoonful.

Cochlearia, (*koch-le-a're-ah,*) *n.* [Lat. *cochlearium*, from Gr. *kochliarion*, a spoon: referring to the concave leaves.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. They are generally natives of Europe. *C. armoracia*, the Horse Radish, is a common garden-herb, stem 2–3 feet high, angular, smooth, branching; radical leaves nearly a foot long, on long, channelled petioles; flowers small, white, in corymbose racemes. The root, fleshy, large, white, very acid, is a well-known condiment for roast-beef and other viands. *C. officinalis*, the Scurvy-grass, has an acrid and penetrating taste, and, when rubbed, it evolves a pungent odor. It has been long esteemed for its antiscorbutic properties.

Cochlea'riform, *a.* Spoon-shaped.

Cochlea'ris, *n.* (*Anat.*) A gelatinous-looking tissue, seen on opening the *cochlea*, by which the membranous zone is connected, at its outer or convex margin, with the outer wall.

Coch'leary, Coch'leate, Coch'leated, *a.* [Lat. *cochleatus*, from *cochlea*; Gr. *kochlos*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell.] Twisted like a snail-shell; having the form of a screw; spiral; as, "*cochleary* turnings."

(*Bot.*) A term used in describing the general form of bodies, to denote any that are twisted in a short spire, so as to resemble the convolutions of a snail-shell; as the pod of *Medicago cochleata*. It also means a concave body like that of one of the valves of a cockle-shell, as in *Epidendrum cochleatum*.

Coch'lite, *n.* [Gr. *kochlias*, a snail, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossil shell having a mouth like that of a snail.

Coch'ran, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Dearborn co., 2 m. W. of Aurora.

Coch'ran's Grove, in *Illinois*, a village of Shelby co., about 70 m. E. S. E. of Springfield.

Cochran's Mills, in *Penn.*, a P. O. of Armstrong co.

Coch'ranville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Chester co.

Coch'ransville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Marshall co., 48 m. S. of Nashville.

Coch'ranton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Marion co., 56 m. N. by W. of Columbus.

Cochranton, in *Penn.*, a post-vill. of Crawford co., on French Creek, 11 m. S.E. of Meadville.

Cochranville, or COCHRANSVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Chester co., 60 m. S.E of Harrisburg.

Cocin'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline fatty acid, into which the fatty matter of cocoa-nut oil is converted by saponification. *Form.* $C_{26}H_{26}O_4$.

Cock, *n.* [A. S. *cocc*; *coq.*] The male of the common domestic fowl, or dunghill-cock.—See GALLUS.

—The male of any other bird; as, a turkey-*cock*, a black-*cock*, a *cock*-sparrow.

—A weathercock; a vane in the shape of a cock.

—A person having any of the characteristics of a cock; a chief man; a leader; as, the *cock* of the company.

"At fists I was always the *cock* of the school." — *Swift.*

—A valve for drawing off or discharging liquids; a stop-cock; as, the *cock* of a tap.

—The brim or projecting curve of a hat; as, the Ramilies *cock*.

—The gnomon or style of a dial.

—The needle of a balance.

—The act of setting or turning up anything, and the effect thereby produced; as, a *cock* of the eye, nose, or hat.

—The protecting piece of a balance in a watch.

—A cap or conical pile of new-mown hay.

—The top loft of a house, over the garret.—See COCK-LOFT.

(*Mil.*) That part of the lock of a musket or fowling-piece which holds the flint, or is the hammer of a percussion lock; as, a gun at half-*cock*.

(*Naut.*) A skiff; a small boat. See COCK-BOAT.

Cock-a-hoop. [Fr. *coq-à-la-huppe*, crested cock.] Exulting; triumphant.

"And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock-a-hoop!*" — *Hudibras.*

Cock-and-bull. A tedious, doubtful, or fictitious assertion or narrative; as, a *cock-and-bull* story.

—*v. a.* To sit erect, as a cock holds his head; to turn up.

"Dick would *cock* his nose in scorn." — *Swift.*

—To set the brim of a hat so as to make sharp corners.

—To fix the hat upon the head in a fashion indicating pertness and menace.

"If two roisterers met, they *cocked* their hats in each other's faces." *Macaulay.*

—To set or draw back the cock of a gun in order to fire.

—To raise hay in small conical heaps; as, "under the *cocked* hay." — *Spenser.*

—*v. i.* To hold the head erect menacingly; to strut in a pert or jaunty manner; to look big and self-conceited.

"Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us." *Addison.*

—To train or use fighting-cocks.

"Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet." — *Ben Jonson.*

Cockade', *n.* [Fr. *cocarde*, a corruption of *coquarde*, from *coq*, a cock. Polish and Hungarian soldiers wearing a plume of cock's feathers in their caps.] A ribbon or knot of ribbon, or something similar, worn on the hat by officers, but frequently assumed by others as a badge or party symbol.—In France, a *C.* in the shape of a flat disc of metal, with the eagle and the national colors disposed concentrically, is an essential part of the military equipment.—The *White Cockade* was the device assumed by the adherents of the Stuart dynasty in England.

Cockad'ed, *n.* Wearing a cockade; as, a *cockaded* hat.

Cock'al, *n.* A game played with sheep's bones instead of dice.—The bone used in playing the game.

Cock'atoos, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds of the *Psittacidæ*, or Parrot family. They are distinguished from all other parrots by a crest, or tuft of elegant feathers, on the head, which they can raise or depress at pleasure. They are in general natives of Australia and the Indian islands, inhabiting the woods, and feeding upon seeds and fruits. They make their nests in decayed trees, and if taken at an early age, are easily tamed. One of the most elegant specimens is the *Broad-crested Cockatoo*, *Psittacus cristatus*, (fig. 638.) It is about th size of a common fowl; the color white, with a faint tinge of rose-color on the head and breast, and of yellow on the inner wing-coverts and tail-feathers; on the head is a very ample crest, consisting of large and long feathers arching over the whole head, which the bird can readily raise or depress; these feathers are white above, but of a fine scarlet hue beneath; the tail is short in proportion to the size of the body, and even at the end; the bill very large, strong, and of a bluish black; the orbits of the eyes bare, and of a deep-ash color, and the legs deep cinereous. It is of a mild and docile disposition, but can rarely be taught to articulate any other word than its own name, which it pronounces with great distinctness. New-Holland is its locality.

Fig. 638. — BROAD-CRESTED COCKATOO.
(*Psittacus cristatus.*)

Cock'atrice, *n.* [A. S. cocc, a cock, and *attr*, *atter*, an adder; Fr. *cocatrix*, from *coq.*] A fabulous serpent imagined to be incubated by a serpent from a cock's egg; whose breath and look were by the ancients esteemed to be fatal; the basilisk.

"They will kill one another by the look, like *cocatrices.*"—*Shaks.*

—A cant term applied to a pert brawling woman by way of reproach.

"My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice!*" — *Congreve.*

Cock'bill, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To place the yards at an angle with the deck.—To suspend an anchor to the cat-head by the ring only.

Cock'boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small boat; a cock.—A toy-boat for children.

Cock'brained, *a.* Rash; impulsive; giddy.

Cock'-broth, *n.* (*Cookery.*) Broth made by boiling a cock; chicken-broth.

Cock'burn, SIR GEORGE, an English admiral. B. 1772. He entered the navy in 1801, and served with distinction in the East Indies, and in the Mediterranean and West India stations. In 1813–1814, he was actively engaged in the war against the U. States, taking a conspicuous part in the burning of the capitol at Washington. Upon the close of the war, he was deputed to convey Napoleon to his living tomb of St. Heleua, and entered Parliament in 1818. D. 1853.

Cock'chafer, (MAY-BEETLE, MAY-BUG,) *n.* [Scot. *clock*, a beetle, and *chafer*. See CHAFER.] A beetle, numerous varieties of which compose the genus *Lachnosterna*, family *Scarabæidæ*. The May-beetle or cockchafer, found in summer on most of the deciduous trees, is about an inch long, chestnut-brown, smooth, but finely punctured, and each wing-case has 3 slightly elevated longitudinal lines; breast clothed with yellowish down. The grub is white, with a brownish head, attains almost the size of one's little finger, and feeds upon grass roots, committing ravage among these vegetables, so as sometimes to totally disappoint the best-founded hopes of the husbandman.

Cock'crow, Cock'crowing, *n.* Early morning; the time at which cocks crow.

Cocke, in *Tennessee*, an E. co., bordering on N. Carolina. *Area*, abt. 270 sq. m. It is traversed by Big Pigeon River, and bounded N.E. by French Broad River. *Surface*, mostly mountainous, especially near the S.E. boundary, which is formed by the Iron or Smoky Mountain. *Cap.* Newport.

Cock'er, *v. a.* [W. *cocru*, to indulge; O. Fr. *coqueliner.*] To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper.

"Most children's constitutions are spoiled by *cockering.*"—*Locke.*

—*n.* One who follows the sport of cock-fighting.

—A kind of brogue or country-made half-boot.

"His *cockers* were of cordiwin!" — *Drayton.*

—A small kind of spaniel, used for starting feathered game, as woodcocks, &c.

Cock'erel, *n.* A young cock. Specifically, a young cock trained to fight.

"What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs are grown to sharpness."—*Shaks.*

Cock'ermouth, a town of England, in Cumberland, 25 m. S.W. of Carlisle, at the confluence of the Derwent with the Cocker, which takes its rise in Lake Buttermere. *Manf.* Hats, coarse woollen cloths, &c. *Pop.* 8,000. It is the birthplace of the poet Wordsworth.

Cock'erwit, in Nova Scotia, a seaport in the S.W. of Shelburne co., about 125 m. S.W. of Halifax.

Cock'et, *n.* (*Law.*) In English law, a custom-house document certifying to the proper entry of, and payment on, goods liable to duty.—A room in a custom-house where such goods are entered.

Cock'et-bread, *n.* The finest kind of wheaten bread.

Cock'eye, *n.* A squinting eye.

Cock'eysville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., 40 m. N. of Annapolis.

Cock'-feather, *n.* (*Sports.*) That feather upon an arrow which stands vertically above the cock, or notch.

Cock'-fight, Cock'-fighting, *n.* (*Sports.*) A battle, main, or match of game-cocks. It is said to have been a common pastime in Athens and other parts of Greece, and it seems to have been afterwards adopted from that country by the Romans. It is probable that cock-fighting was first introduced by the Romans into England, where it became a great national sport; and though more than once prohibited, it received encouragement and countenance from several of the crowned heads. The celebrated national cock-pit at Westminster is said to have been erected by Henry VIII., and James I. and Charles II. were both encouragers of the sport.

It was forbidden by one of the acts of Cromwell. At present, cock-fighting is prohibited under penalty, but it is still largely carried on, particularly in the colliery districts in the N. of England. It is also a favorite sport in the island of Cuba, and occasionally in some of the U. States. Cocks for fighting are selected with the greatest judgment, and trained with the utmost care. For the combat, they are carefully trimmed and armed with steel or silver spurs. The place appropriated for fighting is called the pit; and the battle is conducted by two setters, who place the cocks beak to beak. When once pitted, neither of the setters can touch his cock so long as they continue to fight, unless their weapons get entangled. In what is called the "Welsh main," a number of cocks are pitted against each other, and then the conquerors are pitted against each other, until only one remains alive. Like many other cruel sports, this amusement is indulged in by many persons in comparatively good standing both here and abroad.

Cock'horse, *n.* A child's rocking-horse. — A high, tall horse. (R.)

—*a.* Lifted up as one is on horseback.

—Elevated in one's own esteem; proud; upstart; self-complacent; as, "*Cock-horse* peasantry." — *Marlowe.*

Cock'ing, *n.* A main of cocks; cock-fighting.

Cockle, (*kŏk'l,*) *a.* [A. S. *coccel*, probably from *accocan* to choke.] (*Bot.*) See Corn-cockle.

Cockle, *n.* [Fr. *coque, coquille;* Lat. *cochlea*, a spiral; Gr. *kochlos*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell; *kongchē*, a mussel or cockle; Sansk. *cankha.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Cantium.

(*Min.*) Among Cornish miners, the name given to a laminated mineral substance of a blackish-brown color, like tin; shorl. (Called in Sweden, *skiorl;* and in Germany, *schorl.*)

—The body, or fire-place of an air-stove.

—A kiln for drying hops.

—*v. a.* To contract into wrinkles; to shrink, pucker, or wrinkle, as cloth, or the shell of a cockle.

"Show'rs soon drench the camlet's *cockled* grain." — *Gay.*

—*v. i.* To assume a wrinkled or ridgy form; as, a *cockling* sea.

Cock'led, *a.* Cochleary; wrinkled; turbinated.

"Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails."—*Shaks.*

Cock'le-oast, *n.* The fire-place of an oast or hop-kiln.

Cock'ler, *n.* One who gathers or sells cockle-fish.

Cock'le-shell, *n.* The shelly covering of a cockle.

Cock'le-stairs, *n. pl.* Stairs made winding or spiral.

Cock'loft, *n.* The top loft of a house or building; the upper room over the garret; a cock; a lumber-room.

"My *cock-lofts*, indeed, are very indifferently furnished."—*Swift.*

Cock'-master, *n.* A person who breeds game-cocks.

"A *cock-master* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting-cocks."—*L'Estrange.*

Cock'-match, *n.* A cock-fight; a match of cocks.

Cock'ney, *n.* A nickname, or term of contempt, applied to a Londoner, which has been long in use, occurring in verse as early as the reign of Henry II. Its origin is doubtful. According to some, it is derived from *coquina*, a kitchen, and denoted the luxuriousness for which London was celebrated even in early times; or from *Cokeigne*, or *Cocaigne* (probably from the same root), the name of a Utopian country of luxury and ease. According to some, it denotes one coaxed or cockered, and made a fool or nestle-cock of; according to others, one utterly ignorant of rural affairs or husbandry. The latter probably originated in the well-known story of the Londoner, who, when on a visit to the country, being told that the horse neighs, afterwards spoke of the cock neighing, hence *cockneigh, cockney.* The modern mark of cockneyism is an abuse of the letters *h* and *r*; as, *hair* for air, *sofar* for sofa. The Cockney school of literature was a term applied in the earlier numbers of "Blackwood's Magazine," to Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt, Keats, and other young authors. The *King of the Cockneys* was an important personage in the sports and shows formerly held in the hall of the Middle Temple on Childermas-day, and had his marshal, butler, constable, and other officers, who were ordered to be entertained with due service in "honest manner and good order." See Cocaigne.

—An effeminate, ignorant, despicable citizen.

"I am afraid this great lubber the world will prove a *cockney.*" *Shaks.*

Cock'ney, *a.* Resembling, or relating to, a cockney, or cockneys.

Cock'neydom, *n.* The native region of cockneys; cocaigne.

Cock'neyfy, *v. t.* To form on the model, or after the type, of a cockney.

Cock'neyish, *a.* Cockney-like; after the cockney manner.

Cock'neyism, *n.* Quality, condition, or manners of a cockney; a cockney idiom or phrase.

Cock'-paddle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Scottish term for the lump-fish (*Cyclopteridæ lumpus*).

Cock'-pit, *n.* A pit or arena where game-cocks fight one another.

—In England, the privy-council chamber at Westminster; — so called because built on the site of the old cock-pit of Whitehall palace.

(*Naut.*) An apartment in a ship of war appropriated to the use of the surgeon, being the place where he dresses the wounded; it is near the hatchway under the lower gun-deck.

Cock of the Plain, Cock of the Woods, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Grouse.

Cock'roach, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Blattidæ.

Cock'rum, in *Mississippi*, a village of De Soto co., abt. 200 m. N. of Jackson.

Cock's-comb, *n.* The comb of a cock. — A fop; a dandy; a vain fellow. See Coxcomb.

(*Bot.*) See Celosia.

Cock's-foot Grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) The orchard grass. See Dactylis.

Cock's'head, *n.* A popular name of Sainfoin, *q. v.*

Cock'spur, *n.* The spur attached to the leg of a game-cock.

(*Bot.*) See Cratægus.

Cock'sure, *a.* Confidently certain; without doubt or fear. (Vulgar.)

"I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readily promised me."—*Pope.*

Cockswain, (*koks'n,*) *n.* [*Cog*, or *cock*, a small boat, and *swain*, a boy, a servant.] (*Naut.*) An officer on board a ship, who has charge of a boat and crew; as, the captain's *cockswain.* — The person who steers, and directs the course of a row-boat.

Cock'-water, *n.* (*Mining.*) Among English miners, a stream of water brought into a trough to wash away the sand from tin-ore.

Cocles, (*ko'klees,*) Horatius, a hero of ancient Rome, who alone, in 506 B.C., opposed the whole army of Porsenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions were destroying it behind him. When this was effected, *C.*, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, and impeded by his arms and armor, leaped into the Tiber, and swam safely across.

"Still is the story told,—
How well *Horatius* kept the bridge
In the brave days of old." — *Macaulay.*

Co'coa, or **Ca'cao,** *n.* (*Bot.*) The chocolate-tree. See Theobroma.

—(A corruption of, and often spelled Cacao, *q. v.*) A preparation, made from the ground-nuts of the chocolate-tree, and used as a beverage.

Co'coa, or **Co'co-nut,** *n.* See Cocos.

Cocoa-nut Fibre, *n.* (*Manf.*) The seeds of the cocoa-nut palm (*cocos nucifera*), well known under the name of Cocoa-nuts, are contained in a large husk composed of solid woody fibres. These fibres were woven into fabrics of various sorts by the natives of Ceylon and India from time immemorial; but it is only within the last 20 years that this material has been used in Europe and in this country. It is now applied most successfully to the manufacture of mats, matting, cordage, brushes, brooms, &c., &c. Latterly, a method of introducing color into the manufacture has been devised by dyeing the fibre; and some very fine combinations of color have been formed, which contrast successfully with similar manufactures in the finest hemp. Cocoa-nut fibre has been used for bedding with great advantage. It does not become knotty or hard, does not harbor vermin, and is not affected by variation of climate. The refuse of the husk forms a perfect material for fern-beds, being much less liable to give out an offensive odor than spent tan, which is often used for this purpose. Cocoa-nut fibre is also called Coir (*q. v.*), and has long been used for ropes and cordage under this name.

Cocodrie Bayou, or Crocodile Bayou, in *Louisiana*, traverses Concordia parish, between the Washita and Mississippi rivers, and is connected with Red River.

Co'coæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, ord. *Palmaceæ*, of which the genus *Cocos* is the type. — See Cocos.

Cocolamus Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Juniata in Perry co.

Cocoon', *n.* [Fr. *cocon*, from Gr. *kokkos*, a berry or kernel.] The silky, oblong ball or case in which the silk-worm involves itself during the period of its metamorphosis. See Silk-worm.

—The envelope of the larvæ of other insects.

Cocoon'ery, *n.* A place set for silk-worms while engaged in forming cocoons.

Co'cos, *n.* [Gr. *kokkos*, a kernel.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Palmaceæ*, distinguished by having primate leaves, and male and female flowers on the same tree; the female flowers at the base of each spadix; a simple 3-celled ovary, which is succeeded by a coarse, fibrous, 1-celled drupe, two of the cells becoming abortive. There are about 18 known species, the most important of which, *C. nucifera*, is found all over the tropical regions; but generally growing within the reach or influence of the sea or salt water, and often taking root on sand-banks or thinly covered reefs, almost directly after they appear above high-water. The tree rises from 60 to 90 feet in height, and affords food, drink, oil, clothing, and shelter to the natives; has a soft, fibrous stem, marked on its bark by rings, produced by the fall of its leaves, two leaves falling off annually; so that the age of a tree can always be told by counting its rings, half the number of the whole giving its age. The top of the tree is always crowned by a plume of from 12 to 15 long leaves, like gigantic ostrich-feathers, about 15 ft. long. The fruit, or nut, hangs in clusters under the crowning plume, and consists of a shell, enveloped in a strong fibrous pericarp, or capsule. In hot climates, every part of the tree is made use of: the natives chew the root as a substitute for the areca; the stem is used as uprights and supports for houses, and for fashioning many domestic implements; the leaves form a thatch, or are made into umbrellas, baskets, buckets, and lanterns; their ashes yield potash in abundance, and their mid-ribs are used as oars and even brushes. The fibre from the nut is woven into cloth, ropes, mats, sacking, and even cloths (see Cocoa-nut Fibre). By fermentation the juice of the stem is made into a palm-oil, and by distillation into an ardent spirit, and also a coarse sugar, called *jaggery;* while the pith, dried, ground, and washed, forms a farinaceous food similar to sago. The jaggery, or coarse sugar, when mixed with lime, forms a durable compost that takes a polish like marble. The fruit itself is a wholesome food, and its milk a cooling beverage, and forms the chief aliment of many of the natives. The fibre of the shell, called *coir*, is used also for brushes; the shell is turned and polished into drinking-cups and measures, while the substance of the nut itself, when pressed, yields a large quantity of oil, which is used largely for lamps and flambeaux; and, lastly, the unexpanded buds, when boiled, form a delicate and much esteemed food. See Copra.

Fig. 639. — COCOA-NUT TREE.
(*Cocos nucifera.*)

Co'cos Islands, two small islands named Horsburgh and Keeling, near the W. coast of Sumatra, Lat. 12° 5′ S., Lon. 96° 53′ E. They were discovered in 1609 by Keeling. — The name also of several small islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Co'cos-wood, *n.* A wood brought from the W. Indies, and principally used in the manufacture of musical reed-instruments.

Coct'ible, *a.* That which is capable of being baked or boiled.

Coctile, *a.* [Lat. *coctilo*, from *coquo*, to cook.] Made by baking, or by exposing to heat, as a brick.

Coction, (*kŏk'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *coctio*, from *coquo*, to cook.] Act of boiling, or exposing to the action of heated liquor.

(*Med.*) A word sometimes used to express the function of digestion, so far as the process of chymification, or the formation of chyme, is concerned.

Cocy'tus, (*Myth.*) One of the rivers of Hades; — according to Homer, a branch of the Styx.

C. O. D. (*Com.*) An abbrev. for *collect* or *cash on delivery.*

Cod, Cod'fish, *n.* [L. Lat. *cadus;* Gr. *gados.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Morrhua*, the true cod. The American cod, *M. Americana*, is from 24 to 36 inches long, olive-green above, dusky-white beneath, and the back and sides marked with yellowish spots. There are several varieties, differing in the color markings. — This fish is, perhaps, the most important to the human family, of all the inhabitants of the deep. It affords labor and food for thousands of men, and is one of the most important national resources, — one which, owing to the wonderful provision of nature with regard to the fecundity of this fish, is not likely to diminish for a considerable period. For more than four centuries has the cod-fishery been carried on, without any interruption; yet the supply at the present day is something stupendous. A single fishermau has been known to capture 500 of this fish in a day of ten hours. Now, as the cod frequently attains a weight of 50 lbs., this haul of the fisherman, even setting it down at a moderate rate, must have amounted to something like 20,000 lbs. of fish; and multiply this by several thousand, and we get the amount of cod which is daily obtained during the season. The great supply of cod is from the ports of Newfoundland, Canada, Nova Scotia, and from most of the towns of the Massachusetts coast between Cape Ann and Cape Cod; and in the Pacific, chiefly from the coasts of Washington territory. There are more than 2,000 vessels, with a tonnage of over 100,000 tons, and employing upwards of 10,000 men and boys, engaged in the bank- or cod-fishery of the U. States. The product of these is annually about 600,000 cwt. of fish, valued at about $2,000,000; the oil from the livers is valued at $1,000,000. All the cod is caught by hooks and lines; the bait used commonly consists of limpets, whelks, and pieces of various fishes. Our wonder at the extraordinary supply of this fish is considerably diminished when we examine the roe of the cod. By those who have taken the trouble to

Fig. 640. — AMERICAN COD.
(*Morrhua Americana.*)

satisfy themselves, it has been calculated, that, when one devours a cod's roe, he also devours no less than about 180,000,000 lbs. of food, supposing it were allowed to arrive at maturity. One's brain reels at the bare idea of reckoning what *might* be the condition of cod-dom if these fishes were left alone for a few years. The cod is a very voracious fish. It is not particular in its diet, but devours indiscriminately all the small fish it can catch. For the deep-sea fishing very long lines are used; these are fixed to the bottom by means of a small anchor, the other end being supported by a buoy, and the hooks are placed at the extremities of short lines, usually about six feet in length, attached at intorvals to the main line. The long lines are usually left for about six hours, or for a whole tide, when they are taken up and examined. Since (1880) however, there has been introduced in this country the Norwegian gill net, with which no bait is needed. With it as already improved by American fishermen, much more and larger fish are caught than with bait. See Cod-liver Oil.

Cod, *n.* [A. S. *codd;* W. *cod, cwd;* Icel. *kodde;* Swed. and Goth. *kudde,* a little sack; Scot. *cod,* a pillow. Etymol. uncertain.] Any husk, envelope, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.

"Where in full *cods* last year rich peas did grow."—*May.*

(*Anat.*) The scrotum.

—In some districts of England, a pad, pillow, or cushion.

Co'da, *n.* [It., tail.] (*Mus.*) The passage which serves to close or end a movement, after the regular form has been completed. In some cases it consists of merely one phrase, in others it is carried to a great extent. At the conclusion of a canon, it often serves to end the piece, which might otherwise be carried on to infinity.

Codi'rhum, *n.* [Gr. *kodarion,* a leathern pouch.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, sub-order *Cæsalpiniæ. C. acutifolium* and *obtusifolium,* both natives of Sierra Leone, yield fruits known as the brown and the velvet tamarinds. The pulp of each kind is eaten, and has an agreeable tasto.

Cod'ded, *a.* Inclosed or enveloped in a cod.

Cod'der, *n.* One who gathers peas-cods.

Cod'dle, *v. a.* [From *caudle;* Fr. *chaud;* Lat. *culidus,* warm.] To parboil, or make soft by heated water.

—To fondle; to pamper or make delicate by over-nursing.

Cod'dy-mad'dy, *n.* A gull in its first year's feathers.

Code, *n.* [Fr. *code;* Lat. *codex, caudex.*] A compilation of laws made by public authority. Several collections of the Roman law are designated by this name, the chief of which are: the *Gregorian* and *Hermogenian codes,* made by two celebrated jurisconsults, Gregorius and Hermogenes, and containing the constitutions of the emperors from Hadrian to Constantine: the *Theodosian code,* published in 428 by command of the emperor Theodosius II.; and the *Justinian code,* prepared by command of the emperor Justinian, and first published in 529, and a second time, after revision, in 534. There are several of the modern systematic collections of laws designated by the title of code, the chief of which are the code of Frederick the Great of Prussia; that of Catharine of Russia (confined to criminal jurisprudence); that of Joseph II. of Austria; and the celebrated *Code Napoléon* in France. In the latter country, before 1789, there was no uniform system of legislation; in some parts the Roman law prevailed, in others ancient custom, both being supplemented by royal ordinances. These having been abrogated at the revolution, several attempts were made to form a code of laws in accordance with their altered circumstances; but, on account of the unsettled state of society at that period, nothing of a satisfactory nature was effected. At length Napoleon, after he became first consul, appointed certain commissioners to draw up a project of a civil code, which was printed in the early part of 1801, and copies thereof transmitted to the different courts of France for their observations and suggestions. The whole was then laid before the legislative section of the council of state, and various points successively discussed, Napoleon himself taking an active part in the debates. After being submitted to the tribunate, it was at length promulgated as the civil law of France, in 1804. When Napoleon was raised to the empire, the title of *Code civil des Français* was changed to *Code Napoléon.* In 1816 the former title was restored, and in 1852 the title of *Code Napoléon* was again given to it. This code, which regulates the civil rights of the people, as regards person and property, in its general arrangement and distribution resembles the Institutions of Justinian. It is divided into three books, the first of which treats of the civil relations of individuals; the second, of property in its various kinds and modifications; and the third, of the various modes in which property is legally acquired. Besides the *Code civil,* the French written law comprises five other codes. The *Code de Procédure civile* relates to the forms of process and the modes of procedure before the various civil courts. The *Code de Commerce,* as its name indicates, bears upon commercial transactions. It consists of four books, the first of which treats of commerce in general, of the various classes of commercial men, of partnerships, &c.: the second, of maritime commerce; the third, of bankruptcies; and the fourth, of commercial tribunals. *Code d'Instruction criminelle* regulates the forms of procedure in criminal cases. The *Code pénal* defines the various kinds of crimes, and their several punishments. This and the preceding were promulgated in 1810; but important changes have been made upon them by subsequent enactments, particularly in 1832. The sixth and last of these is the *Code forestier,* which was published in 1827, and relates to the administration of the woods and forests. In this country the most complete code which has been enacted is that of Louisiana. This State was at one time a French, at another a Spanish colony; and after its cession to the U. States a radical revision of its law became necessary. The first code (1808) was superseded by that of 1824, the chief part in the compilation of which was the work of Mr. Edward Livingston. It is based on the Code Napoléon, and contains 3,522 articles numbered like those of the French codes, in one series, for greater convenience of reference. In several other States, where the common law has prevailed, revisions of the statutes have been repeatedly made, in which many modifications of the common law have been incorporated. One of the more complete revisions of this kind is the *Revised Statutes* of the State of New York.

Code'ine, *n.* [Gr. *kodeia, kode,* a poppy-head.] (*Chem.*) An alkaline substance, discovered in 1832 by Robiquet in opium.

Codet'ta, *n.* [It., dim. of *coda.*] (*Music.*) A short passage which connects one section with another, and not composing part of a regular section.

Co'dex, *n.; pl.* Codices. [Lat., a manuscript.] In its original sense, the inner bark of a tree, which was used for the purpose of writing. The word was thence transferred by the Romans to signify a piece of writing, on whatever material; *e. g.* with the stylus on tablets lined with wax, or on a roll of parchment or paper. In modern Latin, a manuscript volume. *Codex rescriptus* or *palimpsestus* is a manuscript consisting of leaves, from which some earlier writing has been erased in order to afford room for the insertion of more recent writing. Many such codices exist; and from the imperfect nature of the erasing process, the earlier writing has in some instances been restored.

(*Med.*) [Lat., a book; — a collection of laws.] A collection of approved medical formulæ, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it. The French Pharmacopœia is styled *Codex medicamentarius.*

Cod'fish, *n.* See Cod.

Cod'-fisher, *n.* A person or ship employed in the cod-fishery.

Cod'-fishery, *n.* The occupation or business of fishing for cod; as, the Newfoundland *codfishery.*

Codger, *n.* [Possibly a corruption of *cottager.* Etym. uncertain.] A singular, odd, or eccentric old man; as, a queer *codger.*

—A covetous, mean, or penurious person; a hunks.

Co'dicil, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a code or codex.

Cod'icil, *n.* [L. Lat. *codicillus,* dim. from *codex.*] (*Law.*) An addition or supplement to a will, for the purpose of altering, explaining, or adding to its contents. Of *C.*, as of wills, the latter prevails where it contains provisions contradictory to those of a former. Every *C.* must be executed in the same manner as is thereby made requisite in the case of a will; viz., signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses at one time.

Codicil'iary, *a.* After the manner of a codicil; of the nature of a codicil; as, a *codicillary* testament.

Codifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act or process of reducing laws to a code.

Co'difier, *n.* One who reduces laws to a code.

Co'dify, *v. a.* [Fr. *codifier;* Lat. *codex,* and *facio,* to make.] To reduce to a code.

Codil'la, *n.* [From Lat. *cauda,* a tail.] (*Com.*) The coarsest fibre of hemp or flax; — used in making some kinds of cordage.

Codille, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *codillo.*] (*Games.*) A term used in playing at ombre, when the game is won.

Co'dist, *n.* A framer of codes; a codifier.

Co'dle, *v. a.* Same as Coddle, *q. v.*

Cod'lin, Cod'ling, *n.* An apple not quite ripe; a cooking-apple.

Cod'-line, *n.* An 18-thread line, used in the cod-fishery.

Cod'ling, *n.* A young codfish.

Cod-liver Oil, *n.* (*Med.*) The oil obtained from the liver of the common *cod* (q. v.), and other allied species, has long been a popular remedy for rheumatism and some other complaints, but its use by medical practitioners is of comparatively recent date. The market is almost entirely supplied with this article from Newfoundland, where the fishing begins in June and October. The livers are either pressed, or they are boiled in water, and the oil afterwards filtered, the color of it varying according to the mode of preparation and the species of fish from which it is derived. Besides the usual constituents of fish-oil, traces of bromine and of iodine (iodide of copper) are said to have been discovered in it, and to these agents its efficacy may perhaps be ascribed, though it has often been doubted whether it possesses any virtues beyond those of fat oils in general. In the dose of a tablespoonful or two daily, it generally acts slightly on the bowels; and though nauseous and disagreeable at first, the repugnance to it is soon overcome. Rheumatism, scrofula, chronic gout, skin affections, phthisis, and mesenteric emaciation are the diseases in which it has been principally prescribed. One or two tablespoonfuls twice or three times a day for adults, and a teaspoonful night and morning for young children, are the usual doses. Coffee, warm table-beer, dill, peppermint, and other aromatic waters, are the best vehicles for covering its nauseous flavor.

Co'do, in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Maranhão, at the confluence of the Codo with the Itapicurù, 50 m. N.W. of Caxias.

Codogno, (*ko-dōne'yo,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. Milan, cap. of dist. in a fertile country between the rivers Po and Ceddo, 15 m. S.E. of Lodi. It is well built, and has manufactures of silk stuffs. It is the principal mart in Italy for the cheese misnamed Parmesan. *Population* 10,582.

Codo'rus Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* traverses York co., and flows into the Susquehanna about 10 m. from Columbia.

Cŏd'rington, Sir Edward, G.C.B., an English admiral, b. 1770. At the age of 13 he entered the navy, and in 1805 commanded a line-of-battleship at the battle of Trafalgar. He subsequently assisted at the bombardment of Flushing, served in the Scheldt expedition, and defended Cadiz when besieged by the French. In 1814, *C.* participated in the attack on New Orleans, and, in 1826, he was appointed to command the English fleet, that, in conjunction with those of France and Russia, destroyed the Turco-Egyptian fleet at the battle of Navarino, in 1827. D. in London, 1851.

Co'dy, William Frederick, a noted scout and showman, was born in Iowa, February 26, 1845, and was early employed in carrying government stores on the plains. During the civil war he served as a scout in the Indian country. He became a dead shot with the rifle, and his remarkable skill in killing buffaloes gained him the title of "Buffalo Bill." He subsequently served as a scout, as a representative in the Nebraska legislature, and in the Sioux war of 1876. After some experience in the theatrical business, he produced, in 1883, the "Wild West" show, made up of Indians, cowboys, scouts, and other western characters. Had great success in this country, and in 1887 visited Europe, to which he has since paid a very successful second visit.

Co-efficacy, *n.* The power of two or more things uniting together to produce an effect; joint efficacy.

Co-effi'ciency, *n.* Co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end.

Co-effi'cient, *a.* [Lat. *con,* and *efficiens* — *efficio,* to effect — *ex,* and *facio,* to make.] Jointly efficient; co-operating; acting in unison to the same end.

—*n.* That which co-operates, or joins in action with something else to produce the same effect.

(*Algebra.*) One of two, simple or compound, factors whose product constitutes a term. Thus in the term $2ab^2c$, $2ab^2$ is the co-efficient of c. $2a$ of b^2c, and 2 of ab^2c. In the latter case, 2 is frequently called the *numerical co-efficient* of the term, the others being distinguished as *literal co-efficients.* In an algebraical expression, and especially in quantics whose terms involve constant as well as variable factors, it is usual to restrict the term *co-efficient* to the former, and to refer to the latter as *facients.*

Co-effi'ciently, *adv.* In co-operation; by a method of joint action.

Coe'horn, Co'horn, *n.* (*Mil.*) A small mortar made of bronze, named from its inventor, Cohorn, *q. v.*

Cœl'acanth, *a.* [Gr. *koilos,* hollow, and *acanthos,* spine.] (*Zoöl.*) Hollow-spined, as some fishes.

Co-eld'er, *n.* An elder possessing equal rank and station with another.

Cœlentera'ta, *n.* [Gr. *koilos,* hollow, *teras,* an anomaly.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of animals formerly included in Cuvier's group of *Radiata,* and embracing the *Hydrozoa* and *Actinozoa,* familiarly known as jelly-fish, or medusæ, coral animals, polyps, &c. They are sac-like animals, with no distinction between the digestive and body cavities.

Cœle-Syria, (*sē'le-sir'e-ă,*) a valley of Syria, between the mountain-ranges of Anti-Libanus and Lebanon. It is traversed by the river Libany, the ancient Leontes, and contains the town of Balbec, and other towns of less importance.

Cœ'liac, Ce'liac, *a.* [Lat. *cœliacus;* Gr. *koiliakos,* from *koilia,* the belly.] (*Surg. and Med.*) Appertaining to the belly.

C. Artery. The first branch given off from the aorta in the cavity of the abdomen. It sends branches to the diaphragm, stomach, liver, pylorus, duodenum, omentum, and spleen.

C. Flux, C. Passion. A species of diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged by the bowels in an undigested condition. It is, in general, symptomatic of tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands.

C. Plexus, is formed of numerous nervous filaments, which proceed from the semilunar ganglia of the great sympathetic; and it is seated around the trunk of the cœliac artery, behind the stomach.

Cœ'locline, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ananaceæ.* The species *C. polycarpa* is the Berberine, or yellow dye-tree of Soudan. Its bark yields a beautiful yellow color, which is much used for dyeing in certain parts of Africa. When reduced to a coarse powder, this bark is a valuable topical remedy in the treatment of ulcers. It contains the alkaloid *berberine,* to which its medicinal virtues are probably due.

Cœlosperm'us, *a.* [Gr. *koilos,* and *sperma,* seed.] (*Bot.*) Having seeds curved on the inner side, by the bending inward toward each other of the top and bottom, as some umbelliferous plants.

Cœ'lum, *n.* (*Arch.*) According to Vitruvius, a soffit or ceiling.

Cœ'lus, or **Ura'nus.** (*Myth.*) The heavens personified, and the most ancient of the gods, was, at the same time, the offspring and the husband of Terra, the earth, by whom he had eighteen children. Among them were Saturn, the Cyclops, and the Titans. His children rebelling against him, wounded him; and from the blood which sprinkled the ground, sprang the giants, furies, and nymphs.

Coemp'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coemptio* — *coemere.*] The act of buying up the whole quantity of anything.

"Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for re-sale, are great means to enrich." — *Bacon.*

Cœnac'ulum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) The eating- or supper-room of the Romans.

Cœnesthe'sis, *n.* [Gr. *koinos,* common, and *aisthesis,* sensation.] (*Physiol.*) A sixth sense, which, according to some writers, is the feeling of self-existence or individuality, and is manifested by the sense of buoyancy or

depression, which we experience without any known cause; — by involuntary shuddering, feeling of chill or glow, &c.

Co-enjoy', *v. a.* To enjoy in concert with another.

Cœ'nobite, *n.* See CENOBITE.

Co-e'qual, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and *æqualis.*] Jointly equal; equal to another person or thing; of the same rank, power, or dignity; as, "his cap *co-equal* with the crown." —One who is equal to, or in parity with, another.

Co-equal'ity, *n.* [Lat. *cœqualitas.*] The state of being on a term of equality with another; as, *co-equality* of station.

Co-e'qually, *adv.* With joint equality.

Coerce', *v. a.* [Lat. *coerceo* — *con*, and *arceo*, to shut up, to inclose, to keep at a distance — root *arc*, to keep, to cover, to ward off; Sansk. *raksh*, to keep, defend, rule, allied to Gr. *arkeō*, to ward off.] To restrain; To confine; to compel; as, to *coerce* obedience to the law.

"A prisoner of war is to be on no account *coerced* with fetters." *Sir W. Scott.*

Coer'cible, *a.* That may or ought to be restrained or compelled.

Coer'cibleness, *n.* State of being coercible.

Coer'cion, *n.* Act of coercing; restraint; check; force; compulsion.

"Government has *coercion* . . . upon such as neglect their duty." *South.*

Coer'citive, *a.* Having power to coerce or restrain.

Coercitive, or *Coercive Force.* (*Magnetism.*) The power or force which in iron or steel produces a slowness or difficulty in imparting magnetism to it, and also interposes an obstacle to the return of a bar to its natural state when active magnetism has ceased. It plainly depends on the molecular constitution of the metal.

Coer'cive, *a.* That which has power to coerce; compulsory; constraining; forcing; as, *coercive* measures.

Coer'cively, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

Coesse', in *Indiana*, a post-village of Whitley co., about 15 m. W.N.W. of Fort Wayne.

Co-essen'tial, *a.* Jointly essential; partaking of the same essence.

"We bless and magnify that *co-essential* spirit . . . which is the Holy Ghost." — *Hooker.*

Co-essential'ity, *n.* Participation of the same essence.

Co-essen'tially, *adv.* In a co-essential manner.

Co-establ'ishment, *n.* A joint establishment.

Co-estate', *n.* An estate of equality of rank; an estate held by two or more persons in conjunction.

Co-eta'neous, *a.* [Lat. *cœtaneus* — *con*, and *ætas*, age.] Of the same age with another; contemporary in origin; — generally followed by *to* or *with*.

"Every fault hath penal effects, *co-etaneous* to the act." *Govt. of the Tongue.*

Co-eta'neously, *adv.* Of or from the same age or origin.

Co-eter'nal, *a.* Equally eternal with another.

" Or of the eternal *co-eternal* beam!" — *Milton.*

Co-eter'nally, *adv.* With equal eternity.

"Arius had dishonored his *co-eternally* begotten son." — *Hooker.*

Co-eter'nity, *n.* Equal eternity; existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

Cœur D'Alene. [Fr. awl-hearts.] A tribe of Indians of the Selish family, who inhabit Idaho and Washington Territories, and call themselves Skizoomish, or Skitzmish.

Coeur D'Alene, in *Idaho*, a mining town of Kootenai co. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,000.

Cœur, JACQUES, (*kŭr,*) a merchant and royal treasurer of France, B. towards the end of the 14th century. His vast commercial enterprise attracted the attention of Charles VII., who appointed him treasurer and intrusted him with diplomatic missions in Italy. *C.* contributed $200,000 to help the king in rescuing Normandy from the English. His influence became so great as to give offence to envious persons. They unjustly charged him with having poisoned Agnes Sorel, the mistress of the king, and caused him to be arrested, and his vast property to be confiscated, 1451. In 1455, he effected his escape from prison, and repaired to Rome, where he was kindly received by Pope Calixtus III., who selected him as captain-general of a fleet against the Turks. *C.* died in this expedition, 1456.

Coe'val, Coe'vous, *a.* [Lat. *cœvus* — *con*, and *ævum*, uninterrupted, never-ending time, eternity, age.] Of the same duration or age; co-existent; contemporary; contemporaneous; — commonly preceding *with* or *to*.

" Silence, *coeval with* eternity!" — *Pope.*

—*n.* One of the same age; one who begins to exist at the same time: as, "All your *coevals* in wit." — *Pope.*

Co-exec'utor, *n.* A joint executor; one who acts as executor in concert with another.

Co-exec'utrix, *n.* A joint executrix.

Co-exist', *v. i.* To exist together; to exist at the same time with another; — followed by *with*.

Co-exist'ence, *n.* Existence at the same time with another; — preceding *with*.

"We can demonstrate . . . their *co-existence with* him." — *Grew.*

Co-exist'ent, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

"The law of *co-existent* vibrations." — *Whewell.*

Co-exist'ing, *a.* Existing at the same time with another person or thing. (Always preceding *with*.)

Co-expand', *v. i.* To expand to an equal extent.

Co-extend', *v. a.* To extend equally; to extend through the same space or duration with another.

"Every motion is, in some sort, *co-extended* with the body moved." — *Grew.*

Co-exten'sion, *n.* Act or state of extending through the same space or duration with another.

Co-exten'sive, *a.* Having equal extent with another.

" Consciousness is not *co-extensive* with knowledge."—*Hamilton.*

Co-exten'sively, *adv.* Of equal extent.

Co-exten'siveness, *n.* Equally extensive.

Coey'mans, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co.; *pop.* 3,077.

Coeymans Hollow, in *N. York*, a P.O. of Albany co

Cofer, *n.* (*Mining.*) A small wooden trough, used by the Cornish miners to receive the tin when cleansed from its slime or impurities.

Coff, *n.* A term used by English fishermen to denote the offal of pilchards.

Coffachique', or COFACHIQUI, in *Kansas*, a village of Allen co., on the Neosho River, abt. 6 m. N. of Humboldt.

Coffadel'lah, in *Mississippi*. See COFFODELIAH.

Coffe'a, *n.* [Probably from *Caffa*, a province of Abyssinia.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cinchonaceæ*. The species *C. arabica* is the coffee-plant, or *cahwa* of the Arabs, the seeds of which, when roasted and ground, are used to prepare the daily and most cherished drink of probably more than a hundred millions of human beings. The plant is said to be a native of Arabia Felix and Southern Abyssinia. From the former region it has been carried to various countries within the tropics, and at the present time it is cultivated wherever the climate is suitable. In some countries it seldom attains a greater height than 8 or 10 feet; but in others, its average height, when full-grown, is from 15 to 20 ft. It is covered with dark, smooth, shining, and evergreen foliage. It is raised from the seed in nurseries, and is transplanted when about 6 months old. In 3 years, it comes into full bearing, and, under favorable circumstances, will continue to bear for 20 years. It blossoms throughout the year, so that mature fruit and opening flower-buds may be seen at the same time. The roasted seed or bean has been used to form a beverage in Abyssinia from time immemorial. In Persia it is known to have been in use as early as the year 875. From Abyssinia it was introduced into Arabia in the beginning of the 15th century, and about the middle of the following century it began to be used in Constantinople, where, in spite of the violent opposition of the priests, it soon became an article of general consumption. In 1652, the first London coffee-house was opened in George Yard, Lombard Street, by a Greek named Pasqua; and 20 years after, the first in France was established at Marseilles. Its culture was introduced into Java from Arabia by the Dutch between 1680 and 1690, and it was thence extended throughout the East India islands. In 1715, Louis XIV. received from the magistrates of Amsterdam a fine coffee-tree, then bearing both green and ripe fruit. This, according to Du Tour, was the stock of the West India coffee. Since the middle of the 18th century, both the culture and consumption of coffee have continually increased. The U. S. imported in the year 1895, 652,208,975 lbs., valued at $96,130,717. The Arabia or Mocha coffee is small, and of a dark yellow color; the Java and East India are larger and of a paler yellow; the Ceylon, West India, and Brazilian (or Rio), have a bluish or greenish-gray tint. The best coffee of commerce is the Mocha, and next to this the Java; but the principal supply of the U. States is derived from Brazil, which furnishes 75 per cent. of the whole import. *C.* owes its valuable properties chiefly to the presence of an alkaloid called *caffeine*, and a volatile oil. It is remarkable that tea should contain precisely the same principle, *theine* and *caffeine* being identical. The sensible properties and effects of *C.*, like those of tea, are too well known to require to be stated in detail. It exhilarates, arouses, and keeps awake; it counteracts the stupor occasioned by disease, by fatigue, or by opium; it allays hunger to a certain extent; gives to the weary increased strength and vigor, and imparts a feeling of comfort and repose. Its physiological effects upon the system, so far as they have been investigated, appear to be, that, while it makes the brain more active, it soothes the body generally, makes the change and waste of matter slower, and the demand for food in consequence less. In Sumatra and some of the neighboring islands an infusion of the roasted leaf is used as a substitute for tea, and is called coffee-tea. The leaf contains the same principles as the seed, and therefore has analogous properties. Besides the real *C. Arabica*, some other species are cultivated for their seeds; as, *C. Ghenqalensis*, grown in Nepaul; *C. Mozambicana*, on the coast of Mozambique; and *C. Mauritiana*, in the Mauritius.

Fig. 641. — COFFEA ARABICA.

Cof'fee, *n.* [Ar. *cahwa*, from *kāwat*, strength, vigor; Turk. *cahaeh;* Du. *coffij;* Ger. *kaffee;* Fr. *café;* It. *caffè*] The seeds of the *coffea*, or coffee-tree. — Also the invigorating beverage made by a decoction from those seeds roasted and ground. — See COFFEA.

Coffee, in *Alabama*, a S. co. bordering on Florida. *Area*, abt. 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pea River. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil mostly sandy and unproductive. Pine timber is abundant. *Cap.* Elba. *Pop.* (1895) 14,000.

Coffee, in *Georgia*, a S. co. *Area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ocmulgee River, on the S. W. by Allapaha, and also drained by the Satilla River. The surface is nearly level, and the soil sandy. *Cap.* Douglas.

Coffee, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Clay co.

Coffee, in *Tennessee*, a S.E. co. *Area*, abt. 360 sq. m. It is drained by the head streams of Duck River. The surface is diversified and elevated, the county occupying the lower plateau of Cumberland Mountain. The soil is fertile. *Cap.* Manchester.

Coffee-colored, *a.* Having a brownish tint like that of a mixture of coffee and milk, or *café au lait.*

Coffee-house, *n.* [Fr. *café.*] A house where coffee and other refreshments are supplied; a house of public entertainment; an inn.

Coffee Landing, in *Tennessee*, a P.O. of Hardin co.

Coffee-man, *n.* The keeper of a coffee-house.

"Did you ever hear that they preferred a *coffee-man* to Agesilaus?" — *Addison.*

Coffee-mill, *n.* An apparatus for grinding coffee.

Coffee-pot, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is served at table.

Coffee-room, *n.* A public room in an inn or hotel where guests are supplied with coffee or other refreshments; a reading-room.

Coffeeville, in *Alabama*, a post-village and township of Clarke co., on the E. bank of the Tombigbee River, 131 m. S. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

Coffeeville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Yallobusha co., 130 m. N. by E. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 800.

Cof'fer, *n.* [Fr. *coffre;* Ger. *koffer;* Gael. and Ir. *kofra*, armor; *koufr*, from *kaf*, the belly; W. *caf*, a void or hollow.] A hollow trunk; a chest or box; specifically, a chest used as a repository for money or other valuables.

"The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars." — *Shaks.*

—(Used figuratively.) Treasure; funds; bullion.

"He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers.*" — *Bacon.*

—A lock for receiving a barge.

(*Arch.*) A sunken or deeply indented panel in a dome.

(*Fortif.*) A particular kind of CAPONIERE, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To deposit in a coffer, as money.

"Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer* up." — *Bacon.*

Coffer-dam, *n.* (*Civil Engineering.*) A hollow space formed by a double range of piles, made water-tight with clay rammed in between, for the purpose of constructing an entrance-lock to a canal, dock, or basin, or for the piers of a bridge. See SECTION II.

Cof'ferer, *n.* One who deposits in a coffer.

Cofferer of the Royal Household. In England, a former officer of state, subject to the comptroller, charged with the supervision of the subordinate officers of the household. This office is now absorbed in that of *Treasurer of the Household.*

Cof'fey, in *Kansas*, a S. E. co. *Area*, abt. 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neosho River, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, and also drained by several creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile, being made up of extensive prairie lands, and has a growth of timber along its streams; coal and limestone are abundant. *Cap.* Burlington. *Pop.* (1890) 15,752.

Cof'fin, *n.* [Fr. *coffre*, a coffer; O. Fr. *cofin*, a basket, from Lat. *cophinus*, Gr. *kophinos*, a basket; A. S. *cof*, a cove, a cave, a repository.] The chest, box, or case in which a dead human body is buried or entombed.

"The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave." — *Waller.*

—Anything hollow, or which incloses in the manner of a coffin.

(*Cookery.*) The raised mould of paste for a pie.

"Of the paste a *coffin* will I rear,
And make two pasties of your shameful heads."—*Shaks.*

—A conical paper case used by grocers, for holding sugar, &c.

(*Farriery.*) The hollow part of a horse's hoof.

(*Mining.*) A term applied in Cornwall, Eng., to old tin-workings which were all worked open to grass, without any shafts, by digging and casting up the thin stuff from one stall of boards to another.

—*v. a.* To put into, or inclose in, a coffin; to confine; to cover.

Coffin-bone, *n.* (*Farriery.*) The foot-bone of a horse, enclosed within the *coffin* of the hoof.

Cof'finless, *a.* Without a coffin.

Coffin's Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Delaware co., 60 m. N. of Iowa City.

Coffin's Island, in the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, one of the Magdalen Islands; Lat. 44° 3′ N., Lon. 64° 36′ W. It is the largest of the group, being 25 m. long, and, in some places, 3 m. wide.

Coffle, (*kŏf'l,*) *n.* [Ar. *kafala*, a caravan of persons.] A gang of African slaves sent to market.

Coffodel'iah, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Neshoba county.

Co-found'er, *n.* A joint founder.

Cog, *v. a.* [W. *cogiaw*, to make void, to deceive; from *coeg*, empty, vain.] To delude: to wheedle; to seduce by artifice; to soothe by adulation.

"I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home beloved."—*Shaks.*

—To obtrude by deception or falsehood.

"Fustian tragedies . . . have been *cogged* upon the town for master-pieces." — *Dennis.*

To cog a die. To cheat in playing dice; to secure a die so as to direct its fall.

"But then my study was to *cog the dice.*" — *Dryden.*

—*v. t.* To deceive; to cheat; to lie; to wheedle.
"Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog;* I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford." — *Shaks.*

Cog, *n.* [Swed. *kugge*, the cog of a wheel: Swed. and Goth. *kugg*, a prominence, a cog.] (*Mach.*) The wooden tooth of a large wheel. Cog-teeth are formed of different material from the body of a wheel: a timber tooth on a cog-wheel is one made of wood, when the teeth stand perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel.
—*v. a.* To fix a cog into the rim of a wheel; to furnish with cogs.

Cog, Coggle, *n.* [W. *cawg;* Gael. *cogan:* Swed. and Goth. *kogg*, a kind of boat.] A kind of yawl or fishing-boat.

Co'gan House, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lycoming co.

Cogency, *n.* [Lat. *cogens*, from *cogo—con*, and *ago*, to drive.] Quality of being cogent; urgency; united force; strength; conviction; compelling power; moral or logical force.

Co'gent, *a.* Forcible; resistless; powerful; urging.
"The *cogent* force of nature." — *Prior.*
—Convincing; pressing on the mind: forcible; demonstrative; having the power to compel conviction; as, a *cogent* answer.
"This most *cogent* proof of a deity." — *Bentley.*

Co'gently, *adv.* With resistless force; forcibly; convincingly.

Cog'ger, *n.* One who practises cogging; a wheedler; a deluder.

Cog'gery, *n.* Deception; dissimulation; artifice; falsehood.

Cog'gle, *n.* A small stone. See Cobble.
—A small boat. See Cog.

Cogitabil'ity, *n.* Conceivableness; capacity of being meditated.

Cog'itable, *a.* [Lat. *cogitabilis.*] That which may suggest thought, conception, or meditation.

Cog'itabund, *a.* [Lat., from *cogitare*, to think.] Full of thought. (R.)

Cogitate, *v. i.* [Lat. *cogitare.*] To think; to meditate; to reflect; to engage in earnest and protracted thought.
"He that employeth the faculty of his fancy, also *cogitateth.*" *Bacon.*

Cogita'tion, *n.* Act of thinking; thought, meditation, or reflection; contemplation.
"His cogitative faculties immersed
In cogitabundity of *cogitation.*" — *Carey.*

Cog'itative, *a.* Thinking much; having the power of thinking, meditating, or reflecting; as, "*cogitative* substance."
—Given to thought and deep meditation; as, a "*cogitative* nature."

Cog'man, *n.* A vender of coarse cloths.

Cognac, (*kōne-yăk.*) a town and river-port of France, dep. Charente, cap. arrond., on the navigable river Charente, 22 m. W. by N. of Angoulême. The brandy for which this town is celebrated, and which is everywhere known by its name, is made from white wine, that made from red wine being very inferior. In good years, wine yields about 1-5th parts of its volume of *eau-de-vie*, whereas, in bad years, it does not yield more than from 1-9th to 1-11th part. All the brandy of Charente is sold under the name of *Cognac*; but the best qualities are produced in the canton of that name, and in those of Blansac, Jarnac, Rouillac, Aigre, and Ruffec. Francis I. of France was n. here, in 1494.

Cognate, (*kog'nāt.*) *a.* [Lat. *cognatus — con*, and *nascor, natus*, to be born.] Sprung from the same source; allied by blood or birth; akin. — Related to in origin: of the same nature; allied by natural affinity; as, a *cognate* idea.
—*n.* (*Law.*) In civil and Scots law, a relation through the female side. One related to another by blood relationship. — Any of a kindred origin to another; as, a *cognate* letter.

Cog'nateness, *n.* Cognation; state of being cognate.

Cogna'ti, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) Collateral heirs through females; relations in the line of the mother.

Cogna'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cognatio.*] Kindred; relation by descent from the same source. Natural affinity; participation of the same nature.
(*Law.*) Consanguinity between persons descended from the same parents; — used in contradistinction to Agnation, *q. v.*

Cogni'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cognitio*, from *cognosco, cognitius — con*, and *nosco*, to know.] A taking pains to acquire knowledge or information. — Knowledge, or complete conviction, as from personal view or experience.
"I will not be myself, nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel." *Shaks.*

Cog'nitive, *a.* Having the power of knowing or apprehending by the understanding.

Cog'nizable, *a.* [Fr. *connaissable.*] That may be known, perceived, or apprehended; that falls or may fall under notice or observation. — That which may be noticed, tried, or determined judicially; as, a *cognizable* offence.

Cog'nizably, *adv.* In a cognizable manner.

Cog'nizance, *n.* [Fr. *connaissance.*] Knowledge; observation; perception; comprehension; recognition.
—Judicial notice, knowledge, or jurisdiction; trial, or right to try and determine; as, the *cognizance* of the law.
(*Her.*) A crest, coat of arms, or similar badge of distinction, appertaining to a person or family.
(*Law.*) An acknowledgment of a fine, of taking a distress, &c. — The power which a court has to hear and determine a particular species of suit.

Cog'nizant, *a.* Having knowledge of; as, to be *cognizant* of a mischief.

Cogno'men, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *nomen*, name.] The last of the three names by which all Romans, at least those of good family, were designated, e. g., *Publius Virgilius Maro.* It served to mark the house (see Familia) to which they belonged, as the other two names, viz. the *prænomen* (Publius), and *nomen*, served respectively to denote the individual and the class (see Gens) to which his family belonged.

Cognom'inal, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and *nominalis*, from *nomen.*] Pertaining to a cognomen or surname.

Cognomina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cognominatio.*] A surname, or family name.
—A name added to a nomenclature proper, by some accident or quality.
"Pompey deserved the name Great; Alexander, of the same *cognomination*, was generalissimo of Greece." — *Browne.*

Cognos'cence, *n.* [L. Lat. *cognoscentia.*] Knowledge; act or state of knowing.

Cognoscen'te, *n.; pl.* Cognoscen'ti. [It., from Lat. *cognoscere*, to know.] A connoisseur; a virtuoso; a person of much knowledge. (Generally in the plural.)

Cognoseibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being cognoscible.

Cognos'cible, *a.* That which is known or noticed. — Susceptible to judicial observation and jurisdiction; as, a *cognoscible* crime.

Cogno'vit, *n.* [See Cognition.] (*Law.*) A confession whereby a defendant admits that the plaintiff's cause of action against him is just (*cognovit actionem*), and suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

Cogs'well, in *Illinois*, a village of McHenry co., 140 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Cog'-tooth, *n.* (*Mach.*) See Cog.

Co-guard'ian, *n.* A joint guardian; one who is guardian in association with another.

Cogue, (*kōg,*) *n.* [See Cog.] A small wooden vessel.

Cog'ware, *n.* A kind of coarse frieze worn by the English peasantry in the 16th century.

Cog'-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) An iron wheel with wooden teeth or cogs.

Cohab'it, *v. i.* [Lat. *con*, and *habito*, to dwell.] To dwell or live together; to dwell with or live together; to inhabit and abide in company in the same place.
"The Philistines . . . were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing." *South.*
—To live together as husband and wife, though not legally married.
"He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to *cohabit* with her as such." — *Fiddes.*

Cohab'itant, *n.* [Lat. *cohabitans.*] One who resides with another; an inhabitant of the same place.
"The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants.*" — *Decay of Piety.*

Cohabita'tion, *n.* Act or state of cohabiting, as man and wife; state of inhabiting the same place with another.

Cohab'iter, *n.* A cohabitant; one who resides with another.

Cohahui'la, in Mexico, a state bounded on the E. and N.E. by the Rio Bravo del Norte, (which separates it from Texas,) E. by Nuevo Leon, S. by Zacatecas, and W. by Chihuahua and Durango, bet. Lat. 24° 17′ and 30° 5′ N., and Lon. 100° and 104° W.; length 390 m.; greatest breadth 270 m. *Area*, 56,570 sq. m. The vegetation is in general scanty, and the soil is nowhere extensively cultivated. *Cap.* Saltillo. *Pop.* 67,691.

Cohahuila, or Montelovez, in Mexico, a town of the State of Cohahuila, about 150 m. N. of Monterey; *pop.* 4,000.

Cohan'sey, in *New Jersey*, a river rising in the S.E. part of Salem co., flows first S., and then W. falls into Delaware Bay in Cumberland co.

Cohansey, in *New Jersey*, a township of Cumberland co.; merged in 1868 in Bridgeton township.

Cohas'set, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Norfolk co., 15 m. S.E. of Boston.

Co-heir, *n.* [Lat. *cohæres — con*, and *hæres*, an heir.] A joint heir; one who inherits along with another or others; as, *co-heirs* in Christ.

Co-heir'ess, *n.* A joint heiress.

Co-her'ald, *n.* A joint herald.

Cohere', *v. i.* [Lat. *cohæreo — con*, and *hæreo*, to stick, to cleave.] To stick, cleave, or hang together; to hold fast together by mutual attraction; to remain in contact; to adhere, as parts of the mass.
"None want a place: for all, their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and *cohe'r'd* around." — *Pope.*
—To be suited in connection or by sympathy; to be fitted or suitable; to follow regularly in order, as a discourse.
"Had time *cohe'r'd* with place, or place with wishing." — *Shaks.*

Cohe'rence, Cohe'reney, *n.* Union of parts of the same body, or a cleaving together of two bodies, by means of attraction.
"The middle degrees between extreme fixedness and *coherency.*" *Bentley.*
—Connection; dependence; consistency; cohesion; mutual relation of parts or things to each other; as, a "*coherence* of discourse." — *Locke.*

Cohe'rent, *a.* Sticking or cleaving together, as the parts of bodies, solid or fluid.
"Where all must fall, or not *coherent* be." — *Pope.*
—Connected; united; consistent; observing due order and arrangement.
"A *coherent* thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at once by a set of rules." — *Watts.*
—Suitable or suited; regularly adapted.
"Instruct my daughter,
That time and place . . . may prove *coherent.*" — *Shaks.*

Coherentific, *a.* Pertaining, or inducing cohesion; as, "*coherentific* force." — *Coleridge.*

Cohe'rently, *a.* In a coherent or connected manner.

Cohesibil'ity, *n.* Cohesiveness; cohesion.

Cohe'sible, *a.* [See Cohere.] That which is able to cohere.

Cohesion, *n.* [Fr. *cohésion*; Lat. *con*, and *hæreo, hæsum*, to stick, to cleave.] Act of sticking together; state of being united by natural attraction. — Connection; dependence; coherence; as, "natural *cohesion* of ideas." *Locke.*
(*Physics.*) The force or attraction with which the particles of homogeneous bodies are kept attached to each other, or with which they resist separation. Cohesion is thus distinguished from *adhesion:* the latter term denoting the attractive force existing between two different bodies brought into contact, as a drop of water on a plate of glass; or between two bodies of the same matter, as two lumps of lead when their smooth surfaces have been pressed together. The three different forms which matter assumes—solid, liquid, and gaseous—are determined by the degree of cohesive force existing among the elementary particles. In solids this force is greatest, and, in fact, is that which causes solidity; in liquids it is less powerful, but still sufficiently manifest in the *drops* or globular forms assumed by small quantities of water or mercury poured on a table. In the case of aëriform fluids, it may be regarded as negative, the particles having a tendency to repel each other. The cohesive force of the elementary particles of matter depends on the distances of the particles from each other; but of the law according to which its intensity increases or diminishes nothing is known, excepting that the force decreases rapidly as the distance increases, and vanishes altogether when the distance becomes so great as to be appreciable to the senses. It is a problem of very great importance to determine the cohesive power of the materials employed in mechanical structures. Many experiments have been made for this purpose; and their results have not only a practical utility, but throw much light on the constitution of bodies. When a bar of metal, a beam of wood, or a rope, is stretched lengthwise, the tension which it bears, or the cohesive power exerted, is equal to the accumulated attraction of all the particles in any transverse section. The longitudinal distention which takes place before disruption is at first proportional to this attraction, but afterwards increases in a more rapid progression. A bar of soft iron will stretch uniformly by continuing to append to it equal weights till it be loaded with half as much as it can bear; beyond that limit, however, its extension will become doubled by each addition of the eighth part of the disruptive force. Suppose the bar to be an inch square, and 1,000 inches in length; 36,000 lbs. avoirdupois will draw it out one inch, but 45,000 lbs. will stretch it 2 inches, 54,000 lbs. 4 inches, 63,000 lbs. 8 inches, and 72,000 lbs. 16 inches, where it would finally break.

Cohe'sive, *a.* That has the power of sticking or cohering; tending to unite in a mass, and to resist separation.

Cohe'sively, *adv.* In a cohesive manner.

Cohe'siveness, *n.* Quality of cohering, or being cohesive; act of adhering together, as two natural bodies.

Cohoc'tah, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Livingston co., abt. 28 m. E. of Lansing.

Cohoc'ton, in *New York*, a twp. of Steuben co.

Cohoes, in *New York.* See Canoes.

Co'horn, *n.* See Coehorn.

Co'horn, Menno, Baron van, an engineer, surnamed the *Dutch Vauban*, b. at Friesland, 1641. The fortifications at Bergen-op-Zoom are considered his masterpiece. D. 1704.

Co'hort, *n.* [Lat. *cohors, cohortis;* anciently, *chors;* allied to Gr. *chortos*, an inclosed place; Fr. *cohorte.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A company of soldiers numbering about 500 men, or the tenth part of a legion. The *Prætorian C* was a body of picked troops who attended the general, and is said to have been first instituted by Scipio Africanus.
—A body of warriors. (Used poetically.)
"And his *cohorts* were gleaming in purple and gold." — *Byron.*

Colun'tah Springs, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Murray co., at the base of the Cohuttah Mountain, 90 m. N. by W. of Atlanta.

Coif, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*; Armor. *koef*, hood; Lat. *caput*, Gr. *kepha-le*, the head; Sansk. *kapāla.*] A kind of caul, cap, or covering worn on the head; as, a judge's *coif.*
—*v. a.* To cover or dress with a coif.

Coif'fure, *n.* [Fr., from *coiffe.* See Coif.] A head-dress.
"I am pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion." — *Addison.*

Coigne, (*koin.*) *n.* See Quoin.

Coigne, *n.* Money obtained by extortion. (A term formerly used in Ireland.)
"Extortion of *coigne*, and livery, and pay."—*Davies.*

Coil, *v. a.* [Fr. *cueillir;* Lat. *colligo — con*, and *lego*, to gather.] To gather, as a line or cord, into a circular form; to wind into a ring, as a rope or serpent; as, to *coil* a hawser.
—*n.* A rope gathered into a ring; a convolution of a series of rings into which a thing is wound; as, the *coils* of a grape-vine.
—Tumult: turmoil; bustle; confusion; noise.
"When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil.*" — *Shaks*
Coil of a gun. Is formed by winding a bar of iron, at a welding heat, round a mandrel, which is afterwards removed. The rough coil so formed is welded, bored, and turned to the required size. A great part of the Armstrong gun is formed of these coils.

Coil'a, in *New York*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Coil'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A serpentine winding of ropes, &c., by which they occupy but a small space, and are not liable to be entangled in working the sails of a ship.

Coimbatoor', a British prov. of S. Hindostan, pres. Madras, between Lat. 10° 8′ and 12° 40′ N., and Lon. 76° 50′ and 78° 10′ E., having N. the Mysore dominions, E. Salem and the Carnatic, and W. Cochin and Malabar. *Surface.* Generally open and flat; but skirted by the Ghauts and Neilgherry hills. *Prin. Rivers.* Cavery, Bowany, &c. *Soil.* Fertile, producing rice and tobacco. *Climate.* Healthy and pleasant. *Min.* Salt and nitre. *Manuf.* Coarse cloths. In parts of this prov. the ox is worshipped by the natives. *Cap.* Coimbatoor. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,000,000.

Coimbatoor, an inland town of S. Hindostan, and cap. of above prov., on an affluent of the Cavery, 90 m. S.S.E. of Mysore, and 270 S.W. of Madras; Lat. 10° 52′ N., Lon. 77° 5′ E. It is tolerably well built, and has a mosque built by Tippoo Saib, who sometimes resided here. In 1783, *C.* was taken by the British.

Coim'bra, a walled city of Portugal, prov. Beira, built on a steep precipice, 115 m. N.N.E. of Lisbon. This is a very ancient, ill-built, dirty place, but possesses a good university, which is tho only one in Portugal. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollens, and linen cloths. *Pop.* 18,147.

Coin, *n.* [Sp. *cuña;* Fr. *coin.* a corner, a die, a wedge; L. Lat. *coinus*, a die for stamping money; Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge.] Money stamped; a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, &c., legally stamped, and made current as money. See Money, and Numismatics.

—That which serves for payment or compensation.

"The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler coin."—*Hammond.*

(*Building and Arch.*) See Quoin.

—A wedge. See Quoin.

—*v. a.* To stamp a piece of metal legally, and convert it into money; to mint; to fashion or form by stamping; as, to *coin* silver.

—To make; to invent; to forge; to fabricate; to originate; as, to *coin* an idea, to *coin* a falsehood.

"A term is *coined* to make the conveyance easy."—*Atterbury.*

Coin'age, *n.* The act, art, or practice of stamping metallic money. See Mint.

"Gold pieces of different *coinages*."—*Sir W. Scott.*

—Metal legally stamped and rendered current as money; coin; coins of a particular stamp.

"This is believed to be a *coinage* of some Jews."—*Browne.*

—Expense or cost of coining money.

—New production; invention; fabrication; as, *coinage* of words.

"This is the very *coinage* of your brain."—*Shaks.*

Coincida'tion, *n.* Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

Coincide', *v. i.* [Fr. *coincider*, from Lat. *coincido—con*, in, and *cado*, to fall.] To fall in or meet and agree together, as two things; to fall upon and agree with the same point, line, or surface; to agree in position;—sometimes before *with.*

"If the equator and the ecliptic had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless."—*Cheyne.*

—To concur; to agree with; to be consistent with; as, to *coincide* in opinion.

"The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide with* each other."—*Watts.*

Coin'cidence, *n.* Act of coinciding, or agreeing in position; as, "the *coincidence* of infinite centres."

—Act of concurrence; consisteucy; agreement; correspondence of events, &c.

"A 'strange *coincidence*,' to use a phrase,
By which such things are settled now-a-days."—*Byron.*

Coin'cidency, *n.* Coincidence.

Coin'cident, *a.* [Lat. *coincidens.*] Having coincidence; falling on the same point; meeting and agreeing, as lines, surfaces, or bodies; concurrent; correspondiug; consistent; accordant;—often followed by *with.*

"*Coincident with* the ruling principles of a virtuous man."—*South.*

Coincidental, *a.* Coincident; having a coincidence.

Coin'cidently, *adv.* In a coincident manuer; with coincidence.

Coincid'er, *n.* One who, or that which, coincides.

Coin'er, *n.* A person employed in a mint in the making of money.—A fabricator of base or counterfeit coin.

"They had acquired a less honorable renown as *coiners* of bad money."—*Macaulay.*

—One who invents or newly produces; as, a *coiner* of etymologies.

Co-inhab'itant, *n.* A person dwelling with another, or with others.

Co-inher'itance, *n.* Joint inheritance.

Co-inher'itor, *n.* A co-heir; one who inherits jointly with another.

Coin'ing, *n.* The act or art of stamping metal into money; coinage.—In a modern sense, it is generally interpreted to signify the act of fabricating bad or counterfeit money.

"They cannot touch me for *coining;* I am the king."—*Shaks.*

Coin'jock, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Currituck co.

Co-instanta'neous, *a.* Happening at the same instant.

Coir, *n.* See Cocoa-nut Fibre.

Coire, in Switzerland. See Chur.

Cois'tril, *n.* [Probably a corruption of Kestrel, *q. v.*] A mean young fellow; a poltroon; a knave.

"He 's a coward and a *coistril* that will not drink to my niece."—*Shaks.*

Coit, *v.* and *n.* See Quoit.

Coition, (*ko-ish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *coitio—con*, and *eo, itum*, to go.] A coming or meeting together; copulation; sexual intercourse.

Coits'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-township, forming the N.E. extremity of Mahoning co.

Co'lx, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., a palm.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical plants, order *Graminaceæ.* The hard stony fruits of *C. lachryma*, Job's-tears, have been supposed to be strengthening and diuretic.

Co-join', *v. a.* and *v. i.* To associate; to connect; to join together; to conjoin.

Co-ju'ror, *n.* A fellow-juror; one who swears to another's credibility.

Cojutepec, (*ko-hoo'te-paik,*) a town of San Salvador, Central America. It is situated 15 m. S. of the city of San Salvador. *Pop.* 15,000.—At the distance of a few miles, a lake of the same name measures 12 m. in length by 5 m. in average breadth; and in windy weather it assumes a green hue, often casting on its shores vast quantities of dead fish.

Coke, (*kōk,*) *n.* [Probably from Lat. *coquo*, to cook, to bake, to burn, to parch; Icel. *kockr*, a cook; Swed. and Goth. *koka*, to cook.] Mineral coal burned to charcoal, or fossil coal charred and deprived of volatile matter. The most valuable of the secondary products of a gas establishment is *C.* The best kind is obtained from coal when carbonized in large masses, in ovens constructed on purpose. In a gas manufactory, tho production of *C.* being of minor importance to the formatiou of good gas, it is generally of an inferior quality to that made in coke-ovens, where it is the primary, and indeed sole object for which the coal is carbonized. But gas-coke is excellent for many purposes in the arts and manufactures, producing as clear a fire as that of the first quality, though it is neither so lasting nor so free from slag; for domestic use, however, it is unobjectionable, and may be burnt both in the drawing-room and kitchen with economy and comfort. The distinguishing characters of good *C.* are: First, a clean, granular fracture in any direction, with a pearly lustre, inclining to that exhibited by cast-iron. Secondly, density, or close proximity of its particles, which adhere together in masses, and a specific gravity of 1·10, or rather higher. Thirdly, when exposed to a white heat, it consumes entirely away, without leaviug either slag or ashes. It is invariably the case that the quality of the *C.* is inversely as that of the gas. The manufacturer must not expect to produce *both* of the best quality. The process by which the best gas is made generally leaves the *C.* light, spongy, and friable, although au increase of quantity is gained; for the simple reason, that the degree of heat and other circumstances required to form perfect *C.* must be entirely changed when gas of a high specific gravity is to be obtained. Thus large masses of coal exposed to a red heat in close vessels are acted upon by slow degrees, the external portions preveuting heat from penetrating into the interior until most of the bituminous portions are given off in condensable vapor, or as charcoal and free hydrogen; the after products being light carburetted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid gases. The residue is a carbon of a dense granular composition.

—*v. a.* To convert into coke, as coal.

Coke, Sir Edward, an eminent English legist, and institutional writer, b. in Norfolk, 1552. He was called to the bar in 1578. Next year he began his career of fame and practice by being appointed recorder of Lyons Inn. He was appointed recorder of Norwich in 1586, and of London in 1592. He had not, however, held the office for a year, when he resigned it on being appointed solicitor-general. In 1594 he became attorney-general. He had in such difficult times much very serious and laborious business to transact as a crown lawyer. He has been subject not unjustly to reproach for his overbearing and insulting demeanor to the unfortunate victims of the crown prosecutions, and especially towarda Sir Walter Raleigh. He was a man of haughty manners, severe spirit, and irritable temper, and he had little toleration for anything standing in the path of what he deemed his duty. But his severity was not dictated by subserviency to the court, and no influence in the corrupt reign of James could prompt him to go out of the line of his duty. He was made chief-justice of the common pleas in 1606, and of the king's bench in 1613. After spending his old age in wealthy retirement, he died in 1633. His celebrated *Institutes of the Laws of England*, which grew out of a commentary on "Littleton's Treatise on Tenures," has made him the great oracle of English law. His expressions, however antiquated they may appear, are deemed sacred, and are always embodied where their substance has not been superseded by changes of the law, in the works of subsequent commentators.

Coker Creek, in *Tennessee*, a village of Monroe co., 155 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Co'ker-nut, *n.* (*Com.*) A corrupted spelling of Cocoa-nut, *q. v.*

Cokes'bury, in *S. Carolina*, a village and township of Abbeville district, 50 m. S. of Greenville.

Col, *n.* [Fr., a neck.] The name, with various postfixes, of many passes across the Alps of Savoy and Piedmout; as, the *Col* do Balme.

Colamo'ka, or Kolemokee Creek, in *Georgia*, traverses Early co., and enters the Chattahoochee River a few m. below Fort Gaines.

Col'ander, *n.* [Lat. *colum*, a strainer, a vessel for straining; *colo, colatus*, to filter, to strain.] A culinary utensil used for straiuing liquors, &c.; a sieve.

Colapoor', a small rajahship of Hindostan, pres. Bombay, divided by the W. Ghauts, ceded to Great Britain in 1829.—Colapoor, cap. of above dist., in a semi-circular valley, 125 S.S.E. of Poonah; Lat. 16° 19′ N., Lon. 74° 25′ E. The town is neatly built and well fortified.

Co'lar, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 40 m. N.E. from Bangalore, in Lat. 13° 8′ N., Lon. 78° 10′ E. It coutains about 700 houses.

Col arco. [It.] (*Mus.*) With the bow, in contradistinction to *pizzicato.*

Col'arin, *n.* (*Arch.*) The small frieze of the capital of the Tuscan and Doric column, placed between the astragal and the annulets.

Cola'tion, *n.* The act of filtering or straining liquor by passing it through a colander, or other perforated utensil.

Co-lat'itude, *n.* The complement of the latitude, or the difference betweeu this and 90°.

Col'ature, *n.* Act of straining; colation.—The matter strained.

Col'berg, a fortified sea-port town of Prussia, reg. Coslin, in Pomerauia, on the Persante, near its embouchure into the Baltic Sea. Shipping, and the salmon and lamprey fisheries form its chief sources of trade. *Pop.* 12,936.

Col'bert, Jean Baptiste, Marquis de Seignelay, a French statesman, b. at Rouen, 1619. He served his apprenticeship in a woollen-draper's shop, and afterwards went to Paris, where his talents introduced him to Mazarin, who soon employed him in most important affairs of state. On his death-bed, Mazarin warmly recommended *C.* to Lonis XIV., who, in 1661, appointed him controller-general of finances. *C.*'s administration became a blessing to France. Order was restored in the finances, the revenue increased, and the royal treasury was soon enabled to furnish the means for foreign wars as well as for internal improvements. Commerce was extended, and roads and canals—including that of Languedoc—were made. He organized anew the colonies in Canada, Martinique, and St. Domingo, and founded others at Cayenne aud Madagascar. Made minister of marine in 1669, he found France with a few old rotten ships; three years later, she had a fleet of 60 ships of the line, and 40 frigates. *C.* improved the civil code, introduced a marine code of laws, as well as the so-called *Code Noir* for the colonies; and statistical tables of the population were first made out by his orders. While attending to material interests, he did not neglect the arts and sciences; all men of learning and genius found in *C.* a generous patron. The Academies of Inscriptions, Science, and Architecture were founded by him. In short, *C.* was tho patron of industry, commerce, art, science, and literature—the founder of a new epoch in France. Notwithstanding the ingenuity of *C.*, the unbounded extravagance of his master led him to raise money in ways objectionable to his judgment, and to maintain war-taxes in time of peace. He d. 1683, bitterly disappointed, because his great services were but ill appreciated by the king. The people, enraged at the oppressive taxes, would have torn *C.*'s dead body in pieces, but for the intervention of the military, and his burial by night. Absolute in his temper, repelliug in his manners, and destitute of feeling in carrying out his plans, *C.* was, however, a great man, and posterity has placed him among the most eminent statesmen of any age or country.

Colbert, Jean Baptiste, Marquis de Seignelay, son of the above, b. 1651, succeeded his father as minister of marine, and minister of the king's household. By his capacity and energy, he raised the French navy to its highest power, and in 1684 he led in person the maritime expedition against Genoa. D. 1690.

Col'bert, in *Mississippi*, a village of Lowndea co., on the Tombigbee River.

Col'burn, Warren, an American mathematician, b. at Dedham, Mass., 1793. He is tho author of a series of valuable text-books on elementary mathematics, the best of which is his *First Lessons in Intellectual Arithmetic.* D. 1833.

Col'byville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Clarke co., 39 m. S.E. of Frankfort.

Colcha'gua, a dep. of Chili, lying mostly between Lat. 34° and 35° S., stretching from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean; having N. and S. the departments of Santiago and Maule. *Area,* 8,120 sq. m. Its plains are fertile, and watered by the Maule and Maypu rivers. *Pop.* 142,438.

Col'chester, a borough, and sea-port of England, co. Essex, 50 m. N.E. of Londou. This is a very ancient and flourishing place, and possesses some fine architectural remains. *Manf.* Silk. It has a large oyster-fishing trade, and exports of corn and malt. In 1648, *C.* stood a memorable siege of 11 weeks against the parliamentary forces, who eventually starved out the royalist garrison, and hung the leaders.

Col'chester, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., 20 miles N.W. of New London.

Colchester, in *New York*, a post-township of Delaware county, on the Popacton River, about 20 miles S. of Delhi.

Colchester, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Chittenden county, on Lake Champlain, 35 miles N. W. of Montpelier.

Colchester, a co. of Nova Scotia, bordering on Mines and Colquid bays, and extending W. along Mines Channel to the Bay of Fundy. The interior is mostly level, though its shores are rocky. *Cap.* Truro. *Pop.* 23,331.

Col'chicine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid obtained from, and probably constituting, the active principle of the *Colchicum autumnale.*

Colchicum, (*kol'tshe-kum.*) [After *Colchis*, its native country.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants, order *Melanthaceæ.* They are indigenous in most parts of N. Europe. The name *C.* is generally applied to the corm or bulb of the *Colchicum autumnale* or Meadow Saffron, which is largely collected for medical use. *C.* bears *crocus-like* flowers in autumn, followed in spring by shining sword-shaped leaves. It was much employed formerly as a diuretic in dropsy; it then fell into disuse, but it has been recently again largely prescribed for the cure of gout, the fact having been ascertained that the cele-

brated French remedy for gout, called *Eau Medicinale d'Husson*, was a tincture of *C.*

Col'chis, or COLCHOS, a former country of Asia, to the S. of Asiatic Sarmatia, E. of the Euxine Sea, N. of Armenia, and W. of Iberia. In ancient history it is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and for being the birth-place of Medea. It was fruitful in poisonous herbs, and produced excellent flax. In the 15th cent., it was subdivided into several principalities, and is now comprised in the Russian govt. of Trans-Caucasus.

Col'cothar, *n.* (*Chem.*) A red oxide of iron, being the residue of the distillation of green vitriol and sulphate of iron.

Cold, *a.* [A. S. *ceald;* Frisian, *kald;* Icel. *kaldr;* Dan. *kold;* Ger. *kalt;* Swed. and Goth. *kall;* Goth. *kalds;* Lat. *gelidus*, from *gelu;* Sansk *gâla*, cold, from root *kil*, to be cold.] Not warm or hot: stiffening; gelid; frigid; deprived of heat; as, a *cold* dinner.

"And the *cold* marble leapt to life a god."—*Dean Milman.*

—Chill; chilly; shivering; without the sensation of warmth; as, a *cold* day.

—Having cold qualities; not volatile nor acrid; as, a *cold* plant.

—Frigid; indifferent; reserved; wanting in ardor, warmth, passion, zeal, or sympathy: spiritless; unconcerned; inactive; as, a *cold* heart.

"No *cold* relation is a zealous citizen."—*Burke.*

—Stoical; unaffecting; exciting no interest or feeling; dull; ineffectual; wanting power of motion, stimulus, or excitement: as, a *cold* reply, a *cold* spectator.

"The *cold* neutrality of an impartial judge."—*Burke.*

—Chaste; prudish; virtuous; free from vicious appetite; as, a *cold* coquette.

In cold blood. Deliberately, without hesitation, excitement, or passion; as, killed in *cold* blood.

Cold shoulder. Premeditated avoidance or neglect; as, to give an acquaintance the *cold shoulder.*

—*n.* [A. S. *cele, cyl, cyle.*] Absence or privation of heat. See HEAT.

"Fair lined slippers for the *cold*."—*Shaks.*

—Sensation produced by the escape of heat; cause of the sensation; coldness; chillness.

"A deadly *cold* ran shiv'ring to her heart."—*Dryden.*

(*Med.*) A disease or indisposition of the animal system occasioned by cold; a CATARRH, *q. v.*

Cold'-blooded, *a.* Having cold blood. — Hard-hearted; without sensibility or feeling; callous; as, a *cold-blooded* murder.

Cold'brook, in *New York*, a post-village of Herkimer co., 90 m. N.W. of Albany.

Coldbrook Springs, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., on a small stream of the same name.

Cold-chis'el, *n.* A piece of steel flattened and sharpened at one end, which is properly tempered, so that it may be used for cutting metal.

Cold Cream, *n.* A term applied to a preparation of fatty substances, which is used as a mild and cooling dressing for the skin. It may be prepared by heating gently four parts of olive-oil, and one part of white wax, till a uniform liquid mass is obtained, when a little color and scent may be added; the mixture is then allowed to cool, but must be stirred the whole time, so as to prevent the concretion and consequent separation of the wax. Another variety is prepared with the addition of hog's lard, but the latter sometimes contains common salt, and is liable to become more or less rancid. *C. C.* softens the skin, and tends to promote the healing of wounds and of chapped hands.

Cold Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the White River, abt. 15 m. above Indianapolis.

Cold'en, in *New York*, a post-township of Erie co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Buffalo.

Cold Fire Creek, in *Alabama*, traverses Pickens co., and falls into the Tombigbee River.

Cold Har'bor, in *Virginia*, a village of Hanover co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Richmond. See COOL ARBOR.

Cold'-hearted, *a.* Wanting feeling; indifferent; callous; insensible to passion or sympathy.

Cold'-heartedness, *n.* Want of sensibility or warmth of feeling; indifference; callousness.

Cold'ish, *a.* Cool: somewhat cold.

Col'ditz, or KOLDITZ, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 25 m. from Leipzig; *pop.* 5,000.

Cold'ly, *adv.* In a cold manner: indifferently; negligently; without animation, feeling, or expression.

"So idly spoken, and so *coldly* heard."—*Bulwer Lytton.*

Cold'ness, *n.* State or quality of being cold; want of heat; as, the *coldness* of ice.

"Dryness moisture, *coldness* heat resists."—*Denham.*

—Frigidity of temper or disposition; disregard; unconcern; indifference; as, *coldness* of manner.

"It betrayed itself in . . . *coldness* to her best friends." *Addison.*

—Chastity; coyness; prudery; exemption from sensual appetites.

"The sister stream her virgin *coldness* keeps."—*Pope.*

Cold'-short, *a.* Brittle and impure when cold; as, *cold-short* iron.

Cold Spring, in *Georgia*, a village of Meriwether co., abt. 90 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Cold Spring, in *Illinois*, a township of Shelby co., about 25 m. N. by E. of Vandalia.

Cold Spring, in *Kentucky*, a township of Campbell county.

Cold Spring, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Middlesex co.

Cold Spring, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Stearns co., on Sauk river, about 16 m. S.W. of St. Cloud.

Cold Spring, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Douglass co., about 150 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Cold Spring, in *Missouri*, a village of Phelps co.

Cold Spring, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Lower township, Cape May co., abt. 10 m. S.S.W. of Cape May C. H.

Cold Spring, in *New York*, a township of Cattaraugus co.

Cold Spring, in *New York*, a post-village of Phillipstown township, Putnam county, on the Hudson River.

Cold Spring, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Wayne co.

Cold Spring, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 36 m. from Madison.

Cold Spring City, in *California*, a post-village of El Dorado co., about 5 m. W. of Placerville.

Cold Spring Harbor, in *New York*, a post-village, and port of entry of Suffolk co., on the bay of Long Island Sound, about 35 m. E. by N. of New York city.

Cold Spring Mills, in *New York*, a village of Steuben co., about 4 m. N.E. of Bath.

Cold'stream, a border town of Scotland, co. Berwick-on-the-Tweed, 14 m. S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. This place was the scene of many memorable historical events. The ford of Tweed, so celebrated in history as the crossing-place of the former armies of England and Scotland, is in the vicinity. *Pop.* 1,834.

Coldstream, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Hampshire co., about 20 m. N.W. of Winchester.

Cold'stream Guards. (*Mil.*) The oldest regiment of English Foot-Guards, raised by Gen. Monk, in 1660.

Cold'water, in *Michigan*, a fine manuf. city, cap. of Branch co., on the E. branch of Coldwater river, 115 m. W. by S. of Detroit. An important trading center; seat of State Public School. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 5,500.

Coldwater, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Wayne co.

Coldwater, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Mercer co.

Coldwater, in *Tennessee*, a village of Lincoln co.

Coldwater Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters Rocky River 10 m. S. of Concord, in Cabarras co.

Cold'water-pump, *n.* (*Steam-Engineering.*) The pump for supplying the water for condensation.

Coldwater River, in *Michigan*, traverses Branch co., and enters the St. Joseph River.

Coldwater River, in *Mississippi*, rises in the N. part of the State, and flowing W.S.W. and S. enters the Tallahatchee River in Tallahatchee co.

Cold'well's Store, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Anderson co.

Cole, *n.* [A. S. *caul, cawl,* or *cawel;* Lat. *caulis;* Gr. *kaulos.*] (*Hort.*) A variety of cabbage (*Brassica napus*), which has heart-shaped leaves.

Cole, THOMAS, an American landscape-painter, B. in Lancashire, England, 1801. His father, in 1819, emigrated to the U. States, and *C.* early evincing a predilection for art, established himself at Philadelphia, in 1823, as a landscape-painter. In 1825 he removed to New York, where he speedily attained distinction in his art. In 1831 he visited Italy, and, again, in 1841. D. 1848. His principal works are, the *Course of Empire, Dream of Arcadia, Voyage of Life, Garden of Eden,* and the *Expulsion.* Critics have, however, averred that his chief excellence lay in his fine pictures of American scenery, notably those taken in the country about the Hudson River.

Cole, in *Missouri*, a central co.; *area*, about 410 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.E. by the Missouri River, and S.E. by the Osage, and is also drained by Moreau Creek. The soil is in some parts fertile, but generally the surface is rocky and broken. Limestone and burrstone are abundant. *Cap.* Jefferson City. *Pop.* (1890) 17,300.

Col'borne, in prov. of Ontario, a village of Northumberland co., about 16 m. from Cobourg.

Cole'brook, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Litchfield co., about 31 m. N.W. of Hartford.

Colebrook, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and one of the caps. of Coos co., on the Connecticut river, 110 m. N. of Concord. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,900.

Colebrook, in *Ohio*, a township of Ashtabula county.

Colebrook, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clinton co.

—A village of Lancaster co.

—A post-office of Lebanon co.

Cole'brookdale, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Berks co., 17 m. E. of Reading.

Cole'brooke, in prov. of Ontario, a village of Addington co., 21 m. N.W. of Kingston.

Colebrook Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Colebrook River, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., on the Farmington River, about 3 m. N.W. of Hartford.

Cole Camp, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Benton co., about 66 m. W. by S. of Jefferson City.

Cole Creek, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Montgomery co.

Cole Creek, in *N. Carolina*, flows S. through Davidson co., into the Yadkin River.

Co-legatee', *n.* One who is joint legatee with another.

Cole'grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of McKean co.

Colegrove's Point, in *California*, a village of Sutter co.

Cole'man, in *Texas*, a W. central county; *area*, 950 sq. m. It is watered by affluents of the Colorado. *Cap.* Coleman. *Pop.* (1890) 6,200.

Cole'mansville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Harrison co., on the S. fork of Licking river, about 50 m. N. E. of Frankfort.

Colen'so, JOHN WILLIAM, an English theologian, born 1814, was made bishop of Natal in 1854. His *Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined* (1862), in which he denies the divine origin of the first books of the Old Test., caused an attempt to depose him. D. 1884.

Coleoph'yllous, *a.* [Gr. *koleos*, sheath, and *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having the leaves inclosed within a sheath.

Coleop'tera, *n. pl.* [Gr. *koleos*, and *pteron*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) The Beetles, a sub-ord. of insects, comprehending those in which the 1st pair of wings have the consistence of horn, and serve as defensive coverings to the 2d pair or true wings, which are of large size and folded transversely when not in use. By means of this mechanism the *Coleoptera* are enabled to burrow in the soil, or bore the trunks of trees, without injury to their delicate organs of flight, which are the true or second pair of wings. These, being of ample size, are peculiarly

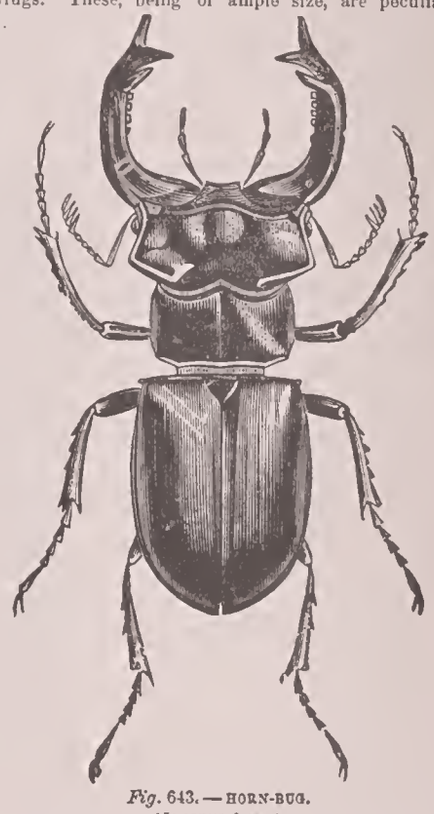


Fig. 643.—HORN-BUG.
(*Lucanus dama.*)

folded, being bent at nearly right angles, so as to pack up in small compass beneath the elytra or wing covers, when the beetle is at rest. In some species the membranous wings are wanting, but the elytra are always present; although in this case, as they are never required to be extended for flight, they are generally soldered together by a straight suture at the middle line. In ordinary cases the inner straight margins of the wing covers are simply but accurately applied to each other. The *Coleopterans* are of all the sub-orders of insects the most numerous, and the best known. Their singular forms, the brilliant and handsome colors which many of them present, the large size of some of the species, the solid consistence of their integuments, which renders their preservation easy, and the regular series of affinities traceable through several of the groups, all combine to render them objects of peculiar interest and attention. The head supports two antennæ of various forms, but almost always consisting of eleven joints. They have two compound eyes, but no ocelli. The mouth is composed of six principal pieces: of which four, called the mandibulæ and maxillæ, move transversely in pairs, while the remaining two are fixed, and close the mouth vertically. The uppermost of the two vertical pieces is called the *labrum;* the lowermost is termed the *labium*, and is itself subdivided into the *mentum* and *lingua*, and together with the maxillæ or the lowest of the vertical pieces supports a pair of articulated processes, called *palpi* or *feelers.* The anterior segment of the thorax, or manitrunk, supports the first pair of feet, and greatly surpasses in extent the two other segments which form the alitruuk. The abdomen is sessile, and is united to the trunk by a great part of its breadth. It is externally composed of six or seven rings. The *tarsi* vary as to the number of their joints, in some *Coleoptera* having but three, in others four, in others five — modifications upon which Latreille founds his primary division of the order: *Pentamera, Tetramera, Trimera.* The *C.* undergo complete metamorphosis. The larva resembles a worm: the head is encased in a firm horny substance; the mouth is analogous in the number and functions of its parts to that of the perfect insects; it has also generally six feet, but some species have instead only simple tubercles. When perfect, the larva generally burrows in the earth, and excavates an oval cell, within which it undergoes its change into an inactive pupa; this is generally of a whitish color, with the wings and legs folded upon the breast. The habitation and manner of life of these insects vary much, both in their immature and perfect stages. In this work, the classification of Le Conté has been adopted.

Coleop'teral, Coleop'terous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having wings covered with a case or sheath, as insects of the beetle tribe.
Coleop'teran, *n.* One of the COLEOPTERA, *q. v.*
Coleop'terist, *n.* One learned in the study of coleopterous insects.
Cole'-perch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small species of perch.
Cole'rain, in *Georgia*, a village of Camden co., on St. Marys River, abt. 24 m. W. of St. Marys.
Colerain, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Belmont county.
—A village and township of Hamilton co., about 16 m. N.W. of Cincinnati.
—A township in Ross co.
Colerain, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.
Coleraine', a flourishing seaport of Ireland, co. Londonderry, on the Lower Bann, 47 m. N.N.W. of Belfast. *C.* has a large export of Irish produce, and a valuable fishing trade. *Manuf.* Linens. A fine and safe harbor has been formed at Portrush, in its vicinity. *Pop.* 7,251.
Coleraine, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., on a branch of the Deerfield River, abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Boston.
Coleraine, in *N. Carolina*, a township of Bertie co., on the Chowan River, 140 m. E. by N. of Raleigh, and 22 N. of Plymouth.
Coleraine, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lancaster county, on Octorara Creek, 18 m. S.E. of Lancaster.
Cole'rain Forge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., abt. 106 m. W. of Harrisburg.
Cole'ridge, HARTLEY, an English poet, the eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, B. at Clevedon, 1796. Imagination was predominant in him, and he displayed it when a boy in the composition of long and extraordinary romances. He entered Oxford University in 1815, and became Fellow of Oriel. Unhappily, he soon lost his fellowship, chiefly through a habit of intemperance, and his fortunes were blighted. After a brief stay in London, he went back to the north, tried his hand at the task of schoolmaster, but failed, and spent his remaining years in literary labors. His poems, many of which are of rare excellence, and his *Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire*, with two volumes of *Essays and Marginalia*, are the only written remains of his sad life. D. 1849.
Cole'ridge, SAMUEL TAYLOR, an English poet, philosopher, and theologian, B. 1772. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and at Jesus Coll., Cambridge, early distinguishing himself by his classical acquirements, and an extraordinary passion for metaphysical studies. Quitting Cambridge in 1792, he settled soon after at Bristol, and projected with Southey, and others, a model colony, "Pantisocracy," on the banks of the Susquehanna; but, eventually, stayed in England and devoted himself to a literary life. He visited Germany to acquaint himself more fully with the German language and literature, and then settled in the Lake District. He visited Malta in 1804, and in 1810 he left his family at Keswick and went to London, and soon after entered the house of his friend Gillman, at Highgate, where he spent the rest of his life. The literary life of *C.* began with the publication of his poems, in 1794. His first volume was soon followed by others. *Remorse*, a tragedy, *The Ancient Mariner*, and *Christabel*, are among the best known of his poems. He published also a very admirable translation of Schiller's *Piccolomini*, and *Death of Wallenstein*. He projected a periodical entitled *The Watchman*, which did not succeed; preached occasionally, gave popular lectures, and contributed political and literary articles to some of the newspapers. The *Friend* began to appear as a periodical in 1809, and after his settlement in London appeared the completed work, the *Biographia Literaria*, *Lay Sermons*, *Aids to Reflection*, &c. Other works remained unpublished till after his death: these are the *Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit*, *Literary Remains*, and *Table-Talk*, edited by his nephew and son-in-law, Henry Nelson Coleridge; and *Essays on his own Times*, and *Notes on Shakspeare and the Dramatists*, edited by his daughter, Sara Coleridge. As philosopher and theologian, the influence of *C.* has been very great, and probably is so still, notwithstanding the apparent predominance of a

Fig. 644.— COLERIDGE'S COTTAGE.

less spiritual philosophy than his. Although he did not live to complete the grand system of religious philosophy which he appears to have projected, the "massive fragments" he has left us suffice to show more than the outlines of the vast whole. Churchman and conservative, he was yet a bold speculator on the highest themes, and a genuine liberal in sentiment towards the good and great of all parties. For long years his life was saddened by ill health and pecuniary difficulties. He suffered much, too, from the habit of taking opium, which grew up from an innocent beginning, and became unconquerable. Pure love of truth, rare simplicity of nature, warm affections, love of social intercourse, and a most extraordinary power of eloquent talking without premeditation, were some of his most striking characteristics. D. 25th July, 1834.
Coles, in *Illinois*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. The Kaskaskia and Embarrass rivers traverse it. The surface is mostly rolling prairie almost destitute of trees. *Cap.* Charleston. *Pop.* (1890) 30,400.
Coles'burg, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Delaware co., 35 m. W.N.W. of Dubuque.
Colesburg, in *Kentucky*, a village of Hardin co., on the Rolling Fork and Salt river.
Colesburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Potter co.
Cole's Corners, in *Indiana*, a village of De Kalb co.
Cole's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Columbia co.
Cole'-seed, *n.* (*Bot.*) Cabbage-seed.
Cole's Ferry, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Charlotte co.
Co-lessee', *n.* A partner in a lease taken of property.
Co-lessor', *n.* A partner in the granting of a lease.
Coles'town, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., about 12 m. S.W. of Mount Holly.
Cole'-stuff, *n.* See COAL'-STAFF.
Coles'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Stokes co.
Coles'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 40 m. W. by N. of Annapolis.
Coles'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Sussex co.
Coles'ville, in *New York*, a post-township of Broome co., on the Susquehanna River, 10 m. N.E. of Binghampton.
Colet'to Creek, in *Texas*, rises in De Witt co., and flows S.E. into the Guadalupe River, abt. 8 m. S. of Victoria.
Cole'-wort, *n.* [A. S. *cawlwyrt*. See COLE.] A young cabbage, cut before the head is properly indurated.
Col'fax, SCHUYLER, an American statesman, and Vice-President of the U. States, B. in New York City, March 23, 1823. He was grandson of Gen. Wm. Colfax, who commanded Gen. Washington's Life-Guard during the Revolutionary war, and losing his father before his birth, was in early life placed in a mercantile store in New York. In 1836 his family removed to Indiana, and settled at New Carlisle, in that State, where *C.* again took employment as a clerk. In this position he remained till 1840, in which year he was appointed deputy county auditor. Afterwards, removing his place of residence to South Bend, he there commenced the study of the State laws, and in 1845 became editor and proprietor of a journal called "The St. Joseph Valley Register." In 1848, *C.* was appointed delegate to, and secretary of, the Whig National Convention, which nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency; and, in 1850, became a member of the Constitutional Convention of Indiana. In 1852, *C.* was a member of the Whig National Convention, promoted the candidature of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and subsequently strongly exerted himself in favor of Mr. Pierce's election to the same office. In 1854, *C.* was chosen representative in Congress for his district, and re-elected in 1858. In 1860 he espoused the nomination of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair, and largely contributed to the consequent success of Republican principles achieved by his election. In Dec., 1863, *C.* was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in this office comported himself with dignity and ability. In Nov., 1868, *C.* was elected Vice-President of the U. States, in conjunction with the presidency of Gen. Grant. D. 1885.
Col'fax, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clinton co.
Colfax, in *Nebraska*, a county organized in 1859. *Pop.* (1897) about 12,000. *Cap.* Schuyler.
Co'lias, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Butterflies, family *Pieridæ*, containing the common yellow butterfly, *C. philodice*, seen in great numbers in fields and by road-sides. The caterpillars, found upon clover and allied plants, are green, slightly downy, and form a straw-colored chrysalis.
Colibri, *n.* See HUMMING-BIRD.
Colic, *n.* [Lat. *colicus*; Gr. *kolikos*, from *kolon*, the colon, part of the great intestines extending from the *cæcum* to the *rectum*.] (*Med.*) A name given to several diseases which are characterized by severe pain of the bowels, with distention or flatulence, sickness, and sometimes vomiting; and as the hardness and distention of the belly increases, cramps or spasms occur, either in the abdominal muscles, or in those of the thighs and legs. The only disease with which colic can be confounded are cholera and inflammation of the bowels. From the first it is distinguished by the absence of diarrhœa; and from the last by the pain being relieved by pressure; and finally, from all painful affections of the abdomen, by the twisting pain at the navel. There are few diseases attended with more pain and inconvenience than this comparatively harmless affection; for though its symptoms are very urgent and even severe, *C.* very seldom proves fatal. Physicians have made almost as many varieties of *C.*, with a distinctive name to each variety, as there are symptoms to the disease. Avoiding this unnecessary confusion of terms, we shall confine our remarks to the common colic.—The exciting causes are extremely numerous, and may be either external or internal. Of the first, the sudden application of a wet or damp portion of clothing next to the skin of the abdomen, cold or wet feet, or unbuttoning the coat when violently heated, and admitting cold air to the part, are among the most general of the external causes inducing this disease. The internal are either from partaking of too much unripe or acid fruit, from an accumulation of undigested food in the stomach, acid drinks, an excess of bile in the system, crude vegetable aliment, the eating of poisonous fungi, worms, and from a long costive state of the bowels. The treatment will, in each case, depend very much upon the cause; generally, the first object is to procure an evacuation of the bowels by mild and unirritating aperients. Opiates may be resorted to in order to allay the spasms, and the warm bath and fomentations are often of great service. It is usually necessary to persist in a course of mild aperients for some time, and all irritating substances in the food are to be avoided.
Painters' Colic. See LEAD.
Col'ic, Col'ical, *a.* Affecting the bowels.

"Intestine stone and ulcer, *colic* pangs."—*Milton.*

Col'icky, *a.* Affected with, or pertaining to, colic.
Colig'ny, GASPARD DE CHÂTILLON, SIRE DE, admiral of France, and leader of the Huguenots in the civil war, was B. in 1517. His father, also named Gaspard, was marshal of France, and took part in the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII., and in the conquest of the Milanese by Louis XII. and Francis I. His mother was a Montmorency. He entered the army at an early age, distinguished himself at the battle of Cerisole, at the taking of Carignan, and at the battle of Rentz. He was made admiral of France in 1552, by Henry II. At the siege of St. Quentin he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards. On the death of Henry II. he returned to his estates, became a convert to the reformed faith, and when the war broke out put himself at the head of the Protestants, with the Prince of Condé. They were defeated by the Duke de Guise at the battle of Dreux; the indecisive battle of St. Denis followed, and the Protestants were defeated at Jarnac, and Moncontour. In 1570, after the treaty of St. Germain, *C.* was flatteringly received by Catherine de Medici, and a few days later his assassination was attempted by an emissary of the Duke de Guise. The king, Charles IX., visited him and professed his regret. On the signal being given for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572, De Guise, with a party of assassins, went to the house of the Admiral; by these he was stabbed and thrown out of a window at the feet of the Duke. The corpse was exposed for three days to the mob, and then hung head downwards. See *Besant's Life of C.*
Coli'ma, a name of various application in Mexico.—1. A volcano of the Cordilleras, with an elevation of about 12,000 feet, in Lat. 20° N., and not far from the western coast of the republic.—2. A territory of the Confederation, containing 48,649 inhabitants, extending about 100 miles along the shores of the Pacific, in Lat. 19°–20° N. 3. The capital of the territory, comprising 31,000 members of its population, stands in a fertile plain to the south-west of the volcano.—4. A seaport on the Pacific, about 40 miles to the south-west of the capital.
Col'in, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ORTYX.
Colise'um, Colosse'um, *n.* [From Lat. *colosseus*, colossal.] (*Antiq.*) The name given to the theatre of Vespasian, at Rome, either from its magnitude, or from the colossal statue of Nero it contains. See AMPHITHEATRE. This term is also applied to certain large public buildings of modern construction.
Coli'tis, *n.* See COLONITIS.
Collabora'tion, *n.* Joint labor.
Collab'orator, *n.* [Fr. *collaborateur*, from Lat. *con*, and *laboro*, *laboratus*, to labor.] An associate in labor, particularly literary and scientific.
Col'laburgh, in *New York*, a village of Orange co.
Col'lamer, in *Connecticut*, a village of Windham co., abt. 45 m. E. by N. of Hartford.
Collamer, in *Illinois*, a village of Kane co., about 160 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.
Collamer, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Whitley co., on Eel river, 30 m. W. of Fort Wayne.
Collamer, in *New York*, a post-office of Onondaga co.
Collamer, in *Ohio*, a village of Cuyahoga co.
Collamer, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.
Collamer, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Sauk co., on the Wisconsin River.
Collapse', *n.* [Lat. *collapsus*, from *collabor—con*, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide or fall.] A falling together; a closing by falling together; as, the *collapse* of a scheme.
(*Med.*) A wasting of the body, or a sudden or extreme depression of its strength and energies.
—*v. i.* To fall together, as the two sides of a hollow vessel; to close by falling together.
Collap'sion, *n.* [Lat. *collapsio*.] Act of closing or collapsing; state of shrinking.
Col'lar, *n.* [Lat. *collare*, from *collum*, the neck.] Something worn round the neck as part of a person's dress, or an animal's harness; a necklace or something in the form of a collar, or resembling it, used as an ornament or yoke; as, a shirt-*collar*, a horse's *collar*, &c.

"His locked, lettered, braw brass *collar*,
Shewed himself the gentleman and scholar."—*Burns.*

(*Her.*) An ornament worn round the neck by members of a knightly order, from which a badge or jewelled device is generally dependent; as, the *collar* of the Golden Fleece.
(*Arch.*) The astragal of a column.—A cincture.
(*Turnery.*) A ring inserted in the puppet for holding the end of the mandril next the chuck, in order to make the spindle run freely and exactly.
(*Mach.*) A plate of metal screwed down upon the stuffing-box of a steam-engine, with a hole to allow the piston-rod to pass through.
(*Mining.*) The timber and boarding used to secure

Samuel Taylor Coleridge

1772–1834

the uppermost part of a shaft in loose rubble from falling in.

(*Bot.*) Same as COLLET, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) The colored ring round the neck of birds.

(*Naut.*) An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay, to go over the mast-head. — A strap formed of rope to which the deadeyes are secured.

Collar of brawn. The quantity of brawn, or spiced boar's head, packed up in one parcel. (England.)

To slip the collar. To get free; to escape; to get away from any difficulty or entanglement.

—*v. a.* To seize or hold by the collar; as, to *collar* a thief.

—To put a collar on; as, to *collar* a dog.

To collar beef, or other meat. To roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or cord. (Used in England.)

Col'larage, *n.* A tax formerly levied on horses' collars in England.

Col'lar-beam, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam framed across and between two principal rafters.

Col'lar-bone, *n.* (*Anat.*) The CLAVICLE, *q. v.*

Col'lar-day, *n.* A day on which knights wearing orders are appointed to attend court in their collars of knighthood; as, a *collar-day* at St. James's.

Col'lared, *a.* Having a collar on the neck; wearing the collar of a knightly order.

—Rolled up into a cylindrical form, and bound with a string; as, *collared* brawn, beef, eels, &c. (Used in England.)

Collat'able, *a.* That may be collated.

Collate', *v. a.* [Lat. *collatum, collatus,* from *confero* — *con,* and *fero, latum,* to bear, carry, or bring.] To bring or lay together and compare, by examining, as manuscripts, books, &c.

"I must *collate* it . . with the original Hebrew." — *Coleridge.*

—To confer; to bestow.

"The spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated*." *Taylor.*

—To collect and place in form, as the sheets of a book for binding.

(*Eccl.*) To present to a benefice; (followed by *to*;) as, to be *collated to* a diocese.

"He thrust out the invader, and *collated* Amsdorf *to* the benefice." — *Atterbury.*

—*v. i.* To place in a benefice, as by a bishop.

Collat'eral, *a.* [Lat. *collateralis* — *con,* and *latus, lateris,* a side.] Being by or on the side of; placed side by side; running parallel or together; not direct; as, *collateral* facts.

"In his bright radiance and *collateral* light." — *Shaks.*

—In a genealogical sense, descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other; — used in contradistinction to *lineal;* as, a *collateral* heir.

—Concurrent; connected; conjoined; as, *collateral* strength.

Collateral assurance. That which is over and above the deed itself. — *Collateral issue.* (*Law.*) An issue taken upon some matter aside from the general issue in the case. — *Collateral security.* A separate obligation attached to another contract to guarantee its performance. — The transfer of property, or of other contracts to insure the performance of a principal engagement.

—*n.* A collateral relation or kinsman. — Security given over and above the bond.

Collat'erally, *adv.* In a collateral manner or relation; not lineally. — Side by side, or by the side; indirectly.

Collat'eralness, *n.* State of being collateral.

Collation, *n.* [Lat. *collatio.* See COLLATE.] Act of collating; that which is collated; comparison and examination of books, manuscripts, &c. — Act of conferring or bestowing a gift.

(*Eccl.*) Act of presenting to a benefice, as a clergyman to a bishop. — (*Law.*) The comparison of a copy with its original, in order to ascertain its correctness and conformity. — The report of the officer who made the comparison. — The supposed or real return to the mass of the succession, which an heir makes of the property he received in advance of his share or otherwise, in order that such property may be divided together with the other effects of the succession.

—A collection of several kinds of food or provisions for a repast; a luncheon taken between regular meals; as, a cold *collation.*

Collat'tioner, *n.* (*Printing.*) One who examines the sheets of a newly printed book, to verify their correctness.

Collat'ive, *a.* Relating to church-livings, where the bishop and patron are one and the same person.

Collator, *n.* One who collates, compares, or bestows.

"To read the titles they give an editor or *collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters." — *Addison.*

Collé, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Elsa, 22 m. S.S.W. of Florence; *pop.* 6,576.

Col'league, *n.* [Lat. *collega* — *con,* and *lego;* Gr. *lego,* to choose.] A partner or associate in office, employment, &c.; a coadjutor; a collaborator.

"The regents upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues.*" — *Swift.*

—*v. t.* To unite with in the same duty; to associate with another or others.

"*Colleagued* with this dream of this advantage." — *Shaks.*

Col'leagueship, *n.* Partnership in office; coadjutorship.

Collect', *v. a.* [Lat. *colligo, collectum* — *con,* and *lego,* to gather.] To gather or bring together; to gather or bring into one body, place, or sum; to assemble; to muster; to amass; as, to *collect* subscriptions of money.

—To gain by observation or information.

'The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke." — *Shaks.*

—To gather or deduce from certain premises; to infer as a consequence.

"Which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected.*" — *Locke.*

To collect one's self, to recover from surprise or embarrassment; to regain self-control and composure.

"Be *collected;* no more amazement." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To run together; to accumulate; as, water *collects* in a pool. — To infer; to deduce; to conclude.

Col'lect, *n.* A short comprehensive prayer in church-service, collected out of the epistle and gospel of the day; a short prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion.

Collecta'nea, *n. pl.* [Lat.] Things selected; a selection of passages from various authors; miscellanies; anthology.

Collecta'neous, *a.* [Lat. *collectaneus.*] Collected; gathered; compiled.

Collect'ed, *a.* Cool; firm; composed; not disconcerted; as, a *collected* rejoinder.

Collect'edly, *adv.* In a composed or collected manner.

Collect'edness, *n.* A collected state of mind; recovery from embarrassment or surprise.

Collect'ible, *a.* That may be collected, deduced, or inferred.

Collection, *n.* [Lat. *collectio, collectionis.*] Act of collecting or gathering together. — That which is collected; an assemblage; a compilation; a gathering together; as, a *collection* of facts, a *collection* of pictures.

"Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms." — *Prior.*

—A contribution; a sum gathered together for a benevolent purpose; as, a *collection* at church. — Act of deducing from certain premises; ratiocination; corollary; conclusion; consequence.

"These her *collections,* not the senses are." — *Davies.*

Collect'ive, *a.* [Lat. *collectivus.*] Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; congregated or aggregated; united; as, a *collective* idea.

"The people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons." — *Swift.*

—Reasoning; inferring; deducing consequences; as, "critical and *collective* reason."

(*Gram.*) Expressing a number or multitude united; as, a *collective* noun.

—Tending to collect.

"A central point, *collective* of his sons." — *Young.*

Collect'ively, *adv.* In a mass or body; in a collected state; in a state of combination; unitedly; in the aggregate.

"Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively.*" — *Hooker.*

Collect'iveness, *n.* A mass; in an aggregate state; union.

Collector, *n.* One who collects, gathers, or compiles; as, a *collector* of books.

(*Polit.*) One who collects revenue duties, taxes, &c.; as, a *collector* of customs.

—At Oxford University, Eng., a bachelor of arts who directs certain scholastic duties during Lent Term.

—(*pl.*) (*Bot.*) Dense hairs covering the styles of some species of compositæ, &c., and acting as brushes to clear the pollen out of the cells of the anther.

Collect'orate, Collect'orship, *n.* The office of a collector of customs-duties, taxes, &c; as, the *collectorship* of New York, the *collectorate* of Poonah, (India.)

College'atary, *n.* [Lat. *collegatarius.*] One who is left a legacy in common with one or more persons.

College, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *collegium,* from *collega* — *con,* and *lego,* to choose. See COLLEAGUE.] Primarily, this word denoted an association or body of men united together by the same laws or customs, or in the same office or employment. Hence, among the Romans, we find the word applied not only to corporations enjoying certain rights, as the priests, augurs, &c., but to men in the same office, as consuls, quæstors, tribunes, — to any body of merchants or mechanics, or even to an assemblage of the meanest citizens or slaves. In a more limited sense it was applied to a corporation or association of persons, of which there were many at Rome, and which required confirmation by special enactment. They possessed property as a corporate body, and had a common chest. In modern acceptation, a college is a society of persons existing as a corporate body, either by prescription or by grant of the sovereign, and frequently possessing peculiar or exclusive privileges; as the colleges of physicians and surgeons in England, or the *C.* of the cardinals at Rome. A *C.* is also an academical institution, endowed with revenues, and subject to a private code of laws. Its particular form and constitution depend upon the terms of the foundation. The *C.* of France are very different from those of this country, being educational institutions established throughout the country, and bearing some resemblance to the German gymnasia. There are about 320 in all, and they are under the control of the University of France. In general, a *C.* is an institution for the advancement of learning; a university is for the conferring of degrees; but both terms are now often confounded, and in the usage of the U. States there is no fixed distinction between colleges and universities. All American *C.* confer degrees in the arts, and the older and more flourishing of them have faculties and give instruction also either in medicine, divinity, or law, or in a few instances in all the professional studies.

Col'lege, in *Iowa,* a township of Linn co.

College, in *Ohio,* a township of Knox co.

College Corner, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Butler co., about 35 m. N.N.W. of Cincinnati.

College Hill, in *Massachusetts,* a R.R. station of Middlesex co. P. O., Tuft's College.

College Hill, in *Ohio,* formerly a post-village of Hamilton co, now part of Cincinnati. Farmers' College and the Ohio Female College are here located.

College of Justice. In Scotish law, a term applied to the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session; together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers of the signet, &c.

College of New Jersey. See PRINCETON.

College of St. James, in *Maryland,* a village of Washington co., about 6 m. S.E. of Hagerstown. It receives its name from the Protestant Episcopal college here located.

College Point, in *New York,* a town of Queens co. Has manuf. of hard rubber and silk ribbons. *Pop.* 6,127.

Col'legeville, in *Arkansas,* a post-village of Saline co., about 14 m. S.W. of Little Rock.

Colle'gial, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to a college; possessed by a college.

Colle'gian, *n.* A member of a college; an inhabitant of a college: an undergraduate; a university man.

Colle'gianis, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious sect formed among the Arminians and Baptists in Holland about the beginning of the 17th century. They received the name of *C.* because they called their assemblages colleges. They assemble twice a week, and any one is allowed to expound the Scriptures or offer up prayer. They hold sacred conventions twice a year at Rheinsburg, near Leyden; whence they are sometimes called Rheinsbergers.

Colle'giate, *a.* Pertaining to a college; containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college; as, a *collegiate* school, a *collegiate* society.

Collegiate church. (*Eccl.*) A church built and endowed for a body corporate, as an adjunct to a cathedral, and presided over by a dean, canons, and prebendaries. *In the U. States,* a church in community with others under the joint pastorate of several ministers.

—*n.* A collegian; a member of a college; a university man.

Col'let, *n.* [Fr. *collet,* from Lat. *collum,* the neck.] The part of a ring in which the stone is set, and which surrounds the stone as a collar does the neck.

(*Bot.*) The line of junction between the primary stem and root.

Collete'rial, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the colleterium of insects.

Collete'rium, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An organ containing a whitish, glutinous matter for cementing together the ejected ova found in the females of insects.

Collet'ic, *a.* [Lat. *colleticus:* Gr. *kolletikos,* from *kolla,* glue.] An agglutinant; a viscous substance producing cohesion.

Col'leton, in *S. Carolina,* a S. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area,* about 1,670 sq. m. It is drained by the Edisto, the Salkehatchee, the Ashepoo, and the Combahee rivers, the latter of which forms its S. boundary. The surface is level, and the soil alluvial. *Cap.* Walterborough. *Pop.* (1890) 40,300.

Col'letsville, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Caldwell co., about 16 m. W. by N. of Raleigh.

Col'ley, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Sullivan co.

Collide', *v. i.* [Lat. *collido — con.* and *lædo,* to strike]. To strike or dash against; to come into collision: — generally preceding *with.*

Col'lie, *n.* A shepherd dog. See COLLY.

Col'lier, *n.* [From *coal.*] A worker in coal-mine; a digger or getter of coal. — A coal-merchant; a coal-vender; a dealer in coal.

(*Naut.*) A vessel employed in the coal carrying-trade, especially a steamship so engaged.

Col'lier's, in *New York,* a village of Otsego co., on the Susquehanna River, about 73 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Col'lier's Mill, in *New Jersey,* a P. O. of Ocean co.

Col'lierstown, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Rockbridge co., about 154 m. W. of Richmond.

Col'liersville, in *New York,* a village of Sullivan co., about 75 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Col'liersville, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Shelby co., about 30 m. E. of Memphis.

Col'liery, Coal'ery, *n.* A coal-mine, with all buildings, machinery, and all appurtenances belonging thereto. — See MINE.

(*Com.*) The coal-trade.

Col'liflower, *n.* Old spelling of CAULIFLOWER, *q. v.*

Colliga'tion, *n.* A binding together; as, the "*colligation* of vessels." — *Browne.*

Col'limating, *a.* (*Optics.*) Pertaining to collimation.

Collimating eye-piece. See EYE-PIECE.

Collima'tion, *n.* [Lat. *collimare,* to aim.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim; act of fixing the eye on a direct object.

(*Astron.*) The *line of C.* in a telescope, is the line of sight, or straight line which passes through the centre of the object-glass and the intersection of the wires placed in its focus. The error of collimation is the difference between the actual line of sight and the position which that line ought to have in reference to the instrument.

Collima'tor, *n.* (*Astron.*) A fixed telescope with a system of wires at its focus. If the cross-wires of the *C.* be illuminated, the rays from them will issue parallel, and consequently be in a fit state to be brought to a focus by the object-glass of any other telescope, in which they will form an image as if they came from a celestial object. Hence the intersection of the cross-wires of the *C.* may be used as a standard point of reference, always visible, and the least change in the position of a movable instrument in any direction observed. In large observatories the transit *C.* are arranged opposite to each other, so that when the large telescope is raised, the image of the cross-wires of the other is viewed superposed, or nearly so, on the system proper to each when the large telescope is in position, it can look into both. By these

means, in a reversible instrument, all errors or changes of position may be detected.

Col'lin, or KOLIN, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on the Elbe, 30 m. E.S.E. of Prague; *pop.* 7,727. In the vicinity was fought, 1757, the battle in which Frederick the Great was defeated by the allied Austrian and Saxon armies under Marshal Daun.

Col'lin, in *Texas*, a N. co.; *area*, 916 sq. m. It is drained by the E. fork of Trinity River, and Little Elm and Pilot Grove creeks. The surface consists of prairie and timber land. *Cap.* McKinney. *Pop.* (1890) 36,800.

Collin'ear, *a.* (*Geom.*) Two figures, or systems of points, are said to be *C.* when the relation between them is such that to any point in either system corresponds but one point in the other, while to the several points of a right line in either system correspond those of a right line in the other system. In establishing such a relation between two *plane* figures, four pairs of corresponding points may be chosen arbitrarily; this being done, however, all other pairs are defined. It is always possible to give the planes of two collinear figures such a position, that the one figure shall be the projection of the other with respect to some centre of projection in space. The term *C.* includes the relations of *affinity* and *similarity*, and is identical with the *homographic* relation.

Collinea'tion, *n.* Same as COLLIMATION, *q. v.*

Col'lington, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Prince George co.

Collin'gual, *a.* [From Lat. *con*, and *lingua*, the tongue.] Having, or pertaining to, the same tongue or language.

Col'lingwood, CUTHBERT, LORD, an English admiral, b. 1750. He distinguished himself at the blockade of Toulon, the battle of Cape St. Vincent, the blockade of Brest, and especially at Trafalgar, where he succeeded to the command on the death of Lord Nelson. D. 1810.

Collingwood, in Ontario, a town of Simcoe co., on Nottawasaga Bay, 95 m. N.N.W. of Toronto; *pop.* 2,829.

Collingwood, in *New Jersey*, a village of Camden co.

Col'lins, ANTHONY, an English free-thinker, b. at Heston, Middlesex, 1676. He was the intimate friend of Locke, who very highly esteemed him; he had a long controversy with Dr. Samuel Clarke, and provoked by some of his writings innumerable replies. His principal works are: *Priestcraft in Perfection*; *Essay on the Thirty-Nine Articles*; *Discourse on Free-Thinking*, which was savagely attacked by Bentley; *Philosophical Inquiry concerning Liberty and Necessity*; and *Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*. D. 1729.

Collins, WILLIAM WILKIE, a popular English novelist, b. in London, 1824. He wrote a large number of popular works of fiction:—*Antonina, or the Fall of Rome*; *Basil*; *After Dark*; *The Dead Secret*; and *The Queen of Hearts*. In 1859–60 his *Woman in White* appeared in 'All the Year Round," followed by *No Name*. His latest works were: *Armadale* (1866); *The Moonstone* (1868); *Man and Wife* (1870); *Poor Miss Finch* (1872), and *The Law and the Lady* (1876). In 1874 *C.* made a successful lecturing tour of the United States. D. 1889.

Collins, WILLIAM, a distinguished English painter, b. in London, 1797. His most popular works are: *Happy as a King*, *The Stray Kitten*, *Putting Salt on the Bird's Tail*, and *The Newly Found Nest*. D. 1874.

Collins, in *Iowa*, a township of Story co.

Collins, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Erie county, on Cattaraugus creek, about 22 miles south of Buffalo.

Collins, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; now a part of Pittsburg.

Col'linsburg, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Bossier co.

Collins Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Erie co., about 25 m. S. of Buffalo.

Collins Depot, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Hampden co.

Collinso'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Laminaceæ*, including the Horse Balm, *C. canadensis*, a tall herb with large leaves and yellow flowers, and compound racemes; found in woods and fields, from Canada to Kentucky and the Carolinas.

Collins River, in *Tennessee*, a village of Grundy co.

Collins River, in *Tennessee*, traverses Warren co., and enters the Caney fork of Cumberland River.

Collinsville, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of DeKalb co.

Collinsville, in *California*, a village of Solano co., on the N.E. shore of Suisun Bay, about 60 m. N.E. of San Francisco.

Collinsville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village in Canton township, Hartford co., on the Farmington River, about 15 m. N.W. by W. of Hartford.

Collinsville, in *Illinois*, a city of Madison co., 36 m. S. by W. of Springfield, and 14 m. E.N.E. of St. Louis. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 4,000.

Collinsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Lewis co., near Black River, about 37 m. N. by W. of Utica.

—A village of Otsego co.

Collinsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Hamilton.

Collinsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Blair co., about 122 m. W. of Harrisburg.

—A post-office of Lycoming co.

Colliquament, (*kol-lik'wa-ment,*) the first generative rudiments of an embryo.

Colliqua'tion, *n.* Act of melting.

"Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant."—*Boyle.*

Colliq'uative, *a.* (*Med.*) Melting; dissolvent; causing rapid waste. Excessive evacuations are so termed, which appear to melt down the streogth and substance of the body.

Colliquefac'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *colliquefacere*, to melt.] A melting or fusion of bodies into one mass.

"The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*."—*Bacon.*

Collision, (*kŏl-lizh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *collisio*. See COLLIDE.] Act of meeting and striking together; the meeting and mutual striking of two or more bodies; state of coming into violent contact together; as, a railroad *collision*.

—State of contrariety and interference; conflict; clashing of will or opinion; encounter.

"The mutual *collision* of well-meant zeal."—*Decay of Piety.*

(*Mech.*) The impact of two bodies, one or both of which were previously in motion. The laws of the direct impact of two spherical bodies are deduced from the principle that the sum of the momenta of the impinging bodies, estimated in a fixed direction along the line of motion, is not altered by the collision. The velocities of the bodies after impact, however, depend upon the hardness and elasticity of these bodies. If perfectly hard, they will move, after impact, as one body with a velocity, and in a direction which is ascertained by dividing the algebraical sum of their previous momenta by that of their masses. If not perfectly hard, a certain compression takes place on collision, and is immediately followed by a more or less perfect restitution of form, according to the degrees of elasticity which the bodies possess. In the case of perfectly elastic bodies, this force of restitution is equal to that of compression, and the loss or gain in the velocity of each body which occurred at the moment of collision or commencement of compression, at which moment the bodies may still be regarded as perfectly hard, is precisely repeated. In all cases of collision the state of the centre of gravity, whether at rest or in motion, remains the same after the impact as it was before. If it was at rest, it remains in that state; and if it was in motion, it continues to move in the same direction with the same velocity, notwithstanding the impact. This is the case both in respect of non-elastic and elastic bodies: and it is a constant law, in whatever manner the bodies act on each other, and whatever be their respective natures.

Collit'igant, *n.* One who engages in litigation with another.

Col'location, *v. a.* [Lat. *colloco*, *collocatus*—*con*, and *loco*, to place or set.] To set or place together; to set; to station; to place.

—*a.* Set; placed; stationed.

"Take the parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*."—*Bacon.*

Colloca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *collocatio*.] Act of collocating; a setting; the act of placing; disposition in place.

—State of being placed, or placed with something else.

"In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal."—*Bacon.*

Collo'dion, *n.* [From Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] (*Chem.*) A solution of pyroxylon in a mixture of ether and alcohol. When this solution is exposed to the air, the ether and alcohol evaporate, leaving behind a thin, tough pellicle. It is used exclusively in pharmacy, for forming an artificial skin on excoriated surfaces, and in PHOTOGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Collo'dionize, *v. a.* To treat with collodion; to form with collodion.

Collogue', *v. a.* [See COLLOCUTION.] To address in a wheedling or flattering manner.

—*v. i.* To talk privately; to address with delusive intentions.

"He had been *colloguing* with my wife."—*Thackeray.*

Colloid', *n.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling glue, or any gelatinous substance.

Col'lop, *n.* [Ger. *klopps*, from *klopfen*, to beat; Swed. and Goth. *kollops*.] A small slice or chop of meat, made tender by beating, and to be cooked on the coals; as, minced *collops*.

"What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast?"—*King.*

—A fleshy piece of any animal; a lump of flesh.

"The lion lies upon his death-bed; not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him."—*L'Estrange.*

—A part or piece of anything; a slice; a share.

"This . . . cut two good *collops* out of the crown-land."—*Fuller.*

Collo'quial, *a.* Pertaining to colloquy, familiar conversation, or mutual discourse;—used in contradistinction to formal or stilted conversation; as, *colloquial* talents.

Collo'quialism, *n.* A colloquial form of expression; a familiar figure of speech.

Collo'quially, *adv.* By mutual conversation.

Col'loquist, *n.* One who speaks in a dialogue.

Col'loquy, *n.* [Lat. *colloquium*—*con*, and *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking together; mutual discourse of two or more; dialogue; conversation; conference.

"In that celestial *colloquy* sublime."—*Milton.*

Colloredo, a noble Austrian family, originating in the 10th cent., and taking their name from the castle of Colloredo, in Friuli. Several members of the two branches, *C.-Mansfeld* and *C.-Wenzel*, greatly distinguished themselves as field-marshals, chiefly during the Seven Years' War, and in that against Napoleon I. The *C.*-Mansfeld rank as princes of the empire.

Collot D'Herbois, JEAN MARIE, (*kol'lo dair-bwaw,*) one of the most sanguinary leaders in the French revolution, b. at Paris, 1750. Before the revolution he was a clever strolling player. He joined the club of the Jacobins, and soon gained a great ascendancy; won the prize for his *Almanach du Père Gerard*; and became a member of the Convention, and of the Committee of Public Safety. He was charged with several provincial missions, and made himself a name of infamy by his execution of them. In 1793 he went to Lyons, where he had more than 16,000 persons put to death, and made it a capital crime to look sad or pitiful. An attempt was made to assassinate him, which only made him more popular, and he contributed powerfully to the fall of Robespierre. He was soon after denounced, arrested, and in March, 1795, transported to Cayenne, where he D. 1796.

Col'low, *n.* and *v.* See COLLY.

Collude', *v. i.* [Lat. *colludo*—*con*, and *ludo*, to play.] To play into the hand of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; as, "*colluding* with sedition." *Burke.*

Collud'er, *n.* One who participates in a fraud.

Col'lum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COLLAR.

Collu'sion, *n.* [Lat. *collusio.*] Act of colluding; a secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose; artifice; fraud by concert.

"These miracles were done . . . in the face of the world, that there might be no room to suspect artifice or *collusion*."*Atterbury.*

Collu'sive, *a.* Partaking of collusion; tricky; fraudulently concerted between two or more; as, a *collusive* divorce.

Collu'sively, *adv.* By collusion, or secret fraudulent understanding.

Collu'siveness, *n.* State or quality of being collusive.

Collu'sory, *a.* [Lat. *collusorius.*] Collusive.

Collu'vies, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Lat. *colluere*—*con*, and *luere*, to wash.] Filth; refuse matter; a mass of garbage.

Col'ly, Col'low, *n.* The smut of coal or burnt wood.

"Besmeared with soot, *colly*, perfumed with opoponax."—*Burton.*

—*v. a.* To grime or besmirch with coal or soot.

"Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night."—*Shake.*

Col'ly, Col'lie, *n.* In Scotland, a shepherd's dog.

Col'ly, in *Missouri*, a village of Pulaski co., abt. 60 m. S. of Jefferson City.

Collyr'io, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds of the *Laniidæ* family, distinguished by having the bill shorter than the head, the tip of the lower mandible bent upward, legs stout, wings rounded, and claws very sharp. The Great Northern Shrike, or Butcher-bird, *C. borealis*, of North America, (*Fig.* 1512), is nearly 9 in. long, the color above light-bluish ash, and the under parts white. It has the power of imitating the sounds of other birds, especially those indicating distress; and has the singular habit of impaling birds and insects upon the points of twigs and thorns; but for what object is not well understood.

Collyr'ium, *n.*; *pl.* COLLYRIA. [Lat., from Gr. *kollyrion*, a liquid eye-salve.] (*Med.*) A topical remedy for the eyes.

Col'man, GEORGE, an English dramatist, b. abt. 1733, at Florence, while his father was the British minister there. He is remembered as the author of two stock comedies, *The Jealous Wife*, and *The Clandestine Marriage*, the latter of which was in part written by Garrick. D. 1794.—*C.*, GEORGE, his son, b. 1762, followed the same career, and with no less success. Possession of the stage is still kept by some of his comedies and farces, such as *John Bull*; *The Iron Chest*; *The Mountaineers*; *The Heir at Law*. D. 1836.

Col'mar, a city of Germany, cap. of Upper Alsace (formerly of the French dep. Haut Rhin), on the Ill, 36 m. N. E. of Strasbourg. This is a well-built and handsome city. *Manuf.* Cotton stuffs, silks, ribbons, &c. In 1871 it was annexed to Germany, with the rest of Alsace. *Pop.* 23,669.

Col'mar, in *Illinois*, a post-village of McDonough co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Quincy.

Colmenar' de Ore'ja, a town of Spain, prov. Madrid, 13 m. E.N.E. of Aranjuez. *Manf.* Woollens, pottery, and millstones. *Pop.* 5,316.

Colne, (*kōn,*) a manufacturing town of England, co. Lancaster, on the Colne, 26 m. N. of Manchester, and 239 N. of London. This is an ancient town, and one that has of late years become important through its extensive cotton manufactures.

Colo'bus, *n.* [Gr. *kolobos*, mutilated.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of long-tailed Quadrumanes, or monkeys; so called, because the fore-hands are deficient in, and, as it were, mutilated of, a thumb. In this respect the *Colobi*, which are exclusively limited to the African continent, resemble the spider-monkeys (*Ateles*) of South America; but they have not a prehensile tail to compensate for the imperfection of the hands; their long caudal appendage is, on the contrary, terminated by a tuft of hair. The *Colobi* differ also from the *Ateles* in having five molar teeth instead of six on each side of each jaw, and in having cheek-pouches.

Colocas'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Araceæ*. The species *C. esculenta* and others have large fleshy corms, which are much used as food in Madeira and the West Indies, where they are known as *cocoes*, *eddoes*, or *yams*. (See DIOSCOREA for the true yams.) *C. himalensis* has also edible corms, which are used as food in the Himalayas. *C. antiquorum* in Egypt, and *C. macrorhiza* in the South Sea Islands, also yield corms which are eaten.

Colocotro'nis, THEODOROS, a Greek patriot, and commander in the revolution which established the independence of Greece. B. 1770; D. 1843.

Colocynth, (*kol'o-sinth,*) *n.* [Gr. *kolokynthis*—*kōlon*, the colon, or *koilia*, the belly, and *kineō*, to move.] (*Med.*) The pith of the bitter-apple; the fruit of the *Citrullus Colocynthus*, which is violently purgative. It is imported dried, and generally peeled, from Turkey, and is rarely used alone. One of the most valuable purgatives is the *compound extract of C.*, which is a combination of this drug with aloes, scammony, cardamom, seeds, and soap. In large doses, *C.* is an irritant poison.

Colocynth'ine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter, purging principle of colocynth.

Cologne', [Ger. *Köln,*] an ancient and celebrated city of Germany, in Prussia, formerly the cap. of the electorate

of the same name, and now of the Rhine provs., on the left bank of the Rhine. *C.*, one of the most prosperous cities of Prussia, is connected by a magnificent iron bridge with the town of Deutz on the opposite shore of the Rhine. It is built in the form of a crescent, and is strongly fortified and garrisoned. This city bears, generally, a mediæval aspect, and possesses some fine old structures, conspicuous among which is the Cathedral, or Minster, of St. Peter, a vast and imposing Gothic edifice, begun about 1248. It is about 400 feet in length, and the choir rises to the height of 180 ft. It was completed in 1880, and inaugurated (Oct. 15) in presence of the Emperor, and most of the ruling princes of Germany. Its total cost is about $10,000,000. *C.* formerly bore a very unsavory reputation among travellers with sensitive olfactory organs, if the poet Coleridge is to be believed, who writes of this city:

"The river Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of *Cologne;*
But tell me, nymphs! what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?"

C. is well furnished with those literary, social, and educational institutions applicable to a large and populous city, and has also a good port on the Rhine, being the principal entrepôt of the extensive and increasing commerce between the Netherlands and the countries of the German Zollverein. *Manf.* Cotton yarn, and stuffs, stockings, bouuets, velvets, silks, hats, lace, thread, clocks, tobacco, and soap. The most esteemed product of the numerous distilleries here is the well-known Eau-de-Cologne, (*q. v.*) *C.* wes an ancient Roman colony, and in the Middle Ages was much more populous and wealthy than at present. It was for a lengthened period one of the most important cities belonging to the Hanseatic League. The population of *C.*, at the last census was 281,273.

Cologne, Cologne-water, (*ko-lōn'*,) *n.* See Eau-de-Cologne.

Cologne'-earth, *n.* [From *Cologne.*] (*Painting.*) A pigment similar to the Vandyke brown in its use and properties as a color.

Col'olite, *n.* [Gr. *kolon*, colon, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A worm-like fossil; petrified intestines of fishes.

Colo'lo, in S. America, a mountain-peak of the Andes, near the boundary of Peru and Bolivia, in Lat. 14° 57′ S., Lon. 69° 10′ W. It is about 17,930 feet high.

Colo'ma, in *California*, a post-village and township of El Dorado co., on the S. fork of the American River, 10 m. N.W. of Placerville.

Coloma, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Parke co.

Coloma, in *Iowa*, a village of Marion co., about 34 m. S.S.E. of Des Moines.

Coloma, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Woodson co.

Coloma, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Berrien co.

Coloma, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Carroll co., about 12 m. N. of Carrollton.

Coloma, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Waushara co.

Colom'bia, Republic of, (formerly New Granada,) a nation of South America, forming the N. W. corner of that continent, and lying between the River Orinoco and the Pacific Ocean, having N. the Caribbean Sea, with the gulfs of Santa Marta and Darien, and on the W. the Pacific, with the bays of Panama and Choco; on the N.W. it touches the confines of Costa Rica; Venezuela and Brazil form its E. and S.E. boundaries, and Ecuador its S. boundary. It extends, by the latest official statement, from 5° 8′ S. to 12° 25′ N. Lat., and from 70° 40′ to 82° 41′ W. Lon., having an area of 513,938 sq. m., exclusive of hundreds of islands and keys.—*Gen. Desc.* This country is cut through by the Andes chain of mountains, which trifurcate into 3 minor ranges, the E. central, and W. Andes, forming in their interstices beautiful and highly fertile valleys. This mountainous character applies mainly to the W. and Central portions of the country; those in the N. and E. consisting of *llanos*, or grassy plains. The highest mountain summit is the Peak of Tolima, rising to an altitude of 18,200 feet above sea-level. *C.* is watered principally by the Magdalena and Cauca rivers, which take a N. course, and find their outlet in the Caribbean Sea; those watering the E. and S. parts are all affluents of the Amazons and Orinoco.—*Soil.* Fertile, but without proper cultivation; grain may be sown at any time of the year, and the chief productions may be summed up as coffee, sugar, tobacco, rice, cotton, wheat, and maize. Tropical fruits flourish in this, their native zone, in great variety and unqualified richness. Peruvian bark, many kinds of dye-woods, and drugs are produced in plenty, and, with hides, form considerable items of export. The climate of *C.* is variable; on the higher plateaux, it is that of perennial spring, while on the coast, and in the low river-bottoms, it is excessively hot, rife with malaria, and at certain seasons of the year, very unhealthy,—as in the summer when yellow fever makes its regular ravages. The fauna of this country is similar to that of most inter-tropical regions; bears lurk in the mountains and ravines, deer browse on the plains and table-lands, and vast herds of wild cattle have their habitat on the llanos. The streams are generally infested with alligators, while the entomological nuisances peculiar to hot climates, as mosquitoes, centipedes, sand-flies, gallinippers, &c., swarm in anything but agreeable profusion. *C.* possesses few good roads. Its railroads comprise the Panama line and several short lines from cities to navigable streams. In the mountainous defiles, Indians are used for the purpose of carrying travellers over the rough and dangerous localities. *C.* possesses considerable mineral wealth, as gold, silver, copper, &c., but all this is as yet unproductive, enterprise being in a stagnant state, and the country, speaking generally, a hundred years behind the times. The inhabitants of *C.* comprise the usual Hispano-American varieties of race; and to the educated Creole class must be conceded the merit of being in the first rank of native S. Americans in point of mental culture. This republic is divided into nine departments; viz., Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaco, Cauca, Cundinemarca, Magdalena, Panauna, Santander, and Tolima. The Roman Catholic religion is that of the State, but other creeds are tolerated.—*Prin. towns.* Bogotá (the capital), Medellin, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cartagena, Santa Merta, Chagres, and the sea-ports of Aspinwall and Panama on the Panama Isthmus.—*Hist.* New Granade was discovered by Ojeda in 1499, and the first settlement was made by the Spaniards in 1510. The people proclaimed their independence in 1811. The State was united with Venezuela and called Colombia, in 1819, and with our S. American States in 1823. This union was dissolved in 1829. New Granada then became an independent republic, and Gen. Santander was installed president in 1833. A new treaty of union was concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the States of New Granada, in 1861, when the republic took the name of the United States of Colombia. In 1886, the federal constitution having proved unsatisfactory, a more centralized government was formed under the name of the Republic of Colombia. The above statement represented the status of Colombia until 1903, when, in consequence of the rejection by Colombia of the Panama Canal treaty with the United States, a revolution broke out in Panama, which ended in its establishing itself as an independent republic. See Panama. *Pop.* (1900) 4,600,000.

Colom'bo, or Columbo, a fortified sea-port town of Ceylon, the modern cap. of the island, and seat of govt., on the S. extremity of the W. coast of the island; Lat. 6° 55′ N., Lon. 79° 45′ E. The town within the walls is regularly laid out in the European style, with one-storied houses, faced with verandahs. It possesses some fine public buildings, and is, taken altogether, a handsome and flourishing place. The harbor of *C.* is now excellent, owing to the building of a substantial stone breakwater, at a cost of about $5,000,000. The first stone whereof was laid in 1875, but is now completed and *C.* is now the depôt for nearly all the foreign trade, and also possessing a large up-country traffic. In 1517, the Portuguese affected a settlement; in 1656 it was captured by the Dutch, and was then a prosperous place; in 1796 the Dutch were dispossessed by the British, who still retain possession. *Pop.* 1891, 126,926.

Co'lon, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *kolon.*] (*Anat.*) The central and the largest portion of the large intestine. The *C.* commences at the *cæcum*, and, ascending up the right side of the abdomen, crosses in front of the stomach, and then descending on the left side, after a zigzag curve terminates in the rectum. See Intestines.

(*Gram.*) A point or character formed thus (:), and is used to mark a pause less than that of a period, and greater than that of a semicolon; or rather it may be said to be used where the sense of a passage is complete, but the sentence is not concluded. It distinguishes a member of a sentence which would make a complete sentence of itself, but is followed by an additional part, making it more full and complete. It is also used before passages, etc., to which direct mention has been made. In practice, even among the best writers of the present day, the colon and semicolon are frequently confounded; and, indeed, the former is now going very much out of use.

Colon', in Central America. See Aspinwall.

Colon, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of St. Joseph co., about 32 m. S.W. of Marshall, and 1¼ m. S. W. of St. Joseph River.

Colo'na, or Colona Station, in *Illinois*, a township of Henry co., about 12 m. E. of Rock Island.

Colonel, (*kur'nel,*) *n.* [Fr. *colonel*, from *colonne*—Lat. *columna*, a column. Literally, the commander of a column of troops.] (*Mil.*) The chief commander of a regiment of troops next in rank below a brigadier-general, and above a lieutenant-colonel.

"Captain, or *colonel*, or knight in arms."—*Milton.*

Colonelcy, Colonelship, (*kér'nel-se, kér'nel-ship,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) The office, rank, or commission of a colonel; as, *colonel* by brevet.

Colonel's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Wateree from Richland district.

Colonel's Fork, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Pickens' district.

Colo'nial, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a colony; as, *colonial* trade.

Colo'nial Law, *n.* The name applied to the body of law in force in the colonies of America at the time of the commencement of her independence, which was, in general, the common law of England, with such modifications as colonial experience had introduced. The *C. L.* is thus a transition state through which our present law is derived from the English common law.

Col'onist, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.

Colonī'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the colon; colitis: dysentery.

Coloniza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *colonisation.*] Act of colonizing, or state of being colonized; as, the *colonization* of Liberia.

Colonization Society, *n.* A society founded in 1816, in the U. States, with a view "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free people of color residing in this country, either in Africa or some other place, as Congress shall deem expedient." Its principal work has been the colonization of *Liberia*, to which word we refer for more ample information.

Coloniza'tionist, *n.* One who favors colonization.

Col'onize, *v. a.* To plant or establish a colony in; to settle in; as, to *colonize* a newly discovered country.

—*v. i.* To migrate to or settle in a new country, as inhabitants.

Co'lon, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Colon township, St. Joseph co., ou Swan Creek, about 135 m. W. by S. of Detroit. *Pop.* (1897) 500.

Colon'na, a village in the Papal States, which gave its name to one of the most powerful and celebrated aristocratic Roman families. The Colonna produced in the Middle Ages many distinguished members, among whom, besides Pope Martin V. (*q. v.*), we quote the following:

C., Prospero, son of Antonio Colonna, prince of Salerno. He assisted Charles VIII. of France to conquer Naples, but subsequently aided in retaking it for the House of Aragon. He served under the great Gonsalvo, and was charged by him to conduct Cesare Borgia prisoner to Spain. In 1513, Prospero defeated the Venetians near Vicenza, was captured by the French two years later, but won several victories over them in 1521 and the following years. D. 1523.

C., Pompeo, nephew of the above, a restless and intriguing Roman cardinal. He quarrelled in succession with the Popes Julius II., Leo X., and Clement VII., and had part in all the troubles of the Court of Rome. When Clement VII. was the prisoner of the Constable de Bourbon, Pompeo exerted his influence for his liberation. He at length became viceroy of Naples. D. 1532.

C., Vittoria, an Italian poetess, daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, high constable of Naples, b. 1490. When 4 years old, she was betrothed to a boy of the same age, Fernando d'Avalos, son of the Marchese di Pescara. At 17 they were married. After her husband's death in the battle of Pavia, (1525,) Vittoria *C.* found her chief consolation in solitude, and the cultivation of her poetical genius. During 7 years of her widowhood, she resided alternately at Naples and Ischia, and then removed to the convent of Orvieto, and afterwards to that of Viterbo. In her later years, she left the convent, and resided in Rome, where she died in Feb. 1547. Her poems were chiefly devoted to the memory of her husband, (see Avalos.) Among them, the *Rime Spirituali* (Venice, 1548) are remarkable for truth of sentiment and enlightened piety. —The *C.* palace (It. *Palazzo C.*) situated at the base of the Quirinal at Rome, is celebrated for its splendid picture-gallery and magnificent gardens.

Colonnade', *n.* [It. *colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column.] (*Arch.*) A row of columns which are generally placed in front of a large building, and support a roof projecting from the building itself; thus forming a portico.

Fig. 645.—Colonnade of the Louvre.

When a colonnade is continued around the whole of the exterior of a building, or the interior, if it be a quadrangle with a court in the centre, it is called a peristyle. The most celebrated modern *C.* is that of the Louvre, at Paris, constructed by Perrault.

Col'ony, *n.* [Fr. *colonie;* Lat. *colonia*, from *colo*, to cultivate.] An establishment formed in foreign countries by a body of men who emigrate from their mother-country, but retain with it a certain political connection. The name is applied either to the body of inhabitants in a territory colonized, or to the territory itself. Various motives have, at different periods, led to the formation of colonies. Sometimes, as in the case of most parts of the ancient Greek colonies, they were formed by citizens driven from their native country by the violence of political factions; sometimes, as in the case of the Roman colonies, they were formed for the purpose of bridling subjugated provinces; the latter, indeed, were a species of camps or military stations, forming, as it were, the advanced posts of that mighty army which had its head-quarters at Rome. Sometimes, again, as in the case of the Phœnician colonies, and of most of those established in modern times, they have been formed for commercial purposes, or in the view of enriching the mother country, by opening new markets from which she might, if she chose, exclude foreigners. Most of the Greek colonies being founded by private adventurers, who received no assistance from the government of the parent state, were really independent; the duty which they owed to their metropolis being such only as is due to kinsmen and friends, and not that due by subjects to their rulers. The Roman colonies, on the other hand, being founded by the State for an important political purpose, were always dependent upon Rome. They formed the great bulwarks of the empire. Nor was the conquest of any province ever supposed to be completed, till colonies had been established in it, and roads had rendered it accessible to the legions. The colonies established for commercial purposes have generally been subjected to such regulations as were deemed most for the advantage of the parent state. Their growth has thus in many instances been retarded; and they have been rendered less serviceable to their founders than they would have been had they been treated with greater liberality.

Col'ony, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Knox co., about 36 m. W.S.W. of Keokuk.

Colony, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Delaware co.

Coloph'any. See COLOPHONY.

Col'ophene, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid obtained by the distillation of colophony. It boils at 600°, and its sp. gr. is 0·940, being so much heavier than turpentine, from which it is also distinguished by its indigo-blue color, when seen obliquely, though it is colorless by directly transmitted light.

Col'ophon. (*Anc. Geog.*) A town of Ionia, at a small distance from the sea, first built by Mopsus, the son of Manto, and colonized by the sons of Codrus. It was the native country of Mimnermus, Nicander, and Xenophanes, and one of the cities which claimed the honor of having given birth to Homer. Apollo had a temple in it.

Col'ophon, *n.* [From the Greek proverb, "to put the Colophon to it;" *i. e.*, to terminate an affair; in allusion to that famous Colophonian cavalry, whose charge was usually the finishing-stroke in battle.] (*Bibliog.*) An inscription on the last page of a book, before title-pages were used, containing the place or year, or both, of its publication, the printer's name, &c.

Coloph'onite, *n.* (*Min.*) A coarse, granular variety of Garnet, of a resinous lustre.

Coloph'ony, *n.* (*Chem.*) Common resin, or *rosin*. The non-volatile portion of crude turpentine, so named after Colophon, in Ionia, whence resin was obtained by the Greeks.

Coloquin'tida, *n.* Same as COLOCYNTH, *q. v.*

Color, Colour, (*kul'er,*) *n.* [Lat. *color;* Fr. *couleur;* etymol. uncertain.] The appearance which bodies present to the eye, or a sensation caused by the rays of light reflected from bodies; as, a gay *color;* a sad *color.*

—Specious appearance to the mind; semblance; false show; palliation; pretext; pretence; superficial aspect; that which conceals the real character or quality of anything.

"Their sin admitted no *colour* or excuse." — *King Charles I.*

—Kind; species; variety of character.

"Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this *colour.*" *Shaks.*

—In the U. States, the distinguishing title applied to people of pure or mixed black blood; as, a person of *color.*

—Any hue or tint other than white. Colors are divided into *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*. The first are red, blue, and yellow; the second are orange, green, and purple; the third, citrine, olive, and russet; all of which exist in a great variety of tints or hues. See PRIMARY COLORS.

—Paint; dye; pigment; that which is used to give color; as, painters' *colors.*

(*Painting.*) That quality of a body which affects our sensation in regard to its hue. *Local colors* are those which are natural to a particular object in a picture, and by which it is distinguished from other objects. *Neutral colors* are those in which the hue is broken by partaking of the reflected colors of the objects which surround them. *Positive colors* are those unbroken by such accidents as affect neutral colors. See COLORING-MATTERS.

—*pl.* (*Mil.*) The banners or flags of regiments of infantry, on which are borne the devices, distinctions, badge, and motto of the regiment, and its number, in gold characters. The colors of a regiment are always saluted with the utmost respect by a guard, and it is customary for officers on the staff to salute colors when they are borne past at a review. The banners of regiments of dragoons are called *guidons*, and those of other cavalry regiments *standards.*

Col'or, *v. a.* To give some kind of color to; to tint; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; as, to *color* a photograph.

"The rays, to speak properly, are not *coloured.*" —*Newton.*

—To give a specious appearance to; to set in a fair light; to palliate; to excuse; to make plausible; to exaggerate in representation; as, to *color* a description.

"I would not favour or *colour* in any sort his former folly." *Raleigh.*

To color a stranger's goods. To allow a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in the name of a citizen, to avoid the alien's duty.

—*v. i.* To show color as a sign of confusion; to turn red in the face; to blush.

Col'orable, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible.

"They have now a *colourable* pretence to withstand innovations."—*Spenser.*

Col'orableness, *n.* Plausibility; speciousness.

Col'orably, *adv.* Speciously; plausibly.

Colora'do, a W. central state of the U. States, bounded N. by Wyoming and by the State of Nebraska, E. by the latter and Kansas, S. by the territory of New Mexico, and on the W. by Utah. This territory lies between Lat. 37° and 41° N., and Lon. 102° and 109° W., having a length, E. to W., of about 375 m., by a width of 275 N. to S. *Area*, 103,475 sq. m., or 67,723,250 acres. *Gen. Desc. C.* presents, for the most part, a mountainous surface, being pierced through its centre by the Snowy Range of the Rocky Mountain chain. About 50 peaks are found in *C.* over 14,000 feet above sea level—Pike's Peak, for instance, having an altitude of 14,186 feet. Several of the higher summits wear a cap of eternal snow. Elevated plains, or plateaux, cover the E. and N.W. portions of this territory; while, between the ramifying *antennæ* of the chief mountain system, large, and fertile valleys occur, which bear the local name of "Parks," and present the appearance of vast elliptical bowls of verdure. Of these parks, the most noticeable are the "North," "South," and "Middle,"—named according to their geographical position, and San Louis Park, the finest of all. The South Park covers in length about 60 m. of good pasture land, although as yet largely uncultivated except where those fertile lands bordering on the river-banks have tempted a partial husbandry. Geologically speaking, the San Luis Park promises to far surpass its above-mentioned congeners in importance; this tract of country presents a concave area of 18,000 sq. m., with a perfectly flat bottom, honeycombed (so to speak) by not less than 35 mountain streams, and scarped in by an almost circular wall or "*barranca*," culminating in high mountain-peaks. This natural amphitheatre is well timbered with pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, oak, cedar, and other forest-trees of enormous size, and broken up in numberless sections of rich meadow land, covered with heavy and nutritious grasses. The geological aspect of this "Park" is rich in the extreme; from the primary rocks to the sedimentary drift around San Luis Lake, all the elements of the geologic series seem to be represented. The crevices of the secondary rocks on the mountain sides are charged with the richest ores; the source of the golden detritus found in the gulches below. These deposits become diluted and impoverished as the slope of the mountain descends. The downward terraces possess a fauna and flora increasing in richness and variety; cereals, flax, vegetables, and fruits flourish upon the bottom plain, and sheep and cattle attain a superior development upon the grassy acclivities. The products of the dairy, the orchard, and the garden give promise of future value to be realized by a systematic industry. Beneath the surface is a sub-soil of almost inexhaustible peat. This "Park" is irrigated principally by the rivers Rio del Norte, Culebra, and Costilla, and their affluents. The elements of *C.* as an agricultural country are as yet variously reported. Irrigation is the great need. Already, in 1887, she had 800 m. of first-class irrigating canals, 3,500 m. of secondary and 40,000 m. of smaller ditches, which will irrigate 2,200,000 acres. Since then the length has much increased. The largest canal is taken from the Rio del Norte. It is 98 ft. wide at the top and 75 ft. on the bottom, with a carrying capacity of 207,000,000 cubic ft. daily. The main line is 20 m. long. Stock raising is carried on to a large extent. The mineral wealth of *C.* is extraordinary. Gold, silver, iron, zinc, copper, salt, gypsum and coal abound. Of the latter, veins have been found near Denver 16 feet thick, with a percentage of fixed carbon of 55.31. No accurate estimate can be made of the amount of gold obtained from *C.* during the earlier days; but probably not less than $30,000,000 between 1859–1868. From 1868 to 1897 the total yield is estimated at $40,000,000. Silver is also found associated with the gold-bearing strata. In 1866 immense veins were found separated from the gold, upon the W. of the Rocky Mountains. The total bullion yield to 1897 was over $95,000,000. At Denver are found some of the finest smelting works in the world. The State is drained by the Colorado, Arkansas, the Platte,

Fig. 646.—GOLD DIGGINGS, BLACK-HAWK.

Bear, Kansas and Grand Rivers.—*Polit. Div. C.* has 55 counties. Its arable lands comprise about 15,000 sq. m., and its grazing lands not less than 47,000. The mountain slopes are generally covered with forests of pine, spruce and other coniferous trees, but these are being rapidly reduced by the processes of lumbering. The native grasses of *C.* are rich and nutritious, and render grazing a profitable industry. The climate of *C.* is reported beneficial for lung and throat troubles. The range of the thermometer at Denver is from 17° to 100°—average rainfall for 3 years, 14 inches. Bayard Taylor says of the climate, "An air more delicious to breathe cannot anywhere be found." The Denver and Rio Grande R. R. crosses the Veta Pass at an elevation of 9,339 feet above tide water, said to be the highest point reached by any R.R. in North America. The maximum grade is 211 feet per mile.—*Hist.* Gold was discovered in *C.* in 1857. *C.* was organized into a territory in March, 1861, admitted into the Union Feb., 1875, and a Constitution was ratified July, 1876, hence called the Centennial State. The legislature meets biennially. The Judiciary is elective. *C.* abounds in Chalybeate, Soda, Sulphur and Thermal Springs, at some of which excellent hotel accommodations are found, and are frequented by visitors from all parts of the U. S., indeed, for salubrious air, excellent hotels, and beautiful scenery, these resorts are equal to the best in the country. Denver, the capital of *C.*, is one of the most progressive cities of this progressive country. It was one of the first to introduce the electric light. *Population* (1880) 194,649; (1890) 412,198; (1900) 539,700.

Colorado, in *Texas*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 1,020 sq. m. The Colorado River traverses it. The soil is in parts alluvial and very fertile. *Cap.* Columbus.

Colorado Springs, in *Colorado*, cap. El Paso co., on the Denver and Rio Grande R.R., 75 m. S. of Denver and 5,975 feet above tide. Much beautiful scenery and fine residences adorn the city, with Pike's Peak in close view. *Pop.* 1890, 11,140.

Colora'do, or **Rio Colora'do,** (sometimes called, also, the COLORADO OF THE WEST, to distinguish it from the Texan Colorado,) a large river of the U. States, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and having its principal headwaters in Colorado, W. of that chain, forming two forks, the Green and Grand rivers, which meet together in about Lat. 35° 30′ N., and Lon. 112° 55′ W. Thence, taking successively a S.W., W., and due S. course, this river emerges into the sea at the head of the Gulf of California, in about Lat. 32° 10′ N., Lon. 114° 20′ W. Its length, including its chief affluent, Green River, is estimated at about 1,200 m. The name of "Rio Colorado," by which it is not unfrequently known, is derived from the generally red color of its waters, the result of the disintegration of the reddish-clayey soil which they drain in their course. From its embouchure at Port Isabel, the *C.* runs through an open, and well-timbered, and seemingly fertile country; which, as it approaches Fort Yuma, assumes a higher, but still cultivable, surface. The navigation of the stream hither has the advantage of flood-tides for the greater part of the distance, but is constantly liable to be impeded by shifting sand-bars. Ascending to La Paz, the *C.* presents a very crooked course, with a width of channel varying from ⅛th to ⅓d of a mile, and an average depth of from 4½ to 8 feet. Fertile bottoms fringe its sides in this locality, until reaching the Barriers, the first rapids are met with, about half-way to La Paz. At the Barriers, navigation is practicable by two channels, one of which, usable at low water, is about 100 feet wide, and has considerable depth, with a rapid current. Past the rapids, the country on either side consists of an elevated, gravelly plateau, called the "Mesa," breaking off here and there into fertile gulches. Bottom-lands characterize the remainder of the way up to La Paz. After leaving this place, we find the stream acquiring a trifle greater width and lesser curvature, but with an occasional series of sand-bars. This aspect continues without change as far as Mohave Cañon. Here, the river cuts its way through almost perpendicular cliffs for several miles, and then flows on between accumulated rocky *débris*, still, however, preserving a navigable channel, having deep water to the very feet of the rocks on either hand. Above the Cañon, and up to Fort Mohave, this state of things is not varied, but after leaving the feet behind, low mesas, sparely vegetated, skirt the banks in some places, while in others, fine, low, and wooded farm-lands come into appearance. The river continues passable to Cottonwood Island, now flowing through a poor country, and taking a straight and easy position. About this island, a fertile, grassy, and well-wooded tract of land prevails. After passing El Dorado Cañon, we reach the famous Roaring Rapids, where the waters make a clean shoot through a narrow channel in their centre. Higher up are more rapids, but not of any consequence. The river now takes a smooth, slack current, through but an indifferently fertile territory, as far as Callville. At a short distance from Gracton, higher up, the *C.* becomes lost in a sequence of cañons, or, more properly speaking, a single one in reality, viz., the Grand Cañon. An expedition under the command of Col. Powell left Chicago in the spring of 1868, to explore the upper waters of the *C.*, and more particularly the great cañon system attaching to it. He reported that he descended the Great Cañon for a distance of 400 m., where the river flowed on either side through a vast gorge overhung by precipitous walls of rock from 2,500 to 4,000 feet above the bed of the stream; and further, that the territory in which the cañon is located presents an almost indescribable barren and worthless aspect, and is therefore quite impracticable for purposes of cultivation and settlement. Again, Col. P. further reported his inability to find any indications of mineral wealth, excepting an odd deposit of marble, and that inaccessible to working. Since Col. Powell's exploration, others have investigated the Grand Cañon region, which is now acknowledged to be the most extensive and marvellous example of river denudation upon the face of the earth. The cañon walls throughout their upper portion are from 4,000 to 7,000 feet in perpendicular height, at some points rising sheer from the water, at others with a talus of fallen rocks or a strip of fertile soil on one or both sides. The total area of the Colorado river basin is about 240,000 sq. miles. It was formerly much better adapted to human habitation than at present, as is proved by the presence of great numbers of prehistoric dwellings, perched on cliffs within a cañon, or on a high ridge or mesa, for protection from foes. This country now is mainly barren and desert, and incapable of supporting human life, but it nevertheless presents a prospect of endless entertainment, to the scientific tourist especially, such as is not elsewhere to be found.

Colorado River, in *Texas*, rises in the San Saba Mountains, Lat. 32° N., Lon. 109° 30′ W.; flows for the first 200 m. in an E., then in a S.E. direction, until it empties into Matagorda Bay, and by a small branch directly into the Mexican Gulf, after a course of over 900 m., during which its average width is about 250 feet. It is a beautiful, clear stream, flowing through a highly fertile region. It may be navigated, during a portion of the year only, as far up as Austin by steamers of light draught.

Colorado River, COBU LEUBO, or COBU LEOFU RIVER.

COLORADO

Hammond's 22 x 11 Map of Colorado
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SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50

COLORADO.

Land surface, Sq. m. 103,645
Water surface, Sq. m. 280
Pop. 1900...539,700
White.... 529,046
African 8,570
Indian 1,437
Chinese.....599
Japanese 48
Native-born, 448,545
Foreign-born, 91,155
Males 295,332
Females..244,368

COUNTIES.

Adams .....K 3
Arapahoe.....K 3
Archuleta.....D 8
Baca .....N 8
Bent .....M 7
Boulder..... H 2
Chaffee ..... F 5
Cheyenne.....N 5
Clear Creek ..G 3
Conejos .....F 8
Costilla..... G 8
Custer .....H 6
Delta . ..... C 5
Denver.....J 3
Dolores ..... A 7
Douglas .....J 4
Eagle .....E 3
Elbert .....K 4
El Paso ..... J 5
Fremont ..... H 6
Garfield.....B 3
Gilpin··· .....G 3
Grand.....F 2
Gunnison .....D 5
Hinsdale ..... D 7
Huerfauo ....H 7
Jefferson..... H 3
Kiowa ..... N 6
Kit Carsou....N 4
Lake.....F 4
La Plata.....C 8
Larimer .....F 1
Las Animas...L 8
Lincoln ... ...L 5
Logan.....M 1
Mesa .....B 4
Mineral.....E 7
Montezuma...A 8
Montrose.....B 6
Morgan .....L 2
Otero .....L 6
Ouray.....C 6
Park .....G 4
Phillips.....O 1
Pitkin.....D 4
Prowers.....O 7
Pueblo.....J 6
Rio Blanco....B 3
Rio Grande...F 7
Routt ..... .C 1
Saguache.... F 6
San Juan,.....C 7
San Miguel....B 6
Sedgwick .... O 1
Summit.....F 3
Teller.....H 5
Washington..M 3
Weld..... K 1
Yuma.....O 3

CITIES-TOWNS

Pop. Thousands.		
133	Denver	J 3
28	Pueblo	J 6
21	Colorado Springs	J 5
12	Leadville	F 4
10	Cripple Creek	H 5
6	Boulder	H 2
5	Trinidad	J 8
3	Canon City	H 6
3	Florence	H 6
3	Salida	F 5
3	Grand Junction	A 4
3	Durango	C 8
3	Aspen	E 4
3	Central City	G 3
3	Fort Collins	H 1
3	Greeley	J 2
2	Colorado City	J 5
2	Idaho Springs	G 3
2	Telluride	C 7
2	Longmont	H 2
2	Ouray	C 6
2	Goldfield	H 5
2	Globeville	J 3
2	Golden	H 3
2	Rockyford	L 6
1	Georgetown	G 3
1	Elyria	J 3
1	Silverton	C 7
1	Glenwood Springs,	D 3
1	Manitou	J 5
1	Montrose	C 6
1	Gunnison	E 5
1	Black Hawk	H 3
1	Las Animas,	M 6
1	Alamosa	G 8
1	Loveland	H 2
1	Anaconda	H 5
1	Walsenburg	J 7
1	Sterling	M 1
1	Buena Vista.	F 5

Pop. Hundreds.		
9	Crested Butte	E 5
9	Lamar	N 6
9	Breckenridge	F 4
9	Lafayette	H 3
9	Louisville	H 3
9	South Canon City,	H 6
9	Creede	E 7
8	Rockvale	H 6
8	Delta	B 5
8	Rico	B 7
7	Silver Plume	G 3
7	La Junta	L 7
7	Manassa	G 8
7	Littleton	J 3
7	San Luis	H 8
7	Berkeley	J 3
7	San Rafael	F 8
7	Lake City	D 6
7	Del Norte	F 7
6	Aguilar	J 8
6	Erie	J 2
6	Sugar City.	L 6
6	Starkville	J 8
6	Kiowa	K 4
6	Valverde	J 3
6	Altman	H 5
6	Fort Morgan	L 2
5	Silver Cliff	H 6
5	Montevista	F 7
5	Lyons	H 2
5	Gillett	H 5
5	Meeker	C 2
4	Saguache	F 6
4	Holyoke	O 1
4	Argo	J 3
4	Newcastle	C 3
4	Montclair	J 3
4	Como..	G 4
3	Eaton	J 1
3	Basalt..	E 4
3	Brush	L 2
3	Julesburg	O 1
3	Pagosa Springs	D 8
3	Brighton	J 3
3	Holly	O 6
3	Akron	M 2
3	Conejos	F 8
3	Antonito	G 8
3	Fairplay	G 4
3	Berthoud	N 2
3	Windsor	J 2
3	Eldora	G 3
3	Castle Rock	J 4
3	Ward	G 2
2	Lawrence	H 5
2	Cheyenne	O 5
2	Alma	F 4
2	Empire	G 3
2	Wray	O 2
2	Woodland Park	H 5
2	Platteville	J 2
2	Hotchkiss	C 5
2	Hugo	M 4
2	Westcliffe	H 6
2	Red Cliff	F 4
2	La Veta	H 7
2	Granite	F 4
2	Ridgway	C 6
2	Gilman	F 3
2	Elizabeth	K 4
2	Fort Lupton	J 2
2	Lajaro	G 8
2	Granada	O 6
2	Pitkin	E 5
1	Burlington	O 4
1	Hooper	G 7
1	Carboudale	D 4
1	West Creek	E 4
1	Monument	J 4
1	Animas	C 8
1	Walden	F 1
1	Bonanza	F 6
1	Yuma	N 2
1	Ordway	L 6
1	Craig	C 1
1	Florrisant	H 4
1	Ophir	C 7
1	Fruita	A 4
1	Cortez	A 8
1	Eagle	E 3
1	Sheridan Lake	O 6
1	Rosita	H 6
1	Dolores	A 8
1	Villa Grove	F 6
1	Marble	D 4
1	Gypsum	E 3
1	St. Elmo	F 5
1	Sulphur Springs	F 3
1	Hahns Peak	E1
1	Springfield	N 8
1	Green Mountain Falls	J 5

in the *Argentine Republic*, rises in the Andes, near Lat. 36° S., flows S.E. through an imperfectly known country, and enters the Atlantic in Lat. 39° 51′ S., Lon. 62° 4′ W. In its upper portion it is also known as the Mendoza and the Desaguadero. Its total length is about 900 miles.

Colora'dos, (Los,) in the Gulf of Mexico, a cluster of rocks and islets off the N.W. side of the island of Cuba, in Lat. 22° 15′ N., Lon. 84° 40′ W.

Colora'tion, *n.* Act or practice of coloring. (R.)

Col'orature, *n.* [Lat. *coloratura.*] (*Mus.*) Graces in music from variation of tone.

Col'or-blind, *a.* Having an indistinct perception of color.

Col'or-blindness, or Achromatopsy, *n.* (*Med.*) A curious affection, which renders one incapable of distinguishing colors, or, at any rate, certain colors. In some cases the insensibility is complete, while in others some colors only can be well distinguished. Persons affected in this manner can distinguish the outlines of bodies without difficulty, and they can also discriminate between light and shade, but they are unable to distinguish the different tints.

Col'ored, Coloured, *a.* Having color; dyed; tinged, painted or stained; streaked; striped; as, a *colored* engraving.

—Having a specious or plausible aspect or character.

Colored people, people possessing African or negro blood, whether pure or mixed.

Col'or-guard, *n.* (*Mil.*) A body of soldiers told off for the service of protecting regimental colors.

Colorif'ic, *a.* [Fr. *colorifique;* Lat. *color*, and *facio*, to make.] Producing or communicating color; able to give color or tint to other bodies.

Col'oring, *n.* [Fr. *coloris.*] (*Painting.*) That part of the art which especially regards the effect of colors; the art of disposing colors so as to produce the desired effect.

—Specious appearance; as, "the crafty *coloring* of this mischief."

Col'oring-matters, *n. pl.* (*Painting.*) All nature abounds in these principles, and art has added to the number. The colored appearance is not an inherent property of the body itself, but due to its effect upon ordinary light, which, as is well known, is composed of rays of all colors. If a body absorbs nearly all the light, it appears black. If it absorbs scarcely any, but reflects it or throws it off, it will appear white. But if the body contains any substance (pigment) that has the power of decomposing white light, its color will depend upon which of the rays it absorbs and which it reflects. Strictly speaking, therefore, the *color* of a pigment is due to light which it cannot absorb, and which is reflected to the eye of an observer.—See Primary Colors.

Col'orist, *n.* [From Lat. *colorare*, to color.] One who colors; specifically, a painter whose pictures excel in coloring.

Col'orless, *a.* Destitute of color; undistinguished by hue; transparent; as, a *colorless* face.

Col'or-man, *n.* A vender of paints, colors, &c.

Col'or-sergeant, *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned army officer who acts as color-bearer of a regiment of infantry, or brigade of artillery.

Colos'sal, Colosse'an, *a.* [See Colossus.] Like a colossus; gigantic; huge; very large; as, a *colossal* figure.

(*Fine Arts.*) The term *colossal* is applied to any work of art remarkable for its extraordinary dimensions. It is, however, more applied to works in Sculpture than in the other arts. It seems probable that *C.* statues had their origin from the attempt to astonish by size at a period when the science of proportion and that of imitation were in their infancy. *C.* statues of the divinities were common both in Asia and Egypt. By the description of the palace or temple attributed to Semiramis, it abounded with *C.* statues, among which was one forty feet in height. In Babylon we learn from Daniel that the palaces were filled with statues of immense size, and in the present day the ruins of India present us with statues of extraordinary dimensions. The Egyptians surpassed the Asiatics in these gigantic monuments; considering the beautiful finish they gave to such a hard material as granite. Sesostris is said to have been the first who raised these *C.* masses; the statues of himself and his wife having been 30 cubits in height. This example was imitated by his successors, as the ruins of Thebes sufficiently testify, the two Memnons being still in existence. The taste for *C.* statues prevailed also among the Greeks. The statue of the Sun at Rhodes was executed by Chares, a disciple of Lysippus; and the great Phidias contributed several works of this order. The colossus at Tarentum by Lysippus was no less than 40 cubits in height; and the difficulty of removing it, rather than the moderation of the conqueror, prevented Fabius carrying it off with the Hercules from the same city. Before the time of the Romans, *C.* statues were frequently executed in Italy. The first monument of this nature set up in Rome was one placed in the capitol by Sp. Carvilius after his victory over the Samnites. This was succeeded in after-times by many others, of which those now on Monte Cavallo, said to be of Castor and Pollux, are well known to most persons. The principal Roman colossus was the figure of himself, as the Sun, set up by Nero, before the Golden House, near the site of the temple of Venus at Rome; it was in bronze, the work of Zenodorus, and if, as Pliny says, it was 110 feet high, it was larger than the colossus of Rhodes. The great Roman amphitheatre known as the *Colosseum* is supposed to have been so called because it was built on the site or place of this figure. In modern times, the largest that have been erected are those of San Carlo Borromeo, at Arona near Milan, and the bronze *Bavaria* of Schwanthaler at Munich, cast by Stiglmayer, nearly 60 feet high.

Colos'se, or Colossæ. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Phrygia, situated on a hill near the junction of the Lycus with the Meander, and not far from the cities Hierapolis and Laodicea, at a small distance from the modern village *Chonas.* It was destroyed by an earthquake about A. D. 65, while Paul was yet living.

Colos'see, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., abt. 20 m. E. of Oswego.

Colosse'um, *n.* See Amphitheatre, Coliseum, and Colossal.

Colos'sians, (Epistle to the.) (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the smaller canonical epistles of the New Testament, addressed by St. Paul to the Christians of Colossæ, a city of Phrygia. The evidences in favor of the authenticity of this epistle are so strong, that few even of the extreme rationalists of the present day have ventured to deny it. It is generally believed to have been written by the apostle Paul from Rome about A. D. 62. There is a very close connection between this epistle and that addressed to the Ephesians. They were both written about the same time, and the condition of both churches was somewhat similar. The chief object of the apostle in this epistle was evidently to counteract certain philosophic or Judaistic doctrines that had crept into the Colossian church, and which he regarded as endangering the purity of the Christian religion. He exhorts them steadfastly to adhere to the doctrines which he taught, and to reject all such errors. From the allusions made to them in this epistle, we gather that in many respects they resembled the dreamy speculations of the Jewish Essenes, moulded and extended by contact with the false philosophy which, under the form and name of *Gnosticism*, prevailed over the East.

Colos'sus, *n.;* Lat. *pl.* Colossi, Eng. *pl.* Colossuses. [Lat.; Gr. *kolossos.*] A gigantic brazen statue at Rhodes, and formerly esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet rested on two moles, which formed the entrance of Rhodes harbor, and ships passed full sail between its legs. It was 70 cubits, or 105 feet high. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which it is said that, by the help of glasses, the shores of Asia Minor could be discerned. It was partly demolished by an earthquake, 224 B. C., and remained in ruins for nearly 900 years. In 672 it was sold by the Saracens, who were masters of the island, to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the brass, the value of which has been estimated at $150,000.

—Any statue or figure of giant-like proportions. — See Colossal.

Colos'trum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) The first lacteal secretion after confinement; the thin, saline, and laxative milk formed in the mother's breast after every delivery; and intended by nature to act as an aperient on the infant, and cleanse its stomach and bowels, and prepare both for the richer aliment secreted by the breasts on the following days.

Colportage, (*kol'pōr-tāj,*) *n.* [Fr., from *colporteur.*] The system of distributing religious and moral tracts, &c., by the agency of colporteurs.

Colporteur, Colporter, (*kol-pōr'ter,*) *n.* [Fr. *colporteur*, from Lat. *collum*, the neck, and *porto*, to carry.] Originally, a pedlar who carried his goods in a pack suspended from his neck. A term applied, in late years, to persons who travel for the purpose of selling and distributing tracts and religious books.

Col'quitt, in *Georgia*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Little River, and is also drained by the Ocklockonee River. The surface is nearly level. *Cap.* Moultrie.

—A post-village, cap. of Miller co., abt. 100 m. E. of Columbus.

—A village of Montgomery co., at the forks of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, abt. 100 m. W. by S. of Savannah.

Col'staff, Cole'-staff, *n.* [From Lat. *collum*, the neck, and Eng. *staff.*] A staff or pole used by two persons for the carriage of loads upon their shoulders.

Colt, *n.* [A. S. *colt;* Swed. and Goth. *kult*, a boy; probably allied to A. S. *cild*, cold.] A young male of the equine genus, or horse kind; — opposed to filly; as, a two-year-old *colt.*

"To break the stubborn *colt*, to bend the bow." — *Dryden.*

—A young, foolish fellow; a harum-scarum lad, a hobbledehoy.

"Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse." — *Shaks.*

Colt, Samuel, an American inventor, b. at Hartford, Connecticut, 1814, is chiefly known as the inventor of the Revolver, *q. v.* Mr. *C.* was also one of the inventors of the submarine telegraphic cable, having laid and operated with perfect success, in 1844, such a cable from Coney Island and Fire Island to the city of New York, and from the Merchants' Exchange to the mouth of the harbor. D. 1862.

Colt'er, Coult'er, *n.* [A. S. *cultor;* O. Fr. *coultre*, from Lat. *culter*, a ploughshare, from *colo*, to till; W. *cylltawr*, from *cwll*, that which separates.] (*Agric.*) The cutter; the fore cutting-iron of a plough.

Colt'-evil, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A disease of young horses, which consists in a swelling of the sheath.

Colt'harp's, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Houston co.

Colt'ish, *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frolicsome; frisky; gay.

Col'ton, Caleb C., an English author, b. 1780, was educated at Eton, and King's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated and obtained a fellowship. He wrote a satirical poem, entitled *Hypocrisy*, and another on *Napoleon*, but he obtained his chief reputation from *Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words*, which he published in 1820. Though a beneficed clergyman, holding the vicarage of Kew, with Petersham in Surrey, he was a well-known frequenter of the gaming-table; and having absconded, to avoid his creditors, in 1828, a successor was appointed to his living. He then went to America; but subsequently lived in Paris, a professed gamester; and it is said that he gained by this vicious course of life, in two years only, the sum of $125,000. He blew out his brains while on a visit to a friend at Fontainebleau, in 1832. We copy from his own *Lacon* the following apophthegm: "The gamester, if he die a martyr to his profession, is doubly ruined. He adds his soul to every other loss, and, by the act of suicide, renounces earth to forfeit heaven!"

Colton, Walter, an American author, b. in Rutland, Vt., 1797. In 1822, he was ordained a Congregational clergyman. In 1828, he became editor of the *American Spectator*, published at Washington, and an intimate friend of General Jackson, who gave him a chaplaincy in the navy. After several voyages, he was ordered to the squadron for the Pacific, and, a short time after his arrival at Monterey, he was appointed alcalde of the city. He also established the "Californian," the first newspaper printed in California. Besides other works, he is the author of the following popular volumes of travels: *Ships and Shore; Visit to Constantinople and Athens; Deck and Port; Three Years in California; Land and Lee*, and the *Sea and the Sailor.* D. 1851.

Col'ton, in *New York*, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., on the Racket River, abt. 7 m. S. by E. of Potsdam.

Colton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Henry co.

Colt's Foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Tussilago.

Colt's Neck, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Monmouth co., abt. 5 m. N.E. of Freehold.

Colt's Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Erie co., about 15 m. E. of Erie.

Colt's-tooth, *n.* An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses. — A love of youthful pleasures.

"Your *colt's-tooth* is not cast yet?" — *Shaks.*

Col'uber, *n.* [Lat., a serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of Ophidian reptiles comprising all serpents, whether venomous or not, whose scales beneath the tail are arranged in pairs; but restricted, according to Cuvier's arrangement, to the harmless snakes. Among the genera, which are very numerous, is the genus *Bascanion*, containing

Fig. 647. — BLACK SNAKE.
(*Bascanion constrictor.*)

the *Black Snakes.* The common Black Snake, *B. constrictor*, is found throughout the U. States. The color is black, inclining to slate-color beneath, with the throat and lips white. It grows to the length of six feet; the scales are smooth, and its motions are rapid. It climbs trees and branches, and devours the young of birds, but is perfectly harmless to man.

Colu'bridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Coluber family. See Coluber.

Col'ubrine, *a.* Serpent-like; crafty; cunning.

—Relating to the coluber, or to serpents generally.

Col'unguape, in *Patagonia*, a lake in Lat. 47° S., Lon. 72° W. Length abt. 35 m. It is supposed to be the source of Port Desire River.

Columba, *n.* See Calumba.

Columba, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds of the *Columbidæ* family, distinguished by having the head large, and the tail short, broad, and rounded. It comprises the Band-tailed Pigeon, *C. fasciata;* the Red-billed Dove, *C. flavirostris;* and the White-headed Pigeon, *C. leucocephala*, of Florida Keys.

Columbæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Doves, a sub-order of birds, order *Rasores*, comprising those which have the bill shorter than the head, the basal portion covered by a soft skin in which the nostrils are situated, the hind toe on the same level as the others, and the anterior toe without a basal membrane. They live in pairs, lay generally but two eggs for a brood, but breed often, and feed their young, which are hatched in a very feeble condition, with macerated food from their own crops. This sub-order is chiefly represented by the *Columbidæ* or Dove family.

Columba, (St.,) often called the patron-saint of the Scots Highlanders, b. in Ireland about 521. In 565 he left his country with the intention of preaching the gospel to the Picts, and established himself in the Island of Hy, which was given to him by Bridius, the Pictish king, and afterwards called Iona, in allusion to his name; Iona being derived from a Hebrew name signifying a dove. After having accomplished many miracles, he buried in his island two Scottish kings — Convallins and Kinnatil, — and crowned a third. He d. abt. 597. Many years after, his body was translated to Down, and deposited beside the remains of St. Patrick and St. Bridget.

Columba Nox'chi, *n.* (*Astron.*) A small constellation formed by Halley in the S. hemisphere, near the hinder feet of "Canis Major."

Columbanus, (St.,) a monk, b. in Ireland about 540. He went to France in 590, and founded the celebrated monastery of Luxenil, over which he presided for 20 years. The enmity of Queen Brunehaut caused him to be ordered back to Ireland, from whence he journeyed into Italy, where he founded the monastery of Bobbio in 615. The order of the Columbans was united to that of the Benedictines in the beginning of the 8th century.

Columba'rium, *n.*; *pl.* Columbaria. (*Arch.*) A subterranean sepulchre, or crypt, in the walls of which were recesses for cinerary urns. — Also, applied to the recesses themselves — The holes left in the walls of a building for the insertion of the ends of timbers; so called from resembling the niches of a pigeon-house.

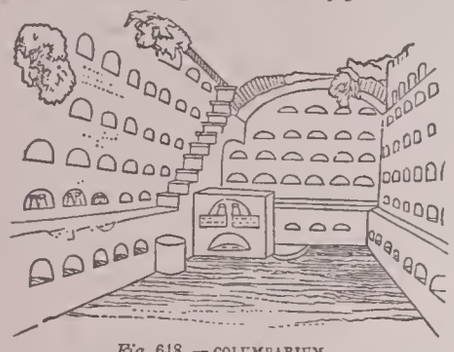


Fig. 648. — COLUMBARIUM.
(Discovered at the Villa Ruffini, 1822.)

Col'umbary, *n.* [Lat. *columbinus*, from *columba*, a dove.] A dove-cot: a pigeon-house.

"The earth of *columbaries*, or dove-houses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre." — *Browne.*

Columbate, *n.* [Fr. *colombate.*] (*Chem.*) A salt formed of columbic acid and a base.

Columbia, a name given to the United States.

Columbia, in *Alabama*, a township of Henry co., on the Chattahoochee, 120 m. from Montgomery.

Columbia, in *Arkansas*, a S.W co., adjoining Louisiana. The Dorcheat River and other smaller streams drain it. Surface level, and soil productive. *Cap.* Magnolia.

—A post-village, cap. of Chicot co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 115 m. S.S.E. of Little Rock.

Columbia, in *California*, a post-town of Tuolumne county, on the Stanislaus River, 4 miles N. of Sonora.

Columbia, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Tolland co., 20 m. E. by S. of Hartford.

Columbia, in *Florida*, a N.E. co., adjoining Georgia; *area*, abt 1,000 sq. m. The Suwanee River forms its W. and N W boundary, as the Santa Fé does its S. The surface is mostly level and covered with pine timber, and the soil sandy. *Cap.* Alligator.

Columbia, in *Georgia*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. The Savannah River, which bounds it on the N.E., also separates it from S. Carolina. The surface is uneven and the soil moderately fertile. Gold has been found *Cap.* Appling.

—A village of Columbia co.

Columbia, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt 200 m. S. by W. of Springfield.

Columbia, in *Indiana*, a township of Du Bois county.

—A post-village and township of Fayette co., about 5 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

—A township of Gibson co.

—A township of Jennings co.

—A township of Martin co.

—A township of Whitley co. Also the title of many other villages and post-offices in the U. S.

—A city, cap. of Whitley co., on a branch of the Eel river, about 105 m. N. N. E. of the city of Indianapolis. *Pop.* (1897) about 4,000.

Columbia, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Marion co.

—A township of Tama co.

—A village and township of Wapello county, on the Des Moines River, about 70 miles S.W. of Iowa City.

Columbia, in *Kentucky*, a township, cap. of Adair co., abt. 100 m. S.S.W. of Frankfort.

Columbia, or **Columbus,** in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Caldwell parish, on the Washita River, abt. 230 m N. by E. of Baton Rouge.

Columbia, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Washington co., on Pleasant River, abt. 130 m. E. by N. of Augusta.

Columbia, in *Michigan*, a village of Ingham co., on Grand River, about 12 m. S. by W. of Lansing.

Columbia, or Columbiaville, a post-village of Lapeer co., on Flint River, about 40 m. N. by W. of Pontiac.

—A post-township of Jackson co.

—A township of Tuscola co.

—A township of Van Buren co.

Columbia, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Marion co., on Pearl River, 90 m. S. by E. of Jackson.

Columbia, in *Missouri*, a township and post-village, cap. of Boone co., about 35 m. N.N.W. of Jefferson City, and about 10 from the Missouri River. It is the seat of the State University

—A village of St. Louis co., at the month of Missouri River.

Columbia, in *N. Carolina*, a township of Randolph co., on Deep River, a few m. from Ashborough.

—A twp. of Tyrrel co., abt. 182 m. E. of Raleigh.

Columbia, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co., on the Connecticut River, about 110 m. N. of Concord.

Columbia, in *New Jersey*, a village of Chatham township, Morris co., about 13 m. W. of Newark.

—A village of Mercer co., about 17 m. N. of Trenton.

—A post-village of Warren co., on the Delaware River, by Paulinskill Creek, about 10 m. N. of Belvidere.

Columbia, in *New York*, an E.S.E. co.; *area*, about 620 sq. m. It adjoins Massachusetts on the E., and is bounded by the Hudson River on the W. In the E. part the surface is hilly; the W., generally level and fertile. Iron and lead ores are found; also limestone, slate, and marble. The warm springs of New Lebanon, in the N. E. part, are a favorite public resort. *Cap.* Hudson. *Pop.* (1890) 46,200.

—A post-township of Herkimer co., about 70 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Columbia, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Hamilton co., on the Ohio River, about 5 m. above Cincinnati.

—A village of Licking co., 16 m. E. of Columbus.

—A township of Lorain co.

—A township of Meigs co.

—A village of Putnam co., 45 m. N.N.W. of Bellefontaine.

Columbia, in *Oregon*, a N.W. co.; *area*, about 600 square miles. It borders on Washington on the N., from which it is separated by the Columbia River. It is traversed by the Klaskanine and Scappoose rivers. The surface is varied by mountains and valleys; the former being covered with forests of hemlock, cedar, fir, and maple. The soil in the valleys is very fertile. Iron ore is found in large quantities, and salt springs abound. *Cap.* Saint Helen.

Columbia, in *Pennsylvania*, an E. central co.; *area*, about 375 sq. m. The N. branch of the Susquehanna River, and the Catawissa and Fishing creeks, traverse it. The surface is broken by the Knob and Catawissa mountains, and the Muncey Hills of the Alleghany range. The limestone basis of the valleys renders the soil very fertile. *Cap.* Bloomsburg.

—A village and township of Bradford co., 24 m. W. by N. of Towanda.

—A post-borough in W. Hempfield township, Lancaster co., on the Susquehanna River (which is here nearly a mile wide), about 28 miles S.E. of the city of Harrisburg.

—A post-office of Lancaster co.

Columbia, in *S. Carolina*, a city, cap. of the State, and seat of justice for Richland district, on the E. bank of the Congaree River, below the junction of the Broad and Saluda rivers, 124 m. N.N.W. of Charleston, and 500 from Washington. Lat. 35° 57′ N., Lon. 81° 7′ W. It is built in a fine situation, and is one of the handsomest towns in the State, being well laid out with rectangular streets and squares, and covering an area of over 2 m. The greater part of the houses are built of wood, sheltered by parterres of trees. *C.* is the seat of the College of S. Carolina, founded in 1804, which is enriched by good endowments, and contains a large and valuable library. The other noticeable public buildings are, the State House, Insane Asylum, Court House, Market House, many fine churches (of various denominations), 3 banks, and the State Arsenal. Eight newspapers are in flourishing existence, and the city possesses several literary and educational institutions. *C.* is at the head of river-navigation, and connects with Charleston, Wilmington, Augusta, &c. by various railroads. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 16,000.

Columbia, in *Tennessee*, a township and post-village, cap. of Maury co., on Duck River, 41 m. S. by W. of Nashville.

Columbia, in *Texas*, a post-village and township of Brazoria co., on the Brazos River.

Columbia, in *Wisconsin*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 727 sq. m. The Wisconsin and Neenah rivers traverse it. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Portage City. *Pop.* (1897) about 30,000.

Columbia, British, the Pacific province of the Dominion of Canada, bounded S. by the U. S., E. by Athabasca and Alberta, N. by the Northwest Territory, and W. by the Pacific ocean and Alaska, its N. boundary being the parallel of 60° N. It includes the important islands of Queen Charlotte and Vancouver (*q. v.*) *Area*, 382,300 sq. miles. The eastern part of the province is traversed by the Rocky mountains, whose highest peaks are Mt. Brown and Mt. Hooker (nearly 16,000 feet high). The E. districts are broken up into immense valleys, which are watered by the Columbia, while the W. district is traversed by Frazer, on whose lower waters is much fertile soil, while the climate is mild though rainy. In the interior the surface is very rugged and the climate severe. A marked feature of the coast line is the presence of fiords, locally called "canals," which penetrate into the mountains of the Coast Range, here of moderate elevation. The lakes of British *C.* are similar in character, being as a rule very long and narrow, and walled in by parallel mountains. On the Middle Frazer river and on the affluents of the Columbia there is much good grazing ground, and the abundance of water power affords unusual facilities for lumbering, the mountains being covered with valuable timber. For a long period before its invasion by civilization this region yielded to the Hudson's Bay Company large quantities of valuable furs, and it is still rich in fur-bearing animals. Fish are very abundant, especially salmon, but also cod, haddock, halibut, herring, sturgeon, &c., and the fisheries are of much importance. The country is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, copper, &c., while there is abundances of iron and coal. It was the discovery of gold in 1857 that led to the establishment of the colony in 1858, and brought thither an enterprising population. The yield of gold has been considerable, and various other minerals are mined. Victoria, on Vancouver Island, was made capital of the colony in 1868, and in 1871 British *C.* became a province of the Dominion of Canada.—*Manuf.* These have become somewhat active. In 1891 there were 755 establishments, with a capital of $14,349,149 and a production of $11,916,928. Since then there has been considerable increase. Until 1885, when the Canadian Pacific Railroad was completed, British *C.* was isolated from the remainder of Canada, but it is now in easy and constant communication, and its population is in consequence rapidly increasing and its resources being developed. Lines of steamers pass between Vancouver and Hong-Kong, and a telegraph cable under the Pacific ocean is in contemplation. The principal towns are Victoria, the capital, Nanaimo, New Westminster; and Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 3 members, and in the House by 6. It has a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislature of 27 members. *Pop.* 1901, 190,000.

Columbia University, an institution of learning in New York city, chartered in 1754, under the name of King's college, which name was changed to Columbia College in 1784, and to Columbia University in 1896. It has made several changes of location, and was in 1896 removed to the plot of ground between 116th and 120th streets, Amsterdam avenue and the Boulevard, where, on an area of about 17½ acres, new and commodious buildings had been erected. It embraces eight distinct scientific courses of study, schools of law, philosophy, medicine, &c., and has 275 instructors, while its classes in 1896 embraced 1,871 students. The library contains 223,000 volumes, and the income of the college from all sources is about $650,000 annually. President (1897), Seth Low, LL.D.

Columbiad, *n.* [From *Columbia*, or the U. States.] (*Gun.*) A kind of heavy cannon, invented by the American Col. Bomford, and combining certain qualities of the gun, howitzer, and mortar. It was used in the war of 1812, but is now out of use, at least in its original form.

Columbia, (District of.) See District of Columbia.

Columbia Falls, in *Maine*, a twp. of Washington co.

Columbian, *a.* [From *Columbus*, the discoverer of America.] Pertaining to America, or to the U. States.

Columbiana, in *Ala.*, a twp. of Shelby co.

Columbiana, in *Illinois*, a village of Greene co., on the Illinois River, about 78 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Columbiana, in *Ohio*, an E.N.E. county, bordering on the Ohio River, which separates it from Pennsylvania; *area*, about 490 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Beaver River and the Sandy and Yellow creeks. The surface is partly level and partly undulating. The soil is very fertile. Limestone, iron ore, and stone coal are found. *Cap.* New Lisbon.

Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Incorporated in 1821. In 1873, its name was changed to that of Columbian University.

Columbian Grove, in *Virginia*, a post-township of Lunenburg co.

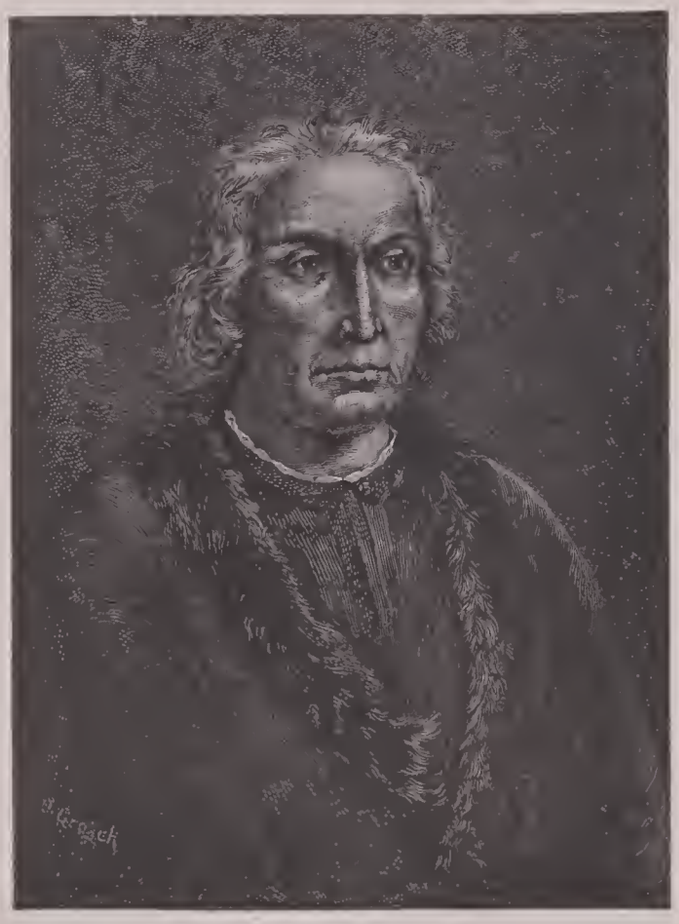
Columbia River, or Oregon, the largest stream on the W. side of N. America, with an extremely tortuous course. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, in about 51° N. Lat., and 116° W. Lon. It takes a course first N W. till about 53° N. Lat.; and then nearly S. for abt. 245 m., till its junction with the Flathead or Clarke's River. It then pursues a W S.W. course, being precipitated over some very high falls, till it reaches Fort O'Kanegan, in about 48° N. Lat. and 120° W. Lon., when it flows S. to Fort Nez Perces, a distance of 125 m., where it is joined by the Great Snake River from the S.E. After receiving the latter, the *C.* turns to the W.; and pursuing that direction during the remainder of its course, falls into the Pacific Ocean, between Cape Disappointment on the N., and Point Adams on the S.; in 46° 18′ N. Lat., and 124° W. Lon. Its embouchure is 5 or 6 m. in width. It has not, where deepest, more than from 4½ to 5 fathoms water over its bar, on which the sea breaks with considerable violence, making its ingress and egress, to sailing-vessels, a work always of much difficulty, and practicable only, it is said, at certain seasons. Vessels may ascend the *C.* to Fort Vancouver about 100 m. direct from its mouth; and vessels of very light draught may advance about 80 m. further.

Columbia Station, in *Ohio*, a P. O of Lorain co.

Columbia Village, in *New York*, a village of St. Lawrence co., on the Grass River, about 21 m. E. by N. of Ogdensburg.

Columbiaville, in *Indiana*, a village of Martin co., about 95 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Columbiaville, in *New York*, a village of Stockport township, Columbia co., at the confluence of the Kinderhook and Claverack creeks, a few m N. of Hudson.



Christopher Columbus

1446(?)–1506

Columbidæ, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *columba*, a dove.] (*Zoöl.*) The Dove family, sub-order *Columbæ*, comprising doves which have the bill horny at the tip, 12 and sometimes 14 tail-feathers, and the plumage more or less adorned with metallic lustre. About a dozen species are found in N. America, and all but 2 or 3 belong to the S. or S.W. States. See PIGEON.

Col'umbine, *n.* [Lat. *columbinus*, from *columba*, a dove.] A little dove.

(*Bot.*) See AQUILEGIA.

(*Dramatic.*) In pantomimes, the name given to the female performer in the harlequinade.

—*a.* Like, or pertaining to, a pigeon or dove; of a dove-color, or like the neck of a dove.

Columbite, *n.* [Fr. *colombite.*] (*Min.*) A rare, dark-gray, hard, crystalline mineral, containing nitric acid combined with the oxides of iron and manganese.

Columbium, *n.* [From *Columbia*, America.] (*Chem.*) The former name of NIOBITE, *q. v.*

Columbo, *n.* See CALUMBA.

Columbus, CHRISTOPHER. [The Latinized form of the It. *Colombo*; Sp. *Colon.*] The discoverer of America. B. in Genoa, 1435 or 1436, (others say 1446.) It is said that his father followed the trade of wool-comber, but, in fact, we have no definite information about the family and early life of *C.* He went to sea at the age of 14. Little is known of him till we find him at Lisbon, in 1470. He was then about 35 years of age, tall, and well-formed, of dignified carriage, and engaging manners (see fig. 103). Already his hair had become quite white; doubtless in consequence of the hardships and anxieties of his early days. About this time he married Felepé Mônis do Palestrello, daughter of a deceased Italian navigator. He now occupied himself in constructing maps and charts, made several voyages to the coast of Africa, visited the Canaries and Azores, and, eager to pass the bounds of existing knowledge, made a voyage, in 1477, to the northward of Iceland. Before this time, however, he had conceived the design of reaching India by a westward course. Judging from the latest and best accounts, he gave by far too great an extension to the east of Asia; and, on high authority, took the size of a degree considerably below the truth, thus greatly under-estimating the earth's size. It followed that the Atlantic might easily be traversed. The scheme was a magnificent one; but it is difficult for us now, in the advanced state of our knowledge, to look at it in all its grandeur and boldness. He supported his views by the authority of Aristotle and other ancient writers, who had suggested that India might be reached by going west from the Pillars of Hercules; and by traditions and rumors conceruing land to the west, and objects seen floating in the Atlantic, or cast ashore by westerly winds. Copious memoranda of all the grounds of his persuasion were found among his papers. To reach India by sea was still the great problem of geography. *C.* offered to John II. of Portugal to solve it by sailing westwards; and would most probably have prevailed upon the king to send out an expedition, had it not been for the secret counterplotting of some of the council, whose duplicity, winked at by the monarch, so disgusted *C.*, that he took his departure for Spain. This was in 1484 or 1485; his only companion was his son Diego, then about eleven years old, his wife having died some time previously. Though entering Spain in great poverty, he soon made friends, and got an introductiou to the king and queen. They hesitated to undertake so great an enterprise, and several councils reported unfavorably; still *C.* persevered in new applications, and for seven years was kept in a painful state of suspense. At length, after a last trial, in February, 1492, he left the residence of the court, and set out on his way to France. Two of his frieuds got an immediate interview with the queen — overcame her scruples — and *C.* was brought back. Isabella had offered to pledge her jewels, but the king was afterwards prevailed upon to furnish the greater part of the funds, *C.* himself undertaking an eighth, and getting the same part of the profits. He was to have one-eighth of all metals, gems, and merchandise, the office of admiral, with descent of title, and to be viceroy and governor-geueral of tho new lands. The articles of agreement were signed on April 17, 1492. On Friday, August 3, 1492, the expedition sailed from Palos, near Moguer on the Tinto; it consisted of three small vessels, two without decks (see fig. 104), and 120 men, who had been procured with the utmost difficulty, owing to the general dread of the voyage. The celebrated brothers Pinzon commanded the two smaller vessels, of about fifty tons each, named tho Pinta and Nina; the admiral, the Santa Maria. The only difficulty encountered was the mutinous tendency of the crews, excited by their terrors. *C.* repressed these with extraordinary tact; ho was, besides, a skilful sailor, and had helps which a few years before did not exist. The compass had been receiving more attention, and the astrolabe, an instrument like our sextant, had been lately introduced.— Sitting on the high poop of his vessel, at 10 o'clock on the night of Oct. 11, 1492, gazing earnestly ahead, *C.* plainly saw moving lights upon some land. Four hours of most exciting suspense followed. At 2 A. M., Rodrigo Triana, a sailor in the Pinta, which was a little in advance, saw the land itself. Dawn revealed a lovely island — Guanahani, or San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. He afterwards discovered Cuba and Hayti; and deeming all these portions of Asia,— a delusion under which he labored till his latest hour,— he called the inhabitants Indians; a name which became general before the truth was known. The discovery produced an extraordinary sensation in Europe: and *C.* was received by the sovereigns, and in every part of Spain, with the highest honor. — On Sept. 25, 1493 he sailed from Cadiz with a fleet of seventeen ships and 1,500 men, and discovered the Windward Isles, Jamaica, Porto Rico, &c., and founded a colony in Hispauiola. Disappointed in their hopes of making rapid fortunes, many of the adventurers who went out with him became discontented, and returning home, spread calumnies against the admiral. Leaving his brother Bartholomew governor, he returned home, was received with favor, and refuted all the charges preferred by his enemies. His third voyage, entered upon May 30, 1498, was rewarded by the discovery of Trinidad, tho Orinoco, and the coast of Paria. He found the new colony in a disorganized state, and remained some time to restore order. Complaints, however, still reached Spain, and a commissioner named Bobadilla was sent out to institute inquiries. He exceeded his powers, and sent *C.* home in irons, with his two brothers, Bartholomew and Diego. There was a general burst of indignation in Spain; the king disclaimed complicity, and the queen bestowed her usual favor. Bobadilla was recalled, but the admiral was not reinstated. This favor he long sought in vain, and till the day of his death he got no redress, though there was not the semblance of proof against him. *C.* had served the king's purpose, who now repented that he had bestowed such powers and privileges. The admiral was, however, sent upon a fourth voyage, May 9, 1502, to search for a passage from the Caribbean Sea into what was supposed to be the great Indian Sea, from which Vasco de Gama had recently returned laden with the richest treasure. The voyage was disastrous; and the constitution of *C.*, on which the infirmities of age had already made inroads, never recovered from the shock which it sustained. In coasting Central America, he got a hint, which, if followed up, might have led to the discovery of Mexico and the Pacific, and shed new lustre on his declining years. He returned at the end of the year 1504, and renewed his appeals to the justice and generosity of the king. While urging them in person, or by means of his son, brother, and other friends, he was seized with a violent attack of gout, and expired on May 20, 1506, in full possession of his faculties, and in a very pious frame of mind. In his latter days, his connection with, and neglect of, Beatrice Enriquez, of Seville, mother of his natural son Feruando, "weighed heavily on his conscience," and on his death-bed he made provision for her. Fernando was now eighteen years of age; he became the biographer of his father, by whom he had always been treated with the same affectionate regard as his other son. The latter, Don Diego, renewed the applicatiou for redress; and, at length, commenced a law process against the king, before the "high council of the Indies." This court decided against his majesty; and, about the same time, a mutual attachment having sprung up between the young admiral and the Donna Maria de Toledo, niece of the celebrated duke of Alva, who was cousin-german to Ferdinand, and high in his favor, such influence was brought to bear, that the king was obliged to yield; though not so far as to restore fully the dignities and privileges at first conferred. As vice-queen of Hispaniola, this lady behaved with great dignity, propriety, and spirit, and did excellent service to her husband, who, like his father, was never free from the persecution of enemies. Her eldest son, Dou Luis, resigned all claim to the former titles for a handsome pension, with the titles of Duke of Veragna and Marquis of Jamaica. His eldest daughter married Don Diego, her cousin; and they jointly enjoyed the honors and estates, but died without issue; — and the legitimate male line became extinct. At length, in 1608, the property and titles passed into a branch of the house of Braganza, in the person of Don Nuñez de Portugallo, who was grandson of Isabella, third daughter of Dou Diego *C.*, by his wife, Donna Maria de Toledo. The remains of *C.* were taken in 1536 to Santo Domingo, and deposited in the cathedral of that city, whence they were conveyed with great pomp in 1798 to the cathedral of Havana. It has been, however, lately alleged that the bones conveyed to Havana are those of Diego, son of Christopher, and that the true remains of the great *C.* are those contained in a crypt discovered in 1877 in the cathedral of San Domingo. The transference of the remains in 1795 was made with so much caution and solemnity, that it would require overwhelming proof to conclude that a blunder was then made, and the wrong body carried away.

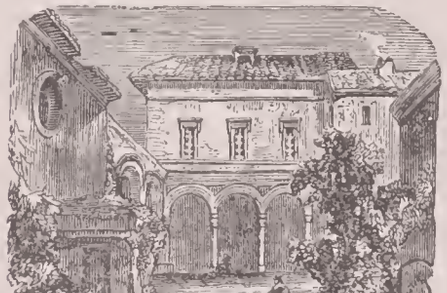


Fig. 649. — HOUSE IN WHICH COLUMBUS DIED, (at Seville.)

Colum'bus, in *Arkansas*, a village of Hempstead co., about 10 m. W. of Washington, the county seat.

Columbus, in *Florida*, a post-village of Columbia co., on the Suwanee River, about 80 m. E. of Tallahassee.

Colum'bus, a flourishing city of *Georgia*, cap. of Muscogee co., on the E. bank of the Chattahoochee River, 90 m. W.S.W. of Macon, 128 W.S.W. of Milledgeville, and 290 W. of Savannah. The Chattahoochee is navigable hence to Apalachicola, on the Mexican Gulf, during 8 months of the year, and conveys vast quantities of cotton to that port for foreign shipment. *C.*, as a city and nucleus of trade, ranks about third in the State; it is well and handsomely built, and the streets (of rectangular form) are pleasantly shaded by foliage. A fine bridge spans the river here, and connects the city with the village of Girard, on its opposite bank. *C.* contains some spacious and handsome public buildings, and has manufactures of cottons, woollens, paper, implements of farm-husbandry, &c., besides possessing an active business in iron-founding. Several railroads have their termini in this city. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 20,000.

—in *Ill.*, a p.-v. and twp. of Adams co., 15 m. N.E. of Quincy.

—in *Ind.*, a v. of Adams co., abt. 100 m. W. of Springfield.

—A city, cap. of Bartholomew co. on the E. fork of White river, 41 miles S.S.E. of Indianapolis. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 7,500.

—A village of Madison co. about 6 m. S.E. of Anderson.

Columbus, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Allamakee co., on the Mississippi river, about 85 m. above Dubuque.

—A twp. of Louisa co.—A village in this twp., abt. 22 m. S.W. of Muscatine, and about 3 m. W. of the Iowa river.

—in *Kansas*, a city, cap. of Cherokee co., on the Missouri river, about 10 m. N.N.W. of St. Joseph, Mo. *Pop.* 2,400.

—in *Kentucky*, a p.-v. and twp. of Hickman co., on the Mississippi river, about 300 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Columbus, in *Michigan*, a p.-v. and twp. of St. Clair co., on Belle river, about 40 m. N.N.E. of Detroit.

—A village of Ingham co., on Graude river, about 12 m. S. by W. of Lansing.

Columbus, in *Minnesota*, a village of Columbus twp., Anoka co., about 22 m. N. of St. Paul.

Columbus, in *Mississippi*, a city, cap. of Lowndes county, on the Tombigbee river, about 140 m. N.E. of Jackson. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 5,500.

Columbus, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Johnson county, about 106 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 5,200.

Columbus, in *North Carolina*, a S. co., bordering on S. Carolina; *area*, about 600 sq. miles. The Lumber river bounds it on the N.W., and it is also drained by the Waccamaw river. The surface is level, and in some parts marshy. *Cap.* Whitesville. *Pop.* (1890) 17,856.

—A post-village, cap. of Polk co., about 90 m. W. of Charlotte.

Columbus, in *Nebraska*, a city, cap. of Platte co., on the Loupe fork of Platte river, about 86 m. W. by N. of Omaha. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 4,500.

Columbus, in *Nevada*, a P. O. of Esmeralda co.

Columbus, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Mansfield township, Burlington co., about 12 m. S.S.E. of Trenton.

Columbus, in *New York*, a post-township of Chenango county, on the Unadilla River, about 33 m. S.W. of the city of Utica.

Columbus, the capital of *Ohio*, and seat of justice of Franklin co., is pleasantly located on the E. bank of the Scioto River, 90 m. from its outlet, 116 m. N.E. of Cincinnati, and 350 m. from Washington; Lat. 39° 57′ N., Lon. 83° 3′ W. *C.* may be deemed the third city of the State in point of size and importance, yielding only, in these essentials, to Cincinnati and Cleveland. It was laid out in 1812, and established as the seat of govt.; and in 1834 was incorporated as a city. It is built on the rectangular plan, and laid out with considerable taste and uniformity. Its finest public edifice is, undoubtedly, the State House, or Capitol. This is a noble structure, having dimensions of 304 ft. in length, by a width of 134, and covers an area of 55,936 sq. ft. It is reared of gray limestone, giving it the appearance of a marble structure, and presents a chaste and elegant outside appearance—a quality in no wise deteriorated from in the aspect and arrangements of its interior fittings and accommodations. Besides this, *C.* brings forward to notice the U. S. Barracks and her fine and extremely well-ordered Penitentiary. Asylums for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the idiotic, and the lunatic, are here conducted on the largest and most improved scale; while some 80 churches, the Starling Medical College, the State University, and an assortment of literary, educational, and scientific institutions, attest the patriotic vigor and mental spirit of her citizens. *C.* keeps pace with her sister cities, requiring for her intelligent needs not fewer than 4 daily newspapers, 19 weeklies, and 9 monthly journals; besides being intersected by eleven different railroad lines. A branch of the great Ohio Canal also keeps this city in inter-communication with the major part of the State. *C.* as the center of a rich farming country, is naturally a place of active and prosperous business operations. Her manufacturing interests are large and steadily increasing, and include blast-furnaces, rolling mills, terra-cotta pipe works, car works, wagon and carriage factories, &c. *C.* is a thriving city and rapidly growing. *Pop.* in 1900 125,560.

Columbus, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Warren co. on Coffee Creek, about 33 m. E.S.E. of Erie.

Columbus, in *Tennessee*, a village of Jackson co.

—A village of Polk co. on the Hiawassee river, about 170 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Columbus, in *Texas*, a city, cap of Colorado co., on the Colorado, 95 m. S.E of Austin. *Pop.* 3,200.

Columbus, in *Wisconsin*, a city of Columbia co., on Crawfish river, on the Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul R. R., about 30 m. N.E. of Madison. It is in a rich agricultural district. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,000.

Columbus City, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Louisa co.; also called COLUMBUS, *q. v.*

Colum'bus Grove, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Putnam co., about 100 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Columel'la, *n.* [From Lat. *columen*, a column.] (*Bot.*) The axis, or central column, of a pod or spore-case.

(*Zoöl.*) The central column, taking its rise from the basal centre, in most of the univalve shells.

Columellia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Cinchonales*. DIAG. Epipetalous stamens, sinuous anthers bursting longitudinally, and unsymmetrical flowers.—The order consists of a single genus, *Columellia*, which includes 3 species of evergreen shrubs, natives of Mexico and Peru. Their properties and uses are unknown.

Columel'liform, *a.* Of the shape of a columella, or small column.

Column, (*kol'um,*) *n.* [Lat. *columna, columen;* W. *colofn*, from *colof*, a stem or stalk, a prop or support.] (*Arch.*) A member of a cylindrical form, placed upright for support of buildings, principally wrought in stone, and made decorative in conformity to the order and style of decorative composition. It consists of a base, a shaft or body, and a capital, and differs from the pilaster, which is square on the plan. The Greeks and Romans cut their *C.* in such a manner as to make them swell out slightly at about one-third of the entire height from the base. This was called the *entasis* of the *C.*, and was effected by means of a sliding rule known as the rule of Nicomedes. The measurement and proportion of *C.* were regulated by the diameter of the lower end of the shaft, which was divided into two parts called modules; each module being subdivided into thirty minutes. Peculiarities in the *C.* used in the architecture of different countries and periods will be noticed in the articles devoted to each style of architecture, and to each part of a *C.* as pointed out in *Fig.* 650.—Among the most celebrated triumphal columns of antiquity is Trajan's column, erected in Rome, in the centre of the Forum Trajani; dedicated to the emperor Trajan, as a commemoration of his victory over the Dacians, and executed, as it is believed, by Apollodorus, A. D. 115. It is of the Doric order, and 132 feet in height. The shaft is constructed of 34 pieces of Greek marble, joined with scraps of bronze, and, for beauty of style, and elegance of proportion, is considered a masterpiece of art. 2,500 figures are sculptured on the entire work; they are 2 feet in height at the shaft, and gradually increase to a height of 4 feet at the top.

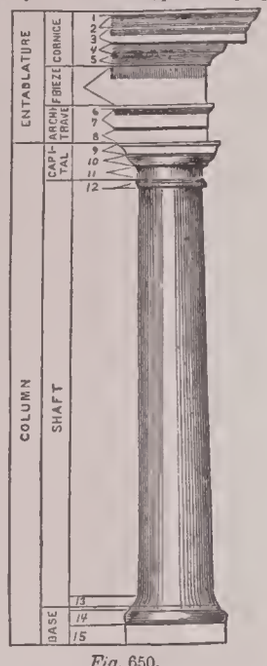


Fig. 650.

1, fillet; —2, cyma recta; —3, corona; —4, ovoles; —5, cavetto; —6, tenia; —7, upper facia; —8, lower facia; —9, abacus; —10, ovolo; —11, neck; —12, astragal; —13, apophyges; —14, torus; —15, plintii.

Fig. 651.—COLUMN OF TRAJAN.

—An erect or elevated structure resembling a column; any body pressing perpendicularly on its base; as, a *column* of water, the vertebral *column*.

(*Mil.*) A large body of troops drawn up in deep files, so as to present a narrow front. The term "in column" is diametrically opposed to that of "in line," when troops present an extended front.

(*Naut.*) A fleet of ships arranged in sailing line of succession.

(*Printing.*) A perpendicular section of a page.

(*Arith.*) A set of arithmetical numbers, placed for addition in a tabulated form; as, a *column* of figures.

(*Bot.*) The consolidated stamens and pistils of Orchidaceæ.

(*Anat.*) The term is applied to longitudinal portions or tracts of the myelon, of which there are three in each lateral moiety, called, from their situation in the upright posture of man, *anterior*, *middle*, and *posterior* columns.

Colum'nar, *a.* [Lat. *columnaris.*] Formed in columns; having the form of columns; like the shaft of a column; as, *columnar* spar.

Columnar'ity, *n.* State or position of being columnar.

Col'umnated, *a.* Columned; having columns.

Columned, (*kol'umd,*) *a.* Possessing columns; columnated.

Col'umn-rule, *n.* (*Printing.*) A thin rule of brass, used to divide vertically columns of printed matter.

Colure', *n.* [Gr. *kolouros*—*kolos*, mutilated, and *ouros*, tail.] (*Astron.*) One of the two imaginary great circles of the celestial sphere intersecting the poles of the world; one passing through the equinoctial points of Aries and Libra and the pole of the equator; and the other through the solstitial points of Cancer and Capricorn, and the poles both of the ecliptic and equator. For this reason the first is called the *equinoctial*, and the second the *solstitial* colure. The name is supposed to have been given to them because a portion of these circles is always concealed from view under the horizon.

Colu'sa, in *California*, a N.W. co.; *area*, about 2,890 sq. m. The Sacramento River bounds it on the E., as does the Red Creek, partly on the N. It is also drained by the Elder, Tombs, Stone, and Syracuse creeks. The coast range passes along its W. border. *Soil.* Fertile. *Cap.* Colusa.

—A city, the cap. of the above co., about 90 m. N. N. E. of Benicia. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,800.

Colute'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. They are shrubs with unequally pinuate leaves. *C. arborescens*, the bladder-senna, is a hardy, free-flowering shrub, native of Italy, &c., and growing almost alone on the summits of Mount Vesuvius. Its leaves are used instead of senna.

Col'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Col'ville Valley, in *Washington*, a valley that takes its name from an English fort in Columbia, Lat. 48°. It is about 50 m. long, and 3 wide, and large quantities of very rich land are unoccupied. Pinckney City (called also Colville) has recently been established, and already has a pop. of over 300. Near it are the U. States military post (Fort Colville), and the Indian reservation. This vicinity, since 1854, has attracted much attention as a gold-mining region. Gold is found in all the streams and bars from the Spokane River to the N. boundary, and up the Pen d'Oreille to the Catholic Mission.

Col'vin's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of New Hanover co.

Colym'bidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Divers, a family of birds, order *Natatores*. They inhabit the northern regions, and are distinguished by their legs being placed so far back, that they always assume an erect position when standing. Their feet are large and webbed; they are rapid and powerful divers; and they feed both on fish and vegetables.—The genus *Colymbus*, or Divers proper, has the bill compressed and acute, tail short and rounded. Birds of this genus excel all others in diving, and in making progress beneath the surface of the water. They are solitary, keen-sighted, and wary. The Great Northern Diver, or Loon, *C. torquatus*, of N. America, is 31 inches long, and the wing 14 inches. The Black-throated Diver, *C. arcticus*, of the northern regions, is about 28 inches long, and the wing 12 inches.—The genus *Podiceps*, or Grebes, has the bill long, slender, and pointed; the head in the spring ornamented with tufts. These birds frequent lakes, rivers, and the seacoast. When alarmed, they remain beneath the surface of the water, exposing only the bill. The Crested Grebe of N. America, *P. cristatus*, sometimes called Cargoose, is 23 inches long, umber brown above, silvery white below.

Fig. 652.—BLACK-THROATED DIVER. (*Colymbus glacialis.*)

Col'za, *n.* See RAPE.

Com-, a Latin prefix, used in composition for *cum*, before the letters, *b*, *p*, and *m*, signifying *to*, *with*, or *against*. See CON.

Co'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kōma*, from *koimaō*, to lull or hush to sleep.] (*Med.*) A state of drowsy insensibility, in which the patient, as if overcome by a deadly sleep, is incapable of being roused. *C.*, though frequently the result of a congested state of the brain, as in apoplexy, may arise from the narcotic influence of opium, hemlock, belladonna, and other drugs acting on the nervous system; from large quantities of spirits taken into the stomach; or from the formation of abscess on the brain, and the effusion of pus or serum on the surface of that organ; or it may proceed from injury to the skull or head, as from falls, blows, &c. *C.*, in whatever state found, is always a mere symptom, its treatment falling under that pursued in apoplexy, poisoning by narcotic drugs, &c.

Co'ma, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *komē*, tail of a comet.] (*Astron.*) The nebulous atmosphere surrounding the nucleus of a comet.

(*Bot.*) The assemblage of branches forming the head of a forest-tree.—Also used to denote bracts that are empty and terminate an inflorescence, as in *Salvia Horminum*.

Co'ma Beren'icus, *n.* (*Astron.*) A constellation of the N. hemisphere, abt. 5° of the equinoctial colure, and midway between Cor Coroli on the N.E., and Denebola on the S.W. The principal stars are of the 4th and 5th magnitude.

Comacchio, (*ko-mak'ke-o,*) a fortified town of Central Italy, 30 m. E.S.E. of Ferrara; *pop.* 6,000.

Co'mack, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., abt. 187 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Comal', in *Texas*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,080 sq. m. It is drained by the Guadalupe and Cibolo rivers, and by Comal Creek, an affluent of the Guadalupe. The surface is generally hilly. *Cap.* New Braunfels. *Pop.* (1890) 6,400.

Comal' Town, in *Texas*, a village of the above co., near the junction of Comal Creek with the Guadalupe River.

Coma'na, (*Anc. Geog.,*) a city of Cappadocia, (supposed to be the modern *Elbostan,*) on the river Sarus; celebrated in antiquity for its temple of Artemis Tauropolis.

—A city of Pontus, (now Tokat,) equally celebrated for its devotion to the goddess Artemis.

Comanche, in *Texas*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. It is traversed by the Leon river, and the Rush and Buckeye creeks. *Cap.* Comanche. *Pop.* (1890) 16,400.

—A fine town, cap. of the above co. *Pop.* (1897) 1,500.

Comanche Indians. A formerly large and warlike tribe of American Indians, of the Shoshone family, who roamed over the prairie lands of Texas and northern Mexico, their range extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the E. slope of the Rocky Mountains, and northward to the Arkansas and Missouri rivers. They had no villages or fixed habitations, being nomadic in character, and probably the finest horsemen in the world. In fact they almost lived in the saddle, and considered it beneath their dignity to walk. The tribe possessed the admirable characters of honesty, truthfulness, self-respect, and a strict regard for chastity, and physically the *C.* are among the best developed of the American Indians. They were, however, in their former condition, cruel and treacherous, making annual raids into Mexico, where they committed great depredations. They made no male prisoners, but carried off numbers of Mexican women to their lodges, their raids being so regular in their occurence as to have acquired the name of the "Mexican Moon." In Texas they did not pursue so successful a career, the Texan Rangers being their mortal enemies. In 1783 the *C.* were nominally subjected to Spanish authority through the action of General Anza, who killed thirty of their chiefs, and for the time put an end to their depredations. At a later date they again became troublesome, resuming their raids, and harassing Texas and Mexico until finally brought under control by U. S. forces and settled on a reservation. In 1872 part of the tribe, called the Staked-Plain Comanches, had to be reduced by military operations. In 1847 the *C.* were estimated to number 12,000. In 1890 there were 1,598 of them on their Indian Territory reservation. Their plundering habits at an end, the good qualities of the *C.* began to tell, and they are now among the most tractable and progressive of the "blanket Indians." They are to some extent addicted to intoxication, obtaining a beverage from a species of cactus which has narcotic properties; but, on the whole, give the government very little trouble.

Fig. 653.—COMANCHE BEARING AWAY A CAPTIVE.

Coman'dra, *n.* [Gr. *komi*, hair, and *andres*, stamens.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Santalaceæ*. They are very smooth, suffruticose plants of N. America; ped. axillary and terminal; flowers small, umbellate. *C. umbellata*, the Bastard Toad-flax, is found in rocky woods throughout the U. States.

Co'man's Well, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Sussex co.

Coma'rum, *n.* [Gr. *komaros*, the strawberry-tree, which this plant resembles.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ*. *C. palustre*, the Marsh cinquefoil, is found in swamps from Wisconsin to the Arctic Circle.

Co'mate, *a.* [Lat. *comatus*, from *coma*, hair.] Hairy; encompassed with a bushy appearance, like hair.

Co-mate', *n.* A fellow-companion; a comrade.

"My co-*mates* and brothers in exile." — *Shaks.*

Co'matose, Co'matous, *a.* [From Lat. *cōma*, lethargy.] Relating to, or resembling, coma; preternaturally disposed to sleep; lethargic; drowsy; as, *comatose* fever.

Comaya'gua, (formerly *Valladolid,*) the cap. of the republic of Honduras and of a dep. of same name, on the Ulloa River, 192 m. E. of Guatemala; Lat. 14° 23′ N., Lon. 87° 39′ E.; *pop.* about 8,000.

Comb, Combe, Coomb, Coombe, *n.* [A.S. *comb*; Gr. *kumbos*; W. *cwm*, a hollow, a deep valley.] A valley; a hollow depression of laud; a circular dell; as, Ilfra*combe*.

—One of the cells in which bees lodge their honey; an assemblage of such cells; as, a honey-*comb*.

Comb, (*kōm,*) *n.* [A.S.; Du. *kam*; Ger. *kamm*; O.Ger. *kamp*; Icel. *kambr*. Probably from ancient Ger. *kam*, the hand: applied to things having incisions similar to the hand, such as a comb, the crest of a cock, &c.] An instrument with teeth, for separating and adjustiug hair, wool, or flax; as, a hair-*comb*, a curry-*comb*.

"By fair Ligea's golden *comb*." — *Milton.*

—The red, fleshy crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentations.

"High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal." — *Dryden.*

—Any instrument resembling a comb.

—In England, a dry measure containing four bushels. (Sometimes written Coomb.)

—The top or crest of a wave; a comber.

—*v. a.* To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb; as, to *comb* wool.

"She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his silken hide." — *Dryden.*

To comb the noddle or *hair.* A cant expression, denoting to assault, or inflict blows upon the head, as a virago attacking her husband.

"Her care shall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* (*Naut.*) To roll over: to present a curving ridge; to break into masses of white foam; a comber; as, a *combing* wave.

Comba'hee, in *S. Carolina*, a small river forming the boundary between Beaufort and Colleton districts, and entering the Atlantic through St. Helena Sound.

Com'bat, *v. i.* [Fr. *combattre*—*com* for *con*, and *battre*, to beat.] To contend with an opposing force; to resist; to contest; to act in opposition.

"Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To oppose by force; to contend against; to resist; as, to *combat* an enemy.

"Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride." — *Lansdowne.*

—*n.* A fight; a battle; a contest; an engagement; a duel.

"The *combat* deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory, or the grave." — *Campbell.*

Single combat. A duel; a contest fought between two persons.

Com'batable, *a.* [Fr. *combattable.*] That may be combated, disputed, or opposed.

Com'batant, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend.

(*Her.*) Applied to two beasts which, in a coat of arms, have their faces to each other, in an attitude of fighting.

—*n.* One who combats; a fighter; a champion; a duellist.

"Men become *combatants* for those opinions." — *Locke.*

Com'bater, *n.* One who combats: a combatant.

Com'bative, *a.* Disposed or inclined to combat; pugnacious.

Combat'iveness, *n.* (*Phren.*) Disposition or propensity to fight or contend.

Comb'-broach, *n.* The tooth of a wool-comb.

Comb'-brush, *n.* A brush used for cleaning combs.

Combe, Andrew, an English physician and writer on hygiene, &c.: b. at Edinburgh, 1797. His principal works are, *The Moral and Physical Management of Infancy; The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health and to Education;* and *The Physiology of Digestion.* D. 1847.

Combe, George, brother of the preceding, b. at Edinburgh, 1788; was educated for the legal profession, in which he practised for upwards of 20 years. In 1816 he became a convert to the views of Dr. Spurzheim, who was then on a visit to Edinburgh, and in the course of years had so familiarized himself with the subject that he published *Essays on Phrenology*, which he afterwards expanded into his *System of Phrenology*; and, in 1824, founded the *Phrenological Journal* as the means of promulgating his views. In 1828 he gave to the world his ablest work, the *Constitution of Man.* This work excited a wide and deep impression. In 1837, *C.* devoted himself exclusively to literature, visited the U. States and Germany, and though himself in delicate health, devoted his whole time to the promulgation of his moral, social, and philosophical views by means of lectures and the press. Besides the above works, *C.* is the author of *Notes on America*, 1841; *Notes on the Reformation in Germany*, 1846; the *Life* of his brother, Dr. Andrew Combe, and various other works. D. 1858.

Comber, (*kōm'er,*) *n.* One who combs; a wool-comber; one who combs flax, &c.

—A high-crested wave rolling over and breaking into foam. — See Beach-comber.

Com'bermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount, an English field-marshal, b. 1773. He served in India, and afterwards in the Peninsular war, in which he commanded the British cavalry, participated in the great battles of Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca (where he was severely wounded), the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse; and attained great distinction for the brilliant courage, and skilful strategy he displayed throughout the campaign. Lord *C.* was raised to the peerage in 1814. In 1822, he was appointed commander-in-chief in India, and in that position captured the important and almost impregnable city of Bhurtpore. In 1852, Lord *C.* was appointed Constable of the Tower of London, and in 1855 made a field-marshal. D. 1865.

Combin, (*kom'bā,*) one of the culminating peaks of the Pennine Alps, 9 m. from Marigny. Height, 14,124 feet.

Combin'able, *a.* That may be combined.

Combin'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being combinable.

Combin'ant, *n.* (*Math.*) According to Sylvester, a covariant (or invariant) of two or more quantics, which possesses the additional property of remaining unaltered, a factor excepted, when the quantics are replaced by linear functions of themselves.

Combina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *combinatio.*] State of being combined; union of two or more persons or things to accomplish some object; alliance; confederacy; association; coalition; as, a *combination* of forces.

(*Chem.*) Union of two or more substances in such a manner as to form a new compound. — For the laws of *C.*, see Atomic Theory.

(*Algebra.*) *pl.* The different arrangements of a number of objects (letters) into groups of a given nature. In combinations, no regard is paid to the order in which the objects are arranged in each group; whilst in variations and permutations this order is respected.

Combination room. An apartment in colleges at Cambridge University, England, used by the fellows as a withdrawing-room, or snuggery.

Combin'ative, Combi'natory, *a.* Tending to, or influencing combiuation. (R.)

Combine', *v. a.* [Fr. *combiner*, from L. Lat. *combino*—*con*, and *bini*, two and two, or double.] To unite or join two or more things together; to link closely together; to cause to unite; to bring into union or confederacy.

"And all *combin'd*, save what thou must *combine*
By holy marriage." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To come into close union; to unite, agree, or coalesce; to league together; to confederate.

"When bad men *combine*, the good must associate." — *Burke.*

—To unite chemically by natural affinity, and form a new compound.

Combin'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, combines.

Comb'ing, *n.* Act of using a comb; as, the *combing* of wool.

—False hair combed over the forehead where bald.

Comb'ings, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) See Coamings.

Comb'less, *a.* Wanting a comb or crest.

Comboloio, (*kom-bo-lō'yo.*) A rosary of 99 beads used by Mohammedans.

"And by her *comboloio* lies
A Koran of illumined dyes." — *Byron.*

Combooco'num, a town of Hindostan, prov. Carnatic, dist. Taujore, 20 m. N.E. of the latter city. *C.* was anciently the cap. of the Cholas, one of the most famous of the old Hindoo dynasties, and who gave their name to the whole coast of *Cholamundul* or Coromandel. It presents many remains of its former splendor. *Pop.* Estimated at 140,000.

Com'bourg, a town of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 20 m. S.S.E. of St. Malo; *pop.* 5,434.

Combreta'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Myrobalans, an ord. of plants, alliance *Myrtales*. Diag. 1-celled ovary, pendulous ovules, dotless leaves, seeds without albumen, and convolute cotyledons. There are 22 genera, and abt. 200 species, which are exclusively natives of the tropical parts of America, Africa, and Asia. Trees or shrubs with exstipulate entire leaves, and flowers either perfect or unisexual. In the flower we may remark a superior calyx, with a 4–5-lobed deciduous limb; petals equal in number to, and alternate with, the lobes of the calyx; stamens inserted with the petals on the calyx, generally twice as numerous as the lobes of that part, though sometimes thrice as many, and sometimes equal to them in number. The order is remarkable for the presence of an astringent principle, which renders the barks of some species, and the fruits and flowers of others, useful for tanning and dyeing. — *Combretum butyrosum*, a native of S.W. Africa, produces a kind of vegetable wax, which is called *Chiquito* by the Caffres, who make use of it to dress their victuals.

Comb'-shaped, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pectinate; toothed like a comb.

Combus'tible, *a.* [Fr. *combustible*, from Lat. *comburo*, *combustos*—*con*, and *buro*—*uro*, to burn.] That will take fire and burn; capable of catching fire; inflammable; as, *combustible* materials.

"Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter." — *South.*

—Hot-tempered; quick to take offence; easily excited; irascible; as, a *combustible* temper.

—*n.* A substance easily set on fire, or that readily takes fire and burns.

Combus'tibleness, Combustibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being combustible; capability of taking fire and burning; aptness to kindle.

Combus'tion, *n.* [Lat. *combustio.*] The operation of fire on inflammable substances, by which it smokes, flames, and is reduced to ashes.

(*Chem.*) This term is generally applied to the phenomena exhibited by burning bodies, and which depend upon the rapid union of the *combustible* with the oxygen of the air. The evolution of heat and light which attends this process announces intense chemical action; and we consequently find that *C.* is always attended by the production of new compounds. — See Heat.

Spontaneous human C., is a subject that has from time to time given rise to a considerable amount of discussion among its believers and disbelievers. Numerous apparently well-authenticated cases are given of this phenomenon; but the difficulties of accounting for the chemical changes involved in such a case have caused many eminent persons to reject the whole matter, and contend that none of the cases have been sufficiently well authenticated. On a point where doctors differ so much, we may well refrain from giving an opinion. The cause to which it is usually traced is gross intemperance. The victim is almost invariably a woman, fat, and rarely under 60 years of age. The flame is described as of a bluish color, obscure in the light, and extinguished with difficulty by water. Sometimes the body is said to have been consumed so as to crumble to pieces when moved, without the clothes being burned; in other cases the *C.* has extended to neighboring objects. The ashes are always a fatty kind of soot; and a similar greasy matter, of fœtid odor, is deposited on objects around.

Combus'tive, *a.* Inflammable; combustible; easy to take fire.

Come, (*kum,*) *v. i.* (*imp.* came; *pp.* come.) [A.S. *cuman*, *cwiman*; Ger. *kommen*; Goth. *gviman*, *komen*; O.Ger. *queman*; probably from Sausk. *gam*, to go.] To move toward or hitherward; to draw nigh; to approach: to advance nearer from any distance; — in contradistinction to *go*.

"*Come* one, *come* all! this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I." — *Sir W. Scott.*

—To arrive; to reach; to be present; to advance from one stage or condition to another; to attain to any state or character; to arrive at some habit or disposition; to happen; to fall out; to occur.

"*Come* what *come* may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day." — *Shaks.*

—To appear; to appear in sight; to become manifest or evident.

"She *comes* unlook'd for, if she *comes* at all." — *Pope.*

To come, in the future; yet to arrive; as, In days *to come.*

To come about, to come to pass; to arrive; to take its place in the order of occurrences; to fall out.

"And let me speak ... how these things *come about*." — *Shaks.*

—To change; to come round; as, the ship *comes about.*

They are *come about*, and won to the true side." — *Ben Jonson.*

To come again, to return. — *To come after*, to follow; to succeed.

"If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself." *Matt.* xvi. 24.

—To come to obtain, or procure; as, *to come after* a runaway wife. — *To come at*, to reach; to get within reach of; to obtain; to gain; as, *to come at* knowledge.

"We always prize those women most who are hardest *to come at*." — *Addison.*

—To come toward, in attack or onslaught.

To come away, to depart; to leave; to part company with. — *To come by*, to acquire; to gain; to possess; as, *to come by* a fortune.

"Love is like a child
That longs for everything that he can *come by*." — *Shaks.*

To come down with, to pay over; to hand over to another; as, he *came down with* the money. — *To come home*, to come or press closely; to touch one's interest, reason, or sympathies; to recoil upon; as, "Lies like chickens *come home* to roost." *Eng. Proverb.* — (*Naut.*) Said of an anchor when it is loosened from the ground, and drags; as, the anchor *comes home.*

To come in, to comply; to yield; to hold out no longer; as, deserters *come in* by hundreds. — To come into fashion; to become the mode; to be brought into use.

"Silken garments did not *come in* till late." — *Dryden.*

To come in for, to inherit; to acquire a share of; to accrue from; as, *to come in for* a good thing. — *To come into*, to join with; to take part in; to bring help to; to agree; to comply with; as, *to come into* a scheme. — *To come nigh* or *near*, to approach in place; to be equal to; to resemble in excellence.

"With such admirable invention that nothing ancient or modern seems *to come near* it." — *Temple.*

To come of, to proceed or issue from, as a descendant from an ancestor. — To issue from, as effect from cause.

"I told you what would *come of* this." — *Shaks.*

To come off, to escape; to get away from; to be carried through.

"If they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle." *Addison.*

—To take place; as, the wedding *comes off* next week.

"*Cams off* with glory and success." — *Hudibras.*

To come on, to advance; to make progress; to thrive; as, he *comes on* well.

"*Come on*, and do the worst you can." — *Dryden.*

"They mend their pace as night *comes on*." — *Granville.*

To come over, to pass from one side to another.

"A man in changing his side, ... is seldom esteemed by those he *comes over* to." — *Addison.*

—To rise, and pass over, in distillation.

"Liquor that is wont *to come over* in this analysis." — *Boyle.*

To come out, to be made public; to be revealed; as, a new book has *come out*. — To come to an issue; as, *to come out* well in the end. — *To come out with*, to dis-

close; to give publicity to; to reveal, or publish; as, *to come out with* a story.—*To come short*, to be wanting; as he *came short* of his dinner.—*To come to*, to consent or yield; to become reconciled again.

"What is this, if any parson will not *come to*?—*Shaks.*

To come to, to amount to; as, it *comes* to a large sum.—*To come to one's self*, to recover; to be restored to consciousness or composure.

To come to pass, to fall out; to occur; to happen.—*To come up*, to rise; to ascend. To spring up; to shoot above the ground; as a flower *comes up*.—To come into use, as a style, mode, or fashion; as, velvet coats are *coming up* again.

To come up. (*Naut.*) To slack off a rope or tackle.—*To come up the capstan*, to reverse its proper action, so as to slacken a rope or hawser.—*To come up the tackle-fall*, to gently ease off the tackle.—*To come up to*, to rise to; to be on a par with; to vie with; as, *to come up to* another in dress or appearance.—*To come up with*, to overtake; as, *to come up with* a ship at sea.—*To come upon*, to fall on; to make an attack or onslaught; to invade; as, *to come upon* the enemy.

(In the *imperative*, *come* is often used interjectionally, to encourage, excite, or command attention.)

Come'dian, *n.* [Fr. *comédien*; see COMEDY.] A comic actor or player; one who plays comedies or comedy parts.—Rarely, a writer of comedies; in this sense, now obsolete.

Comedienne', *n.* A female comedian.

Com'edy, *n.* [Lat. *comœdia*; Gr. *komōdia*, probably from *kō-mē*, a village, and *ō-dē*, a song.] A species of drama, of which the characteristics in modern usage are, that its incidents and language shall reproduce or nearly approach those of ordinary life, that its termination shall be happy, and that it shall be of greater length and more extended and intricate plot than the lighter theatrical piece called *farce*. The original *C.* of Greece did not answer to this description, it being in form rather a burlesque on the tragedy of the age, and in substance a satire on the political and other prominent people of that period. Greek comedy had much the same origin as Greek tragedy, both arising from the festivals to Bacchus and being the outgrowth of rude village enjoyment. At the harvest home festivals of the villagers it was the custom for a band of revellers to march in procession, bearing aloft the emblems of fertility, while the leader sang a broad convivial song and his followers joined in a boisterous chorus. From this rustic origin comedy arose, the band of revellers in time becoming an organized company of buffoons, to whose songs and satirical jests Susarion of Megara is said to have first given a dramatic form. Eventually the primitive hymns to Bacchus developed into a regular dramatic entertainment, the art arising both in Sicily and Attica. Aristotle gives to the Sicilians the credit of originating comedy, but the only examples of the older comedy which we possess came to us from Athens, where three famous writers, Cratinus, Eupolis and Aristophanes, appeared in succession, and brought the art to the perfection of its original form. The characteristic feature of this first school of *C.* is personality. It is totally unlike modern *C.*, being loose in structure and incomplete in plot, and depending for its effect on ludicrous situations, satirical attacks on prominent persons, and witty allusions to the prevailing follies. Practical jokes and ridicule of public leaders form the staple of the humor of these productions. No one was safe from the attacks of the comedians. Creon, the demagogue, and Socrates, the philosopher, were alike virulently assailed, and neither virtue nor patriotism could save any one from attack. Of those ancient comedies we possess no examples except from the pen of Aristophanes, the most famous of the Greek comic authors. But his works sustain all we have said, and show how great a degree of license in satire was permitted by the public opinion of the age. Their extreme personality, however, in time provoked the interference of the law, and in what is known as the Middle Comedy they were followed by a series of productions whose satire was directed against the follies of classes, and in which attacks on individuals ceased. Its satire also was more devoted to literary and philosophical than to political subjects. At a later date (from about 336 to 291 B. C.) flourished what is known as the New Comedy. In this the form more nearly approached modern ideas of comedy, plots were more regular and consistent, and the former wild spirit of mirth was restrained and mingled with seriousness that often recalls that of tragedy. The most distinguished writer of this school was Menander, but unfortunately no example of the Middle and New Comedy is extant, though Menander's works numbered 109 in all.—*Rome.* In Roman comedy we possess two famous names, Plautus and Terence, a number of whose productions fortunately survive. Their works were based on those of the comedians of Greece, and Nævius, an early writer, tried to produce works in the vein of Aristophanes on the Roman stage, but he did not find the Roman temper suited for such unrestrained satire, and was finally banished from the city. The Romans liked their comedy, and perhaps their tragedy also, full of the bustle and action of a complicated fable, and their writers gratified them in this by paraphrasing the most active of the Greek plays, or by combining two Greek dramas into one Roman adaptation. In this respect Plautus did his best to please their taste. He borrowed very freely from Greek authors, particularly from Menander and other writers of the New Comedy, but made his characters distinctively Roman, and displayed in his works a keen appreciation of life and manners in Rome. The plays of Plautus are marked by a rapid and incessant action, not surpassed by the most active of modern plays, have skillfully constructed plots, and teem with life, bustle and surprise. Unexpected situations follow each other rapidly, while the play hurries from incident to incident, from jest to jest, with a rapidity and vivacity which few modern playwrights have equalled, and which have induced later dramatists to make frequent use of his plots. Terence, the second celebrated comedian of Rome, was more sober and sedate. His works are of the purest Latin in language, and in style are devoid of the grossness and immorality displayed by those of Plautus. They do not equal the latter in activity and humor, but display a far more refined taste, and are superior in consistency of plot and character, and in tenderness of sentiment, witty expressions and metrical skill.—*Modern Comedy.* The *C.* of modern times is only in a minor sense a continuation of that of classic times. While in Italy and France the ancient models were imitated, in Spain and England new schools of *C.* grew up, yielding works of the most abundant richness of plot and incident, however greatly they transgressed the classic unities of time, place and action. The dramatists of Spain showed a striking independence of classic models, their works developing into romantic drama of the freest kind, while they invented a *C.* of fashionable life and intrigue which is marked by a prodigal display of ingenuity far more than by any attention to probability. In Lope de Vega and Calderon, Spain produced two dramatists of unequalled fertility, and only surpassed in genius by the greatest writers of other lands. Their works were borrowed or imitated throughout Europe, fully half the plots of the most famous French plays of the classical period being borrowed from Spain, while England also availed herself freely of this prolific field. In France appeared a comedian who had no equal in his age, and has had scarcely an equal in the world in pure and unadulterated comedy, the famous Molière, a man remarkable, not merely for his wonderful comic talent, but for his admirable delineation of human nature as it appears in all countries and ages. Hallam tells us that "Shakespeare had the greater genius, but, perhaps, Molière has written the best comedies." and further says, that "in just and forcible delineation of character, skillful contrivance of circumstances, and humorous dialogue, we must award him the prize." The *C.* of England, like that of Spain, was a native production, and had taken on its full and original form before the classic models had an opportunity to influence its authors. From the mediæval moralities, mysteries and interludes, which were full of humorous situations, despite their religious origin, gradually emerged a secular drama, of which the first *C.* examples were the *Ralph Roister Doister*, of Nicholas Udall, and the *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, of Bishop Still. These are rude, farcical productions, but both exhibited a marked advance from the preceding interlude towards true *C.* No long time passed before English drama suddenly blossomed into its richest development, and in the hands of such writers as Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and their numerous contemporaries, and above all, Shakespeare, the *C.* of England reached a lofty level of perfection, and displayed a rich quality of humor, skill in formation and literary excellence nowhere else surpassed if equalled. Nothing need be said here of the excelleuce of the Shakesperean *C.*, alike in its exuberant spirit of fun, its skill in plot, perfection in character delineation and poetical richness of language. In those respects it stands without a peer, and Shakespeare, alike in *C.* and tragedy, has taken his place as the greatest dramatist of all time. In the period of the Restoration, *C.* lost much of its stately grace, and in the hands of Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh, Farquhar and others, devoted itself to the habits and intrigues of fashionable society, which it handled with a liveliness of dialogue which is unfortunately vitiated by its prevailing immorality. Coming to a later period, we meet with the works of Goldsmith and Sheridan, the last two great names in English *C.*, the latter in particular displaying a keenness and profusion of wit which staud unrivaled in the history of the stage. Meanwhile, Italy had produced various works of merit; and France, though still hampered by the classic idea, was developing a modern drama of which we possess striking examples in the works of Hugo, Dumas, De Musset and various other authors, in whom the romantic school has triumphed over the long dominance of that of Greece and Rome. Germany had, meanwhile, produced little of value in the field of *C.*, and during the present century France has been the central field of the comic drama, foreign nations having been far busier in producing adaptations of her prolific productions than doing original work of their own. Of English productions later than those named, the comedies of Bulwer (Lord Lytton) have held the stage most effectively, and continue to-day among the most successful of modern plays. In conclusion, it may be said that the *C.* of recent production has thrown off many of the trammels that formerly more or less constrained it, and adapted itself purely and simply to a single purpose, that of effective representation upon the stage. The tradition of the unities, which so long fettered the freedom of the French and Italian stage, has fairly vanished; the attempt to make a drama a poem as well, as agreeable for reading as for representation, is now rarely considered, and the modern *C.* has taken the form of a simple reproduction of life upon the stage, the sole purpose of authors being to produce the best effect upon audiences, without a thought of how their productions will read as works of literature. In this effort great attention is being paid to scenic effects, naturalness in the setting of the play; the costume of the actors, and the movement and situations of the drama, being important constituents of any successful play, the effort being to produce the most exact and consistent realistic effects, while not losing sight of the requisites of a natural and interesting plot, unlocked-for situations, witty dialogue and the various conditions of romantic or actual life. *C.*, as thus presented, has in many respects degenerated, and few would care to read some of our most successful plays, most of which have become dramas, pure and simple, and have ceased to be works of literature. And in much of the so-called *C.* now presented the farce has replaced the true *C.* spirit and the play presented to the public is simply an extended farce, its attenuated plot being filled out with a series of adventitious elements which have nothing to do with the play, and have no proper business upon the stage at all. We may here briefly mention the comic or light opera, now so popular, in which the elements of *C.* and musical entertainment are closely combined, and which may be looked upon as one of the latest and most agreeable outcomes of the evolution of *C.*

Fig. 654.
SCENE OF A GREEK COMEDY.
(British Museum.)

Come'liness, *n.* State or quality of being comely; that which is becoming, fit, or suitable in form or manner: gracefulness; symmetry; harmony of attractive parts.

Come'ly, *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable; decent; appropriate.

—Handsome; graceful; attractive; well-proportioned; as, a *comely* lass.

Come'ly, *adv.* In a comely manner; handsomely; gracefully.

"To ride *comely*, . . . to dance *comely*, be very necessary for a courtly gentleman."—*Asham.*

Come-off', *n.* Evasion; subterfuge; excuse.

Com'er, *n.* One who comes.—(*Slang.*) One who is progressing, developing, or attaining success in any line.

Comessa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *comessatio.*] Revelry; feasting: debauch.

Comes'tibles, *n. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *com*, and *edere*, to eat.] Eatables; viands; food.

Com'et, *n.* (*Astron.*) See SECTION II.

Cometa'rium, Com'etary, *n.* (*Astron.*) A machine constructed to represent the revolution of a comet around the sun.

Com'etary, *a.* Relating to a comet.

Cometog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *komētēs*, a comet, and *graphō*, to write.] The history and description of a comet or comets.

Com'fit, *n.* [Lat. *confectio*, *confectus*, to make up together; Sp. *confite*; Fr. *confiture*; It. *confettura.*] A dry sweetmeat; a confect.

—*v. a.* To preserve dry with sugar.

Com'fort, *n.* That which gives strength, encouragement, and support in distress; consolation; encouragement; solace.

—Ease; rest; relief; that which gives consolation; tranquil enjoyment; freedom from that which disturbs or annoys.

(*Law.*) Support; assistance; countenance; as, to give *comfort* to rebels.

—A comfortable or comforter; a woollen wrap; a wadded quilt. See COMFORTER.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *conforter*, from L. Lat. *conforto—con* (intensive), and *fortis*, strong.] To strengthen, encourage, solace, console, or cheer.

(*Law.*) To assist; to relieve, as an accessory.

Com'fortable, *a.* Susceptible of comfort; possessing comfort; being in a state of ease or modern enjoyment; that affords or may afford comfort, ease or enjoyment; as, a *comfortable* bed; a *comfortable* salary.

—Tranquil; without actual pain or discomposure;—used of an invalid or sick person.

"For my sake be *comfortable*; hold death
A while at the arm's end."—*Shaks.*

Com'fortable, *n.* A wadded bed-quilt; a comforter.

Com'fortably, *adv.* In a comfortable or easy manner.

Com'forter, *n.* One who, or that which, administers comfort; a consoler; a strengthener and supporter of the mind in time of sickness or trouble.

"Miserable *comforters* are ye all."—*Job* xvi. 2.

(*Scrip.*) The Almighty, with regard to his power of affording strength and support to those who believe.

"The *Comforter* which is the Holy Ghost."—*John* xiv. 26.

—A knitted woolen wrap or tippet to encircle the throat and neck.—A comfort; a wadded bed-quilt.

Com'fortless, *a.* Destitute of comfort; forlorn; wretched; miserable.

Com'frey, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SYMPHITUM.

Com'ic, Com'ical, *a.* [Lat. *comicus.*] Relating to comedy, in opposition to tragedy; as, the *comic* muse.

entrance; arrival.

"I know thy going-out and thy *coming-in*." — 2 *Kings* xix. 27.

Comitan', or COMIT'TAN, in Mexico, a town of the State of Chiapa, on the Grijalva River, 40 m. S.E. of Ciudad Real. *Pop.* 10,000.

Com'ite, in *Louisiana*, a small river, rising in E. Feliciana parish, and flowing S. into the Amite, about 15 m. E. of Baton Rouge.

Comitia, (*ko-mish'ya,*) *n. pl.* [Lat. sing. *comitium*, from *coeo*, for *coeo.*] (*Rom. Hist.*) The public assemblies of the Roman people, at which all the most important business of the State was transacted, as the election of magistrates, the passing of laws, the declaring of war, the making of peace, and, in some cases, the trial of persons charged with public crimes. There were 3 kinds of *C.*, according to the 3 different divisions of the Roman people, viz.: 1. The *Comitia Curiata*, or assembly of the *Curiæ*, the institution of which is assigned to Romulus: 2. The *Comitia Centuriata*, or assembly of the centuries, in which the people gave their votes according to the classification instituted by Servius Tullius; 3. The *Comitia Tributa*, or assembly of the people according to their division into the local tribes. The first 2 required the authority of the senate, and could not be held without taking the auspices; the last did not require these sanctions.

Comitial, *a.* [Lat. *comitialis.*] Relating, or pertaining, to the comitia. — Of, or pertaining to, assemblies of the people.

Com'ity, *n.* [Fr. *comité*, from Lat. *comitas*, from *comis;* probably from *com* for *con*, and *mitis*, mild.] Mildness; affability; suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; politeness; as, the *comity* of nations.

Com'ma, *n.* [Gr. *komma*, from *koptō*, to chop or cut off.] In punctuation, the point marked thus (,), noting the subordinate clauses of a sentence, or the shortest pause in reading.

(*Mus.*) A small interval in music, as the difference between a major and a minor half-stop.

Command', *v. a.* [Fr. *commander;* Lat. *con* (intensive), and *mando* — *manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.] To commit or intrust to the care of another; to enjoin authoritatively; to bid; to direct; to order; to charge; to dictate to; to lay injunction upon.

"We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command* us." — *Exod.* viii. 27.

—To have supreme power and authority over; to hold in subjection or obedience; to govern; to lead, as a general; as, to *command* an army.

"Those he *commands* move only in command,
Nothing in love." — *Shaks.*

—To overlook; to be subject to the eye; to have within a sphere of control or influence; as, a *commanding* view.

"His eye might there *command*." — *Milton.*

—To claim; to challenge; to secure; to exact or enforce by moral power or influence; as, to *command* esteem.

"'Tis not in mortals to *command* success." — *Addison.*

—*v. i.* To have or to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

"Those two *commanding* powers of the soul, the understanding and the will." — *South.*

—*n.* Supreme power or authority; control; sway; influence.

"He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers." — *Dryden.*

—Mandate; order; charge; direction; injunction; authoritative message.

"As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it." — *Taylor.*

—Act or exercise of control or authority.

"*Command* and force may often create, but can never cure, an aversion." — *Locke.*

—Power of overlooking; subjection to the scope of vision; ability to watch, survey, or control; as, *command* of eyesight. — A body of troops; any division of naval or military forces, forming a particular officer's charge; as, the *command* of the Army of the Potomac.

"While yet my soldiers are in my *command*." — *Shaks.*

Command'able, *a.* That may be commanded.

Commandant', *n.* [Fr.] A commander; a commanding officer of a place, or of a body of troops; as, lieutenant-colonel *commandant.*

Command'er, *n.* One who commands; a leader; a chief; the chief officer of an army or of any division thereof; as, a *commander*-in-chief.

"Supreme *commander* both of sea and land." — *Waller.*

(*Naval.*) An officer in the navy who ranks between a lieutenant and captain; as, a post-*commander.*

—A pavior's beetle, or heavy wooden mallet, used in paving.

—The chief of certain orders of knighthood; as, a *commander* of Malta.

Command'ership, *n.* Office of a commander.

Command'ery, Command'ry, *n.* [Fr. *commanderie.*] The manorial demesne, and all rights and privileges pertaining thereto, belonging to an order or body of knights; as, a *commandery* of Knights Templars. (Sometimes called PRECEPTORY.)

Command'ing, *a.* Calculated to overawe, influence, or control; as, a *commanding* presence.

Command'ingly, *adv.* In a commanding manner.

Com'mandite, *n.* (*French Law.*) A partnership in which one furnishes money, and another, or others, their experience, skill, and labor in lieu of capital; a special or LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, *q. v.*

Command'ment, *n.* A command, mandate, charge, bidding, or precept given by authority.

"They plainly require some special *commandment* for that which is exacted at their hands." — *Hooker.*

—Authority; use of controlling or coercive power.

"Therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*." — *Shaks.*

(*Script.*) One of the laws of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

"And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant, and the ten *commandments*." — *Exod.* xxxiv. 28.

The ten commandments. A cant expression for the nails of the ten fingers.

"Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face." — *Shaks.*

Command'ress, *n.* A woman invested with supreme authority.

"Queen or sovereign *commandress*, over all other virtues." *Hooker.*

Com'matism, *n.* [From *comma.*] Conciseness or brevity in writing.

Commeasurable, (*kom-mēzh'ur-abl.*) *a.* [Lat. *con*, and Eng. *measurable.*] Commensurate; reducible to the same measure; as, "a *commeasurable* grief." — *Walton.*

Commelyna'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Xyridales.* DIAG. 3 sepals opposite the carpels, 3 petals, 6 or 3 stamens, axile placentæ, and a trochlear embryo half immersed in fleshy albumen. There are 16 genera, which include 260 species, chiefly natives of India, Africa, Australia, and the West Indies. They have flattened, narrow, and usually sheathing leaves. The perianth is inferior, more or less irregular, in six parts, arranged in two whorls; the outer parts being green, persistent, and opposite to the carpels; the inner petaloid. There are 6 or 3 stamens hypogynous, some being generally abortive; their properties are unimportant. The rhizomes of some species, as *Commelyna tuberosa, angustifolia*, and *striata*, contain much starch, and in a cooked state are edible. Some species have been reputed astringent and vulnerary, and others emmenagogue.

Commem'orable, *a.* [Lat. *commemorabilis.*] Worthy to be commemorated or remembered; memorable; deserving of honorable mention.

Commem'orate, *v. a.* [Lat. *commemoro, commemoratus* — *con*, and *memoro*, from *memor*, mindful.] To keep or preserve in the mind; to call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity.

"Such is the divine mercy which we now *commemorate;* and, if we *commemorate* it, we shall rejoice in the Lord." — *Fiddes.*

Commemora'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commemoratio.*] An act of public celebration; act of publicly honoring some person or event; as, the *commemoration* of peace.

Commem'orative, *a.* Tending to preserve the remembrance of some person or event.

"The original use of sacrifice was *commemorative* of the original revelation." — *Forbes.*

Commem'orator, *n.* One who, or that which, commemorates.

Commem'oratory, *a.* Commemorative; tending to commemorate.

Commence', *v. i.* [Fr. *commencer*, from Lat. *con*, and *initio, initiatus*, to begin, to originate; It. *cominciare.*] To make the first motion or step; to begin to take rise or origin; to begin to be.

"Man ... cannot be without concern for that state that is to *commence* after this life." — *Rogers.*

—To take the first degree in a university.

—*v. a.* To begin; to enter upon; to originate; as, to *commence* law-proceedings.

"Most shallowly did you these arms *commence*." — *Shaks.*

—To initiate; to perform the first act of; to begin to appear; as, the play is about to *commence.*

"We *commence* judges ourselves." — *Coleridge.*

Commence'ment, *n.* Beginning; rise; origin; first existence; as, the *commencement* of a new state of things.

"The third day from the *commencement* of the creation." *Woodward.*

—The first day of a university term, when degrees are conferred upon students and others.

Commend', *v. a.* [Lat. *commendo—con* and *mando.* See COMMAND.] To intrust or commit to the care, custody, or charge of another; to deliver up to with confidence.

"To thee I do *commend* my watchful soul." — *Shaks.*

—To recommend; to represent as worthy of notice, regard, or assistance; as, to *commend* a theory.

—To praise; to mention with approbation.

"Something to blame, and something to *commend*." — *Pope.*

—To make acceptable; to recommend to kindly reception or remembrance.

"Signor Antonio *commends* him to you." — *Shaks.*

Commend'able, *a.* That may be commended; worthy of praise or approbation; laudable, as; a *commendable* act.

Commend'ableness, *n.* State of being worthy of commendation.

Commend'ably, *adv.* Laudably; in a praiseworthy manner.

Commen'dam, *n.* [From L. Lat. *commendare.*] (*Eccl.*) The holding of a vacant benefice interim, before the collation of a new incumbent.

—The intrusting of the revenues of a benefice to a layman for a certain time and purpose.

Commend'atary, *n.* [Fr. *commendataire.*] One who holds a church-living in commendam.

Commenda'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commendatio.*] Act of commending; praise; eulogy; recommendation; approval.

"Good nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man." *Dryden.*

—A message of love or respect; a complimentary service.

"Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too." — *Shaks.*

Commend'ator, *n.* [It. *commendatore.*] The holder of a benefice in commendam.

Commend'atory, *a.* [Lat. *commendatorius.*] That serves to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing praise or recommendation; as, "Letters *commendatory.*" (*Bacon.*) — Holding a church-living in commendam; as, a *commendatory* priest.

—*n.* A eulogy; a recommendation; a favorable report.

"*Commendatories* to our affection." — *Sharp.*

Commend'er, *n.* One who praises or commends; as, "The same *commenders* and disprovers." — *Walton.*

Commensurabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *commensurabilité.*] The capacity of being commeasurable, or of being measured by another, or of having a common measure.

Commen'surable, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *con*, and *mensura*, measure, from *metior, mensus*, to measure.] That has a common measure; that may be measured by the same number or quantity, as two or more numbers or quantities.

C. numbers or *quantities.* (*Math.*) Two or more quantities of the same kind are said to be commensurable when each contains an exact number of times, some other quantity of a like kind. Hence *C.* quantities are always proportional to certain whole numbers, and, conversely, all quantities are *C.* which are proportional to any series of whole numbers, or, we may add, fractions; since the latter, after a reduction to a common denominator, are proportional to their numerators. In the expression of quantities by numbers, therefore, the commensurability of the former is tacitly assumed, whereas it can be shown that, *in general*, they are not so. No measure of the side of a square, for instance, however small the same may be, is contained an exact number of times in its diagonal. Hence arises an imperfection in the application of algebra, or arithmetic to geometry; an imperfection which Euclid has avoided in his admirable fifth book. It is evident that the sum or difference of any multiples of two *C.* quantities must be *C.* with each; and, on the other hand, that every common measure of one or two quantities, and the sum of difference of any multiples of these quantities, must also be a measure of the second quantity. See INCOMMENSURABLE.

Commen'surableness, *n.* Commensurability; proportion.

"There is no *commensurableness* between this object and a created understanding." — *Sir Matthew Hale.*

Commen'surably, *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

Commen'surate, *a.* [L. Lat. *commensuratus.*] Commensurable; having a common measure; reducible to a common measure or proportion; as, *commensurate* quantities.

—Equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent.

"Matter and gravity are always *commensurate*." — *Bentley.*

—*v. a.* [Lat. *commensurare.*] To reduce to a common measure.

"The aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places." *Browne.*

Commen'surately, *adv.* In a commensurate manner; with the capacity of measuring, or being measured by, some other thing. — With equal measure or extent.

Commen'surateness, *n.* Quality of being commensurable.

Commensura'tion, *n.* State of having a common measure; proportion; or proportion in measure.

"All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another." — *South.*

Com'ment, *v. i.* [Lat. *commentor*, intensive of *comminiscor, commentus—con*, and *mens, mentis*, the mind.] To write notes on an author's productions; to explain; to annotate; to expound; to make remarks, observations, or criticisms; preceding *on* or *upon;* as, his conduct is *commented upon.*

—*n.* An expository or explanatory note; annotation; explanation; exposition; that which explains or illustrates; remark; observation; criticism; as, a Scriptural comment.

"And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muse." — *Pope.*

Com'mentary, *n.* [Lat. *commentarius;* Fr. *commentaire.*] A comment; exposition; explanation; illustration; a book of comments or annotations.

"In religion, Scripture is the best rule; and the Church's universal practice the best *commentary*." — *King Charles I.*

—A memoir or narrative of a particular occurrence or transaction; as, Cæsar's *Commentaries.*

Com'mentary, Com'mentate, *v. i.* To comment upon, or annotate. (R.)

Commenta'tion, *n.* Act or process of commenting, criticising, or annotating.

"The spirit of *commentation* turns to questions of taste." *Whewell.*

—The results of an annotator or commentator.

Com'mentator, *n.* One who comments; an annotator; one who writes criticisms, or expositions.

"How *commentators* each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun." — *Young.*

Commentato'rial, *a.* Pertaining to the making of commentaries.

Commenta'torship, *n.* Office or duty of a commentator.

Comment'er, *n.* A commentator; one who makes comments.

"Silly as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or sense." — *Donne.*

Commentitious, (*kŏm-men-tish'us.*) *a.* Fictitious; imaginary; unreal; invented; as, "*commentitious* insanity."

Com'merce, *n.* [Fr. *commerce;* Lat. *commercium* — *con*, and *merx, mercis*, goods, wares, merchandise.] An interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, &c., between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale; trade; traffic; mercantile transactions.

—Social intercourse; dealings of one class of society with another: fellowship; familiar interchange of the social observances of common life.

"The ordinary *commerce* and occurrences of life."—*Addison.*

—Sexual intercourse: coition.

(*Games.*) A game at cards, which is played thus:—Each player deposits an equal stake in the pool, and the banker (dealer) gives 3 cards all round, and asks, "Who'll trade?" The players, beginning with the elder hand, either "trade for ready money," or "barter." By the first is meant, giving a card and counter to the dealer, who places the card under the remainder of the pack, which is called the "stock," and gives a card from the top in exchange. The counter is passed to the banker, who then trades with the stock free of expense. "Barter" means exchanging a card with the right-hand player. Barter cannot be refused, unless the player of whom the exchange is requested decides to stand on his cards without trading or bartering. The trading and bartering is concluded by one having the highest "tricon," which wins the pool. The object of the trading or bartering is to obtain—1, a *tricon* (three like cards, like a pair-royal in cribbage); 2, a *sequence*, or 3 following cards of the same suit: 3, a *point*, or the smallest number of pips on 3 cards of the same suit. The ace reckons for 11, the tens and court-cards for 10 each, and the other cards according to the number of their pips. The highest *tricon* wins the pool; if no tricon is shown, then the highest *sequence*, or the best *point* in failure of a sequence. The banker reckons as eldest hand in case of ties; and if he holds a lower *tricon* or *sequence* than either of the others, he loses the game, and pays a counter to each player higher than himself.

—*v. a.* To hold intercourse with.

"And looks *commercing* with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes."—*Milton.*

Com'merce, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Commerce township, Oakland co., on the Huron River, abt. 32 m. N.W. of Detroit.

Com'merce, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Tunica co., on the Mississippi River, about 200 m. N. by W. of Jackson.

Commerce, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Scott co., on the Mississippi River, about 35 m. above Cairo, Ill., and 170 below St. Louis.

Commerce, in *Tennessee*, a township of Wilson co., about 35 m. E. of Nashville.

Commer'cial, *a.* Pertaining to commerce or trade; mercantile; trading; proceeding from trade; as, *commercial* statistics, *commercial* interests.

Commer'cially, *adv.* In a commercial manner or view.

Commer'cial Town, in *Ohio*, a village of Adams co., about 15 m. S.W. of Portsmouth.

Commercy, (*kom-mer-se'*,) a town of France, dept. Meuse, on the river Meuse, 20 m. E. of Bar-le-Duc; *pop.* 4,099.

Commere, (*kom'mâr,*) *n.* [Fr.] A godmother; a fosternother; a gossipy old woman.

Com'merson, PHILIBERT, a French traveller and botanist, B. 1727. To him we are indebted for the beautiful flower *Hortensia*, which came originally from China. D. 1773.

Com'mettsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Com'migrate, *v. i.* To move or migrate in a body from one country to another.

Commigra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commigratio*—*con*, and *migro*, *migratus*, to migrate.] A migrating together; migration in a body.

"Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, lost all memory of their *commigration* thence."—*Woodward*

Commina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commination*—*con*, and *minor*, *minatus*, to threaten.] A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance.

"Those thunders of *commination* . . . die away in fruitless echoes."—*Taylor.*

(*Eccl.*) The recital of God's threatenings, made on stated days.

Commin'atory, *a.* Threatening; denouncing punishment; as, a *comminatory* sermon.

Commingle, (*kom-ming'gl,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *com* for *con*, and *mingle.*] To mingle or mix together in one mass, or intimately; to blend.

"Blest are those
Whose blood and judgment are so well *commingled.*"—*Shaks.*

—To mix or unite together, as different substances.

Com'minute, *v. a.* [Lat. *comminuo, comminutis*—*con*, and *minuo*, to lessen, from *minus*, less.] To make small or fine; to pulverize; to triturate.

Com'minuted, *p. a.* (*Surg.*) Anything broken very small. A comminuted fracture is when a bone, by means of a heavy wheel passing over it, or some other cause, is broken into minute splinters. Such accidents, especially when occurring to the hip and thigh, are very serious, generally resulting in amputation, and frequently in death.

Comminu'tion, *n.* Act of comminuting, or of reducing to a fine powder, or to small particles; trituration; as, *comminution* of meat.—Attenuation, by gradual abstraction of particles.

"The jejuneness or extreme *comminution* of spirits."—*Bacon.*

Commis'erable, *a.* Worthy of compassion or commiseration; pitiable; deserving to excite sorrow or sympathy: as, a *commiserable* person.

Commis'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *commiseror*, *commiseratus*—*con.* and *miseror*, to pity.] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for another in distress; to pity; to compassionate; to feel for; to condole with; as, to *commiserate* the poor.

Commisera'tion, *n.* Act of commiserating; a sympathetic feeling of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of others; pity; compassion; fellow-feeling.

"Partly out of *commiseration*, and partly out of curiosity."—*Swift.*

Commis'erative, *a.* Feeling or showing commiseration or sympathy.

Commis'eratively, *adv.* Feelingly; compassionately.

Commis'erator, *n.* One who entertains a feeling of compassion.

Commissa'rial, *a.* Pertaining to a commissary; as, a *commissariul* department.

Commissa'riat, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *comisariáto.*] (*Mil.*) Office or employment of a commissary; or, the whole body of officers in the commissary's department.—That branch of a military service which has the charge of supplying provisions for the troops.

Com'missary, *n.* [Fr. *commissaire*; from Lat. *committo*, *commissus*—*con*, and *mitto*, to send.] One to whom anything is committed or intrusted; a commissioner; a delegate; a deputy.

(*Eccl.*) An officer belonging to an episcopate, who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese.

(*Mil.*) The term is applied to officers holding various positions, and exercising different offices,—especially to those charged with furnishing provisions, &c., for an army.

Com'missary-gen'eral, *n.* (*Mil.*) The head or chief of the department of provisions, military stores, &c.

Com'missaryship, *n.* Office or duties of a commissary.

Commission, (*kom-mish'un,*) *n.* [Fr. *commission*; Lat. *commissio*, from *committo*, *commissus*. See COMMIT.] Act of committing, doing, performing, or perpetrating;—generally understood in a bad sense; as, the *commission* of crime. (The antithesis to *omission.*)

—A formal act of trust; a warrant by which any trust is held or authority exercised; office; employment; as, a divine *commission.*

"He bore his great *commission* in his look."—*Dryden.*

—A written document, investing a person with an office, a certain rank, or authority.

—A certificate issued by authority by which a military officer is constituted: as, a captain's *commission.*

—A body of persons joined in an office or trust, or their appointment; as, a lunacy *commission.*

"A *commission* was at once appointed to examine into the matter."—*Prescott.*

(*Com.*) Order or authority by which one person trades for another; as, a *commission* to buy cotton.—Brokerage, allowance, or compensation made to a factor, agent, &c., for transacting the business of another; as, one per cent. *commission* on sales.—See DELCRENERE.

Commission of Bankruptcy. (*Law.*) A commission appointed to investigate the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure all available assets and effects for the creditors concerned.

To put a ship into commission. (*Naut.*) To send forth a vessel of war on public service, after laying up in ordinary, and being repaired and refitted.

To put the Great Seal into commission, to place the seal of State in the hands of empowered commissioners during the period, *ad interim*, that the office of Lord Chancellor is vacant. (Eng.)

—*v. a.* To commit to; to give a commission to; as, a *commissioned* officer.

—To send with a mandate or authority; to appoint; to depute; to authorize; to empower; as, to *commission* an agent.

"He first *commissions* to the Latin land"—*Dryden.*

Commis'sion-agent, Commis'sion-merchant, *n.* (*Com.*) An agent, merchant, or broker who transacts business for others, at a certain percentage, as commission and recompense for his services.

Commis'sional, Commis'sionary, *a.* Appointed by warrant, authority, or commission.

Commis'sioner, *n.* One who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business; as, a boundary *commissioner.*

—An officer of state who has charge and control of a department of the public service; as, a *commissioner* of taxes, a *commissioner* of patents, &c.

Commissioners of Highways. Officers having certain powers and duties concerning the highways within the limits of their jurisdiction. In some of the States they are county officers, and their jurisdiction is co-extensive with the county. In others, as in New York, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, they are town or township officers. They have power to establish, repair, or vacate highways, and it is their duty to cause them to be kept in good order.

Commis'sioner's Creek, in *Georgia*, traverses Wilkinson co., into the Oconee River, about 10 m. E. of Irwinton.

Commis'sionship, *n.* Office or station of a commissioner.

Commis'sive, *a.* Committing.

Commis'sural, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to a commissure or a joining.

Com'missure, *n.* [Lat. *commissura*, from *committo*, *commissus*. See COMMIT.] (*Arch.*) In masonry, the joints between two stones.

—A joint, seam, or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet and unite; an interstice or cleft between particles or parts.

(*Anat.*) An anatomical phrase, signifying a seam or fold in a membrane, as in those of the brain, forming a process which, depending into the substance of the brain, separates the right from the left hemisphere.—See BRAIN, and DURA MATER.

(*Bot.*) The inner face of the carpels of umbelliferæ; also a point where many parts are united together.

Commit', *v. a.* [Lat. *committô*—*con*, and *mitto*, to send.] To put into the hands or power of another; to intrust; to consign; to deposit; to send to prison; as, to *commit* one's self to God.

"Bid him farewell, *commit* him to the grave."—*Shaks.*

—To do; to enact; to perform; to perpetrate; to effect; as, to *commit* a felony.

"A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a brisk, gamesome lass."—*L'Estrange.*

—To endanger; to put to hazard; to place beyond one's control; to pledge by some act or step; used, for the most part, reflexively; as, he is *committed* to his party.

"You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honor of your sovereign."—*Junius.*

—To join, as for a contest; to match.

"Seasonably *commit* the opponent with the respondent."—*More.*

To commit a bill, (in legislation,) to transfer a bill over to the consideration of a special committee.

To commit to memory, to learn anything by heart.

—*v. i.* To be guilty of incontinence or adultery.

Commit'ment, *n.* Act of committing, or placing in safe custody; more especially, the act of sending to prison.

—An order for the incarceration or imprisonment of a person.

—Act of handing over, or referring to a special committee for consideration and report.

—Commission or perpetration of something wrong or inexcusable, as a crime or blunder.

—Act of pledging and exposing one's self to ulterior consequences.

Commit'tal, *n.* Act of committing; state of being committed to custody; as, the magistrate signed his *committal.*

—A pledge actually given, or implied.

Commit'tee, *n.* [Fr. *comité.*] The person or persons to whom anything is committed. A body of persons appointed to examine, consider, manage, or report on any matter; as, to move for a special *committee.*

Committee of the whole House, is when the entire legislative body of the House of Representatives resolves itself into a committee: in such cases the speaker leaves the chair, which is occupied, for the time being, by one of the members, denominated the *chairman of committee.*

(*Law.*) A guardian, charged with the sole custody of another.

Committee of Public Safety, *n.* (*Hist.*) See SALUT PUBLIC, (COMITÉ DE.)

Commit'teeship, *n.* Office or power of a committee.

Commit'ter, *n.* One who commits; one who does or perpetrates; as, a *committer* of burglary.

Commit'tible, *a.* Liable to be committed; that may be committed.

"Besides the mistakes *committible* in the solary compute."—*Browne.*

Commix', *v. a.* [Lat. *commisco*, *commixtus*—*con*, and *misceo*, to mix.] To mix or mingle together; to blend; to mix, as different substances.

"A dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed.*"—*Bacon.*

Commix'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commixtio.*] Union or mixture of various substances in one mass; incorporation into one compound.

Commix'ture, *n.* Act of mixing together; the state of being mingled; incorporation: union in one mass.

—The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

"There is scarcely any rising but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts."—*Bacon.*

Com'modate, *n.* (*Scots Law.*) A loan, gratuitously rendered.

Commode', *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *commodus.* See COMMODIOUS.] A convenient article of household furniture; as, a night *commode.*

—A kind of small sideboard with drawers, shelves, &c.

—A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies.

Commo'dious, *a.* [Lat. *commodus*—*con.* and *modus*, a proper measure; Fr. *commode.*] Adapted to its use or purpose; convenient; suitable: fit; proper; useful; comfortable; as, a *commodious* house.

"Muro's muse . . . *commodious* precepts gives."—*Philips.*

Commo'diously, *adv.* In a commodious manner; conveniently; suitably; fitly.

Commo'diousness, *n.* State of being commodious; suitableness for its purpose; fitness; convenience; as, the "*commodiousness* of the harbor."

Commod'ity, *n.* [Fr. *commodité*; Lat. *commoditas*, from *commodus*—*con.* and *modus.*] That which affords convenience or advantage: any article of commerce; everything movable that is bought or sold

—(*pl.*) Merchandise; wares: goods; produce of lands and manufactures; as, excisable *commodities.*

Com'modo, an Italian painter, B. at Florence, 1560, where he passed the greater part of his life, and D. in 1638. The *General Judgment* is called his masterpiece.

Com'modore, *n.* [It. *commandatore*; L. Lat. *commendator*—*con*, and *mando.* See COMMAND.] (*Naut.*) In the English navy, the officer who commands a squadron or detachment of ships, sent on a particular service.—He holds the temporary rank of rear-admiral. It is also a title of courtesy given to the senior captain, when two or more ships of war are cruising in company.—The leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.—In the navy of the United States, an officer who ranks next below rear-admiral.

Com'modus Antoni'nus, LUCIUS AURELIUS, a Roman emperor, B. 161 A. D., was the son of the wise and virtuous Marcus Aurelius. He was most carefully

educated, and accompanied his father on several military expeditions. He succeeded him in 180, and, after a short period of orderly government, he dismissed his wisest counsellors, and gave himself up to the lowest society, and the most shameless habits. The administration was in the hands of a series of his favorites, and confiscations and murders were the ordinary occurrences of the day. He went so far in defiance of decency as to fight in the circus like a gladiator, and then gave himself out to be a god, and would be worshipped as Hercules. He was at last poisoned by Marcia, (one of his concubines, whose life he had intended to take,) and then strangled by an athlete. The vices and misgovernment of Commodus contributed powerfully to hasten the fall of the empire. D. Dec. 31, 192.

Com'mon, *a.* [Lat. *communis* — *con,* and *munus,* a duty, a gift, a service, a favor; Fr. *commun.*] That belongs as a privilege or right equally to more than one, to many, or to the public at large; free to all; general; universal; public; having no separate owner; as, the *common* weal. — Popular; usual; customary; habitual; frequent; often met with; as, a *common* occurrence. — Ordinary; ignoble; mean; vulgar; trite; of little value; not scarce; as, the *common* people. — Prostitute; given to lewd and abandoned habits; as, a *common* harlot.

(*Law.*) *C. bail.* Fictitious sureties entered in the proper office of the court. — *Common bar,* a plea to compel the plaintiff to assign the particular place where a trespass has been committed. — *C. bench,* the ancient name of the court of *C.* Pleas. — *C. carrier,* see CARRIER. *C. council,* the more numerous house of the municipal legislative assembly in some American cities. — *C. highway,* see HIGHWAY. — *C. informer,* see INFORMER. — *C. lawyer,* one who is learned in common law.

(*Gram.*) See GENDER, NOUN, VERB, &c.

(*Math.*) *C. measure,* a quantity which is contained an exact number of times in each of two or more given quantities. — *C. divisor,* see DIVISOR.

In common, to be participated in equally by a certain number; equally with another or others; as, to share things *in common.*

Com'mon, *n.* An open tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to one individual, but belongs to the public, or to a number of persons.

"Does any one respect a *common* as much as he does his garden?" *South.*

(*Law.*) An incorporated hereditament, consisting in a profit which one man has in connection with one or many others in the land of another. *C.* is chiefly of four kinds: — 1. *C. of pasture,* itself divided in *appendant, appurtenant, because of vicinage,* and *ingross.* 2. *C. of piscary.* 3. *C. of turbary.* 4. *C. of estouviers,* for which consult "*Washburn, on Real Property,*" &c.

—*v. i.* To have a joint right with others in common ground.

—To eat at table in commou; as, the students *commoned* together.

Com'mon, *adv.* Commonly; ordinarily.

"I am more than *common* tall." — *Shaks.*

Com'monable, *a.* Held in common.

"Forests and chases, and other *commonable* places." — *Bacon*

—That may be pastured on common land; as, "*commonable* beasts." — *Blackstone.*

Com'monage, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using anything in common with others.

Com'monalty, *n.* The common people, as distinguished from the nobility; the hulk of mankind.

"Bid him strive to gain the love o' th' *commonalty.*" — *Shaks.*

Com'moner, *n.* One of the common people; a person under the degree of nobility.

"This *commoner* has worth and parts." — *Prior.*

—A member of the English House of Commons; a member of Parliament; as, Pitt, the great *Commoner.* — One who has a joint right in common ground.

—A student of the second rank in the university of Oxford, England; as, a gentleman-*commoner.* — A prostitute; a common woman.

Common Law, *n.* This term, somewhat ambiguous, is used in various senses, according to the objects with which it is contrasted; it being so coutradistinguished, sometimes from the statute law, sometimes from the canon law, sometimes from the mercantile law, and frequently from equity. Many use it to designate simply a law *common* to all the country. The English, which is the base of the American common law in all the States except Louisiana, traces its origin to the early usages and customs of the aboriginal Britons, and was necessarily augmented, in different ages, by the admixture of some of the laws and usages of the Romans, the Picts, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, who spread themselves over the country. "The English law," says Hallam (*Mid. Ages,* ii. 465), "becoming as mixed as the English language." — The common law includes those principles, usages, and rules of action, applicable to the government and security of person and property, which do not rest for their authority upon any express or positive declaration of the will of the legislature. In many of the States, the *C.* law and the statutes of England in force in the colony at the time of its independence, are by the State constitution declared to be the law of the State until repealed. Hence, when a question in the courts of one State turns upon the laws of a sister State, if no proof of such law is offered, it is, in general, presumed that the common law, as it existed at the time of the separation of this country from England, prevails in such State.

Com'monly, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part; as, that thing is *commonly* done.

Com'monness, *n.* State or quality of being common or usual; frequent occurrence.

—Equal participation among many.

"Now can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate the censure." *Govt. of the Tongue.*

Com'monplace, *a.* Ordinary; common; trito; not new or striklug; as, a *commonplace* action.

—*n.* A common topic; an idea common to different subjects; a source of argument, or ground of proof. — A usual or ordinary remark on any topic; a memorandum; a trite expressiou.

Com'monplace-book, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded, and ranged under general heads.

"I turned to my *common-place-book* and found his case." *Tatler.*

Com'monplaceness, *n.* State or quality of beiug trite or commonplace.

Common Pleas, *n.* (*Law.*) Pleas brought by private persons against private persons, or by the government, when the cause of action is of a civil nature. — In England, and in many States of the U. States, a court having jurisdiction generally in civil actions.

Common Prayer Book, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A book or formulary of public worship; especially, the book containing the forms of public worship and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies according to the use of the Church of England.

Com'mons, *n. pl.* The commonalty, or common people, as distinguished from the uobility or titled classes. (England.)

"Hath he not passed the nobles and the *commons?*" — *Shaks.*

—In England, the lower body of Parliament, consisting of the representatives of counties, universities, and boroughs, elected by those of the people who possess a voting qualification; as, the House of *Commons.* See PARLIAMENT.

—Food or fare provided at a common table; as, to dine at *commons.* (Used at the English universities.) — A club or society where all the members take their meals at a common table.

"The doctor likes both his company and *commons.*" — *Swift.*

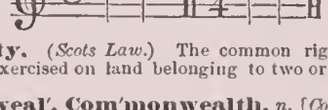
To be on short commons. A colloquialism, denoting to he placed on a stinted allowance of food.

Doctors' Commons. In London, the British metropolis, a former court composed of doctors of civil law, who exercised jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to probate of wills, marriage-licenses, and divorce-cases.

Common Sense, *n.* That degree of intelligence, sagacity, and prudence, which is common to most people.

Common Time, *n.* (*Mus.*) That time in which every measure or bar contains an even number of sub-divisions, such, for example, as two minims, four crotchets, eight quavers, and so on. It is marked thus:

Fig. 656.



Com'monty, (*Scots Law.*) The common right of pasturage exercised on land belonging to two or more proprietors.

Commonweal', Com'monwealth, *n.* [*Common* and *weal;* A. S. *wela, wela,* prosperity, bliss. The public good, prosperity, and happiness.] A State or body politic; a form of government (generally republican) conducted on terms of universal equality and co-operation.

"*Commonwealths* were nothing more in their original than free cities." — *Temple.*

—The whole body of people in a State; the citizens or public at large; as, the *Commonwealth* of Pennsylvania.

(*Hist.*) The name given to that form of government established in England on the death of Charles I., in 1649, and which existed during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, until the abdication of the latter and the restoratiou of monarchy again in the person of Charles II., in 1660.

Com'monwealth's-man, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A supporter of the policy of Oliver Cromwell, and of the Commonwealth established by him; a republican.

Com'morance, Com'morancy, *n.* Habitation; abode; residence; place of dwelling.

"The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance.*" — *Hale.*

(*Amer. Law.*) Temporary residence.

Com'morant, *a.* [Lat., from *commarari,* to abide.] (*Law.*) Abiding; resident; dwelling; inhabiting. — (*Amer. Law.*) One residing in a particular town, city, or district.

Com'mother, *n.* [Lat. *com* for *con,* and *mother.*] A godmother; a gossip. (R.)

Commo'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commotio* — *con.* and *moveo, motus,* to move.] Violent motion or agitation of the elements, or of human passions; as, *commotion* of the waters.

"Some strange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and starts." — *Shaks.*

—Tumult; popular agitation, disturbance, or disorder; public excitement or perturbation.

"When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions,* be not terrified." *Luke* xxi. 9.

Commo'tioner, *n.* A disturber of the peace; one who causes commotions. (a.)

Commove', *v. a.* To put into violent motion; to disturb; to agitate; to unsettle. (R.)

"*Commov'd* around, in gathering eddies play." — *Thomson.*

Commu'nal, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

Commune', *v. i.* [Fr. *communier;* Lat. *communico.* See COMMUNICATE.] To converse; to confer; to talk together familiarly; to communicate; to hold mental intercourse with one's self; to meditate.

"I will *commune* with you of such things
That want no ears but yours." *Shaks.*

—To receive the holy communion; to partake of the Lord's Supper.

Com'mune, *n.* [Fr.] In France, a small territorial subdivision of the country, less than a canton, and corresponding in some measure to an English parish. A *C.* includes sometimes a single town, and sometimes several villages; and each has a mayor and a communal municipality.

Commune' of Paris (The). See FRANCE,

Communicabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being communicable.—Capability to be imparted.

Commu'nicable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *communicabilis.*] That may be communicated; capable of being imparted from one to another. — That may be narrated or recounted to another.

Commu'nicableness, *n.* State of being communicable; communicability.

Commu'nicably, *adv.* With communication.

Commu'nicant, *n.* [Lat. *communicans.*] One who communicates.

—A partaker, with others, at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a church-member.

"A never-failing monthly *communicant.*" — *Atterbury.*

Commu'nicate, *v. a.* [Fr. *communique;* Lat. *communico, communicatus,* from *communis,* common.] To make common; to cause to be common to others; to bestow; to confer, as a joint possession; as, to *communicate* a disease. — To disclose; to impart, as information; to publish, as knowledge; as, to *communicate* intelligence; — generally before *to.*

—*v. i.* To share, participate, or enjoy in common with others.

—To have a communication, passage, or means of intercourse from one to another.

"A system of such canals which all *communicate* with one another." — *Arbuthnot.*

—To partake of the holy sacrament.

"The primitive Christians *communicated* every day." — *Taylor.*

Commu'nica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *communicatio.*] Act of communicating or imparting; that which is communicated or imparted; participation; intercourse; information; correspondence.

"The reception and *communication* of learned knowledge." *Holder.*

—Means whereby intercourse is carried on; a passage or means of passing from one place to another; as, an easy *communication.*

—Intelligence; news; interchange of knowledge or information; as, to send a written *communication* to a person.

(*Rhet.*) A trope, in which *we* is used for *you* or *I.*

Communication-valves. (*Mach.*) The valves in a steam-pipe which connect two boilers of an engine, for cutting off communication between either boiler and the engine.

Commu'nicative, *a.* [Fr. *communicatif.*] Ready to communicate or impart; inclined to impart or disclose; unreserved; open; free of speech; as, a *communicative* tongue.

Commu'nicativeness, *n.* Quality of being communicative, or of imparting knowledge or intelligence to others; freedom from reserve.

Commu'nicator, *n.* One who, or that which, communicates.

Commu'nicatory, *a.* Imparting knowledge or information.

Commun'ion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *communio,* from *communis,* common.] A mutual participation in anything; mutual interconrse; interchange of transactions or offices; a state of giving or receiving; fellowship; union; agreement; concord; converse.

"They eat, they drink, and in *communion* sweet
Quaff immortality and joy." — *Milton.*

—Uuion in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; — hence a person is said to be in *C.* with a church who declares his acquiescence in its doctrine, and participates in its worship.

—A body of Christians, having one faith and discipline; as, the Baptist *Communion.* — Different churches, too, are said to be in *C.* when they are united in doctrine and principle.

—The Lord's Supper; celebration or participation of the Eucharist or Holy Sacrament; as, to administer the *Communion.* See EUCHARIST.

Communion-table. (*Eccl.*) See ALTAR.

Commun'ionist, *n.* A member of the same communion.

Commun'ipaw, in *New Jersey,* formerly a village of Bergen co., on the W. shore of New York bay; now part of Jersey City. Has extensive docks and R.R. terminals.

Com'munism, *n.* See SOCIALISM.

Com'munist, *n.* (*Pol.*) One who advocates the doctrine of community of things, or the abrogation of all individual rights of property. See SOCIALISM.

Communis'tic, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to communism; as, a *communistic* arrangement.

Commu'nity, *n.* [Fr. *communauté;* Lat. *communitas,* from *communis,* common.] Common possession or enjoyment; fellowship: mutual participation and enjoyment;—used in an opposite sense to *appropriation;* as, a *community* of goods.

—The commonwealth; the body politic; society at large.

"The love of our country is impressed on our minds for the preservation of the *community.*" — *Addison.*

—A society or association of persons living under the same laws and social regulations; as, a monastic *community.*

(*French Law.*) A species of partnership that man and woman contract when they are lawfully married to each other. The *C.* embraces the profits of all the effects of which the husband has the administration and enjoyment, either of right or fact; of the produce of the

reciprocal industry and labor of both husband and wife, and of the estates that they may acquire, either by donation or purchase. The debts contracted during the marriage enter into the *C.*, and must be acquitted out of the common fund. *Legal C.* is that which takes place by virtue of the contract of marriage. It is the common law in France. *Conventional C.* is that which is formed by express agreement in the contract of marriage.

Commutabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being commutable.

Commut'able, *a.* [Lat. *commutabilis.*] That may be commuted, or exchanged, or mutually changed; that may be given for another.

Commuta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *commutatio.*] Act of giving one thing for another; barter

"The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*." — *South.*

—Act of passing from one state to another; change; alteration.

"So great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves." — *South.*

—Any sum paid down as an equivalent for a *pro rata* payment; as, a *commutation* of church-tithes. — The purchase in lump of any vested privilege, in lieu of paying for the same in instalments; as, a *commutation* of railroad-fare for a year.

(*Law.*) The substitution of a less for a greater degree of punishment; as, a *commutation* of sentence.

(*Astron.*) The *angle of C.* of a planet is the angle formed at the earth by a straight line drawn from the earth to the sun, and the orthographic projection on the plane of the ecliptic of the straight line which joins the earth with the planet. It is measured by the difference between the sun's longitude and the concentric longitude of the planet.

Commuta'tion, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained by, acquired right of commuting; as, a *commutation*-ticket.

Commutation of Tithes, *n.* See TITHES.

Commut'ative, *a.* [Fr. *commutatif.*] Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutually passing from one to another; as, "*commutative* justice." — *Burke.*

Commut'atively, *adv.* By way of reciprocity of exchange.

Commute', *v. a.* [Fr. *commuer*; Sp. *commutar*; Lat. *commuto* — *con*, and *muto*, to change.] To put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; to change; to exchange; — generally used in the sense of to exchange one punishment or penalty for another of less severity; as, to *commute* a sentence of death to imprisonment for life. — To pay a less sum in the aggregate than would be required in separate payments; — used in reference to periodical travelling; as, to *commute* a year's passage by steam-boat.

—*v. i.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

—To enter into an arrangement to pay in a lump sum; as, to *commute* a half-year's passage-money.

Commut'er, *n.* One who commutes for travelling expenses.

Commut'ual, *a.* [Lat. *com* — *con*, and *mutual*, q. v.] Reciprocal; mutual. (Used mostly in poetry.)

Comne'nus, a celebrated Byzantine family, who furnished 6 emperors to Constantinople, 1 to Heraclea, and 10 to Trebizond. The 6 emperors of Constantinople are: *Isaac C.*, 1057–1059; *Alexis C. I.*, 1081–1118; *John C.*, 1118–1143; *Manuel C.*, 1143–1180; *Alexis C. II.*, 1180–1183; and *Andronicus C.*, 1183–1185. (See ALEXIS, ISAAC, &c.) Andronicus was dethroned by Isaac Angelus, and his family lost forever the throne of Constantinople. David, his grandson, became king of Paphlagonia, Heraclea, and Pontus; at the same time that a third Alexis *C.* founded at Trebizond the dynasty of princes who ruled in that city till its conquest by Mohammed II., 1462. Some members of this family took refuge in the Morea and in Corsica; and at the beginning of the present century some descendants of it were yet living in France, and in Italy. See ABRANTES.

Co'mo, (anc. *Larius Lacus,*) a lake of N. Italy, in Lombardy, lying at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhætian Alps, chiefly formed by the river Adda, which enters it at its N. and issues from its S.E. extremity. The total length of the lake from *C.* to Riva is about 35 m. About 15 m. from its N. extremity, the promontory of Bellagio divides it into two branches, the longer of which is

Fig. 657. — LAKE OF COMO.

between 18 and 20 m.; the other branch is about 12 m. long. The three arms of the lake sometimes receive different names — the upper part, as far as Bellagio, being called the *Lake of Bellano*; the longer branch, on which the town of *C.* is built, the *Lake of Como*; and the shorter, the *Lake of Lecco.* Lake Como, however, is the general designation. The greatest breadth of the lake is not more than 3 m.; and through the principal part of its length it is much less. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the salubrity of the climate, have made the Lake of *C.* the most celebrated and most resorted to in Italy; its shores being everywhere studded with fine villas.

COMO, (anc. *Comum Novum,*) an old city, at the S. extremity of the above lake, 20 m. N. of Milan. *Manuf.* Velvet, taffetas, gloves, stockings, &c. *Pop.* 20,826.

Como, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Whitesides co., on Rock River, about 150 m. N. of Springfield.

Como, or COMO DEPOT, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of De Soto co., about 44 m. S. of Memphis.

Como, in *Nevada*, a mining village of Lyon co., about 10 m. S.E. of Dayton.

Como, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Henry co.

Como'do, an island of the Malayan Archipelago, occupying nearly the entire width of the strait which separates the much larger islands of Sumbawa on the W., and Flores on the E.; Lat. of N.E. extremity, 8° 22′ S., Lon. 119° 37′ E. It is 35 m. in length, and 16 m. in average breadth.

Com'orin, (CAPE.) See CAPE COMORIN.

Co'morn, or KOMORN, (Magyar *Kom'aron,*) a royal free town of Hungary, 48 m. N.W. of Buda. Its citadel has the reputation of being impregnable, and justified it in the Hungarian war, when the Austrians besieged it in vain from Oct. 1848 to Sept. 1849, and only became masters of it at last by virtue of a capitulation. — *Manf.* Woollens and leather. *Pop.* 11,951.

Co'morn, in *Virginia*, a post-office of King George co.

Como'ro Islands, or COMOROS, a group in the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and Africa. It consists of several mountainous and fertile islands, producing all the crops of a tropical climate. Large herds of cattle are reared upon them, and the rivers abound in fish. Lat. between 11° and 13° S. Lon. between 43° and 45° 30′ E. The islands, which are of volcanic origin, are called Angaziga (or Great Comoro), Anjouan (or Johanna), Mayotta, and Mohilla.

Comose', *a.* [Lat. *comosus*, hairy.] (*Bot.*) Ending in a tuft or kind of brush.

Compact', *a.* [Lat. *compactus*, from *compingo* — *con*, and *pango*, *pactus*, to fasten, fix, or drive on.] Joined, united, or fastened together, closely and fixedly; firm; solid; dense; as, a *compact* arrangement, a *compact* body.

"The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all *compact*."—*Shaks.*

—Brief; pithy; close; not diffuse or verbose; as, a *compact* treatise.

"Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must study the utmost force of our language." — *Felton.*

Com'pact, *n.* [Lat. *compactum*, from *compaciscor* — *con*, and *paciscor*, *pactus*, to make a bargain.] An agreement or bargain made with any one; a union, league, treaty, covenant, or contract, — whether of individuals or of states.

"Wedlock is described as the indissoluble *compact*."—*Macaulay.*

—*v. a.* To thrust, drive, or press closely together; to join firmly; to consolidate; to make close.

"Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone."—*Blackmore.*

—To unite or connect firmly; to mass into a system.

"We see the world so *compacted*, that each thing preserveth other things, and also itself." — *Hooker.*

Compact'edly, *adv.* Closely: in a compact manner.

Compact'edness, *n.* State of being compact; close union of parts; closeness; firmness; density.

"Sticking or *compactedness* being natural to density."—*Digby.*

Compact'er, *n.* One who enters into a compact.

Compact'ible, *a.* Susceptible of being compacted.

Compaction, *n.* [Lat. *compactio.*] State of being made compact.

Compact'ly, *adv.* Closely; densely; with close union of parts.

Compact'ness, *n.* State of being compact; close union of parts; closeness; firmness; density.

"By reason of the *compactness* of terrestrial matter."—*Woodward.*

Compages, (*kom-pa'jez,*) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Lat. See COMPACT.] A system of many parts united.

"The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and vessels." — *Ray.*

Compan'ion, *n.* [Fr. *compagnon*; Sp. *compañon*; L. Lat. *compagus*, *compaganus* — *cum*, and *paganus*, from *pagus*, a district, a village.] A comrade; one who keeps company with another; one whom a person frequently associates and converses with; a fellow; a chum; an associate; a mate; a partner; a confederate; an accomplice.

"When, musing on *companions* gone,
We doubly feel ourselves alone."—*Scott.*

Companion, or *Companion-ladder.* (*Naut.*) The staircase in a ship by which officers descend into the cabin, and ascend to the quarter-deck. — *Companion-hatch*, the wooden porch, or cover over the entrance to the staircase of a ship's cabin. — *Companion-way*, the front staircase to a ship's cabin. — *Knights Companions.* (*Her.*) Members of a knightly order, in rank next below *Knights Commanders.*

Compan'ionable, *a.* Qualified to be an agreeable companion; fit for good-fellowship; sociable; entertaining.

Compan'ionableness, *n.* Sociableness; qualification of being companionable.

Compan'ionably, *adv.* In a companionable manner.

Compan'ionless, *a.* Without a companion.

Compan'ionship, *n.* Fellowship; association; close intimacy.

"It shall hold *companionship* in peace
With honour, as in war." — *Shaks.*

—In England, the lowest rank of a knightly order; as the *Companionship* of the Bath.

—Company; retinue; train.

"Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship*." — *Shaks.*

Company, (*kŭm'pa-ne,*) *n.* [It. *compagnia*; Fr. *compagnie.* See COMPANION.] A number of persons associated together, or assembled together, for mutual pleasure or entertainment; society; a group; a circle; as, a *company* of wits.

"A crowd is not *company*." — *Bacon.*

—An association; a firm; a corporation of persons united for the purpose of carrying on some enterprise for the common benefit; as, the Union Pacific Railroad *Company* See JOINT-STOCK COMPANY; PARTNERSHIP.

—Certain persons united in a trading firm, but whose names are not included in the published title; as, Smith, Jones & *Company* (abbreviated Co).

—State of being a companion or intimate associate; act of accompanying; society; fellowship; as, to sail in *company.*

—A body of persons associated, whether in a permanent or transient state; as, a *company* of actors.

(*Mil.*) A subdivision of a regiment, consisting of from 60 to 100 men, under the command of a captain; as, a grenadier *company.*

(*Naut.*) The entire complement of a ship's crew, including the officers; as, to pay off a ship's *company.*

To bear company. To accompany; to attend; to go with.

"His faithful dog shall bear him *company*." — *Pope.*

To keep company. To be in intimate relations with; to frequently associate with; to accompany; to attend; as, *to keep company* with one's betrothed wife.

"Why should he call her *company*?"—*Shaks.*

—To frequent taverns, or places of public entertainment.

—*v. a.* To associate with.

"I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators."— I *Cor.* v. 9.

—To have sexual intercourse.

Company's Shops, in *North Carolina*, a former post-office of Alamance co.

Com'parable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *comparabilis.*] That may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard.

"There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a discreet and virtuous friend." — *Addison.*

Com'parableness, *n.* Quality of being comparable.

Com'parably, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard; as, when one thing is *comparably* better than another.

Com'parate, *n.* (*Logic.*) One of two things compared together.

Compar'ative, *a.* [Lat. *comparativus.*] Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; as, a *comparative* good.

—Having the power of comparing different things.

"It is the *comparative* faculty which notes it." — *Glanville.*

(*Gram.*) Expressing more or less, as distinguished from *positive* and *superlative.* See COMPARISON.

Comparative Anatomy. See ANATOMY.

Compar'atively, *adv.* In a state of comparison.

"With but *comparatively* few exceptions."—*Prescott.*

Compare', *v. a.* [Lat. *comparo* — *con*, and *paro*, to make equal, from *par*, equal; Fr. *comparer.*] To set or bring things together, to examine the relations they bear to each other, with a view to ascertain their agreement or disagreement, their relative proportions, quantities, or qualities; to measure or estimate one thing by another.

"To *compare* small things with greatest." — *Milton.*

—To liken; to represent as similar; as, to *compare* a beautiful woman to Venus.

(*Gram.*) To form an adjective in its several degrees of signification; as, *light*, *lighter*, *lightest.*

—*v. i.* To hold comparison; to be like or equal.

"I should *compare* with him in excellence." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* State of being compared; possibility of entering into comparison; comparative estimate; comparison.

"Oh, things without *compare*!" — *Sir John Suckling.*

Compar'er, *n.* One who makes a comparison, or compares one thing with another or others.

Compar'ison, *n.* [Fr. *comparaison.*] Act of comparing; state of being compared; comparative estimate; proportion.

(*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, which appears to differ from *metaphor* only in form: the resemblance being stated in the first case, while it is implied in the second. This is the sense in which the term *C.* is used and defined by Aristotle, in his *Art of Rhetoric.* Frequently the same idea furnishes at the same time both *C.* and metaphor; as in the following line, "They melted from the field as snow." The word *melted* is used by transferring the property of the snow to a multitude of individuals: so far, therefore, the phrase is a metaphor; but the additional words "as snow," transform it into a direct comparison. It will generally be found that in every language the earliest writers, especially the poets, are the most addicted to the use of comparisons and metaphors of a highly figurative and bold character, as is especially observable with respect to the poetry of the Old Testament, and to Homer: while as language advances in cultivation, the metaphor comes more and more into ordinary use, and forms, as it were, the basis of composition, while at the same time it gradually loses the energetic and poetical cast which at first distinguished it.

(*Gram.*) The means by which is denoted the degree in which the quality expressed by an adjective is possessed by the substantive with which it is coupled. There

are three degrees of *C.*: the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*. The positive expresses the quality singly, without any *C.*; as good, wise, prudent, and, hence, some do not consider this as a degree of *C.* The comparative expresses that the quality is possessed in a higher degree by that object than another; as, John is taller than James. The superlative expresses the possession of this quality in the highest degree, or in a higher degree than it is possessed by a number of others: as, Solomon was the wisest man; James is the best scholar in his class. In English, there are two ways of expressing these degrees: either by an inflexion or change on the word itself, as *wise, wiser, wisest*; or by the addition of a word, as *prudent, more prudent, most prudent*. In many cases either form may be adopted; but where the former would produce a harsh word, or one difficult to be pronounced, the latter mode is adopted. Adverbs are compared in the same way as adjectives.

Compart', *v. a.* [Fr. *compartir*, from Lat. *compartire*.] To divide, or mark into several parts, sections, or subdivisions.

"I make haste to the casting and *comparting* of the whole work." — *Wotton.*

Compartition, (*kom-par-tish'un*,) *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *partitio*, from *partior*, to divide, from *pars*, a part, a share.] Act of dividing into parts. — Division; part divided; a separate part.

(*Arch.*) Division or distribution of the ground-plan of an edifice into its various apartments.

"Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*." *Wotton.*

Compart'ment, *n.* A division or separate part of a general design; a design composed of different figures, disposed with symmetry, for ornament; as, the *compartment* of a wall.

"In the middle was a large *compartment* composed of grotesque work." — *Curew.*

(*Ship-building.*) Separate divisions of a ship's hull; as, water-tight *compartments*.

Com'pass, *n.* [Fr. *compas* — *com* for *con*, and *pas*, a pace, a step; Lat. *passus*.] A moving or passing round; a circle; a circuit or circular course.

"My life has run its *compass*." — *Shaks.*

—Limit or boundary of time or space, and the space included; space; inclosure; circumference; as, within the *compass* of a year.

"And in that *compass* all the world contains." — *Dryden.*

—Moderate bounds; due limits; as, "I speak within *compass*." — *Davies.*

(*Mus.*) Extent or limit of the voice, or of sound; range of notes in a musical instrument.

"Through all the *compass* of the notes it ran" — *Dryden.*

(*Naut.*) A name given to instruments contrived to indicate the magnetic meridian, or the position of objects with regard to that meridian. According to the purpose to which the instrument is chiefly applied, it becomes the *mariner's compass*, the *azimuth compass*, and the *variation compass*, each particular application requiring some peculiarity of construction; but whatever modifications it may receive, the essential parts are the same in all cases. These are a magnetized bar of steel, called the *needle*, having (fitted to it at its centre) a cup, which is supported on an upright pivot, made sharp at the point in order to diminish the friction as much as possible, and allow the needle to turn with the slightest force. The *mariner's compass* has a circular card attached to its needle, which turns with it, and on the

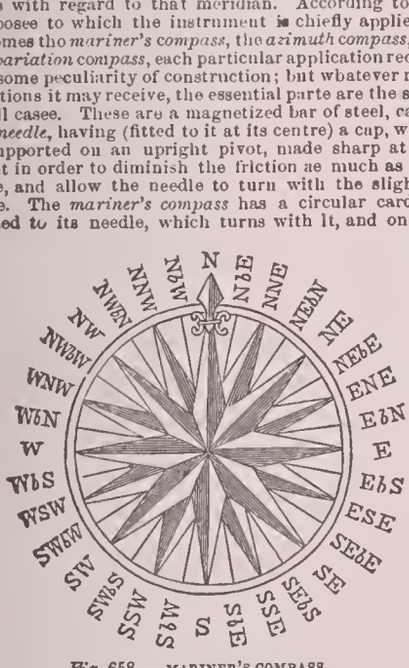


Fig. 658. — MARINER'S COMPASS.

circumference of which are marked the degrees, and also the 32 *points*, or *rhumbs*, likewise divided into half and quarter points. The pivot rises from the centre of the bottom of a circular box, called the *compass-box*, or *binnacle*, which contains the needle and its card, and is covered with a glass top to prevent the needle from being disturbed by the agitation of the air. The compass-box is suspended within a large box, by means of two concentric brass circles or *gimbals*; the outer one being fixed by horizontal pivots, both to the inner circle which carries the compass-box, and also to the outer box; the two sets of axes being at right angles to each other. By means of this arrangement the inner circle, with the compass-box, needle, and card, always retains a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship. In the diagram on the card, the circle represents the horizon, and the person using the compass must imagine himself to be standing within it. The entire circumference is divided into 32 equal portions by lines diverging from the centre, called points, or rhumbs. The points marked N. S. E. W. are called the *cardinal points*, (q. v.) The N. point is distinguished by a *fleur-de-lis*. It will be readily seen, on an inspection of the diagram, (*Fig.* 658,) how the notation of the points between any 2 of the cardinal points is managed; thus the point midway between N. and W. is called N.W., or north-west, — a combination of the letters of the cardinal points between which it lies being used to denote it; that between N.W. and N. is called N.N.W., or north-north-west; and that between N. and N.N.W., N.W., or N. by W., as it is usually written, meaning north by west. It may be remarked that whenever a hyphen or connecting mark is used between any two letters in the diagram, the word "by" must be expressed when reading the points of the compass; and it will be seen that the points which lie on either side of the cardinal points, and the points that are midway between these, must be read in this way. The angular distance between any two points is 11° 15′, as the horizon is divided into 360°, and each space between the rhumbs is consequently represented by 360° divided by 32. Different shapes have been adopted for the needle at various times; but it seems to be now acknowledged that it should be as light as possible, and in the shape of a very thin prism, placed in such a manner that its narrow sides are turned upwards and downwards; one towards the eye of the spectator, and the other towards the card. The great requisites in a good compass are, that the motion of its needle should be steady, as well as active and sensible, without oscillation; and that it should be so contrived that it may be easily corrected when deviation is caused by any local attraction. Many attempts have been made to correct disturbances arising from local causes,—chiefly from the iron used in the construction of vessels,—by surrounding the compass with bars of soft iron or magnets, that will attract the needle in a contrary direction to that in which it is drawn by the metal on board, and so counteract and neutralize its effects; but the correction of local attraction seems, under any circumstances, to be attended with considerable difficulty and uncertainty. Generally, when compasses have been placed on board a vessel, they are corrected, for the influence of local attraction, by what is termed "swinging" the ship. The ship's head is brought round to every point of the compass successively, and the differences in the bearings, indicated by the compass on board and an azimuth compass on shore, under the charge of an intelligent officer, are carefully noted and registered. The results thus obtained form what is called a *correcting card* for the vessel in question. The Chinese assert that the mariner's compass was invented by the Emperor Houang-ti, about 2634 B. C., and that it was then used to enable them to direct their course to any distant point on land. The sailors who navigated the Indian Ocean and Eastern seas were well acquainted with its use in the third century after the Christian æra, when it was quite unknown in Europe, where it is said to have been introduced by Marco Polo on his return from his travels in the East, about 1260. Flavio Gioja, a Neapolitan sailor, effected considerable improvements in it, and brought it into the form in which we now have it, about 1300. Columbus is said to have discovered the variation of the compass in 1492; but this is considered to be doubtful. The inclination or *dip of the needle* (see NEEDLE, DIPPING) was found out by Robert Norman, of London, in 1576. — The *azimuth compass*, being intended to show the bearing of objects in respect of the magnetic meridian, has its circle divided merely into degrees, instead of the rhumbs used in navigation; and is provided with sights to allow the angles to be taken more accurately. — The *variation compass* is designed to exhibit the diurnal changes in the deviation of the magnetic from the true meridian; and the needle is generally made of much greater length than in the mariner's compass, in order to render minute variations more sensible.

—*pl.* (The use of *pl.* is motived by the two similar parts of the instrument, as in scissors, &c.) (*Math.*) Compasses are mathematical instruments, principally used for drawing circles, arcs of circles, ellipses, &c., and for measuring and transferring distances. The *common compasses* consist of two pointed legs, connected by a pivot-joint; the lower part of one leg is generally movable, to admit of the substitution of a drawing-pen or pencil. *Triangular compasses* have 3 legs working on 2 pivots; so that the distances between the 3 points of any triangle can be measured at once and transferred. *Proportional compasses* consist of two legs, pointed at either end, fastened together by a clamping screw, and presenting the form of the letter X when open. The length of the legs can be regulated by means of a scale engraved on the side, and set to measure and transfer distances in any desired proportion. The *beam compass* is a bar, on which two sliding sockets travel, that can be fixed at pleasure, and are provided with pen, pencil, and steel points. They are used for measuring long distances, and describing the arcs of large circles in the projections of maps. — See CALIPERS.

Com'pass, *v. a.* To pass, go, or move round; to stretch round; as, to *compass* a city.

"And *compassed* by the inviolate sea" — *Tennyson.*

—To enclose; to encircle; to surround; to environ; — sometimes preceding *around* or *about*.

"The crowds that *compass* him *around*." — *Dryden.*

—To beleaguer; to besiege; to block; to invest; as, to *compass* an enemy's camp. — To obtain; to attain to; to procure; to get within reach, or within one's power; to accomplish.

"How can you hope to *compass* your designs?" — *Dryden.*

—To purpose; to plot; to contrive; as, to *compass* a person's death.

Com'passable, *a.* Susceptible of being compassed or attained.

Com'pass-card, *n.* (*Naut.*) The circle-card of a mariner's compass, whereon are marked the 32 points.

Com'pass-dial, *n.* A small pocket-compass, fitted with an horological dial.

Com'passes, *n. pl.* (*Math.*) See COMPASS.

Com'pass-headed, *a.* Circular; — used in ancient architecture.

Com'passing, *n.* Act or process of bending timber into a curved form.

Compas'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *compassio* — *con*, and *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.] A suffering with another; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling; pity; sympathy; commiseration.

Compas'sionate, *a.* Inclined to compassion; ready to pity; piteous; sympathizing; merciful; tender-hearted.

—*v. a.* To have compassion for; to pity; to commiserate.

"*Compassionates* my pains, and pities me." — *Addison.*

Compas'sionately, *adv.* With compassion; mercifully.

Compas'sionateness, *n.* Quality of being compassionate and pitiful.

Com'passless, *a.* Having no compass.

Com'pass-plane, *n.* (*Joinery.*) A tool similar to the smoothing-plane in size and shape, but with a convex sole, and the convexity in the direction of the length of the plane. The use of the *C.* is to form a concave cylindrical surface, when the wood to be wrought upon is bent with the fibres in the direction of the curve, which is in a plane surface perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder; consequently, *C.* must be of various sizes, in order to accommodate different diameters.

Com'pass-roof, *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof in which the braces of the timbers are inclined so as to form a sort of arch.

Com'pass-saw, *n.* (*Joinery.*) A tool for cutting the surfaces of wood into curved surfaces; for this purpose it is narrow, without a back, thicker on the cutting-edge, as the teeth have no set; the plate is about an inch broad next to the handle, and diminishes to about a quarter of an inch at the other extremity; there are about five teeth in the inch; the handle is single.

Com'pass-signal, *n.* (*Naut.*) A signal denoting a point of the compass.

Com'pass-timber, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) Curved timber or bends.

Com'pass-window, *n.* (*Arch.*) A bay-window, or oriel.

Compatibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *compatibilité*.] Quality of being fit, compatible, or congruous; as, a *compatibility* of properties.

Compat'ible, *a.* [Fr. *compatible*, from *compatir*; Lat. *con*, and *patior*, to bear or suffer.] That may abide or agree together; that may bear or endure with; that may exist with; not incongruous; consistent; suitable; fit; agreeable.

"The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature." — *Hale.*

Compat'ibleness, *n.* Compatibility; fitness; congruity.

Compat'ibly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently; as, *compatibly* with common sense.

Compa'triot, *n.* [Fr. *compatriote*; Lat. *compatriota*, from *con*, with, and *patria*, one's country.] A fellow-patriot; one of the same country, and having like interests and feelings.

—*a.* Of the same race and country.

"Britain rears to freedom an undaunted race,
Compatriot, zealous, hospitable, kind." — *Thomson.*

Compa'triotism, *n.* State or condition of being a compatriot.

Compeer', *n.* [Lat. *compar* — *con*, and *par*, equal.] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate; a colleague.

"Base servitude, and his dethroned *compeers*." — *Philips.*

—*v. a.* To be equal with; to vie with; to match.

"By me invested, he *compeers* the best." — *Shaks.*

Compel', *v. a.* [Lat. *compello* — *con*, and *pello*, to drive.] To drive or cause to move together; to drive or urge with force, or irresistibly; to force; to constrain: to necessitate; as, to *compel* obedience, to *compel* payment.

—To take by force or violence; to seize; as, to *compel* a subsidy. — To seize, hold, or overpower.

"But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd*." — *Dryden.*

Compel'lable, *a.* That may be driven, forced, or constrained.

Compel'lably, *adv.* By constraint or compulsion.

Compella'tion, *n.* [Lat. *compellatio*, from *compello* — *compellatus*, to accost, to address.] An addressing or accosting; a ceremonious appellation, as *Sire*, &c.

"The style best fitted for all persons . . . to use, is the *compellation* of Father, which our Saviour first taught." — *Duppa.*

Compel'lative, *n.* (*Gram.*) The title by which a person is addressed or accosted.

Compel'latory, *a.* Compulsory; without option.

Compel'ler, *n.* One who forces or compels another.

Com'pend, Compen'dium, *n.* [Lat. *compendium* — *com*, and *pendo*, to weigh.] A saving; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome; a brief compilation or composition.

"Abstract them into brief *compends*." — *Watts.*

"A short system or *compendium* of a science." — *Watts.*

Compend'ious, *a.* Of the nature of a compendium; short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; brief; concise; not circuitous; as, a *compendious* method of writing.

Compend'iously, *adv.* In a short or brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

Compen'diousness, *n.* Shortness; conciseness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

Compen'dium, *n.* See COMPEND.

Com'pensate, *v. a.* [Fr. *compenser;* It. *compensare;* Sp. *compensar;* Lat. *compenso* — *con*, and *penso*, to weigh carefully, from *pendo*, to weigh.] A balance; to give an equivalent in value to; to make equal return to; to recompense; to requite; to remunerate; as, to *compensate* a person for his labor or trouble. — To make amends for; to be equal in effect to; to make good; to counterbalance; to be equivalent in value to.

"The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries." — *Prior.*

—*v. i.* To make amends for; to render an equivalent; (preceding *for;*) as, to *compensate* you *for* my negligence.

Compensa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *compensatio.*] Act of compensating.

—Something given or obtained as an equivalent; recompense; equilibrium; remuneration; indemnification; amends; as, *compensation* for injury.

(*Civil Law.*) A doctrine of the law of Scotland, France, and other States of Europe, corresponding to the common law *set-off.* It provides that when two parties are mutually creditors and debtors, their debts shall extinguish each other, if equal, and if unequal, leave only a balance due.

Compensation balance. See PENDULUM.

Compen'sative, *a.* Granting or affording compensation.

Compen'satory, *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends; as, a *compensatory* clause.

Compete', *v. i.* [Lat. *competo* — *con*, and *peto*, to seek.] To carry on competition or rivalry; to strive; to contend; to claim to be equal; to come into competition with; as, to *compete* for a public office.

Com'petence, Com'peteney, *n.* [Fr. *compétence*, from Lat. *competentia.*] Agreement; suitableness; fitness; ability; adequacy.

"To make them zealously is not in the *competence* of law." *Burke.*

—Sufficiency of worldly goods without superfluity; such means of subsistence as are necessary for the common comforts of life; sufficiency; as, a modest *competence.*

"Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence.*" — *Pope.*

(*Law.*) The legal fitness or ability of a witness to be heard in the trial of a cause. The quality of written or other evidence, which renders it proper to be given on the trial of a cause. — (*French Law.*) The right in a court to exercise jurisdiction in a particular case.

Com'petent, *a.* [Lat. *competens*, from *competo.*] Fit; convenient; sufficient; adequate; qualified; as, a *competent* judge.

"The clergy have gained . . . a *competent* knowledge of the world." *Atterbury.*

—Belonging; having adequate power or right; falling within the competency of; incident; consistent with; — preceding *to.*

"The Infinite Author of things, who . . . is not *competent* to any finite being." — *Locke.*

Com'petently, *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately; suitably; reasonably.

"I think it hath been *competently* proved." — *Bentley.*

Com'petine, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Wapello co., abt. 8 or 9 m. N.E. of Ottumwa.

Competi'tion, *n.* [Fr. *compétition*, from L. Lat. *competitio*, from *competo.*] Mutual contest for the same object; strife for gain or superiority: rivalry; rivalship; contention; emulation; double claim; or, according to the excellent definition of Dr. Johnson, "the act of endeavoring to gain what another endeavors to gain at the same time."

(*Pol. Econ.*) People work, or embark in trade, avowedly for the purpose of making money. It is the object of the law of the land, as well as of religion and morality, to prevent money-making by immoral means; but within the bounds thus drawn around it, money-making is the object of man's exertion. When the money is made, the next point, always within the same bounds, is to make it go as far as it will. *C.* works through the co-operation of these motives. The purchaser wants the best article he can get at the lowest price; the producer strives to beat all his fellows, and offer the best article for the price. As a result of *C.*, we see the necessaries and comforts of life every day increasing, and the wealth of the community in incessant progression. There are, doubtless, evils connected with *C.*, and of these, perhaps, the chief is the propensity which some tradesmen have to carry rivalry to the extent of vicious excitement, and to endeavor rather to get the better of each other than to make their separate fortunes. From this spirit, it frequently happens that when one man has established a successful business in some new locality, another, instead of trying a different business in the same place, or the same business in some other and similar place, sets himself down as a rival, and ruins both. But, wherever *C.* is not, monopoly exists, and monopoly, in all its forms, is the taxation of the industrious for the support of indolence, if not of rapacity. On the establishment of the French provisional government of 1848, an attempt was made to do away with a natural system of *C.* among workmen, and to remunerate a number of workmen alike, but the experiment was very unsuccessful. Louis Blanc, in his *Organisation du Travail*, supposes three competitors for a job. A has a wife and family; he wants $5 as wages. B has a wife only: $4 will suffice him. But C is a bachelor, who can subsist on $3; therefore, he gets the job, and the others starve. But he leaves out entirely one side of the bargain. Employers compete to get work, as much as workmen compete for employment. If the work of B or C be worth, in the market, $5, they will get that, whether they have families or not; and it is not the practice of the workingman, any more than of the rest of the human species, to give his work at a third less than its value, because he is a bachelor.—See SOCIALISM.

Competi'tion, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Laclede co.

Competi'tion, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., on a branch of the Banister River, 160 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Compet'itive, *a.* Relating to, or making, competition.

Compet'itor, *n.* [Lat.] One who competes; a rival; an opponent.

Compet'itory, *a.* Acting in competition; out of emulation.

Compet'itress, Compet'itrix, *n.* A female competitor.

Compiègne, (*kom'pe-ain.*) a town of France, dep. Oise, on the Oise, 35 m. from Beauvais. This place has a considerable historical importance. Its palace was built by Louis XV., after designs by Gabriel, and restored by Napoleon I. The parks and forests by which it is encompassed cover 30,000 acres. The other chief buildings are the abbey of St. Corneille, the Pont Neuf, and the Hôtel-de-Ville. Here Joan of Arc was, in 1430, made prisoner, and sold to the English; and here Napoleon I., in 1810, married the archduchess of Austria. *Pop.* 12,882.

Compila'tion, *n.* [Lat. *compilatio.* See COMPILE.] Act or method of compiling, or collecting together from various sources; as, the *compilation* of a book.

—That which is compiled; a collection gathered from various authors; a literary work made up of parts collected from sundry authors or sources. — *C.* is an object of copyright, when it requires in its execution taste, learning, and intellectual labor.

Compile', *v. a.* [Lat. *compilo*—*con*, and *pilo*, to pillage.] To collect or gather from various sources, in order to form an aggregate. To form a literary work, by collecting parts from the same or from different authors; to compose; to arrange.

"In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satires against vice." — *Temple.*

Compile'ment, *n.* Coacervation; act of piling together, or of heaping up; as, "a natural or artificial *compilement.*"

Compil'er, *n.* One who compiles; a person who makes a collection from the works of authors, and forms a book of them; as, a painstaking *compiler.*

Compla'cence, Compla'ceney, *n.* [L. Lat. *complacentia*—*con*, and *placeo*, to please; Fr. *complaisance.*] State of being pleased or gratified; pleasure; gratification; satisfaction.

"Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with *complacency.*" — *Addison.*

—The cause of pleasure, satisfaction, or joy.

"O thou, my sole *complacence!*" — *Milton.*

—Complaisance; civility; softness or urbanity of manners.

Compla'cent, *a.* Pleasing; civil; affable; kind; complaisant; displaying gratification; as, a *complacent* air.

"They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings." — *Burke.*

Complacen'tial, *a.* Marked by complacence.

Complacen'tially, *adv.* In an accommodating manner.

Compla'cently, *adv.* Softly; in a complacent manner.

Complain', *v. i.* [Fr. *complaindre*, from Lat. *con*, and *plango, plangere*, to strike, from the root *plag.*] To proclaim, express, or manifest grief, sorrow, pain, or distress; to lament; to bewail; to repine; to murmur; to grieve; to express dissatisfaction, or a sense of injury or wrong; — generally preceding *of*; as, to *complain* of one's misfortune.

"I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul." — *Job* vii. 11.

—To make a charge; to bring a formal accusation; to assert a sense of wrong or injury; (with *of* before the cause of sorrow;) as, to *complain of* a person to others.

"Now, Master Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the council." *Shaks.*

Complain'able, *a.* That which may be complained of. (R.)

Complain'ant, *n.* [Fr. *complaignant.*] One who makes complaint.

(*Law.*) One who commences a legal prosecution by complaint against another or others. — The party who urges a suit in equity, answering to the plaintiff at common law.

Complain'er, *n.* One who complains, laments, or murmurs.

"*Complainers* never succeed at court, though railers do."—*Swift.*

Complain'ful, *a.* Full of complaint. (R.)

Complaint', *n.* [Fr. *complainte*; L. Lat. *complainta.*] Representation of pains or injuries; expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault; as, a person full of *complaint.*

"Against the goddess these *complaints* he made." — *Dryden.*

—Cause or subject of complaint or fault-finding. — Cause of bodily complaint, pain, or uneasiness: illness; malady; disease; sickness; as, bowel *complaint.* (Usually denoting the milder forms of disorders.)

(*Law.*) The allegation made to a magistrate or proper officer that some person, whether known or unknown, has been guilty of a designated offence, with an offer to prove the fact, and a request that the offender may be punished.

Com'plaisance, *n.* [Fr.] Complacence; a pleasing deportment; desire of pleasing; courtesy; civility; condescension; urbanity; politeness.

"In *complaisance* poor Cupid mourn'd." — *Prior.*

Com'plaisant, *a.* [Fr.] Attentive and pleasing in manners; desirous to please; courteous; affable; civil, obliging; polite; as, a *complaisant* courtier.

Com'plaisantly, *adv.* With complaisance or courtesy.

Com'plaisantness, *n.* Quality of complaisance. (R.)

Com'planate, *a.* [From Lat. *complanare.*] Reduced to a level surface.

Com'planate, Complane', *v. a.* [Lat. *complanare.*] To make level; to reduce or flatten to an even surface.

"The vertebræ of the neck and back-bone are made short and *complanated.*" — *Derham.*

Com'plement, *n.* [Lat. *complementum*—*con*, and *pleo*, to fill.] That which fills up or completes; completion; what is wanting to complete or fill up; full quantity or number; as, a ship's *complement* of sailors.

"His *complement* of stores and total war." — *Pope.*

—An appendage, or something adventitiously added by way of ornamentation.

(*Astron.*) The distance of a star from the zenith, as compared with its altitude.

(*Her.*) The full moon; as, "azure the moon in her *complement.*"

(*Mus.*) The necessary interval for completing the octave; as, the fourth is the *complement* of the fifth, the sixth of the third, &c.

(*Math.*) The complement of any magnitude is a second magnitude which, added to the first, gives a sum equal to a given third magnitude. This third magnitude is purely arbitrary and conventional. Thus the complement of an angle is its defect from a right angle. The complement of a common logarithm is its defect from 10 thus. — comp. log. 2 = 10 — ·30103 = 9·69897. The arithmetical complement of a number is its defect from the next higher power of *ten;* thus: ar. comp. 873 = 1000 — 873 = 127.

Complement'al, *a.* That fills up or completes; supplying a deficiency; completing.

Complement'ary, *a.* Completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental; as, *complementary* numbers.

C. Colors. (*Optics.*) Two colors are said to be *C.* to each other when they are such that the blending together of the two gives rise to the perception of whiteness. Thus the red and green colors of the prismatic spectrum give, when blended together, white light, as do also blue and orange.

Complete', *a.* [Lat. *completus*, from *compleo* — *con*, and *pleo*, to fill.] Filled up or full; having no deficiency; brought to an end, or conclusion; as, everything is now *complete.* — Finished; perfected; entire; absolute; perfect; as, the work is a *complete* success.

(*Bot.*) A complete flower consists of the essential organs of reproduction (viz., stamens and pistils), surrounded by two sets of leaves or envelopes which protect them.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *completer;* Lat. *compleo, completus* — *con*, and *pleo*, to fill.] To finish; to end; to perfect; to accomplish; to perform; to consummate; as, to *complete* a job of work.

—To effect; to execute; to achieve; to fulfil; to perform.

"He . . . *completes* the nation's hope." — *Blackmore.*

Complete'ly, *adv.* Fully; perfectly: entirely.

Complete'ness, *n.* State of being complete; perfection.

"These parts go to make up the *completeness* of any subject." *Watts.*

Comple'tion, *n.* [Lat. *completio.*] Act of completing; state of being complete; as, the *completion* of a serial novel.

"The divine prediction, receiving their *completion* in Christ." *South.*

—Fulfilment; accomplishment; utmost extent; perfect state; realization.

Comple'tive, *a.* [Fr. *completif.*] Making complete; as, *completive* touches.

Comple'tory, *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the compline, or evening service.

Com'plex, *a.* [Fr. *complexe;* Sp. *complexo;* Lat. *complexus*, from *complector* — *con*, and *plecto*, to plait, braid, or interweave, from *plico*, to fold: Gr. *plekō.*] Made up of two or more particulars or parts; connected; composite; not simple; as, a *complex* idea. — Knit or connected together; interwoven; intricate; involved; complicated; as, a *complex* subject.

—*n.* Complication; collection; mass.

"This parable comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings . . . exhibited by the gospel." — *South.*

Complexed', *a.* Same as COMPLEX, *q. v.*

Complex'edness, *n.* Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral mass; intricacy.

Complex'ion, *n.* A complex state; combination; texture; connection; involution; connection of parts; as, the *complexion* of an argument.

—General appearance of any thing, or circumstance; as, the *complexion* of the sky, the *complexion* of an affair.

—The color of the face and skin; as, a fair *complexion.* — Formerly, and, we believe, more properly, the term *C.* was applied to the temperament, and natural disposition of the body.

(*Physiol.*) Formerly, the human skin was supposed to consist of only two parts, — the *cuticle*, or epidermis, and the *cutis*, or real skin; but Malpighi showed that between these two was a soft gelatinous cellular texture, which he distinguished by the title *rete mucosum.* On this discovery that anatomist offered a suggestion as to the color of negroes. The *rete mucosum* is of very different color in different nations; and the difference of its color corresponds so exactly with the difference of their complexions, that there can be little doubt that

it is the principal seat of the color of the human complexion. The different colors observed among mankind may be classified as follows: — Black, — Africans under the line, and the inhabitants of New Guinea and New Holland. Swarthy, — the Moors in the northwest parts of Africa, and the Hottentots in the southern parts. Copper-colored, — the East-Indians. Red-colored, — the American Indians. Brown-colored, — the Tartars, Persians, Arabs, Africans on the Mediterranean coast, and Chinese. Brownish, — the inhabitants of Southern Europe, Sicilians, Spaniards; and also the Abyssinians in Africa. The Turks, Samoiedes, and Laplanders are also brownish. White, — most of the European nations, including the Swedes, Danes, Poles, Germans, French, English, Dutch, Austrians, Italians, &c., with their descendants in this country; also the Russian tribes of the Caucasus.

Complex'ional, *a.* Depending on, or having relation to, complexion; as, a *complexional* prejudice.

Complex'ionally, *adv.* By complexion.

Complex'ionary, *a.* Pertaining to the complexion.

Complex'ioned, *a.* Having a complexion, or a certain temperament or state; as, "a flower is the best-*complexioned* grass." — *Fuller.*

Complex'ity, *n.* State of being complex; complexness; intricacy; as, the *complexity* of human affairs.

Com'plexly, *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

Com'plexness, *n.* State of being complexed; complexity.

Complex'ure, *n.* The involution or complication of one thing with others.

Complex'us Mus'culus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A muscle, situate at the hind part of the neck, where it extends from the interval that separates the two prominent ridges on the posterior surface of the os occipitis, to the transverse and articular processes of the last six cervical vertebræ, as well as to those of the first five dorsal. It serves to straighten, incline, and turn the head.

Compli'able, *a.* Compliant; apt to yield.

Compli'ance, *n.* [See COMPLY.] Act of complying or yielding; submission; concession; assent or consent; obedience; performance.

Compli'ant, *a.* Complying; yielding; bending; submissive; as, "The *compliant* boughs." — *Milton.*

—Complaisant; civil; obliging; yielding to others.

Compli'antly, *adv.* In a yielding manner.

Com'pliency, *n.* State of being complex or intricate.

Com'plicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *complicate, complico—con,* and *plico,* to fold.] To fold together; to interweave; to fold and twist together; as, *complicated* sinews.

—To make complex; to involve: to entangle; to make intricate; as, a *complicated* state of affairs.

Com'plicate, *a.* Complex; complicated.

Com'plicately, *adv.* In a complicate manner.

Com'plicateness, *n.* State of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

Complica'tion, *n.* Act of complicating; state of being complicated; that which consists of many things involved, or mutually united; entanglement; involution; intricacy; as, a *complication* of ideas, a *complication* of diseases.

(*Med.*) *C.* means the presence of several diseases, or of several adventitious circumstances foreign to the primary disease.

Com'plicative, *a.* Tending to involve.

Complice, (*kom'plis,*) *n.* [Fr.] See ACCOMPLICE.

Complic'ity, *n.* [Fr. *complicité.*] State or condition of being an accomplice.

Compli'er, *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys.

Com'pliment, *n.* [Fr. See COMPLY.] A courteous compliance with the will or wishes of another; an expression that pleases or gratifies; act or expression of civility, respect, or regard; delicate flattery; a present or favor bestowed; as, a genteel *compliment.*

To stand on compliment, to treat ceremoniously.

—*v. a.* To address with expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect; to pay a compliment to; to congratulate; to bestow a present or favor; to delicately flatter; to praise; as, to *compliment* a woman on her looks.

"Monarchs ... should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends."—*Prior.*

—*v. i.* To utter or exchange compliments; to use ceremonious or conventional expressions of esteem, respect, or regard; to employ adulatory language.

Compliment'al, *a.* Expressive of respect or civility; implying a compliment; as, a *complimental* phrase.

Compliment'ally, *adv.* In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with ceremonious respect.

Compliment'ary, *a.* Containing compliment; expressing civility, regard, or praise; gratulatory; flattering; as, a *complimentary* address.

Compliment'ative, *a.* Complimentary. (R.)

Com'plimenter, *n.* One given to compliments; a flatterer.

Com'pline, Com'plin, *n.* [Fr. *compline,* from Lat. *complere.*] (*Eccl.*) The last act of daily service in the Roman Catholic Church; the last prayer at night, to be recited at eight o'clock.

Com'plot, *n.* [Fr., *con* or *com,* and *plot.*] A plotting together; a joint plot; a conspiracy; a confederacy.

"I know their *complot* is to have my life."—*Shaks.*

Complot', *v. a.* and *i.* To conspire; to plot together; to enter into a confederacy in some concealed design.

"To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill."—*Shaks.*

Complot'ment, *n.* Conspiracy; a plotting together. (R.)

Complot'ter, *n.* A joint plotter; a conspirator; a confederate.

Complot'tingly, *adv.* By complotting; in a complotting manner.

Compluten'sian, *a.* Relating to the *Complutensian Bible,* (q. v.)

Complutensian Bible, *n.* (*Bibliol.*) A polyglot Bible published at Alcala de Henares, the ancient *Complutum.*—See ALCALA DE HENARES.

Compluvium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) In ancient architecture, the interval between the roofs of porticoes which surrounded the centre or cavædium of Roman houses. The rain was admitted through this opening and fell upon the area below, which was termed by some authors the *impluvium.*

Comply', *v. i.* [Lat. *com* for *con,* and *ply,* (q. v.)] To bend to the wishes of another; to act in accordance with the will or wishes of another; to yield or assent to; to fulfil, perform, or execute; to accord, to be obsequious; to acquiesce. (Followed by *with.*)

Compone', *a.* (*Her.*) See COMPONY.

Compo'nent, *a.* [Lat. *componens,* from *compono—con,* and *pono,* to set or place.] Composing; constituting; forming one of the elements of a compound.

"The *component* parts of natural bodies."—*Newton.*

—*n.* A constituent part, as of a compound.

Compo'ny, Compone', or **Gobo'ny,** *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to a bordure, pale, bend, or other ordinary, when made up of two rows of small squares, consisting of alternate metals and colors.

Comport', *v. i.* [Fr. *comporter;* Lat. *comporto—con,* and *porto,* to bear or carry.] To agree with; to suit; to accord; — sometimes preceding *with.*

"How far ... charity may *comport* with prudence."—*L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* To bear or carry one's self; to behave or conduct; — used with the reciprocal pronoun.

"*Comport yourself* at this rantipole rate!"—*Congreve.*

Comport'able, *a.* Consistent; fit; suitable; as, a *comportable* method.

Compose', *v. a.* [Fr. *composer;* It. *comporre;* Sp. *componer;* Lat. *compono, compositus — con.* and *pono,* to set, place, or lay.] To put, lay, set, or place together; to form a compound, or one entire body.

"Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections."—*Sprat.*

—To form; to place anything according to its proper form or method; to make up; to constitute; as, to *compose* an alloy.

—To invent and put together in order, as words, sentences, &c.; to make, as a discourse or writing; to write and invent, as an author; as, to *compose* a poem, &c.

—To calm; to quiet; to appease; to tranquillize; to soothe; to make free from agitation; as, to *compose* one's nerves.

"We beseech thee to *compose* her thoughts."—*Swift.*

—To settle; to adjust; to regulate: to put in proper form; to reduce to order; as, to *compose* a difference.

"A hearty desire to *compose* all feuds."—*Bishop Taylor.*

(*Printing.*) To place in proper order for printing, as types; as, to *compose* from copy.

(*Music.*) To form or invent an air or piece of music, according to the specific laws of melody, time, and harmony.

Composed', *p. a.* Calm; serious; tranquil; quieted; free from agitation or mental disturbance; as, a *composed* mind.

Compos'edly, *adv.* Calmly; seriously; sedately; as, to answer *composedly.*

Compos'edness, *n.* State of being composed; calmness; sedateness; tranquillity.

Compos'er, *n.* One who composes; an author, especially a musical author; as, a *composer* of operas.

—One who appeases, calms, or soothes; one who puts to rights a difference, misunderstanding, or difficulty.

"Sweet *composers* of the pensive soul."—*Gay.*

Compos'itæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., compounded.] (*Bot.*) A Linnæan order of plants, corresponding to the ASTERACEÆ, *q. v.*

Composite, (*kom-pos'it,*) *a.* [Lat. *compositus.* See COMPOSE.] Compounded; made up of parts; as, a *composite* language.

(*Arch.*) A term denoting the last of the five orders of Architecture. As its name implies, it is composed of 2 orders, the Corinthian, and the Ionic. Its capital is a vase with two tiers of acanthus leaves, like the Corinthian; but, instead of stalks, the shoots appear small, and adhere to the vase, bending round towards the middle of the face of the capital; the vase is terminated by a fillet, over which is an astragal crowned by an ovolo. The volutes roll themselves over the ovolo, to meet the tops or the upper row of leaves, whereon they seem to rest. The corners of the abacus are supported by an acanthus leaf bent upwards; and the abacus itself resembles that of the Corinthian capital. In detail, the Composite is richer than the Corinthian, but it is less light and delicate in its proportions. Its architrave has only two fasciæ, and the cornice varies from the Corinthian in having double modillions. The column is 10 diameters high. The principal ancient examples of this order are the temple of Bacchus at Rome, the arch of Septimius Severus, that of Titus, and the baths of Diocletian. The example in Fig. 659 is from the arch of Titus.—*Composite arch.* See POINTED ARCH.

Fig. 659. — COMPOSITE ORDER

(*Arith.*) A number which can be divided by some other number greater than 1, in opposition to a prime number, which cannot be thus divided. Thus, 12, 15, and 27 are composite numbers; whilst 11, 47, 89, are not composite.

—*n.* Composition; combination; that which consists of an aggregate of parts.

Compos'ing, *n.* (*Printing.*) That branch of the art which consists in taking the type from the cases, and setting them up in such an order as to fit them for the press. The instrument in which they are set up and adjusted is called a *composing-stick,* and the workman who arranges them a *compositor.* To facilitate the arrangement and the removal of the types, a piece of brass rule, as wide as the types are high, cut to the length of the line, and called *composing-rule,* is laid in the composing-stick.

Composition, (*kom-po-zish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *compositio.*] Act of composing or compounding, or forming a whole or integral; that which is composed; the whole body, mass, or compound, formed of different things, parts, or ingredients; as, the *composition* of matter.

—Adjustment; agreement; orderly disposition of parts or things; regulation; combination; conjunction; state of being put together, united, or composed; as, a chemical *composition.* — Mutual agreement to terms or conditions, for the adjustment of a difference, difficulty, or controversy.

"I crave our *composition* may be written
And sealed between us."—*Shaks.*

—Consistency; congruity.

"There is no *composition* in these news,
That gives them credit."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) An agreement entered into, upon a sufficient consideration between a debtor and creditor, whereby the latter agrees to accept a portion of the debt due to him in full satisfaction of the whole; as, a deed of *composition.*

(*Logic* and *Math.*) Synthesis, as opposed to *analysis.*

(*Mech.*) *C. of forces,* or *motion,* signifies combining or uniting several forces or motions, and determining the result of the whole. If a body is solicited by two forces which act in the same direction, the *resulting* force, or *resultant,* is equal to the sum of both; that is to say, the effect produced is the same as would be produced by a single force acting in the same direction, and equal to their sum. If the two forces act in opposite directions, the resultant is equal to their difference, and the body will move in the direction of the greater. If the lines of direction of the two forces make an angle with each other, the resultant will be a mean force in an intermediate direction.

(*Painting.*) A tasteful and proper distribution of the objects of a picture; in grouping, in the attitudes, in the draperies, and in the management of the perspective.

(*Arch.*) The several parts which constitute an edifice ought to be subject to the laws of symmetry, the principles of which should be familiar to all who profess the architectural art. Symmetry results from proportion, which, in the Greek, is termed *analogy.* Proportion is the commensuration of the various constituent parts with the whole, in the existence of which symmetry is found to consist, for no building can possess the attributes of *C.*, in which symmetry and proportion are disregarded, nor unless that perfect conformation of parts exists which may be observed in a well-formed human being.

(*Mus.*) The art of disposing and arranging musical sounds into airs, songs, &c., either in one or more parts, for voices, or instruments, or both. Zarlino defines it to be the art of joining and combining concords and discords, which are the matter of music.

(*Gram.*) The joining of two words together, or prefixing a particle to a word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.

(*Lit.*) The art of forming and combining ideas, and clothing them with language suitable to the nature of the subject.

(*Print.*) Arrangement of, or act of setting types in a composing-stick.

Compos'itive, *a.* [Lat. *compositivus.*] Compounded; having the power of compounding or composing.

Compos'itor, *n.* [Lat.] One who composes or sets in order.

(*Printing.*) A type-setter. See COMPOSING.

Com'pos Men'tis, *a.* [Lat. *compos,* having the mastery, control, or power over, and *mento, mentis,* the mind.] Of sound mind. See INSANITY.

Compos'sible, *a.* Able to exist along with another thing. (R.)

Com'post, *n.* [It. *composta;* Lat. *compositum,* from *compono.*] A composition or mixture. (R.)

(*Agric.*) A manure in which the dung of animals, or other organic matter, is mixed largely with earth, mould, lime, and other inorganic substances. See MANURE.

—*a.* Combined; mixed together.

—*v. a.* To apply compost to land as a manure.

Compostel'la, or ST. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Soria, 98 m. from Astorga. The principal church is the cathedral, in which it is asserted that St. James (Sp., *St. Jago*) was buried. It has a university founded in 1532. *Pop.* 15,000.

Compostel'la, or COMPOSTELA, a town of Mexico, for-

merly cap. of the dep. Jalisco, 100 m. W. of Guadalajara. It has silver mines, but is nearly deserted on account of its unhealthy climate.

Compostel'la, St. Jago de, or St. James of the Sword, an ancient order of knighthood in Spain, the chief of the four military orders (Compostella, Calatrava, Alcantara, Manresa), probably founded either by Alphonse IX. of Castile (1158, 1214), or Ferdinand II. of Leon (1157, 1188). It originally began from the voluntary association of certain knights to defend the great road leading to the celebrated shrine of St. James, deposited in the cathedral of Compostella. Pope Alexander III. gave the order its rules of government. In most of the great battles between the Christians and Moors, the red cross of St. Jago was conspicuous. The order possessed at one period eighty-four commanderies, with two cities, and numerous burgbs and villages. Tbis immense wealth and power of the order excited the jealousy of the crown, in which, in 1522, the grand-mastership was permanently vested by the pope. Having thus become merely honorary and dependent on the crown, the order rapidly decreased in importance. The knights take the vows of poverty, obedience, and chastity.

Fig. 660.
Cross of the order of St. James of Calatrava.

Compos'to. [It.] (*Mus.*) Compounded or doubled.

Compos'ure, *n.* [From *compose.*] Act of composing; a compositiou or compound.

"Their own forms are not like to be sound . . . as forms of public *composure.*" — *King Charles I.*

—A settled frame of mind; calmness; mental equilibrium; tranquillity; sedateness.

"To whom the virgin majesty of Eve, . . . With sweet, austere *composure* thus replied." — *Milton.*

Compota'tion, *n.* The act of drinking, fuddling, or tippling together. (R.)

"The fashion of *compotation* was still occasionally practised in Scotland." — *Sir W. Scott.*

Com'potator, Compo'tor, *n.* A fellow-tippler; one who has a drinking-bout with another. (R.)

"Our companions and *compotators.*" — *Pope.*

Com'pote, *n.* [Fr.] A jelly, or preparation of fruity syrup.

Compound', *v. a.* [Fr. *composer;* It. *comporre;* Sp. *componer;* Lat. *compono — con,* and *pono.*] To put, lay, or place together, as things, parts, or ingredients; to combine; to mix or mingle; to unite; as, to *compound* a medicine.

—To arrange or settle amicably; to adjust, settle, or pay by agreement; to discharge a debt by paying a part, or giving some equivaleut; as, to *compound* with one's creditors.

—To unite two or more words so as to form one; as, to *compound* a substantive.

To compound a felony. (*Eng. Law.*) To enter into an agreement with a felou, that he shall not be prosecuted on the condition that he surrenders the objects of bis felony; to take a reward for forbearing to prosecnte.

—*v. i.* To agree upon concession; to come to terms; to bargain; to agree; to come to terms by granting something on each side; to settle by compromise; generally with *for* or *with;* as, to *compound for* a ransom.

Com'pound, *a.* Composed of two or more ingredients, parts, divisions, or elements; not simple; as, a *compound* word, a *compound* metal.

(*Arch.*) A *C. arch* is that which has the archivolt moulded or formed into a series of square recesses and angles, on the principle, according to Prof. Willis, that "it may be resolved into a number of concentric archways, successively placed within and behind each other."

(This adj. is found prefixed to many other scientific words, under which proper definitions will be found.)

Com'pound, *n.* A mass or body composed or formed of two or more elements, ingredients, or different substances; the result of composition; as, a chemical *compound.*

—[From Pg. *campania.*] A term given in India to the enclosed space around a building or bungalow.

Compound'able, *a.* That may be compounded.

Compound'er, *n.* One who compounds or mixes together; as, a *compounder* of drugs. — One who endeavors to bring parties to terms of agreement.

"Sweeteners, *compounders,* and expedient-mongers." — *Swift.*

—One who compounds a debt, obligation, or felony.

—A collegian of a university who pays double fees before taking a degree.

Comprador', *n.* [Sp., buyer.] In China and the E. Indies, a domestic officer who performs the duties of a purveyor or house-steward, and paymaster to a household. It is sometimes applied to a shipping-master, or a person through whose agency ships are furnished with seamen.

Comprehend', *v. a.* [Fr. *comprendre;* It. *comprendere;* Sp. *comprender;* Lat. *comprehendo,* to hold, contain; probably allied to Goth. *handas, handa;* Icel. *hönd;* Dan. *haand,* the hand.] To comprise: to embrace within limits; to contain; to include by construction or implication; to imply; as, nature *comprehends* all things.

"An art which *comprehends* so many different parts." — *Dryden.*

—To take into or contain in the mind; to apprehend; to conceive; to have mental perception of; to understand: to grasp the meaning of; as, to *comprehend* a learned disquisition.

Comprehensibil'ity, *n.* State of being comprehensible.

Comprehen'sible, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *comprehensibilis.*] That may be comprehended, comprised, or included; as, "any part not *comprehensible* by axiom." *Bacon.* — Capable of being comprehended or understood; intelligible; conceivable by the mind.

Comprehen'sibleness, *n.* Capability of being comprehended or seized by the mind.

Comprehen'sibly, *adv.* With comprehension.

Comprehen'sion, *n.* [Fr. *compréhension;* Lat. *comprehensio.*] Act or quality of comprehending, including, or comprising.

"The *comprehension* of an idea regards all essential modes and properties of it; so a body, in its *comprehension,* takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility." — *Watts.*

—An including or containing anything within a narrow compass; summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgment.

"The sum and *comprehension* of all (human happiness)." *Rogers.*

—Power of comprehending; mental power or capacity to understand, and to admit knowledge; power of the mind to seize hold of and contain ideas; as, it lies within ordinary *comprehension.*

(*Phil.*) That act of the mind whereby it apprehends, or knows, any object presented to it on all the sides on which it is capable of being apprehended or known.

(*Rhet.*) A figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

Comprehen'sive, *a.* Having the quality of comprehending or comprising much, or including a great extent; capacious; extensive; large; wide; compendious; as, "*comprehensive* ideas."

—Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once; as, a *comprehensive* nature.

"His *comprehensive* head all interests weigh'd." — *Pope.*

Comprehen'sively, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner.

Comprehen'siveness, *n.* Quality of being comprehensive, or of comprising a large extent; as, the *comprehensiveness* of the eyesight.

—Quality of much in a small compass, or few words.

"Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins." — *Addison.*

Compress', *v. a.* [Lat. *compress-us,* from *comprimo — con,* and *premo, pressus,* to press; Fr. *comprimer.*] To press or squeeze together by force; to condense or force into a smaller compass or space; to crowd; to press; to squeeze; as, to *compress* air.

"Events of centuries . . . , *compressed* within the compass of a single life." — *D. Webster.*

—To embrace sexually or carnally.

"And in his cave the yielding nymph *comprest.*" — *Pope.*

Com'press, *n.* (*Surg.*) A bolster of soft linen cloth, with several folds, used in surgical operations, and so contrived as to make a due pressure upon any part.

Compressibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *compressibilité.*] The quality of bodies in virtue of which they can be reduced to small dimensions. All bodies, in consequence of the porosity of matter, are compressible, though liquids resist compression with immense force; quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space.

Compres'sible, *a.* Capable of being compressed, forced, or driven into a narrower compass.

Compres'sibleness, *n.* Compressibility; susceptibility to close pressure.

Compres'sion, *n.* Act of compressing; state of being compressed; condensation.

Compres'sive, *a.* Having power to compress.

Compres'sor, *n.* That which serves or is adapted to compress.

(*Anat.*) A name applied to those muscles which press together the parts on which they act.—*C. naris* is a muscle of the nose, which compresses the alæ towards the septum nasi, particularly when we want to smell acutely. It also corrugates the nose, and assists in expressing certain passions.

(*Surg.*) An instrument invented by Dupuytren, for compressing the femoral artery.

Compres'sure, *n.* The act or force of one body pressing against another.

"We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure,* dilate it." — *Bacon.*

Comprint', *v. i.* To print together.

Com'print, *n.* (*Law.*) The surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another. — The work so printed.

Compris'al, *n.* Act of comprising or comprehending; an epitome.

Comprise', *v. a.* [Fr. *compris,* pp. of *comprendre;* Lat. *comprehendo.* See Comprehend.] To comprehend or include within itself; to embrace; to contain; to inclose.

"Friendship does two souls in one *comprise.*" — *Roscommon.*

Com'promise, *n.* [Fr. *compromis,* from Lat. *compromissum.* See the verb.] (*Law.*) A mutual promise of parties in controversy to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators. — An amicable agreement to settle differences by mutual concessions; mutual agreement; adjustment.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *compromitto, compromissus — con.* and *promitto,* to promise.] To promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbitrator or referee, or to settle differences by mutual concessions; as, to *compromise* a case.

—To involve; to commit; to put to hazard; to pledge by some act or declaration; as, to *compromise* one's character.

"All who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances." *Motley.*

Com'promiser, *n.* One who compromises.

Compromisso'rial, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a compromise. (R.)

Com'promit, *v. a.* [Fr. *compromettre;* It. *compromettere;* Lat. *compromitto.*] To promise, pledge, or engage, by some act or declaration. — To risk or hazard, by some previous and irrevocable step; as, to *compromit* the honor of a family.

Comprovin'cial, *n.* One who belongs to the same archiepiscopal province.

—*a.* Belonging or pertaining to the same province.

Comp'ton, in pr. of Quebec, a co. bordering on Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Its surface is diversified, and the soil moderately fertile. *Cap.* Compton, a village abt. 11 m. S.S.E. of Sherbrooke. *Pop.* of co. 13,665.

Comp'ton, in *Georgia,* a village of Jasper co., on the Ocmulgee River, abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Compto'nia, *n.* [From Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London, who was very fond of Botany, and d. 1713.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Salicaceæ.* The Sweet Fern, *C. asplenifolia,* is a well-known, handsome, aromatic shrub, 2 feet high, common in dry woods and hills. The main stem is covered with a rusty, brown bark, which becomes reddish in the branches, and white downy in the young shoots. Leaves numerous, on short peduncles, divided nearly to the mid-vein into numerous, rounded lobes so as to resemble those of the spleenwort. Stipules in pairs, acuminate. Barren flowers in erect, cylindric catkins, terminal and lateral. Fertile flowers in a dense, rounded burr or head, situated below the barren ones. Fruit, a small, ovate, brown, 1-celled nut. It blossoms in May.

Comptrol. See Control.

Comptroller, (*kon-trōl'er,*) *n.* (*Law.*) A controller; a director; a supervisor; an intendant; a public officer appointed to examine, check, and verify certain accounts; — so written when used in a legal or technical sense.

Compul'sative, *a.* Compulsatory. (R.)

Compul'satively, *adv.* By compulsion or constraint.

Compul'satory, *a.* Having the power of compelling; coactive (R.); as, "*compulsatory* terms." — *Shaks.*

Compul'sion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *compulsio,* from *compello, compulsus.* See Compel.] A driving or urging by force or constraint; act of compelling; violence, force, or constraint applied; forcible agency. — State of being forcibly constrained or compelled; as, to do anything under *compulsion.*

Compul'sive, *a.* Having power to enforce or compel; driving; urging; constraining; as, *compulsive* motives.

Compul'sively, *adv.* By compulsion or force.

Compul'sorily, *adv.* In a compulsory or forcible manner: by force, violence, or constraint.

Compul'sory, *a.* Having the power or quality of compelling; forcible; driving by violence; constraining; as, to adopt *compulsory* measures.

Compunc'tion, *n.* [Fr. *componction;* It. *compunzione;* Lat. *compunctio,* from *compungo — com,* and *pungo, punctus,* to prick.] A pricking of conscience; remorse; contrition; penitential sorrow.

"He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction.*" — *Clarendon.*

Compunc'tionless, *a.* Without compunction.

Compunc'tious, *a.* Pricking the conscience; giving pain for offences committed: repentant.

Compunc'tiously, *adv.* Remorsefully; with compunction.

Compurga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *compurgo — con,* and *purgo, purgatus,* to purge.] In England, an ancient practice of justifying a man's veracity by the oath of others.

Compurga'tor, *n.* One who bears testimony or swears to the veracity or innocence of another.

Comput'able, *a.* Capable of being computed; as *computable* numbers.

Computa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *computatio.*] Act or process of computing, numbering, reckoning, or estimating; reckoning; calculation; estimate; account; sum; amount.

"By just *computation* of the time." — *Shaks.*

Compute', *v. a.* [Fr. *computer;* Lat. *computo — con,* and *puto,* to reckon, to count.] To sum up; to reckon; to calculate; to count; to number; to estimate; to enumerate; to rate; as, to *compute* an account.

"What's done we partly may *compute.*" — *Burns.*

Comput'er, Comput'ist, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator.

Com'rade, *n.* [Fr. *camarade;* It. *camerata,* from *camera,* a chamber.] A chamber-fellow; a companion; an associate; a chum; a fellow; a mate.

Com'rade Bayou, in *Louisiana,* of Rapides parish, flows S.E. into Calcasieu River.

Com'radeship, *n.* State of being a comrade or comrades.

Coms, Cooms, Coomes, or Chives, *n. pl.* The points of the radicles of malted grain, which after kiln-drying drop off during the process of turning. They are sold by maltsters under the name of *malt dust,* and are considered excellent manure.

Com'stock, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Wapello co.

Comstock, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Kalamazoo co., on the Kalamazoo River, abt. 136 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* 2,018.

Comstock, in *New York,* a post-village of Washington co., about 70 m. N. of Albany.

Comte, Auguste, a French philosopher, and the founder of the School of *Positivism,* b. at Montpelier, 1798. On leaving college he became acquainted with the celebrated Saint-Simon, and joined the band of brilliant disciples which the genius and ambition of that distinguished social reformer gathered around him. On the death of its founder, in 1825, Comte deserted the Saint-Simonian school, to found one of his own; and during the next 20 years devoted himself to the elaboration of an original system of scientific thought — since known as the *Positive Philosophy.* The great text-book of his system, entitled *Cours de Philosophie Positive,* extending to six

thick volumes, gradually appearod at intervals between the years 1830 and 1842. During this time he led a quiet, scientific life, as professor of mathematics in the École Polytechnique. Whatever may be thought of the Positive Philosophy, it cannot be denied that to Comte belongs the honor of being the first who grasped the true principle for the co-ordination of the sciences; that in an age of vast speculative and scientific activity he first rose from the empirical classification of facts to a genuine science of principles. The serious defect of his system on the moral side, its omission to recognize and provide for the religious element in man, was felt at last by Comte himself. In his last years he made a desperate effort to remedy it by projecting a new worship. His *Culte Systematique de l'Humanité* is an elaborate attempt to actualize the vague idea of hero-worship. He expounded his views on this worship of man by man still further in the *Catéchisme Positiviste*, and the *Traité de Sociologie*, and gave himself out to be chief priest of the new religion. A condensed translation of M. Comte's great work has been published by Miss Martineau. An important work, entitled *Auguste Comte and Positivism*, by John Stuart Mill, was published in 1865. D. 1857.

Co'mus, *n.* (*Myth.*) The god of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal entertainments. He is represented as a youth, flushed with drinking, and crowned with roses.

Con. an abbreviation of Lat. *contra*, against; as, to discuss a matter *pro* and *con*, i. e., *for* and *against*.

Con-, a Latin preposition used as an inseparable prefix, and signifying *with* or *against*.

Con, *v. a.* [A. S. *cunnan*, to know, know how, to be able; *cunnian*, to inquire, search into; O. Ger. *kunnen*; Goth. *kunnan*, to know; Sansk. *gan*, to shine.] To learn: to study; to make one's self master of; to fix in the mind or commit to memory; as, to *con* a lesson.

Con-a'cre, *v. a.* To sub-let a portion of a farm, for a single crop.

—*a.* Relating to the partial sub-letting of a farm.

Con Amore. [It., with love.] (*Mus.*) With expression, with sentiment.

Cona'tion, *n.* The faculty of voluntary agency.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Co'native, *a.* [From Lat. *conatus*, to attempt.] Attempting; endeavoring; as, "The exertive and *conative* powers." — *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cona'tus, *n.* [Lat., to attempt.] An attempt, effort, or endeavor.—The tendency of a body towards any given point.

Concam'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *concamerare*. See CHAMBER.] To arch over; to vault; to lay a concave over.

Concamera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *concameratio*.] (*Arch.*) Arched work; an arch or vault.

Concan', a narrow tract of country of S. India, prov. Bombay, comprising a portion of the ancient Hindoo subdivision of *Kankana*, whence its name. It is bounded E. by the Western Ghauts, and W. by the Arabian Sea. *Ext.* 340 m. long, with a varying breadth of from 25 to 52. Lon., between 72° 52′ and 73° 45′ E. Rugged, rocky, and intersected by ravines; the country is covered with jungles, and the fields are fertile in rice. *Pop.* Unascertained

Concat'enate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *concateno, concatenatus* —Lat. *con*, and *catena*, a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

Concatena'tion, *n.* Act of linking; a series of links; as, "A *concatenation* of causes." — *Goldsmith.*

Concava'tion, *n.* Act of making concave.

Con cave, *a.* [Lat. *concavus, con*, and *cavus*, hollow. See CAVE.] Hollow; without elevations or protuberances, as the inner surface of a bowl or sphere; vaulted; arched; — opposed to *convex*; as, a *concave* recess.

(*Math.* and *Optics.*) A curve or surface is said to be concave on the side on which straight lines drawn from point to point in it fall between the curve, or surface, and the spectator: that side is convex on which the curve, or surface, falls between the lines and the spectator. Thus, the inner surface of a hollow sphere is concave, while the outer surface is convex.—The terms *concavo-concave*, or *double concave*, are applied to lenses which are concave on both sides: when one side is plane and the other concave, the lens is said to be *plano-concave*.—The terms *concavo-convex*, or *meniscus*, are applied to a lens having one side concave and the other convex. When one side is plane and the other convex, the lens is said to be *plano-convex*; and if both sides are convex, it is a *double convex*.

Con'cave, *n.* A hollow; a cavity; an arch or vault.

"Up to the fiery *concave* towering high." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To make arched or hollow.

Con'caveness, *n.* Hollowness.

Concav'ity, *n.* [Fr. *concavité*; It. *concavità*; L. Lat. *concavitas*.] A hollow; a cavity; the internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body; as, the *concavity* of a mould.

Conca'vous, *a.* [Lat. *concavus*.] Concave.

Conca'vously, *adv.* With hollowness; after the manner of a concave surface.

Conceal', *v. a.* [L. Lat. *concelo—con*, and *celo*, to hide.] To hide completely; to hide; to cover; to screen; to withdraw from observation; as, to *conceal* a treasure.

"Double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts." — *Spenser.*

—To keep secret or hidden; to withhold from knowledge or observation.

Conceal'able, *a.* That may be concealed, or kept close.

Conceal'edly, *adv.* In a manner to prevent detection.

Conceal'edness, *n.* State or condition of being concealed; privacy.

Conceal'er, *n.* One who, or that which, conceals.

"The *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty." — *Clarendon.*

Conceal'ment, *n.* Act of concealing; state of being concealed or kept out of sight.

"She never told her love,
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damask'd cheek." — *Shaks.*

—Hiding-place; privacy; retreat from sight; secrecy.

(*Law.*) The improper suppression of any fact or circumstance by one of the parties to a contract from the other, which in justice ought to be known. When fraudulent, it avoids the contract, or renders the party refusing it liable for the damage arising in consequence thereof.

Concede', *v. a.* [Fr. *conceder*; Lat. *concedo—con*, and *cedo*, to go or walk.] To yield, give up, or surrender; as, a *conceded* authority.

"This must not be *conceded* without limitation." — *Boyle.*

—To grant, allow, or admit; to suffer to pass unquestioned; as, to *concede* a point in argument.

—*v. i.* To admit; to grant; to make concession to.

"I wished you to *concede* to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet." — *Burke.*

Conceição, (*kon-sa-sa'o,*) in Brazil, a village, prov. of Alagoas, on the Curaripe, abt. 4 m. from the sea.

—A city on the Palma River, 340 m. N.N.E. of Goyaz, Lat. 12° S., Lon. 48° 5′ W.

Conceição-da-Serra, a town of Brazil, prov. Espirito-Santo, near Victoria; *pop.* 2,000.

Conceição-de-Lago'a, a town of Brazil, on the island of Santa Catherina, E. of Desterro; *pop.* 4,000.

Conceição-de-Nogue'ga, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, abt. 85 m. N.N.E. of Ouro Preto; *pop.* 1,800.

Conceição d'Itamar'ca, a town of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, abt. 16 m. N. of Olinda. *Pop.* of the district of Itamarca (of which this town is the cap.), 15,000.

Conceição-do-Ser'ro, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes.

Conceit', *n.* [O. Fr. *concept*; It. *concetto*; Lat. *conceptum*, from *concipio, con*, and *capio*, to take.] That which is taken hold of within the mind; conception; idea; thought; imagination.

"His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning,
There 's some *conceit*, or other, likes him well." — *Shaks.*

—A fantastical whim or notion; a pleasant fancy; an odd or quaint sentiment or freak; as, a lively *conceit*.

"His wit is as thick as Tewkesbury mustard; there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet." — *Shaks.*

—Favorable or self-flattering opinion; a lofty or vain conception of one's own person or consequence; as, self-*conceit*.

"Wiser in his own *conceit* than seven men that can render a reason." — *Prov.* xxvi. 16.

Out of conceit with, no longer pleased with.

To put a person out of conceit with, to cause him to look unfavorably upon a thing.

—*v. a.* To conceive; to imagine; to invent; to fancy.

"He *conceits* himself to be struck at, when he is not so much as thought of." — *L'Estrange.*

Conceit'ed, *a.* Having conceit; entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; vain; boastful; assuming; egotistical: as, a *conceited* fop.

Conceit'edly, *adv.* In a conceited or self-sufficient manner; fantastically.

Conceit'edness, *n.* State or quality of being conceited; conceit; vanity; self-esteem.

Conceiv'able, *a.* That may be conceived; that may be thought or imagined; capable of being formed in the mind; that may be understood or believed.

Conceiv'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being conceivable.

Conceiv'ably, *adv.* In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

Conceive', *v. a.* [Fr. *concevoir*; Lat. *concipio—con*, and *capio*, to take.] To admit into the womb, to form the embryo of in the womb.

"I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother *conceive* me." — *Psalms* li. 5.

—To take in, or hold within the mind; to form a full idea of in the mind; to devise; as, to *conceive* an idea.—To comprehend; to apprehend; to perceive; to imagine; to suppose; to understand; to believe; to think; as, to *conceive* the drift of an argument, the plot of a novel, &c.

—*v. i.* To become pregnant; to breed in the womb.

"The beauteous maid . . .
Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome." — *Addison.*

—To have or form an idea; to understand, comprehend, or mentally picture; to have a complete idea of; followed by *of*.

"*Conceive of* things orderly, or in a proper method." — *Watts.*

Conceiv'er, *n.* One who, or the thing which, conceives, or comprehends.

Concent', *n.* [Lat. *concentus*, from *con*, with, and *cano*, to sing.] Concert of voices; harmony; concord of sounds; as, "*concent* of notes."—*Bacon.*

Concen'trate, *v. a.* [Fr. *concentrer*; Lat. *con*, and *centrum*, centre.] To force or cause to move to a common centre, or to a closer union; to bring nearer to each other; to increase the density of; as, to *concentrate* bodies of troops.

Concen'trated, *p. a.* Brought together or to a centre; as, "the *concentrated* beams of the sun."—*Boyle.*—Condensed into a small compass, as the active principle or ingredient of any drug.

(*Med.*) *C.* essences are medicinal preparations in which the strength of the medicine is so condensed, that a few drops mixed with half a pint of water yield a compound possessing all the usual strength of that quantity of an infusion or decoction, with this advantage, that a mixture can be thus instantly prepared which in the usual course would take hours to effect. Quinine and morphia, the active principles of bark and opium, are, in this sense, *C.* essences of those drugs.

Concentra'tion, *n.* Act of concentrating; state of being concentrated; condensation; compression into a narrow compass; as, *concentration* of light.

(*Chem.*) Reduction of a liquid substance to its greatest density or strength, by evaporation or otherwise.

Concen'trative, *a.* Tending to concentrate; as, a *concentrative* act.

Concen'trativeness, *n.* (*Phren.*) The organ demonstrating the presence of intellectual force; as, the bump of *concentrativeness*.

Concen'tre, *v. i.* [Fr. *concentrer*. See CONCENTRATE.] To come or tend to a centre or point, or to meet in a common centre.

"All is *concentred* in a life intense." — *Byron.*

—*v. a.* To concentrate; to contract towards a common centre.

"In the *concentring* rays their precious beams." — *Milton.*

Concen'tric, Concen'trical, *a.* [Fr. *concentrique*; It. *concentrico*; Lat. *con*, and *centrum*.] Having a common centre; as, a *concentric* circle.

"For they are all *concentric* unto thee." — *Donne.*

Concen'trically, *adv.* In a concentric manner.

Concentric'ity, *n.* State or quality of being concentric.

Concent'ual, *a.* Having harmony. (R.)

Concepcion, (*kon-thep'the-on,*) a city of Chili, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Biobio, 8 m. E. from its mouth, and about 270 m. S.S.W. of Santiago: Lat. 36° 43′ 25″ S., Lon. 73° 5′ 33″ W. It was formerly a flourishing city, but it has suffered much from Indian attacks, and from earthquakes. *Pop.* 13,958.—The Bay of *C.* is a large square inlet, open on the N. by a mouth divided into 2 channels by the island Quirinquina, which lies across it.

Concep'cion, or CONCEPTION, in Central America, an island and headland on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama, about 78 m. E. of Puerto Bello.

Concepcion, a town of Bolivia, prov. Tarija or Tariha, 240 m. S.E. of Chuquisaca; *pop.* 2,500.

—Another town, prov. Chiquitos, 145 m. N.E. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra; *pop.* 3,000.

Concepcion, a town of the U. States of Colombia, on the frontier of Costa Rica, 70 m. W.S.W. of Chagres.

Concepcion, a town of the Argentine Republic, prov. Cordova; *pop.* 500.

—Another town, prov. Corrientes, near the Uruguay River, 190 m. W. by S. of the city of Corrientes.

Concepcion, or VILLA REAL DE LA CONCEPCION, a town of Paraguay, cap. of a department of its own name, on the Paraguay River, 135 m. N.N.E. of Assumption; *pop.* 2,500.

Concepcion-del-Arroyo-de-la-China, a town of the Argentine Republic, prov. Entre-Rios, on the Uruguay River, 197 m. N.W. of Montevideo; *pop.* about 5,000.

Concepcion-del-Pao, a town of Venezuela, 110 m. S. of Barcelona.

Con'cept, *n.* A thing conceived; a conception; an idea; a notion.—A concept is the result of the act or process of conception or mental representation, as distinguished from the process.

Concep'tacle, *n.* That in which anything is contained; a vessel.

(*Bot.*) A name applied to the capsular fruits of many cryptogamous plants. Thus it is given to a second form of fruit which occurs in the rose-colored sea-weeds distinct from tetrasperms; to certain organs in fungi containing both spores and their accessories; and sometimes even to the cases containing the spores of ferns.

Conception, (*kon-sep'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *conceptio*, from *concipio—con*, and *capio*, to take. See CONCEIVE.] Act of conceiving, or a becoming pregnant.

"Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception*." — *Milton.*

—State of being conceived; the thing conceived.

"Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,
And at that instant, like a babe sprung up." — *Shaks.*

—Act of forming an image, idea, or notion in the mind; apprehension.

"Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions* were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning." — *South.*

—Image, notion, or idea formed within the mind; sentiment; rational belief or judgment.

(*Phil.*) The simple apprehension or perception that we have of any object, without proceeding to affirm or deny anything regarding it.

Concep'tion, or CONCEPCION, in the West Indies, an island of the Bahamas, 25 m. S.E. of San Salvador.

Concep'tion Bay, in N. America, an inlet of Newfoundland, on its E. coast, N.W. of St. John's, Lat. 48° N., Lon. 53° W. Its principal harbor is Harbor-Grace.

Concep'tion Strait, in S. America, an inlet of Terra-del-Fuego, between Hanover Island and Madre Archipelago, and continuous with Mesier Channel.

Concep'tionalist, *n.* A conceptualist.

Conception, (IMMACULATE.) (*Theol.*) See IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Concep'tive, *a.* Susceptible of conceiving; as, a "*conceptive* constitution."

Concept'ual, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to conception.

Concept'ualism, *n.* [Lat. *conceptus*.] (*Phil.*) The system which, in the scholastic philosophy of the Middle Ages, allowed the real existence of universals, but only as ideas conceived by the mind. This was the system of Abelard, as distinguished from the nominalism of Roscelin (who denied the existence of any universals

except as words or propositions), and the realism of the Greek philosophers.

Concept'ualist, *n.* An upholder of the theory of conceptualism.

Concern', *v. a.* [Fr. *concerner*, from Lat. *con*, and *cerno*, to separate, to sift.] To relate or belong to; to affect the interest of.

"Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him." —*Shaks.*

—To awaken interest or feeling in; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

"Our wars with France have . . . *concerned* us more than those with any other nation." —*Addison.*

—To engage by feeling or sentiment; to make interested.

"They think themselves . . . no longer *concerned* to solicit his favor." —*Rogers.*

—To make anxious, disturbed, or uneasy; as, to be *concerned* for another's welfare.

To concern one's self. To busy one's self in another person's affairs; to intermeddle.

—*n.* That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; as, the *concerns* of every-day life.

"Let early care thy main *concerns* secure,
Things of less moment may delays endure." —*Denham.*

—Interest; care; importance; moment; solicitude; consequence; regard; anxiety.

"'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live." —*Dryden.*

(*Com.*) Persons connected in business, or their affairs in general; as, a solvent *concern*.

Concern'edly, *adv.* Interestedly; solicitously; in a concerned manner.

Concern'ing, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; respecting; having relation to.

"I am free from all doubt *concerning* it." —*Tillotson.*

Concern'ment, *n.* The thing in which one is concerned or interested; affair; business; interest; concern.

"Leaving our great *concernment* to the last." —*Denham.*

—A particular relation to, or interest in, anything.

"He justly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love." —*Dryden.*

—Concern; interposition; meddling with regard to what belongs to another.

"Without any other approbation . . . or *concernment* in it."
Lord Clarendon.

—Mental emotion, passion, or solicitude.

"Their ambition is manifest in their *concernment*." —*Dryden.*

Concert', *v. a.* [Fr. *concerter*; It. *concertare*; Lat. *consero*, *consertus* — *con*, and *sero*, to join or bind together, from Gr. *eirō*, to tie, join, or fasten.] To tie, join, or bind into a whole; to frame by mutual communication of opinions or propositions.

"And we, with Nature's heart in tune
Concerted harmonies." —*Motherwell.*

—To plan, contrive, arrange, settle, or adjust.

"Mark how, already, in his working brain,
He forms the well-*concerted* scheme of mischief." —*Rowe.*

—*v. i.* To consult with; to contrive; to combine in harmony.

Con'cert, *n.* Agreement in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of views and opinions; accordance in a scheme; co-establishment of measures.

"All those discontents . . . have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert*." —*Swift.*

—Harmony; musical accordance.

"Visit by night your lady's chamber-window,
With some sweet *concert*." —*Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) A musical entertainment, in which a number of musicians, both vocal and instrumental, unite in the exercise of their various talents. Concerts sometimes consist of vocal music only. These are distinguished by the name of *vocal concerts*.

Concertan'te, *n.* [It., from *concerto*.] (*Mus.*) A term expressive of those parts of a musical composition that are especially prominent throughout the piece; as distinguished from those that play only in accompaniment, or subordinate parts.

Concert'ed, *p. a.* Mutually planned or contrived.

Concerted Piece. (*Mus.*) A composition wherein several solo voices or instruments take prominent parts.

Concerti'na, *n.* [It., from *concerto*.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument of modern invention, the sounds of which are produced by free vibrating springs of metal, as in the accordion. The scale of the concertina is very complete and extensive, beginning with the lowest note of the violin, G, and ascending chromatically for three and a half octaves to C. Violin music can be performed on the concertina with good effect. Every sound in the scale is double, and can be produced either by pulling the bellows open, or by pressing them together.

Concer'tion, *n.* Act or quality of concerting. (R.)

Concer'to, *n.*; *pl.* Concertos. [It. See Concert.] (*Mus.*) A piece composed for a particular instrument, such as the pianoforte, violin, clarinet, &c., which bears the chief part in it, and is usually accompanied by the full band. The *C.* consists of three movements, each of which, like the whole, has a certain character, and, like the symphony or the sonata, requires a clear development and treatment of the motives, and a strict adherence to the rules of form. When the form is in any way abridged, it is then called a *concertino*.

Con'cert-pitch, *n.* (*Mus.*) The pitch generally adopted for some one given note, and by which every other note is governed.

Conces'sion, *n.* [Lat. *concessio*, from *concedo*. See Concede.] Act of conceding, granting, or yielding. — The thing yielded; a grant.

—In France, a right or privilege granted by government to some company engaged in the formation or construction of a public work.

Conces'sionary, *a.* [Fr. *concessionaire*.] Formed by concession.

Conces'sionist, *n.* An advocate of concessionary measures.

Conces'sive, *a.* Implying concession.

Conces'sively, *adv.* By way of concession; yieldingly.

"Some have written . . . *concessively*." — *Browne.*

Conces'sory, *a.* Conceding; yielding; granting.

Concet'tism, *n.* [It. *concetto*.] Affected conceits found in poetry. (R.)

Concet'to, *n.*; *pl.* Concetti. [It. See Conceit.] (*Lit.*) Ingenious thought or turn of expression, point, jeu d'esprit, &c., in serious composition. In the 16th century, the taste for this species of brilliancy, often false, and always dangerous, spread rapidly in the poetical compositions of European nations, especially in Spain and Italy. Tasso is not free from concetti. After his time they became offensively prominent in Italian poetry. In France, the mode of concetti was equally prevalent in the 17th century, and was peculiarly in vogue with the fair critics of the Hôtel Rambouillet, so well known by Molière's *Précieuses Ridicules*. In England, Donne and Cowley are instances of a style full of concetti.

Conch, (*kongk*,) *n.* [Lat. *concha*; Gr. *kong-chē*; Sansk. *cankhâ*.] A marine shell. — One of the inhabitants of the Bahamas and adjacent islands; so called from the commonness of the conch-shell there. (Colloq.)

(*Arch.*) The concave ribless surface of a vault. (Sometimes written *concha*.)

Con'cha, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The winding cavity in the temporal bone, forming a portion of the organization of the inner ear. See Ear.

Con'cha, Don José de la, Marquis of Havana, a Spanish general, b. 1809. After twice holding the office of Captain-General of Cuba, he became Spanish war minister, and, in 1864, president of the Senate. — His brother, Don Mañuel Gutierrez de la Concha, Marquis del Duero, b. 1808, after holding high command in the first Carlist war, was made field-marshal in 1840, and in 1843 he compelled Espartero to resign the regency of the kingdom. In Sept., 1868, he was appointed by the Queen prime minister, but too late to save her throne. In 1875, he aided in the Bourbon restoration.

Con'chifer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Conchifera, *q. v.*

Conchif'era, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied by Lamarck, Schweigger, and Latreille, to all molluscs which are protected by a bivalve shell. See Lamellibranchiata, and Branchiopoda.

Conchiferous, *a.* [Lat. *concha*, shell, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or having shells.

Con'chiform, *a.* [Lat. *concha*, and *forma*, form.] Conch-shaped; having the form of a conch.

Con'chite, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *concha*.] (*Pal.*) A petrified shell or couch.

Con'cho, in *Texas*, a W. central co., bounded on the N.E. by the Colorado River, and also drained by the Rio Concho.

Con'choid, *n.* [Lat. *concha*, shell, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Geom.*) The name given to a curve invented by Nicomedes in the attempted solution of the two famous geometrical problems of antiquity — the *duplication of the cube*, and the *trisection of an angle*.

Conchoid'al, *a.* (*Min.*) A term denoting that the fractured surface of a mineral exhibits curved concavities, more or less deep, and bearing a resemblance to the valve of a shell. Many of the brittle minerals, as Flint, Rock-crystal, Sulphur, Anthracite, &c., exhibit this appearance in a very perfect manner.

Concholog'ical, *a.* Relating to conchology.

Conchol'ogist, *n.* One who is versed in conchology.

Conchol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *konchos*, a shell, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of shells: that department of Malacology which treats of the nature, formation, physiological relations, and classification of the hard parts or skeletons of the molluscous animals. The presence or absence of a shell having been found not to constitute one of the most important characters which distinguish different classes of molluscs. *C.* is now considered as of little importance in the study of molluscous animals. Yet the relations between shells and the molluscs which possess them are such, that the labors of the merest conchologists have contributed to the real advancement of science, both zoölogical and geological. It is upon the knowledge of these relations that many of the conclusions of the geologist are founded. In systems of *C.*, shells were usually divided into three orders, *Univalves*, *Bivalves*, and *Multivalves*, according to the number of pieces — one, two, or more — of which they are composed. See Mollusca.

Conchom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *konchos*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument used to measure the spiral angle of shells.

Con'cho-spiral, *n.* A kind of spiral curve found in shells.

Conchu'cos, a town of Peru, cap. of a province of its own name, on the W. slope of the Andes, and on a branch of Santa River, abt. 85 m. S.E. of Truxillo. *Pop.* of prov. about 60,000.

Conchyala'ceous, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, shells.

Conchylia'ceous, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a shell.

Conchyliol'ogist, *n.* Same as Conchologist, *q. v.*

Conchyliol'ogy, *n.* See Conchology.

Conchyl'ious, *a.* Of the nature of shells, or their species.

Concia'tor, *n.* [Lat. *concio*, to assemble together.] (*Glass Manuf.*) One who proportions the materials to be made into glass, and who works and tempers them.

Concierge (*kon-sârj*), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *concergius*.] A hall-porter; a janitor; a custodian; a door-keeper.

Concil'iabule, *n.* [Lat. *conciliabulum*.] An obscure council of ecclesiastics.

Concil'iate, *v. a.* [Lat. *concilio*, *conciliatus*, from *concilium*, from *concieo*, to bring or assemble together — *con*, and *cieo*, to make to go, to move or put in motion.] To gain over; to win, as the favor, affections, or consent; to bring to a state of friendship; to reconcile; to propitiate; to pacify.

"It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection."
Browne.

Concilia'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conciliatio*.] Act of conciliating, or of winning or gaining, as esteem, favor, or affection: reconciliation.

Concil'iator, *n.* [Lat.] One who conciliates or reconciles.

Concil'iatory, *a.* [It. *conciliatorio*.] Pacific; tending to conciliate; kind; winning; engaging; persuasive; as, a *conciliatory* policy.

Conci'ni, Concino. See Ancre, (Marshal d'.)

Concin'nity, *n.* Mutual fitness or adaptation of parts.

"An exact *concinnity* and evenness of fancy." — *Howell.*

Concin'nous, *a.* Becoming; pleasant; harmonious; agreeable. (R.)

(*Mus.*) Applied to a performance in concert, which is executed with delicacy, grace, and spirit.

Con'cionative, *a.* Relating to public preaching. (R.)

Concise', *a.* [Fr. *concis*, *concise*; Lat. *concisus*, from *cocido* — *con*, and *cædo*, *cæsus*, to cut.] Shortened; brief; short; abbreviated; abridged; comprehensive; as, a *concise* remark.

"The *concise* style, which expresses not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood." — *Ben Jonson.*

Concise'ly, *adv.* Briefly; in few words; comprehensively.

Concise'ness, *n.* Quality of being concise; brevity in speaking or writing.

"That version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his *conciseness*." — *Dryden.*

Conci'sion, *n.* [Lat. *concisio*.] A cutting off or separating; excision; — hence, a fraction.

(*Script.*) A term of reproach, applied to certain Judaizing teachers at Philippi, as mere cutters of the flesh; in contrast with the true circumcision. (*Phil.* iii. 2.)

Concita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *concitatio*.] The act of stirring up, or putting in motion; as, "*concitation* of humors."

Concit'izen, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *citizen*.] A joint citizen; a fellow-citizen. (R.)

Con'clave, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *clavis*, a key.] (*Eccl.*) The assembly of cardinals, especially so called when they meet for the election of a pope. It begins the day following the funeral of the deceased pontiff. The cardinals are locked up in separate apartments, and meet once a day in the chapel of the Vatican (or other pontifical palace), where their votes, given on a slip of paper, are examined. This continues until two-thirds of the votes are found to be in favor of a particular candidate. The ambassadors of France, Austria, and Spain have each the right to put in a veto against the election of one cardinal, who may be unacceptable to their respective courts.

—A private meeting; a close assembly; as, a *conclave* of politicians. See *Cartwright's Papal Conclaves*.

Con'clavist, *n.* An attendant whom a cardinal takes with him into the conclave for choosing a pope.

Concli'mate, *v. a.* To acclimate. (R.)

Conclude', *v. a.* [Fr. *conclure*; Lat. *concludo* — *con*, and *claudo*, to shut.] To collect by ratiocination; to deduce; to infer; to determine or close, as an argument.

"But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* best before he die." —*Addison.*

—To end, finish, or close.

"I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state." — *Bacon.*

—To make a final judgment; to decide or determine; to bring to a definite end; as, to *conclude* a peace.

—*v. i.* To come to a conclusion; to end; to infer, as a consequence; to close or terminate. — To determine; to settle opinion; to form a final judgment.

"We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice *concluding* bout." — *King.*

Conclud'er, *n.* One who concludes.

Conclud'ingly, *adv.* In a conclusive manner; incontrovertibly.

"Examine whether the opinion . . . . be *concludingly* demonstrated or not." — *Digby.*

Conclu'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conclusio*.] That which is concluded; determination; close; termination.

"O, most lame and impotent *conclusion!*" — *Shaks.*

—Final determination, decision, or result.

"But this denoted a foregone *conclusion*." — *Shaks.*

—Collection from premises; consequence; inference; deduction.

"Then doth the wit
Bring fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds." — *Davies.*

—Experiment; that from which a conclusion may be drawn.

"She has pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die." — *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) Making the last argument or address to the court or jury. — An estoppel; a bar; the act of a man by which he has confessed a matter or thing which he can no longer deny.

Conclu'sive, *a.* [Fr. *conclusif*, conclusive.] That concludes or determines; decisive; final; ending debate or discussion; convincing; consequential; as, a *conclusive* argument.

Conclusive evidence. (*Law.*) That evidence which is incontrovertible, or uncontrollable by any other. — *Conclusive presumption.* (*Law.*) A rule of law determining the quantity of evidence requisite for the support of a

particular averment which is not permitted to be overcome by any proof that the fact is otherwise.

Concla'sively, *adv.* Decisively; with final result or determination.

Concla'siveness, *n.* Quality of being conclusive or decisive.

Concla'sory, *a.* Conclusive; convincing. (R.)

Concoag'ulate, *v. a.* To curdle or congeal one thing with another. (R.)

Concoagula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *coagulation*, q. v.] A coagulation, as of different bodies into one mass. (R.)

Concoct', *v. a.* [Lat. *concoquo, concoctum — con*, and *coquo*, to cook, to boil.] To dissolve or digest by the stomach, so as to convert food into nutriment; as, "The food is *concocted*." — *Cheyne.*

—To bring to perfection; to mature; to ripen; to purify or sublime by heat; as, "High *concocted* venom." *Thomson.*

—To devise; to plot; to plan; to devise, form, and prepare, as a scheme or any undertaking; as, to *concoct* a conspiracy.

"He was . . . unable to *concoct* any great fortune." — *Hayward.*

Concoct'er, *n.* A person who concocts or devises.

Concoc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *concoctio.*] Digestion or solution of food in the stomach. — Maturation; act of ripening or bringing to maturity.

"From crudity to perfect *concoction*." — *Bacon.*

—Act or process of devising or preparing anything; as, the *concoction* of a plot.

Concoct'ive, *a.* Digestive; having the power of digesting or maturing.

Concom'itance, Concom'itancy, *n.* [Fr. *concomitance*; L. Lat. *concomitantia — con*, and *comitor, comitans.*] State of being concomitant; accompaniment; a going or being together, or in counection with another thing.

"To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive." — *Glanville.*

Concom'itant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *con*, and *comitans, comitor*, to accompany, from *comes*, one who goes with another.] Accompanying; conjoiued with; coucurrent; attending.

(*Math.*) A term of modern algebra, applied to a quantic which is related to a given system of quantics.

Concom'itant, *n.* That which accompanies, or goes and comes with; that which is conjoined with, or collaterally connected with; a companion; a person or thing that accompanies another, or is collaterally connected.

"And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret." — *Prior.*

Concom'itantly, *adv.* In company with others; bearing relation to another.

Con'cord, *n.* [Fr. *concorde*; Lat. *concordia*, from *concors — con*, and *cor, cordis*, the heart.] Union in feelings, sentiments, opinions, &c.; agreement; harmony; peace; unity; state of mutual good-will; harmony between persons or things.

"Till heart with heart in *concord* beats." — *Wordsworth.*

—Compact; treaty; agreement by stipulation.

"It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king." — *Davies.*

(*Gram.*) Agreement of words in construction.

(*Mus.*) The union of one or more musical sounds, which, by harmonizing and agreeing together, produce an agreeable effect upon the ear. When any two single sounds bear so much relation to one another that, on being sounded together, they make a compound sound, that relation is called *concord*. Concords are of two kinds, — perfect and imperfect. Perfect concords consist of the fifth and eighth, and imperfect concords of the third and sixth. These last have another distinction, — that of the greater and lesser third and sixth. Concords are again divided into consonant and dissonant. The consonant concords are the *perfect concords* and their derivatives; every other is dissonant. This term is also often applied to voices or instruments, with respect to their tuning: as, for instance, we say, "That instrument is not in concord," or "not in tune;" "Those voices do not harmonize and agree."

Con'cord, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Con'cord, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Sussex co., abt. 46 m. S. of Dover.

Con'cord, in *Georgia*, a village of Baker co., about 28 m. W. of Albany.

Con'cord, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Adams co.—A twp. of Bureau co.—A twp. of Iroquois co.—A vill. of Iroquois co., on the Iroquois River, abt. 11 m. E. by N. of Middleport.—A twp. of Morgan co., 50 m. W. of Springfield.

Con'cord, in *Indiana*, a twp. of De Kalb co.—A twp. of Elkhart co.—A post-vill. of Tippecanoe co., abt. 11 m. S.S.E. of Lafayette.

Concord, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Dubuque co.—A vill. and twp. of Louisa co., on Iowa River, 18 m. S.W. of Muscatine.

Concord, in *Kentucky*, a post-village and twp. of Lewis co., on the Ohio River, 6 m. above Maysville.

Concord, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Somerset co., about 50 m. N. by W. of Augusta.

Concord, in *Massachusetts*, a twp. of Middlesex co., on Concord River, 20 m. N.W. of Boston. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen flannels, black-lead pencils, carriages, &c. Here, on April 19, 1775, the day of the battle of Lexington, was shed perhaps the first blood in defence of American independence. A granite obelisk, 28 feet high, was erected in 1835, on the spot where it is said that the first British soldiers fell.

Concord School of Philosophy was established at Concord, Mass., abt. 1878. Sessions held during summer. Emerson, Bronson Alcott, Thoreau, Bartol, Harris, and others well known, became prominent participators. The object was to foster metaphysical thought. No scheme of theology was put forth, but there was a tendency toward a broad Christian theism, and to penetrate through conventional forms to something beyond.

Con'cord, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Concord township, Jackson co., on the Kalamazoo river, about 90 m. W. of Detroit.—A township of Jackson co.

Concord, in *Minnesota*, a township of Dodge co., on a branch of the Zumbro river, about 22 m. W. N.W. of Rochester.

Concord, in *Mississippi*, a village of Calhoun co.

Concord, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Callaway co., about 33 m. N. N. E. of Jefferson City.

Concord, in *Nebraska*, a village of Cedar co., on the Missouri river, about 44 m. W. N.W. of Dakota.

Concord, in *N. Carolina*, a manuf. city, the capital of Cabarrus co., on an affluent of the Rocky river, about 145 m. W. by S. of Raleigh. *Pop.* (1897) about 5,000.

Concord, in *New Hampshire*, a city, seat of justice of Merrimac co. and cap. of the State. It is situate on the right bank of the Merrimac river, 59 m. N. N.W. of Boston. The town consists chiefly of two streets, extending for above 2 m. along the river which is here crossed by several bridges. It contains the State House, a handsome building, and the State prison. It is the center of a considerable trade. *Pop.* (1890) 17,004.

Concord, in *New York*, a thriving township of Erie county.

Concord, in *Ohio*, a thriving township of Delaware county.

—A township of Champaign co.

—A village of Clarke co., about 8 m. S.S.E. of Springfield.

—A township of Fayette co.

—A township of Highland co.

—A post-township of Lake co.

—A village of Licking co., about 27 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A township of Miami co.

—A village of Muskingum co., about 14 miles E. by N. of Zanesville.

—A township of Ross co.

Concord, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Butler county.

—A post-township of Delaware co., 22 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia.

—A township of Erie co.

—A village of Erie co., about 6 m. W.S.W. of Corry.

—A post-township of Franklin co., in Patb Valley, 28 m. N. of Chambersburg.

—A village of Lancaster co.

Concord, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Knox co., near the Tennessee River, about 13 m. W.S.W. of Knoxville.

—A post-village of Lincoln co., about 70 m. S. by E. of Nashville.

Concord, in *Texas*, a post-office of Leon co.

Concord, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Essex co., on the Connecticut River, 40 m. E. by N. of Montpelier.

Concord, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., abt. 44 m. E. of Madison.

Concord'able, *a.* [Lat. *concordabilis.*] Susceptible of concord; harmonious; disposed to agreement.

Concord'ably, *adv.* With concord or agreement.

Concord'ance, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *concordantia*, from *concordo*, to harmonize, to agree mutually. See CONCORD.] State or quality of being accordant; agreement; accordance.

(*Lit.*) A dictionary or index of principal words in a Bible or other book, with the chapter and verse in which each occurs. The importance of this class of works was early appreciated, and a vast deal of labor has been expended in compiling them. Concordances have been made of the Greek Septuagint, the Greek Testament, the Latin Vulgate and the English Old and New Testaments; a full list of which will be found in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica* and in Orme's *Biblio. Biblica.* The first Concordance was compiled by Hugues de St. Cher, who died in 1262. The best Bible C. in English is that of Cruden, which appeared in 1737, and still maintains its ground as an authority.—A Shakespeare Concordance, by Mary Cowden Clarke, is the only important work of its character in existence.

Concor'dant, *a.* [Lat. *concordans*, from *concordo*; Fr. *concordant.*] Agreeing together; united; agreeable; harmonious; correspondent; consonant; as, *concordant* points of argument.

—*n.* Concordance, that which is apposite or harmonious.

Concor'dantly, *adv.* In conjunction; in an accordant manner.

Concor'dat, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Any covenant, compact, or agreement entered into. An agreement or convention upon ecclesiastical matters made between the Pope and some temporal sovereign, as that between Pius VII. and Napoleon I. in 1802, by which the Roman Catholic religion was re-established in France; on which occasion the Pope recognized the new division of France into sixty sees, instead of the much greater number which had existed before the revolution; the payment of the clergy from the national revenues, and the appointment of the bishops by the civil authority. Originally the term was applied to agreements regulating mutual rights between bishops, abbots, priors, &c. Many of the German powers possess concordats with the see of Rome; but the most celebrated is that of August 18, 1855, between Austria and the Pope. By it the papal power was widely extended over all the Austrian dominions, and greater privileges conceded to it than had ever before been granted by any German sovereign. By it not only has the Church sole power in ecclesiastical matters, independent of the State, but all institutions for educational purposes are under its control; and it has the power of preventing the dissemination of works of a dangerous character. The execution of this *C.* gave rise to so many difficulties, that the Emperor of Austria abrogated it without asking the consent of the Pope, in 1870.

Con'cord, in *Vermont*, a village and township of Essex county, about 38 m. W. by N. of Montpelier. It has important manufactures, and carries on a large business.

Concor'dia, in *Kentucky*, a village of Meade co., on the Ohio River, about 110 m. W. by S. of Frankfort.

Concor'dia, in *Louisiana*, a N.E. parish on the W. bank of the Mississippi River. *Area*, about 790 m. It is bounded on the W. and S.W. by the Washita and Red rivers. The surface is low and frequently inundated. *Cap.* Vidalia.

Concordia, in *Missouri*, a post-office of La Fayette co.

Concordia, in *Ohio*, a village of Darke co., about 38 m. N.W. of Drayton.

Concordia, in *Tennessee*, a township of Fayette co., abt. 170 m. S.W. of Nashville.

Concor'dia. (*Myth.*) The Roman goddess of Peace. The dictator Camillus first raised a temple to her. She was generally represented as a matron holding in her right hand an olive-branch, and in her left hand a cornucopia. Her symbols were 2 hands clasped together, and 2 serpents entwined about a wand.

Concor'dia Village, in *Louisiana*. See VIDALIA.

Concord'ist, *n.* One who compiles a concordance.

Con'cord River, in *Massachusetts*, is formed by the junction of the Assabet and Sudbury rivers, and traverses Middlesex co. in a N.E., then by a N. course to the Merrimac River, which it enters at Lowell.

Concord Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Erie co.

Con'cordville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Delaware co., about 83 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Concor'porate, *v. i.* To unite into one body. (R.)

"Thus we chastise the god of wine . . .
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so *concorporate*." — *Cleveland.*

Concorpora'tion, *n.* Union in one mass; close admixture. (R.)

Con'course, *n.* [Fr. *concours*; Lat. *concursus — con*, and *curro, cursum*, to run.] A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence.

"With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill." — *Dryden.*

—A meeting; an assembly of persons; an assemblage of things; as, a *concourse* of people.

"The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart." — *Dryden.*

Concreate', *v. a.* [From Lat. *con*, and *creare*, to create.] To create at one and the same time.

"God did *concreate* grace with Adam." — *Bp. Taylor.*

Con'crement, *n.* [Lat. *concrementum.* See CONCRETE.] A mass formed by concretion; a collection of spontaneous growth; as, the "*concrement* on a pebble of flint." *Hale.*

Concres'cence, *n.* [Lat. *concrescentia — con*, and *cresco*, to grow.] Growth or increase; act of growing by spontaneous union, or the coalescence of separate particles.

Concres'cible, *a.* Capable of congelation or concretion.

Concres'cive, *a.* Growing spontaneously together, or into union.

Con'crete, *a.* [Lat. *concretus*, from *concresco.*] United together; composed of particles or parts united in one mass; congealed; coagulated; as, a *concrete* mass or matter.

(*Logic.*) A term is so called when the notion of an attribute is regarded in conjunction with the object that furnished the notion; as *foolish*, or *fool.* When the attribute is regarded in itself, it is called an *abstract term*; as *folly.*

—*n.* A mass formed by concretion; a compound.

(*Masonry.*) A hard mass formed by mixing lime, sand, pebbles, &c., together, — used for the foundation of buildings, &c.

Concrete', *v. n.* To grow together; to unite or coalesce, as separate particles, into a mass or solid body, chiefly by spontaneous cohesion, or other natural process.

—*v. a.* To form into a mass by the cohesion or coalescence of separate particles.

Concrete'ly, *adv.* In a concrete manner.

Concrete'ness, *n.* State of being concrete; coagulation.

Concre'tion, *n.* Act or process of concreting; state of being concreted. — A mass concreted; a clot; a lump.

(*Med.*) A calculus or solid substance formed within the body. See CALCULUS.

Concre'tionary, *a.* Pertaining to, made up of, or producing concretions.

Concre'tive, *a.* Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles.

Concre'tively, *adv.* In a concretive manner.

Concu'binacy, *n.* The practice of concubinage; fornication.

Concu'binage, *n.* [Fr. See CONCUBINE.] The state or practice of living together as husband and wife without being married

(*Hist.*) In early times this was a common practice; and men of means had frequently, besides several wives, a number of concubines, as we read of in the Old Testament. The latter did not enjoy the same rights as a wife, and could be repudiated and dismissed at any time. Both among the Greeks and Romans concubinage was allowed; but it was not legally sanctioned among the latter until the time of Augustus. By the Lex

Julia and the Lex Papia Poppæa concubinage was legally permitted to unmarried men; but not more than one concubine was allowed, and she must be a person of mean descent — an actress or the like. The children were not considered as legitimate, but were called *natural*, and the right of inheritance was very much limited. With the introduction of Christianity, concubinage ceased, and Constantine the Great made laws against it. In all Christian countries it is now considered unlawful; yet there exists in Germany a peculiar kind of institution under the name of half-marriage, or left-hand marriage, in allusion to the manner of its being contracted, the man giving the woman his left hand instead of his right. It is a real marriage so far as the parties are bound to each other for life; but the woman cannot bear the husband's name or title, neither can her children succeed to his property. The common law of Germany permits to princes and the nobility this kind of marriage, also called *morganatic* marriage.

Concu'binal, *a.* Pertaining to concubinage.

Concu'binary, *a.* Relating to concubinage.
—*n.* One who practises concubinage.

Con'cubine, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *concubina*, from *concubo* — *con*, and *cubo, cubitum*, to lie.] A woman who cohabits with a man, but who is not his wife; a mistress.

Concu'piscence, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *concupiscentia*, from *concupisco* — *con*, and *cupio*, to desire.] An eager desire or longing for; unlawful or irregular desire of sexual pleasure; inclination for unlawful enjoyments.

Concu'piscent, *a.* [Fr.] Libidinous; lecherous.

Concur', *v. n.* [Lat. *concurro* — *con*, and *curro*, to run; Fr. *concourir*.] To run together; to meet in the same point; to join or unite, as in an action or opinion; to agree; to unite; to combine; to coincide; to acquiesce; to assent to.

Concur'rence, Concur'rency, *n.* [Fr. *concurrence*.] Act or state of concurring; a meeting or coming together; union; conjunction; agreement; combination.

(*French Law.*) The equality of rights, or privilege which several persons have over the same thing.

Concur'rent, *a.* [Lat. *concurrens*.] Concurring; meeting; uniting; acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; accompanying; conjoined; associated; coincident; united.
—*n.* That which concurs; joint or contributory cause.

"To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents* . . .; time, industry, and facultles." — *Decay of Piety.*

Concur'rently, *adv.* With concurrence; unitedly.

Concur'rentness, *n.* State of being concurrent.

Concur'ring, *p. a.* Running or acting together; uniting in action; consenting; agreeing; meeting in the same point.

Concus'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *concussio*, from *concutio, concussus* — *con*, and *quatio*, to shake.] Act of shaking violently by the stroke or impulse of another body; state of being shaken; a shock; agitation.

(*Med.*) A violent commotion or shock communicated to the brain, or the whole nervous system, by collision of the body with some external object. It is one of the most serious accidents to which the head is subject. The *causes* of *C.* are very numerous; a slight accident, such as the slipping off a step, may produce it as effectually as the violent collision of two railway trains. It may also be induced by a blow, a fall, or anything that violently shakes the body. The *symptoms* differ with the violence of the cause, and are in proportion to it. Usually all sense and power of motion are instantly suspended, the pulse is reduced to a thread, the breathing is imperceptible, the pupils dilated, and the body cold. — All cases of complete *C.* are divided into three stages: — In the 1st, there is total insensibility, the patient cannot feel the pinching of his skin, or hear the loudest noises, though made at his ear; the pulse intermits, and the extremities become cold. In the 2d stage, the pulse is a little more regular, the breathing more evident, a slight degree of warmth is diffused over the body, the skin becomes slightly sensible to pain, and the patient can hear, but is inattentive to sounds unless bawled into the ear, when he will reply for an instant if the question concerns his sufferings; if not, he answers incoherently. The 3d stage is indicated by the passing off of much of the stupor and insensibility, and the setting in of the inflammatory stage, always the most critical of the three. Vomiting generally succeeds a *C.* of the brain, and the contents both of the bowels and bladder are at different periods passed unconsciously. In some cases, the patient, after a few hours' insensibility, recovers entire consciousness, the body being restored to complete health without one adverse circumstance; in others, the coma and insensibility endure for a dozen or fourteen days, and the patient is ever after affected with a partial or complete loss of memory, or an irritability of stomach that defies all ordinary treatment. — As any interference with the patient while in the first, or insensible stage, would be highly dangerous, he must be left till reaction sets in, and nature begins to reassert her empire, by the freer breathing, increased warmth, and returning consciousness. To expedite this certain effort of nature, it was formerly the custom to give stimulants, or, rather, force them down the passive throat; but as this was generally found to increase the danger of the third stage, it has very properly been discontinued, and bottles of water, or hot bricks, applied to the feet and body of the patient, is now all, except in rare cases, that is done till the inflammatory period sets in, when bleeding both from the system and the head, cold applications to the scalp, hot bricks to the feet, a low and unexciting diet, with a dark room, absolute repose, and solitude, become the sole means and remedies by which we have any chance of restoring the patient to his former health. — Though bleeding is the chief agent on which the medical man depends for the recovery of his patient, the greatest judgment is necessary in knowing *when*, and *how much* blood to take away; for, should he bleed *before reaction has set in, and some amount of consciousness is restored, he is morally certain to extinguish the life of his patient.*

(*Civil Law.*) The unlawful forcing of another by threats, or by the abuse of office or rank, to yield up something of value.

Concus'sive, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking; agitating.

Concus'sy, *a.* (*Com.*) Applied, in the timber trade, to the knots which are at the roots of limbs that have decayed, and are destitute of bark; in consequence of which the rottenness extends to the trunk, and into the heart of the tree. (Local U. S.)

Condé, (*kon-dai,*) a town of France, dep. Nord, at the confluence of the Hagne with the Escaut (Scheldt), 25 m. S.E. of Lille. The town is strongly fortified by works constructed by Vauban. *Pop.* 6,238.

Con'de, in Brazil, a town and sea-port at the mouth of the Inhambuque, prov. Bahia; *pop.* 2,500.
—A town in prov. Parahiba, between the Japoquinha and Japoca rivers; *pop.* 1,000.
—A town in prov. Para, on the Tocantine River.

Condé, the name of a French family, the younger branch of the Bourbons, who took their name from the town of Condé, dep. Nord. One Godfrey de *C.*, about the year 1200, was in possession of a part of the barony of Condé. His great-granddaughter, Jeanne de *C.*, married in 1335, Jacques de Bourbon, Comte de la Marche, and the barony of *C.* went to their second son, Louis de Bourbon, Comte de Vendôme, whose great-grandson, Louis de Bourbon, Prince of *C.*, in virtue of his blood-relationship to the royal family, assumed the title of prince, and is regarded as the founder of the new house of this name. Its more celebrated members in history are the following:

C., Louis I. de Bourbon, Prince de, son of Charles, duke de Vendôme, was born in 1530. He married the grandniece of the Constable de Montmorenci. He served his early campaigns in Piedmont, but first distinguished himself at the defence of Metz, besieged by Charles V. in 1552. Affronted at court, and hated by the Guises, he joined his brother, the King of Navarre, at Nérac, and became a Protestant. In 1560 he was arrested and sentenced to death, but was discharged after the death of Francis I. He soon after appeared as head of the Protestants, and was defeated and captured at the battle of Dreux. He was again wronged and insulted by the refusal of the office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, to which he was entitled. In 1567 he fought the battle of St. Denis without decisive result. Two years later the Protestants were defeated, and Condé was slain at Jarnac.

C., II Henri II., Prince de, who at the request of Henry IV. became a Catholic, was born in 1588. In 1616 he was sent to the Bastile, where he remained for three years. After the death of Louis XIII. the prince was liberated, and was made minister of state to the regent. D. 1646.

C., Louis II. de Bourbon, Prince de, called The Great, was son of the preceding; B. at Paris, 1621. He married a niece of Cardinal Richelieu, and was at first known as the Duc d'Enghien. His first great achievement was the victory over the Spanish army at Rocroi, in 1643. The capture of Thionville soon followed. The following year was marked by the battle of Freiburg, which lasted three days, and the great victory over the Imperialists at Nordlingen. After taking Dunkirk, in 1646, Condé was, through envy, sent into Catalonia, where, with inferior troops, success forsook him. It was necessary soon to recall him to Flanders, where he won the victory of Lens over the archduke Leopold, in 1648. Having offended the first minister, Cardinal Mazarin, he was imprisoned for more than a year, and after his liberation he led the army of the *Fronde*, began the siege of Paris, and encountered Turenne and the royalists in the Faubourg St. Antoine. Soon after he entered the service of Spain, and contended with varying success against his countrymen in Flanders. After the Peace of the Pyrénées he returned to Paris, and was employed in the conquest of Franche Comté. In the war with Holland, in 1672, he was wounded at the passage of the Rhine, the only time he received a wound. His last great exploit was the victory over William, Prince of Orange (William III.), at Senef, in 1674. A martyr to the gout, he retired in the following year to his charming seat at Chantilly, enjoying there the society of some of the most eminent men of letters, among them Racine, Boileau, and Molière. D. 1686. Bossuet delivered his funeral oration, which is considered a masterpiece of eloquence.

C., Louis Joseph, Prince de, B. at Paris, 1736, was brought up by his uncle, the Count of Charolais, served in the Seven Years' War, and distinguished himself at the battles of Hastenbeck, Minden, and Johannisberg. He became the associate of the Dauphin, and occupied himself with literary and scientific pursuits. After the fall of the Bastile he emigrated, watching every opportunity for assisting the partisans of the monarchy. The murder of his young grandson, the Duc D'Enghien, by Napoleon, affected him profoundly. At the Restoration, he returned with Louis XVIII. to France, lived again at Chantilly, and was the author of an *Essai sur la vie du grand Condé*. D. 1818. — The great family of Condé became miserably extinct, Aug. 27, 1830, in the person of the Duc de Bourbon, Louis Henri Joseph, *q. v.*

Condemn', *v. a.* [Lat. *condemno* — *con*, and *damno*, to doom; Fr. *condamner*; It. *condannare*.] To declare or pronounce to be utterly wrong or guilty. — To censure; to blame; to reprehend; to reprove; to reprobate; to disallow; to disapprove; to reject. — To declare to be forfeited. — To doom or adjudge to punishment or penalty; to sentence.

(*Mar. Law.*) To declare a vessel a prize. To declare a vessel unfit for the service.

Condem'nable, *a.* That may be condemned; blamable; culpable.

Condemna'tion, *n.* [Lat. *condemnatio*; Fr. *condamnation*.] Act of condemning; state of being condemned. Sentence of punishment. — Blame; censure; cause of blame.

(*Civil Law.*) A sentence or judgment which condemns some one to do, to give, or to pay something, or that declares that his claims are unfounded.

(*Mar. Law.*) The sentence of a competent tribunal which declares a ship unfit for service. — The sentence or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction that a ship or vessel taken as a prize on the high seas was liable to capture, and was properly and legally captured and held as prize.

Condem'natory, *a.* Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure.

Condem'nedly, *adv.* In a manner to be condemned. R.

Condem'ner, *n.* One who condemns or censures; a censurer.

Condensabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *condensabilité*.] That is able to be condensed.

Condens'able, *a.* Capable of being condensed.

Conden'sate, *v. a.* [Lat. *condenso*.] To condense; to thicken. (R.)

Condensa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *condensatio*, from *condenso, condensatus*.] The rendering of a body more compact, denser, or of more specific gravity, by causing its particles to come into closer contact. The term is usually applied to the process of converting a vapor or gas into a fluid by application of cold or pressure.

Condens'ative, *a.* Having the power or tendency to condense.

Condense', *v. a.* [Fr. *condenser*; Lat. *condenso* — *con*, and *denso*, to make thick or dense, from *densus*, thick, close. See Dense.] To make very dense, close, thick, or compact; to cause the particles of a body to approach or to unite more closely; to reduce into a smaller compass or bulk. — To thicken; to crowd; to compress; to contract.
—*v. n.* To become very dense, close, or compact. — To approach or unite more closely. — To grow thick.

Condens'er, *n.* He who, or that which, condenses.

(*Chem.*) Any apparatus used for cooling heated vapors and reducing them to a liquid form. In ordinary distillation, the worm-tub is the condenser most generally adopted. It consists of a spiral tube, which passes through a tub constantly filled with cold water. The vapor enters the tube at the top, and being condensed in its passage, runs out as liquid at the bottom. The *condenser of a steam-engine* is that part attached to the cylinder where the steam is condensed. The *pneumatic condenser* is a syringe worked on the same principle as the force-pump, by which a large quantity of air can be forced into a given space.

Condens'ing, *p. a.* Making very dense, close, or compact; compressing; thickening; growing dense or more dense.

Conden'sity, *n.* Denseness; density. (R.)

Condescend', *v. n.* [Fr. *condescendre*; It. *condescendere*; Lat. *con*, and *descendo*, to descend. See Descend.] To descend or come down to the level of another. — To descend from the privileges of superior rank or dignity; to submit or yield, as an inferior. — To descend; to stoop; to yield; to submit; to deign.

"Can they think . . . my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?"—*Milton.*

Condescend'ence, *n.* [Fr. *condescendance*; It. *condescendenza*; Sp. *condescendencia*.] Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiors. (R.)

Condescend'ing, *a.* Yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging; kind; accommodating.

Condescend'ingly, *adv.* By way of yielding to inferiors; by way of kind concession; courteously.

Condescen'sion, *n.* Act of condescending; voluntary descent from superiority; kind and courteous submission to inferiors; courtesy; complaisance.

Con'de-sur-Noireau', a town of France, dep. Calvados, 28 m. S.S.W. of Caen. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen articles. *Pop.* 6,643.

Condign, (*kon-dīn',*) *a.* [Lat. *condignus* — *con*, and *dignus*, worthy.] Wholly deserving or deserved; very worthy; well merited; suitable. (It is only used of something deserved by crimes.)

"Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them *condign* punishment."—*Shake.*

Condign'ly, *adv.* According to merit.

Condillac, Etienne Bonnot De, (*kon-dé'-yak,*) a French philosopher, B. at Grenoble, 1715. He was early attached to metaphysical studies, and adopted the system of Locke, carrying, however, the doctrines of the Sensational School further than his master did. He was of very grave manners, and lived mostly in studious retirement. Rousseau and Diderot were among his friends. He was named tutor to the young duke of Parma, grandson of Louis XV., and was admitted to the French Academy. His principal works are: *Essai sur l'Origine des Connaissances Humaines*; *Traité des Sensations*; and *Cours d'Etude du Prince de Parme*. A French work, entitled *Condillac l'Empirisme et le Rationalisme*, by F. Réthoré, was published in 1865. D. 1780.

Con'diment, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *condimentum*, from *condio*, to make savory, from *condo* — *con*, and *do, datum*, to give.] Seasoning; sauce; that which is used to

give relish to meat or other food, and to gratify the taste, as salt, pepper, cinnamon, &c. Almost all the condiments are possessed of stimulant properties.

Condisci'ple, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *condiscipulus* — *con*, with, and *discipulus*, a disciple.] A school-fellow; a fellow-disciple.

Con'dit, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Delaware co.

Condit, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Marion co., 12 m. S.E. of Salem.

Condite', *v. a.* [Lat. *condio*; It. *condire.*] To pickle, to preserve. (R.)

Condition, (*kon-dish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *conditio*, from *condo*, to put or place together—*con*, and *do*, *datum*, to give.] A putting or setting together; state in which things are put together or fixed.—State; quality; attribute; property.—A particular mode of being; external circumstances. — Situation; position: station; rank; case; predicament.—Temper; temperament.

(*Civil Law.*) A restraint annexed to a thing, so that by the non-performance the party to it shall receive prejudice and loss; and by the performance, commodity and advantage; or it is a restriction of an act, qualifying or suspending it, and making it uncertain whether it shall take effect or not; also, it is defined to be what is referred to an uncertain chance which may happen or not happen. There are conditions of divers kinds; viz., *conditions in deed* and *in law*, *conditions precedent* and *subsequent*, *conditions inherent* and *collateral*, &c., for which consult Washburn, *On Real Property*; Parsons, *On Contracts.*

Condi'tion, *v. n.* To make terms; to stipulate; to bargain.

Condi'tional, *a.* Containing or depending on a condition, or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms.

(*Logic and Gram.*) A *conditional proposition* is one which asserts the depeudence of one categorical proposition on another: *e.g.* "If the wind changes, it will rain." The proposition from which the other results is termed the *antecedent*; the resulting proposition, the *consequent.* A *conditional syllogism* is one in which the reasoning depends on a conditional proposition. It is of two sorts, *constructive* and *destructive*; as, 1. If A=B, then C=D; but A=B, therefore C=D. 2. If A=B, then C=D; but C is not equal to D, therefore A is not equal to B. The connection between the antecedent and consequent of a conditional proposition is termed the *consequence.*

Condi'tionally, *adv.* With certain limitatious; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

Condi'tionate, *v. a.* To make conditional.

Condi'tioned, *a.* Having a certain condition, state, or quality.

> "The dearest friend to me, the kindest man,
> The best *condition'd.*"—*Shaks.*

Condi'tioned, *pp.* Containing a condition or conditions: stipulated; containing terms to be performed.
—*a* Having a certain condition, state, or quality.

Condi'tioning, *ppr.* Making terms or conditions.

Condol'atory, *a.* Expressing condolence.

Condole', *v. n.* [Lat. *condoleo* — *con*, and *doleo*, to grieve.] To grieve or lament with another or others; to feel pain, or to grieve, at the distress or misfortunes of another; to sympathize. (Followed by *with.*)

Condole'ment, *n.* Act of condoling; condolence; sympathetic grief.

Condol'ence, *n.* Act of condoling; grief felt or expressed for the sorrows of another; sympathy; commiseration.

Condol'er, *n.* One who condoles.

Condol'ing, *n.* Expression of condolence; condolence.

Con'dom, a town of France, dep. Gers, on a height, the foot of which is washed by the Baise, 23 m. N.W. by N. of Auch. It has a brisk trade in corn, wines, and brandy. It was formerly the seat of a bishopric, once filled by Bossuet. *Pop.* 8,140.

Condona'tion, *n.* [Lat. *condonatio.*] The act of pardoning; forgiveness. — It is chiefly applied, as a legal term, to the conditional forgiveness or remission, by a husband or wife, of a matrimonial offence which the other has committed, as adultery.

Condone', *v. a.* [Lat. *condono.*] To pardon; to forgive. (R.)

> "The public will gladly *condone* his earlier errors."— *Qu. Rev.*

Con'dor, *n.* [Sp.] (*Zöol.*) The largest of known birds, belonging to the gen. *Vulture*, and found in the highest and most inaccessible parts of the Andes. It is generally 4 ft. long, and has a spread of wing of 9 ft.; but it is said that in some cases the spread is 14 ft. Their habitations are almost invariably on overhanging ledges of high and perpendicular cliffs, where they both sleep and breed, sometimes in pairs, but frequently in colonies of 20 or 30 together. They make no nest, but lay 2 large white eggs on the bare rock. The young ones cannot use their wings for flight until many months after they are hatched: being covered, during that time, with only a blackish down, like that of a gosling. They remain on the cliff, where they were hatched, long after having acquired the full power of flight, roosting and hunting in company with the parent birds. Their food consists of carcasses of guanacos, deer, cattle, and other animals. The condors may often be seen at a great height, soaring over a certain spot in the most graceful spires and circles. Besides feeding on carrion, they will frequently attack young goats and lambs; hence the shepherd-dogs are trained, the moment the enemy passes over, to run out, and looking up, to bark violently. The people of Chili destroy and catch great numbers. Two methods are used: one is to place a carcass within an enclosure of sticks, on a level piece of ground; and when the condors are gorged, to gallop up on horseback to the entrance, and thus enclose them; for when this bird has not space to run, it cannot give its body sufficient momentum to rise from the ground. The second method is to mark the trees in which, frequently to the number of five or six together, they roost, and then at night to climb up and noose them. They are such heavy sleepers, that this is by no means a difficult task. The *C.*, like all the vulture tribe, discovers his food at a great distance; the body of an animal is frequently surrounded by a dozen of them, almost as soon as it has dropped

Fig. 661. — CONDOR.

dead, although, five minutes before, there was not a single bird in view. Whether this power is to be attributed to the keenness of his olfactory or his visual organs, is a matter still in dispute; although it is believed, from a minute observation of its habits in confinement, to be rather owing to its quickness of sight.

Condorcet, MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS DE CARITAT, MARQUIS DE, (*kon-dor'sai',*) a French mathematician and philosopher, b. at Ribemont, Picardy, 1743, was educated at the college of Navarre. When only 22 years of age he distinguished himself among mathematicians by the publication of his work *Du Calcul Intégral.* Two years afterwards he published the treatise *Du Problème des Trois Corps*, and the following year his *Essai d'Analyse.* In 1769 he was chosen member of the Academy, and in 1773 became its secretary, in which situation he distinguished himself by the eleganco of his *Eloges.* In 1791, he became a member of the National Assembly, and of the Jacobin Club; and he soon became as noted for his political violence as he had already been eminent for his scientific genius. When proscribed by Robespierre, he voluntarily left the house of the friend who had received him, and wandered about for some time in the country. He was at last recognized, arrested, and thrown into prison, where, on the third morning, (March 28th,) he was found dead, if from hunger and privation or from self administered poison, is unknown. As a philosopher and social reformer, *C.* was a devoted follower of Voltaire. He expounded his own views on the brilliant *Esquisse Historique de l'Esprit Humain.* D. 1794

Condottie'ri, *n. pl.* [It., leaders.] (*It. Hist.*) A class of mercenary adventurers in the 14th and 15th centuries, who commanded military bands, amounting to armies, on their own account, and sold their services for temporary engagements to sovereign princes and states. The bands under command of the *C.* were well armed and equipped. Their leaders had in many instances considerable military skill; but, as they took no interest in national contests, except to receive pecuniary advantages, the wars between them became a sort of bloodless contests, in which the only object of each party was to take as many prisoners as possible for the sake of the ransom. This singular system of warfare was only put an end to by the more serious military operations of the French, who invaded Italy under Charles VIII. Although many *C.* acquired much honor as well as emolument, one only attained to high rank and independent power; this was Francesco Sforza, originally a peasant, who in 1451 made himself duke of Milan, and transmitted that sovereignty to his descendants.

Conduce', *v. n.* [Lat. *conduco* — *con*, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *conduire.*] To draw, to bring, or lead together; to lead or direct to the same end or purpose; to tend to some end or object, to contribute; to promote; to subserve. (Often followed by *to.*)

> "He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess."—*Wotton.*

Conducibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being conducible. (R.)

Condu'cible, *a.* [Lat. *conducibilis.*] Having the power of conducing; leading or tending to; promoting; conducive.

Condu'cibleness, *n.* Quality of being conducible; conducibility. (R.)

Condu'cive, *a.* That may conduce or contribute; having a tendency to promote.

> "An action *conducive* to the good of our country."—*Addison.*

Condu'civeness, *n.* The quality of being conducive; conducibleness.

Con'duct, *n.* [Lat. *conductus*, from *conduco* — *con.* and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead; Fr. *conduite*; Sp. *conducta.*] Act of leading; guidance; command. — Guidance of one's self; personal behavior; carriage; deportment; manner of life; demeanor. — Management; administration. — Convoy; escort; as, a letter of safe-*conduct.*

Conduct', *v. a.* [Lat. *conduco*, *conductus*; Fr. *conduire.*] To accompany as a leader or guide. — To lead, bring along, or guide, as a general. — To guard on the way; to escort. — To manage; to direct; to regulate; to govern; to command. — To behave. — To convey; to afford a passage to.

Conductibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being conductible.

Conduct'ible, *a.* That may be conducted or conveyed.

Conduct'ing, *p. a.* Leading; escorting; commanding; behaving; managing; transmitting; conveying.

Conduc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conductio.*] (*Phys.*) Transmission by a conductor; property by which certain bodies transmit heat or electricity through their substance.

Conduc'tive, *a.* (*Elect.*) That conducts; non-electric, and conducting electricity.

Conductiv'ity, *n.* The quality of being conductive.

Conduct'or, *n.* One who conducts; a leader: a guide; a chief; a commander; a director; a manager; an overseer. — One who has charge of a public travelling carriage, as a car, or train of cars, on a railroad or trolley line.—Something that conducts or guides; as a lightning-*conductor.*

(*Mus.*) The person placed at the head of a band of musicians to lead the performance and beat the time. In Germany, the term *Dirigent* is used, which is more expressive. The French name is chief of the orchestra (*Chef d' Orchestre*).

(*Elect.*) *C. and non-C. of electricity* are terms applied to substances according to whether they receive and communicate electricity, or not. When a rod of metal is made to touch the prime *C.* of an electric machine after it has been charged, all the electricity passes through the rod, and through the body of the experimenter into the ground. The metal in this case is said to be a *conductor.* If, however, a rod composed of glass or shell-lac is used, the electricity will not be carried off. In this case the glass or shell-lac is said to be a *non-conductor.* All substances conduct electricity in the same manner from metals to lac and gases, but in different degrees; and the term non-conductor only signifies that the substance has a very low power of conducting. In frictional electricity, the best conductors are the metals; after which come grsphite, sea-water, spring-water, and rain-water. Ice is a worse *C.* than fluid water. Alcohol, ether, paper, dry wood, and straw are also inferior conductors. Among the substances reckoned as non-conductors are shell-lac, amber, resin, sulphur, glass, silk, wool, hair, feathers, &c. In galvanic electricity the substances that are found to conduct frictional electricity in a feeble manner are almost, if not altogether, non-conductors; and the metals which are nearly alike in conveying frictional electricity differ widely in their powers of conveying that obtained from the galvanic battery. When heated, the conducting power of metals is weakened; but in nearly all other substances the effect of heat is to increase the power of conduction. Shell-lac, wax, amber, and sulphur become conductors when fused; and glass conducts readily at a red heat. A *C.* is said to be *insulated* when it rests upon non-conducting supports. In electrical apparatus glass is the non-conductor most employed. It requires to be kept very dry, as any moisture on its surface weakens its insulating power. The discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity has not been without its practical results: amongst which may be reckoned the application of *lightning-conductors* to buildings and ships. For buildings, Franklin's original proposition is that generally adopted. It consists in erecting a continuous metallic rod by the side of any building. The rod is pointed at each end, and extended above the highest part of the place to be protected at one extremity, the other penetrating deep into the earth, or in contact with water. The highest point of the rod is generally made of copper, which does not rust. Iron points are very liable to acquire a coating of rust, which is a non-conductor, and diminishes their efficacy.

Conduc'tress, *n.* A female who leads or directs; a directress.

Conduit, (*kon'dit,*) *n.* [Fr. *conduit*; Lat. *conduco*, *conductus* — *con*, and *duco*, to lead.] That which leads or conducts. — A channel or pipe to convey water, &c., or to drain off filth.

(*Arch.*) An intermural or subterranean passage for secret communication between apartments.

Condu'plicate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Doubled or folded together, as some leaves in the bud.

Coudur'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) An arsenite of copper, named after the Condurrow Mine in Cornwall, England, where it was originally discovered.

Cou'dyle, *n.* [Gr. *kondylos*, the knuckle.] (*Anat.*) The epiphysis or knuckle portion seen to protrude in some of the long bones. The most prominent of these condyles is that at the inner side of the elbow, on the bone of the arm; a blow on which produces a very benumbing sensation. It is this process that is so frequently fractured with young children, as, till 10 or 12 years of age, the condyles are seldom completely ossified, being merely attached to the bone by cartilage.

Cou'dyloid, *a.* [Gr. *kondylos*, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a coudyle.

Condylo'ma, *n.* [From Gr. *kondylos*, a knot, an eminence.] (*Med.*) A soft, fleshy excrescence, of an indolent character, which appears near the orifice of the genital organs and rectum, and occasionally on the fingers and toes. It is a consequence of the syphilitic virus.

Cou'dylop, Condyl'oped, *a.* [Gr. *kondylos*, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Latreille

to that subdivision of encephalous articulate animals which have jointed feet. The acephalous Cirripeds are excluded from this group, which consequently includes the Myriapods, Insects, Arachnidans, and Crustaceans.

Condylu'ra, *n.* [Gr. *kondylos,* a joint, and *oyra,* a tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the *Talpidæ* or Mole family, native of N. America, and distinguished by the fringe of elougated carnuncles encircling the end of the nose.

Cone, *n.* [Fr. *cône;* Lat. *conus;* Gr. *konos.*] (*Geom.*) A surface geuerated by a right line of unlimited length which moves in any manner so as always to pass through a fixed point. The right line is termed the *generator, side,* or *edge* of the cone, and the fixed point its *vertex.* — There are various kinds of cones, but the term is usually applied only to those having circular bases. The most common kind of circular *C.* is the *right C.,* which may be conceived as being generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle round one of its legs. The line from the apex of a *C.* to the centre of the base is called the *axis,* and, in the right *C.* it is perpendicular to the base. In the *oblique C.* the axis is inclined to the plane of the base at an angle other than a right angle. A *truncated C.* is the lower part of a *C.* cut by a plane parallel to the base. — Four curves, called the Conic Sections, may be formed by cutting the right *C.* in different directions. If the *C.* be cut by a plane parallel to the base, the section is a *circle;* if the plane cut the *C.* across, making any angle other than a right angle with its axis, the section is an *ellipse;* if the cutting plane he parallel to the side of the *C.,* the section will be a *parabola.* In every other case than those stated, the section will be a *hyperbola.* (See *Fig.* 932.)

(*Bot.*) A collective more or less elongated fruit, com-

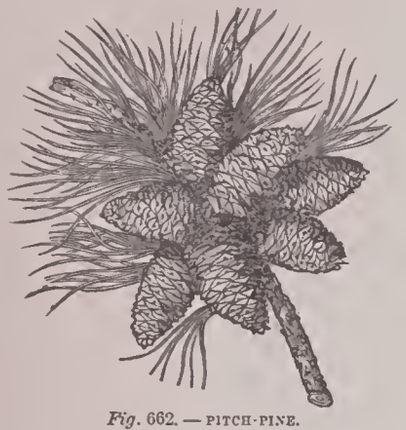


Fig. 662. — PITCH-PINE.
(*Pinus rigida.*)

posed of a number of indurated scales, each of which bears one or more naked seeds. The fruit is seen in the fir, larch, spruce, and many other plants of the order *Pinaceæ,* (see *Fig.* 662.)

Coneeo'eheagne Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* rises in the S. part of Franklin co., and flowing S. through Maryland, enters the Potomac at Williamsport.

Con'eenh, in *Atabama,* a S. co.; *area,* abt. 1,430 sq. m. It borders on Florida, and is drained by the Sepulga and Conecuh rivers, from the latter of which it receives its name. *Surface,* broken; *soil,* poor. *Cap.* Sparta. *Pop.* (1890) 14,200.

—A small river, which rises in Pike co., and, flowing S.W. into Florida, joins the Escambia near the boundary of the two States.

Conedogwin'it Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* rises in Franklin co., and, after traversing Cumberland co., enters the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg.

Conegliano, (*ko-nel-ya'no,*) a town of N Italy, 15 m. N. of Treviso; *pop.* 7,000.

Conejos, (*ko-nā'hōz,*) in *Colorado,* a S.W. co.; *area,* about 6,000 sq. m. The Rio Grande del Norte bounds it on the E., and it is also drained by the Rio San Juan and several of its branches. The Sierra La Plata traverses its central part.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co.

Conemaugh, (*kon'e-maw,*) in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Cambria county, about 170 miles W. of Harrisburg.

—A township of Cambria co.

—A township of Indiana co.

—A township of Somerset co.

Con'emaugh River, in *Pennsylvania,* rises in Cambria co., flows W. between Indiana and Westmoreland counties, into the Loyalhanna River, near Saltzburg.

Cone of Rays, *n.* (*Optics.*) It includes all the rays which fall from a near luminous point, or from a single point of a near luminous object, upon a given surface; for example, the object-glass of a telescope; also the rays thrown by the object-glass to its focus.

Co'ne-Pale, Co'ne-pail, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Brazilian name for the American skunk.

Conequenes'sing Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* rises in Butler co., and joins Slippery Rock Creek in Mercer co.

Conesto'ga, in *Pennsylvania,* a village and township of Lancaster co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 36 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.

Conestoga Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* traverses Lancaster co., and enters the Susquehanna abt. 12 m. below Columbia.

Cone'sus, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Livingstou co., bordering ou Conesus and Hemlock lakes, abt. 10 m. S.E of Genesee.

Conesus Lake, in *New York,* in the central part of Livingston co., 8 m. long, and abt. 1 wide.

Cones'ville, in *Ohio,* a village of Cosbocton co., on the Muskiuguin River, abt. 8 m. S. by W. of Coshocton.

Conesville, in *N. York,* a post-village and towusbip of Schoharie co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Albany.

Conewa'go, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of York co.

Conewa'go Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* rising in Adams co., flows through York co. to the Susquehauna River below York Haven.

Conewan'go, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., about 45 m. S. by W. of Buffalo, on the Couewango Creek.

Conewango Creek, in *New York,* rises in Cattaraugus co., aud enters the Alleghany river in Warren co., Pennsylvania.

Conewin'go, in *Maryland,* a village of Cecil co., near the Susquehanna river.

Co'ney Island, in *New York,* uear the S.W. extremity of Long Island, about 4 m. long and 1 m. wide at its widest part. It is a highly popular summer resort for the people of New York and Brooklyn, and duriug the summer season presents a very lively and picturesque appearance. There are a number of large hotels, abundaut bathing accommodations, concerts, driveways, and all facilities for enjoyment. It was annexed to Brooklyn in 1894, and is connected with it by two fine driving avenues, the Boulevard and the Oceau Parkway, terminating in a wide esplanade called the Concourse.

Con'fab, *n.* A colloquial contraction from Confabulation, *q. v.*

Confab'ular, *a.* That relates to talk; conversational. (R.)

Confab'ulate, *v. a.* [See Confabulation.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle. (R.)

Confabula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *confabulatio;* from *confabulator—con,* and *fabulor, fabulatus,* to speak.] Familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation; chat.

Con'falon, *n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the confraternity of the seculars Penitents, *q. v.*

Confect', *v. a.* [Lat. *conficio;* Fr. *confire.*] To make up iuto sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar.

—*n.* A sweetmeat; a confection.

Confec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *confectio—con,* and *facio, factum,* to make.] Anything prepared by mixing certain iugredients together; a mixture; a sweetmeat; a preserve.

Confec'tionary, *a.* Made in the form of a confection.

—*n.* Same as Confectioner, *q. v.*

Confec'tionery, *n.* A place where sweetmeats and similar things are made, kept, or sold; sweetmeats in general.

Confec'tioner, *n.* One whoso occupation is to make or sell sweetmeats, &c.

Confec'tory, *a.* Relating to coufections.

Confed'eracy, *n.* [L. Lat. *confœderatio—con,* and *fœdera, fœderatus,* from *fœdus,* a league; Fr. *confédération.*] A league, covenant, or treaty between two or more persons, parties, or states; a coutract; a compact; a combination; an alliance; a confederation.

"Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them."—1 *Macc.* viii. 17.

—The persons or States united by a league.

Southern Confederacy. See Confederate States.

Confed'erate, *v. a.* [Fr. *confédérer;* It. *confederarsi;* from Lat. *con,* with, and *fœdero,* to establish by league.] To unite iu a league; to join in a mutual contract or covenant.

—*v. n.* To unite in a league; to be allied.

Confed'erate, *a.* [Fr. *confédéré;* L. Lat. *confœderatus.*] United iu a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy.

—*n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy.

Confed'erated, *p. a.* United iu a league or confederatiou; allied.

Confed'erating, *n.* Alliance.

Confedera'tion, *n.* [Fr. *confédération.*] Act of confederatiug; a league; a compact for mutual support: alliance, particularly of princes, nations, or states. The states united by a confederacy.

Confederation of the Rhine. (*Hist.*) A confederacy of 34 of the secondary states of Germany, formed in 1806 under the protection of Napoleon I. Ou the fall of the emperor of the French, these united with the other German states to constitute the Germanic Confederation.

Confederation, (The Germanic.) See Germanic Confederation.

Confed'erator, *n.* One who confederates; a confederate.

Confer', *v. n.* [Lat. *confero—con,* and *fero,* to bear, to bring; Fr. *conférer.*] To consult together; to counsel or advise with.

"When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves."—*Acts* iv. 15.

—*v. a.* To give or bestow; to grant; to present.

Con'ference, *n.* [Fr. *conférence.*] Act of conferring; a formal or serious discourse between two or more; oral discussion; conversation; a discoursiug between two or more for the purpose of instruction, consultation, or deliberation; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction, or for the adjustment of differences.

Conferen'tial, *a.* Relating to a conference. (a.)

Confer'rable, *a.* That may be conferred.

Conferree', *n.* One who is conferred with.

Confer'rer, *n.* He that bestows; a bestower.

Confer'ring, *n.* The act of bestowiug.

"The *conferring* of this honor upon him."—*Clarendon.*

Conferru'minate, Conferru'minated, *a.* [Lat. *conferrumino,* to cement.] (*Bot.*) Noting parts so united togetber that they are inseparable.

Confer'va, *n.*; *pl.* Confervæ. (*Bot.*) Same as Confervaceæ, *q. v.*

Conferva'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *conferveo,* to heal.] The confervas, an order of plants, alliance *Algales.* — Diag. Vesicular, filamentary or membranous bodies, multiplied by zoöspores generated in the interior, at the expense of their green matter. — They are water-plants

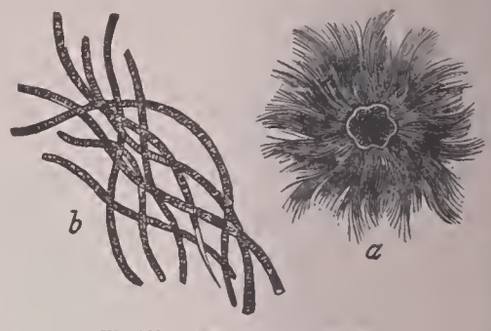


Fig. 663. — OSCILLATORIA DISTORTA.
a, natural size; *b,* magnified.

not commonly of a green color, but occasionally olive, violet, and red, inhabiting the ocean in some instances, but more commonly found in fresh water. Cells solitary or many, globose, elliptical, cylindrical, or tubular; sometimes variously branched; sometimes formed in slimy matter, in which they are scattered, or irregularly shaped.

Confer'void, *a.* [Lat. *conferva,* a marine plant, and Gr. *eidos,* form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a conferva.

Confess', *v. a.* [Fr. *confesser;* Lat. *confiteor, confessus —con,* and *fateor,* from *fari,* to speak, from Gr. *phaō,* to make known or evident, as by words.] To acknowledge, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt. — To own; to admit; to grant; to recognize; to avow; to assent. — To disclose the state of the couscience to a priest. — Publicly to declare a belief in, and adherence to. — To declare to be true; not to deny. — To hear a confession, as a priest.

—*v. n.* To make confession; to disclose.

Confess'edly, *adv.* By confessiou or acknowledgment; avowedly; undeniably.

Confess'er, *n.* A Confessor, *q. v.*

Confes'sion, *n.* Act of confessing; that which is confessed. — Acknowledgment of a crime or fault; open declaration of guilt, failure, debt, accusation, &c.—Avowal; profession. — Disclosure of sins or faults to a priest. — A formulary of articles of faith; a creed.

(*Theol.*) The verbal acknowledgment which a penitent makes of his sins to God, or to a fellow-creature. Among the Jews, it was the custom on the annual feast of expiation for the high-priest to make confession of sins to God, in the name of the whole people. Besides this general confession, the Jews were enjoined, if their sins were a breach of the first table of the law, to make confession of them to God; but violations of the second table were to be acknowledged to their bretbren. Confession seems to have been early introduced into the Christian church; but at first it took place openly, and was chiefly in the case of such as had apostatized themselves or been guilty of any flagrant offence, aud were desirous of being re-admitted into the Church. The practice of private or *auricular* confession seems to have gradually crept in about the 5th century; and Innocent III., in the fourth Lateran council (1215), made it obligatory on every adult person to confess his sins to a priest at least once a year. The person confessing is allowed to conceal no sin—at least no mortal sin—that he remembers to have committed, and not to have already confessed, and the father confessor is bound to perpetual secrecy. Confession obtains also in the Lutheran church, but with this differeuce, that, while in the former case it is obligatory, it is here only recommended as a means by which a contrite sinner may obtain advice and consolation.

(*Law.*) *C.* is where a prisoner indicted of an offence, and brought to the bar to be arraigned, upon the indictment being read to him, and the court demanding what he can say thereto, confesses the offeuce aud indictment to be true. Confession, in civil cases, is where the defendant confesses the plaintiff's right; or, in prosecutions under penal statutes, by which confession there may he a mitigation of a fine against the penalty of a statute, though not after a verdict.

Confes'sional, Confes'sionary, *n.* The seat where a priest or confessor sits to hear confessions.

Confes'sionalist, *n.* One who sits in the confessional; a coufessor.

Confes'sor, *n.* [Fr. *confesseur;* Sp. *confesor.*] One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins. — One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. — A priest who hears the confessions of others, and has power to grant them absolution.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) The title given to those who have undergone persecution for Christianity short of death. They were peculiarly honored in the primitive church, together with the memory of those who had actually sufferod (martyrs).

Confes'sorship, *n.* The office of a confessor.

Confest', *pp.* or *a.* Confessed.

Con'fidant, *n. m.* **Con'fidante,** *n. f.* [Fr. *confident, confidente.* See Confide.] One in whom another confides; one intrusted with secrets; a confidential or bosom-friend.

Coufide', *v. n.* [Lat. *confido* — *con*, and *fido*, to trust.] To trust wholly; to rely or depend upon; to have a firm faith in; to credit; to give credit to; to believe in with assurance. (Followed by *in.*)

"He alone won't betray, *in* whom none will *confide.*"—*Congreve.*

—*v. a.* To intrust: to commit to the charge of, with a firm belief in the fidelity of, the person intrusted.

Con'fideuce, *n.* [Lat. *confidentia*, from *confidens*, from *confido*; Fr. *confiance.*] A firm trust or reliance; firm belief in the integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth and reality of a fact.—Self-reliance; boldness; courage.—He, or that which, supports; assurance of safety; security.—Excessive boldness; assurance; audacity.

Con'fidence, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Con'fident, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *confidens.*] Having confidence; having full belief; trusting; relying; fully assured; positive; dogmatical; without suspicion; having an excess of assurance.

—*n.* One intrusted with secrets; a confidant.

Confiden'tial, *a.* Enjoying the confidence of another; trusty; that is to be treated or kept in confidence; private; as, *confidential* correspondence.—Admitted to special confidence; as, a *confidential* friend.

Confiden'tially, *adv.* In confidence; in reliance on secrecy.

Con'fidently, *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; positively.

Con'fidentness, *n.* Confidence.

Confid'er, *n.* One who confides; one who intrusts to another.

Confid'ing, *p. a.* Trusting; reposing confidence; as, a *confiding* heart.

Confid'ingness, *n.* Quality of being confident; trustfulness.

Config'urate, *v. n.* [Lat. *configurare*, from *con*, and *figurare*, to form.] To take form or position, as the parts of a complex structure, or as the aspects of heavenly bodies with reference to each other.

Configura'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *configuratio*, from *configuro, configuratus* — *con*, and *figuro*, from *figura*, a form, shape, or figure. See FIGURE.] Resemblance of one figure to another; external form, figure, shape; the figure which bounds a body.

"Different effects . . . result from the so differing *configuration* and agitation of the particles." — *Granville.*

(*Astron.*) The position which the planets occupy relatively to each other.

Contig'ure, *v. a.* [See CONFIGURATE.] To dispose into any form, by adaptation.

"Mother Earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, . . . which, coming together, cementing, and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty man." — *Bentley.*

Confin'able, *a.* That may be confined or limited.

Con'fine, *n.* [Fr. *confins*; Lat. *confinis.* See the verb.] A border adjoining another border; a common boundary; limit; edge; exterior part. (Generally used in the plural.)

"Distances beyond the *confines* of the world." — *Locke.*

Confine', *v. a.* [Fr. *confiner*; Lat. *con*, and *finis*, a boundary, a limit.] To restrain within limits; to bound; to limit; to shut up; to imprison; to restrain. — To restrict; to tie up; to inclose; to keep close; to fasten in.

"Fie! you *confine* yourself most unreasonably;
Come, you must go visit the good lady."—*Shaks.*

Confined', *p. a.* Restrained within limits; imprisoned; limited; secluded; close.

Con'fineless, *a.* Boundless; unlimited; without end.

Confine'ment, *n.* Act of confining; state of being confined; restraint within limits; imprisonment.

—Any restraint of liberty; voluntary restraint; restriction.

Confin'er, *n.* He who, or that which, confines.—A borderer; one who lives upon territorial confines; a near neighbor.

Confin'ity, *n.* [Fr. *confinité.*] Nearness; neighborhood; contiguity. (R.)

Confirm', *v. a.* [Lat. *confirmo* — *con*, and *firmo*, from *firmus*, firm.] To make firm or more firm; to add strength to; to fix more firmly; to settle or establish; to make certain by additional evidence; to corroborate; to put past doubt; to fix.—To strengthen; to verify; to ratify.—To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

Confirm'able, *a.* That may be confirmed, established, or ratified.

Confirma'tion, *n.* Act of confirming; that which confirms.—Additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony.—Assurance; establishment.—Ratification; as, the *confirmation* of a treaty.

(*Theol.*) The laying on of hands by the bishop, for the conferring of the grace of the Holy Spirit; a rite by which a person arrived at years of discretion takes upon himself the performance of the baptismal vow made for him by his sponsors. In the early ages this ceremony seems to have been accompanied very generally with the unction of the forehead. It is retained in the Christian church generally, and is regarded as a sacrament by the church of Rome.

(*Law.*) A deed of conveyance at common law, whereby an estate or right which is voidable is made sure and unavoidable, or a particular state is increased, or a possession made perfect; and, it is a strengthening of an estate formerly made which is voidable, though not presently void.

Confirm'ative, *a.* [Fr. *confirmatif*, from Lat. *confirmativus.*] That has power to confirm.

Confirma'tor, *n.* [Lat.] A confirmer.

Confirm'atory, *a.* That serves to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability; assurance or evidence.

Confirmed', *p. a.* Made more firm; strengthened; established.—Having received confirmation.

Confirm'edness, *n.* State of being confirmed.

Confirmee', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom anything is confirmed.

Confirm'er, *n.* He or that which confirms.

Confirm'ingly, *adv.* In a corroborative manner.

Confirm'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who confirms something to some one.

Confis'cable, *a.* That may be confiscated; liable to forfeiture.

Con'fiscate, *v. a.* [Lat. *confisco, confiscutus* — *con*, and *fiscus*, a basket or bag, a money-basket or bag, the state treasury, the public revenue; Fr. *confisquer*; It. *confiscare*; Sp. *confiscar.*] To seize as forfeited to the public treasury, or to the government, or state.—In the U. States the broad principle has been assumed, "that war gives to the sovereign full right to take the persons, and confiscate the property of the enemy, wherever found. The mitigations of this rigid rule, which the policy of modern times has introduced into practice, will more or less affect the exercise of this right, but cannot impair the right itself."—8 *Cranch*, 122.

Con'fiscate, *a.* Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estates.

"Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*
Unto the state of Venice."—*Shaks.*

Con'fiscated, *p. a.* Same as CONFISCATE, *q. v.*

Con'fiscating, *ppr.* Adjudging to the public use.

Confisca'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of confiscating, or condemning as forfeited.

(*Civil Law.*) The punishment of forfeiture of goods or land to the public purse.

Con'fiscator, *n.* One who confiscates.

Confis'catory, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture.

Confla'grant, *a.* [See CONFLAGRATION.] Burning together; as, "the *conflagrant* mass."

Conflagra'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conflagratio*, from *conflagro, conflagratus* — *con*, and *flagro*, to flame, blaze, or burn. See FLAGRANT.] A burning up; a great fire; a great burning, as of many houses or a forest.—The general burning of the world at the consummation of all things.

Confla'grative, *a.* Producing conflagration.

Confla'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conflatio*—from *con*, and *flo, flatus*, to blow.] The act of blowing many instruments together.—A casting or melting of metal.

Con'flict, *n.* [Lat. *conflictus*, from *confligo*; Fr. *conflit.*] A violent collision, or opposition, as of two substances undergoing a chemical change.—A striking or dashing against each other; violent collision; a combat; a fighting; a fight between two. (It is seldom used of a general battle.)

"It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have killed."—*Shaks.*

—A striving to overcome; contest; contention.

—Mental struggle; distress; anxiety; agony; pang.

"With what labor and *conflict* must he accomplish it!"—*Rogers.*

Conflict of laws. The opposition between the municipal laws of different countries, in the case of an individual who may have acquired rights, or become subject to duties, within the limits of more than one state.

Conflict', *v. n.* To strike or dash against.—To meet in opposition.—To fight; to contend or contest; to resist.—To strive and struggle for victory.—To be in opposition.

Conflict'ing, *p. a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory.

Con'fluence, *n.* [Lat. *confluentia*, from *confluo, confluens* — *con*, and *fluo*, to flow.] The meeting or junction, or place of junction, of two or more streams or rivers; as, "the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates."

—The act of crowding to a place.

"You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors."—*Shaks.*

—A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

"This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts."—*Temple.*

—Collection; concurrence; union.

"The *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys."—*Boyle.*

Con'fluent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *confluens.*] Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams; running together and spreading.

(*Bot.*) Running into one another, or growing together.

(*Med.*) Applied to eruptive diseases in which the pimples or pustules are not detached, but are so numerous as to form confluent patches, or even to cover the whole surface of the body; hence the term *confluent small-pox.*

—*n.* A stream or river running into a larger one.

Con'flux, *n.* [Lat. *confluxio*, from *conflus, confluxum.*] A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid; a confluence.—A concourse; a collection; a crowd.

"To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *conflux* issuing forth, and entering in."—*Milton.*

Confluxibil'ity, Conflux'ibleness, *n.* Tendency or aptness to flow or run together, as fluids.

Conflux'ible, *a.* Having a tendency to run or flow together.

Conform', *v. a.* [Lat. *conformo* — *con*, with, and *formo*, to form, from *forma*, form; Fr. *conformer.*] To shape, form, fashion, or put together; to cause to be of the same form as another; to make like in external appearance; to reduce to a like shape or form with something else.—To adapt; to make suitable; to make to be in uniformity with.

—*v. n.* To be of the same form or likeness as another.—To comply with, or yield to.—To live or act according to; to obey. (Followed by *to.*)

Conform'able, *a.* Having the same or a similar form or shape as another; correspondent; like; resembling.—In accordance or uniformity.—Adapted; agreeable; suitable; consistent; compliant.

Conform'ableness, *n.* State of being conformable.

Conform'ably, *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.

(*Geol.*) When after the deposit of mineral matter the mass of deposits has consolidated itself, and assumed the definite features that distinguish it from other rocks, it frequently undergoes a change of position before another deposit is thrown down upon it. If the new deposit is parallel to the old one, it is said to be *conformably* upon it; if it is not parallel, it is described as *unconformable.* These terms are in common use among geologists in reference to all stratified formations. The same terms are used whether the want of conformability is caused by elevation, or by denudation of the lower bed.

Conformu'ance, *n.* Act of conforming; conformity. (R.)

Confor'mate, *a.* [It. *conformato.*] That has the same form; conformable.

Conforma'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conformatio*, from *conformo.*] A fashioning, forming, or putting together; the manner in which a body is formed; form; structure; particular make or construction.

"Varieties are found in the several *conformations* of the organs."—*Holder.*

—Act of conforming, or of producing suitableness or conformity; with *to.*

"The *conformation* of our hearts *to* the duties of religion." *Watts.*

Conformed', *p. a.* Made to resemble; reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited.

Conform'er, *n.* One who conforms.

Conformi'ng, *p. a.* Adapting; complying with; yielding; adhering.

Conformi'st, *n.* [Fr. *conformiste.*] One who conforms; one who complies with the worship of the Church of England.

Conform'ity, *n.* State of being conformed; likeness; correspondence; resemblance; agreement; congruity; consistency; compliance with.

Confound', *v. a.* [Fr. *confondre*; Lat. *confundo* — *cor*, and *fundo*, to pour.] To pour, mingle, or mix together; to mingle or blend, so that the things are no longer distinguishable; to confuse; to disorder.—To perplex; to abash; to disconcert.—To dismay; to astonish; to amaze; to stupefy.—To destroy; to overthrow.

"Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken." — *Daniel* xxi.

Confound'ed, *p. a.* Mixed or blended in disorder; perplexed; stupefied; abashed; dismayed; put to shame and silence; astonished.—Hateful; detestable; odious. (Vulgar.)

"He was a most *confounded* Tory."—*Swift.*

Confound'edly, *adv.* Hatefully; shamefully. (Vulgar.)

Confound'edness, *n.* State of being confounded; confusion.

Confound'er, *n.* One who confounds.

Confrater'nity, *n.* [Fr. *confraternité*; It. *confraternita*; Lat. *con*, and *fraternitas*, from *frater*, a brother.] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose, or belonging to some profession.

Confrica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *confricatio*, from *con*, and *frico, fricatus*, to rub.] The act of rubbing against anything; friction.

Confront', *v. a.* [Fr. *confronter*; It. *confrontare*; Lat. *con*, and *frons, frontis*, front.] To stand front to front, or face to face, in presence of: to face; to stand in direct opposition to; to oppose; to set face to face.—To bring into the presence of; to set together for comparison; to compare.

Confronta'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of confronting; a standing or setting face to face.

(*Law.*) The act by which a witness is brought into the presence of the accused, so that the latter may object to him, if he can, and the former may know and identify the accused and maintain the truth in his presence. No man can be a witness unless confronted with the accused, except by consent.

Confront'er, *n.* One who confronts.

Confront'ment, *n.* The act of confronting.—*Todd.*

Confu'cian, *a.* Belonging to Confucius.

Confu'cian, Confuciau'ist, *n.* A follower of Confucius.

Confu'cius, the Chinese philosopher. See KUNG-FU-TSE.

Con Fu'ria, *a.* [It.] Furiously.

Confus'able, *a.* That may be confused.

Confusabil'ity, *n.* The capacity of being confused.

Confuse', *v. a.* [Lat. *confusus*, from *confundo.* See CONFOUND.] To pour or mingle together; to mix or blend things, so that they cannot be distinguished.—To throw into disorder.—To perplex; to render indistinct; to derange; to obscure.—To abash; to confound.—To disconcert; to stupefy.

Confused', *a.* That is in confusion; mixed so as not to be distinguishable.

Confus'edly, *adv.* In a confused manner.

Confus'edness, *n.* Want of distinctness; want of clearness; as, "The *confusedness* of our notions."

Confu'sion, *n.* [Fr.] State of being confused; irregular mixture; tumultuous medley; indistinct combination.

"By tongues *confusion* was to ruin brought." — *Davies.*

—Disorder; tumult; disturbance; perturbation.

"God is not a God of sedition and *confusion*, but of order and peace."—*Hooker.*

—Overthrow; destruction; ruin.

"The strength of their illusion
Shall draw him to his *confusion*." — *Shaks.*

—Astonishment; distraction of mind.

"*Confusion* dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart." — *Spectator.*

—Abashment; shame.

Confu'table, *a.* That may be disproved or confuted.

Confu'tant, *n.* One who confutes.

Confuta'tion, *n.* Act of confuting; disproving, or proving to be false or invalid: refutation; overthrow.

Confu'tative, *a.* That tends to confute; disproving.

Confute', *v. a.* [Fr. *confuter*; Lat. *confuto*—*con*, and *fatis*, a water-vessel, from *fundo*, to pour.] To abate, check, or repel the force of argument; to prove to be false, weak, wrong, or fallacious; to convict or convince of error; to disprove; to overthrow; to refute.

Confut'ed, *p. a.* Disproved; proved to be false, defective, or unsound; overthrown by argument, fact, or proof.

Confut'er, *n.* One who confutes.

Cong. *n.* See CONGIUS.

Congaree' Creek, in *S. Carolina*, traverses Lexington district, and enters the Congaree River near Columbia.

Congaree River, in *South Carolina*, is formed by the Salnda and Broad Rivers, and after a S.E. course of abt. 50 m. it joins the Wateree to form the Santee.

Con'ge, *n.* [Fr. *congé*; from Lat. *commeatus*, a going to and fro, passage, leave of absence, furlough, from *commeo*, to go and come—*con*, and *eo*, to go.] Loave; license; farewell; parting ceremony; act of reverence or civility; courtesy; parting bow.

(*Arch.*) A name applied to the *echinus* or quarter-round, (swelling conge,) and to the *cavetto*, (hollow conge.)

—*v. n.* To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy.

"I have *congeed* with the duke, and done my adieu with his nearest." — *Shaks.*

Con'geable, *a.* [Fr., from *congé*, permission, leave.] (*Law.*) Lawful, or lawfully done; done with permission; as, *congeable* entry.

Congeal', *v. a.* [Lat. *congelo*—*con*, and *gelo*, from *gelu*, icy coldness, frost, cold; Fr. *congeler.*] To cause to freeze wholly; to turn into ice; to turn by frost or cold; cooling from a fluid to a solid state. — To bind or fix, as with cold.

"Too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To freeze wholly; to be turned into ice, as a liquid; to grow hard, stiff, or thick from loss of heat; to pass from a fluid to a solid state; to concrete into a solid mass.

Congeal'able, *a.* [Fr. *congélable.*] That may be congealed.

Congeal'ableness, *n.* Quality of being congealable.

Congealed', *p. a.* Frozen; converted into ice, or a solid mass, by the loss of heat or other process; concreted.

Congeal'edness, *n.* State of being congealed.—*More.*

Congeal'ing, *p. a.* Changing into ice, or from a liquid to a solid state; concreting.

Congeal'ment, *n.* Act of congealing; congelation. A clot or concretion; that which is formed by congelation.

"Tell them your feats, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds." — *Shaks.*

Congé d'élire, *n.* [Fr., leave to choose.] (*Eccl.*) In England, the sovereign's writ or liceuse to the dean and chapter to choose a bishop in the time of vacancy of the see; a mere formal proceeding.

Congee', *n.* Water in which rice has been boiled. — In India, a jail, a lock-up.

Congela'tion, *n.* [Fr. *congélation*; Lat. *congelatio.*] Act or process of congealing; state of being congealed; a change from a fluid to a solid state by cold or cooling. The mass congealed; concretion.

(*Chem.*) *C.* is the process of passing from a fluid to a solid state, whether through the effect of pressure or the lowering of the temperature. Until lately, the latter cause was held to be the chief reason of *C.* It is now very apparent that temperature is only one element. Water may be cooled many degrees below 32° Fahr., and yet retain its liquid state. — See ICE.

Con'gener, *n.* [Lat. *congener—con*, and *genus, generis*, origin, race, kind; Fr. *congénère.*] One of the same origin or kind; a thing of the same genus, kind, or nature.

Congener'ic, Congener'leal, *a.* Being of the same genus, kind, or nature.

Conge'nial, *a.* [Fr. *congénial*; from Lat. *con*, and *genialis*, from *genius*, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination.] Of similar taste and inclination.—Partaking of the same kind or nature with another.—Similar; kindred; cognate. — Belonging to the nature; natural; adapted.

"Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame." — *Pope.*

Congenial'ity, *n.* State or quality of being congenial; participation of the same genus, nature, or origin. — Cognation; natural affinity; suitableness.

Conge'nialize, *v. a.* To render congenial.

Conge'nialness, *n.* Congeniality.

Conge'nlous, *a.* Of the same kind; congeneric. (R.)

Congen'ital, Congen'ite, *a.* [Fr. *congénital*; Lat. *congenitus—con*, and *genitus*, from *gigno*, to beget.] Of the same birth; born with another; cognate; begotten together — Pertaining to an individual from his birth.

(*Med.*) Applied to the diseases which infants have at birth; hence, *C. affections* are those that depend on faulty conformation, as *C. hernia*, &c.

Con'ger, Con'ger-eel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See EEL.

Con'geries, *n. sing* and *pl.* [Lat., from *congero*, to bring together—*con*, and *gero*, to bear, carry, or bring.] A heap, pile, or mass; a collection of several particles or small bodies in one mass or aggregate.

Conges'tion, *n.* [Fr; Lat. *congestio*, from *congero*, I amass.] (*Med.*) When there is an unnatural accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels of any part of the sanguiferous system, the organ in which it takes place is said to suffer under *congestion*; it induces a morbid condition of the vessels of the part affected, which when once established is difficult of removal. Congestion of the brain, liver, or lungs is a frequent effect of fevers, though generally consequent upon a previous morbid condition of the organs.

Congest'ive, *a.* Indicating congestion, or an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

Con'gius, *n.* (*Antiq.*) A Roman liquid measure, which contained 6 sextarii, or the 8th part of the amphora = 5·9471 pints Eng. In the early times of the Roman republic the *congius* was the usual measure of oil or wine, which was, on certain occasions, distributed among the people; and thus *congiarium* became a name for liberal donations to the people in general, whether consisting of oil, wine, corn, money, or other things; while donations made to the soldiers were called *donativa.*

(*Med.*) A professional term for a gallon, or four quarts; often written *cong.*

Conglacia'tion, *n.* Same as CONGELATION, *q. v.*

Conglob'ate, *a.* [Lat. *conglobatus—con*, and *globo, globatus*, from *globus*, a ball or globe.] Formed or gathered into a ball or globe.

—*v. a.* To gather, collect, or form into a ball, or hard round substance.

Conglob'ated, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Collected into a spherical form.

Conglob'ately, *adv.* In a spherical form.

Congloba'tion, *n.* Act of forming into a ball; a round body.

Conglob'ulate, *v. n.* [Lat. *con*, and *globulus*, dimin. of *globus.*] To gather into a little round mass or globule.

Cong'leton, a town of England, co. Chester, on the Dane, 8 m. S.W. of Macclesfield. *Manf.* Silks, ribbons, and cottons. *Pop.* 12,981.

Conglom'erate, *v. a.* [Fr. *conglomérer*; Lat. *conglomero, conglomeratus*, from *con*, and *glomus, glomeris*, a ball or clue.] To roll, wind, or gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.

—*n.* (*Geol.*) A rock made up of rounded fragments of various rocks cemented together and re-formed. Conglomerates are sometimes called PUDDING-STONES, *q. v.* The cementing medium of a *C.* may be carbonate of lime, silica, or oxide of iron. Sometimes the cement is strong enough to hold the stones and rocks together so firmly that they break more readily than the cement. Conglomerates are of no special geological age, but are met with in various formations.

—*a.* Rolled, gathered, or wound into a ball or round body.

(*Anat.*) Applied to glands which are made up of many small glands, the ducts of which unite into one, as the salivary glands.

(*Bot.*) Thickly clustered; crowded together.

Conglomera'tion, *n.* Act of conglomerating; state of being conglomerated; collection; accumulation.

Conglu'tinant, *a.* Gluing together; uniting; healing.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A healing medicine; one that tends to unite parts disjointed by accident.

Conglu'tinate, *v. a.* [Fr. *conglutiner*; from Lat. *conglutino, conglutinatus*, from *con*, and *gluten, glutinis*, glue.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance.

—*v. n.* To coalesce.

Conglu'tinate, *a.* Glued together; united by a tenacious substance.

Conglutina'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance.

(*Med.*) A healing by uniting the parts of a wound; union.

Conglu'tinative, *a* [Fr. *conglutinatif.*] Having the power of uniting by glue, or other substance of like nature.

Conglu'tinator, *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds.

Con'go River. One of the great rivers of the world and, next to the Nile, the longest river in Africa, the knowledge of which is due to the recent explorations of Stanley and other travellers. All that was formerly known of the Congo was the lowland section from the present station of Vivi to its mouth, a distance of 90 miles. It descends from the plateau region in a series of falls and rapids which render it unnavigable from Vivi to Stanley Pool, a distance of over 200 miles, around which a railroad is now being constructed. The Congo has no delta; in this respect differing from the Nile, Niger, and Zambesi, the other large African rivers. Its total length, as now estimated, is about 2,900 miles, half of which is unnavigable. Its basin has an area of about 1,200,000 square miles, traversed by numerous large affluents which permit navigation throughout a great section of interior Africa. The Congo, which is known by various names in different parts of its course, appears first as the Chambezi river, whose source is in the mountains south of Lake Leopold, between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, in about 9° S. Lat., and 32° E. Lon. This stream flows S. W., entering Lake Bamba, or Bangueolo, from which it emerges under the name of Luapula. Entering Lake Moero, it reappears as the Luvna, and flows N. to Lake Lanchi, an unexplored sheet of water. Just before reaching this lake it receives one of its main affluents, the great Lualaba, which many regard as the main stream. This river, discovered and partly explored by Livingstone, rises far south (about 12° S. Lat. and 25° E. Lon.), and flows northward through a succession of lakes. After emerging from Lake Lanchi, the combined stream is known as the Lualaba, and flows northerly until it has passed the equator. From this part of its course it was explored by Stanley to its mouth, and indentified as the Congo, thus adding another to the mighty rivers of the world. Its exploration extends from about 4° S. Lat., from which point it is a noble stream, well filled with islands, and occasionally dividing into two or more sections. Where it crosses the equator there occurs a series of falls and cataracts, which are known collectively as the Stanley Falls. Its course is now northwestward to 2° N. Lat., then southwestward for over

Fig. 664.—HAIR-DRESS OF A CONGOESE GIRL.

1,000 miles to Stanley pool, in lat. 4° S. For this distance it is navigable. Stanley Pool stands at the head of the series of falls and rapids by which the stream descends from the highlands to the lowland region already spoken of. The Congo receives many tributaries, which yield a length of navigable streams estimated at over 3,000 miles in extent, forming a series of water-ways rarely rivalled. The two largest of these affluents are the Kassai, or Kwa, from the south, and the Mogauhi, or Ubangi, from the north. The two next in size are the Lubilash, from the south, and the Novelle, from the north. This stream, called the Aruwimi at its mouth, is the one followed by Stanley in his notable forest journey to the Albert Nyanza. The Congo discharges a tremendous volume of water into the ocean, second only to that of the Amazon. Some idea of the force of this gigantic current may be had from the fact that *débris* from its mouth can be traced more than 300 miles from land.

Con'go, *n.* (*Com.*) A species of black tea from China. Also written *Congou.*

Congon'has-de-Sabara (ARAIAL DE), a mining village of Brazil, province Minas-Geraes; *population* 2,500.

Congonhas-do-Cam'po, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, about 16 miles W. of Queluz; *population* 4,000.

Congoon', a seaport town of Persia, prov. Fars, on the Persian Gulf.

Congo Snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PSEUDOSAURIA.

Congrat'ulant, *a.* Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation in another's joy.

Congrat'ulate, *v. a.* [Fr. *congratuler*; from Lat. *con*, with, and *gratulor*, to wish joy to.] To express one's sympathy in the good fortune or happiness of another; to profess one's pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate; to felicitate.

—*v. n.* To rejoice in participation; to share another's joy.

Congratula'tion, *n* [Fr.] Act of congratulating; an expressed wish of sympathetic joy at the happiness or good fortune of another; felicitation.

Congrat'ulator, *n.* [It. *congratulatore.*] One who offers congratulation.

Congrat'ulatory, *a.* Containing or expressing congratulation.

Con'gregate, *v. a.* [Lat. *congrego, congregatus*, from *con*, and *grex, gregis*, a flock or herd.] To assemble or collect together, as a flock or herd; to collect separate persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble; to gather.

—*v. n.* To come together; to assemble; to meet.

Con'gregate, *a.* Collected; assembled in one place; clustered together. (R.)

Con'gregating, *p. a.* Collecting; assembling; coming together.

Congrega'tion, *n.* Act of congregating or assembling; a collection; an assemblage; an assembly; a company.

(*Eccl.*) An assembly of persons met together for the purpose of religious worship. In the Roman Catholic Church it is applied to certain boards of cardinals, prelates, and others intrusted with the management of particular branches of the affairs of the Church. There are 21 of these *C.*, 15 for spiritual and 6 for temporal purposes; the chief of them being the *C. de Propaganda Fide* for consulting as to the advancement of the Catholic religion throughout the world; the *C. of the Index*, for examining books, and deciding upon their fitness for general perusal; the *C. of Sacred Rites*, for regulating all matters relating to ceremonies and rites of worship: the *C. of Relics*, for inquiring into the genuineness of sacred relics; the *C. of the Holy Office*, or

Inquisition, for taking cognizance of heresies and all novel opinions; the *C. of Religious Discipline;* and the *Consistorial C.* These congregations act as a check to the power of the pope; for though their proceedings are usually sanctioned by him, he cannot put a veto upon them without weighty reasons.—A company of monks or religious persons, forming a subdivision of an order, is also called, in the Roman Catholic Church, a *C.*—"The *C.* of the Lord" was a title assumed by the first Scotch Presbyterian reformers, in contradistinction to the Church of England, which they called the "*C.* of Satan." They appeared first in 1557 under the Earl of Argyll, and at a later period were led by the celebrated John Knox.

Congrega'tionalism, *n.* That form of church govt. which maintains the independence of each particular congregation of Christians, and their sufficiency to perform all needful ecclesiastical acts. This policy, in its general principles, may be connected with any form of worship, and is adopted by different sects, as the Baptists, American Unitarians and Universalists, &c.; but the term is usually only applied to the doctrine of the CONGREGATIONALISTS (*q. v.*).

Congrega'tionalists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Christian denomination especially distinguished from others by the emphasis placed on its polity. This *polity* represents two principles—self government by the local church, and fellowship among churches. *C.* maintain that "those believers who dwell together in one place become a church by their recognition of each other and their mutual agreement to observe Christ'e ordinances in one society." The only permanent officers are pastors and deacons, though each church usually appoints a clerk and various committees. *C.* hold that persons thus covenanting together as a local church are fully capable of directing its affairs, and need no superiors to dictate what they shall believe or how they shall be governed They also advocate the communion and coöperation of all churches, and welcome all believers, of whatever name, into such fellowship.

History.—The first *C.* of modern times appeared in England and became known as Separatists, because they declared themselves separated from the Church of England. As early as 1567 a small congregation of these persons used to meet in London. But such assemblies first began to attract notice as a definite movement in ecclesiastical history about the year 1582, when Robert Browne's *Statement of Congregational Principles* was published. The first known modern Congregational church to be completely and formally organized was established in London in 1592. For some time afterwards *C.* were commonly called Browuists. They suffered severe persecutions. Some were martyred. Many took refuge in Holland, where churches were maintained in Amsterdam, Leydeu and other places. The Leyden church had for its pastor John Robinson, who wrote extensively, modifying the principles set forth by Browne. Robinson's name stands first in the history of modern Congregationalism. A portion of the Leyden church returned to England in 1620 and, with others, embarked from Plymouth for America. They landed at Plymouth, in New England, Dec. 21 of that year, founded a colony, and became known as the Pilgrims. In 1628 an extensive exodus of Puritans from England began, and continued till 1643. They founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony and afterwards the other New England Colonies. They adopted a church polity substantially the same as that of the Pilgrims. Thus Congregationalism in New England began with the first settlement of the country and became a dominant factor in its history. This denomination, for a long period the only one in New England, was closely identified with the civil government, whose form and earlier methods of administration it suggested. In Connecticut it was not completely separated from the State till 1818, and in Massachusetts till 1833.—In England *C.* became known as Independents. They enjoyed comparative freedom from 1643 till 1662, Cromwell himself being an Independent. From the time of the Toleration Act in 1689 they were again allowed to meet openly, but their growth was slow till the great revivals of religion in the next century, led by Whitefield and Wesley. Since that time they have advanced steadily in numbers and strength.

Doctrine.—Each church has its own creed. But they "agree in belief that the Holy Scriptures are the sufficient and only infallible rule of religious faith and practice: their interpretation thereof being in substantial accordance with the great doctrines of the Christian faith, commonly called evangelical, held in our churches from the early times." The second general synod of New England churches, held in Cambridge in 1648, voted concerning the doctrinal part of the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith, then just adopted and published by the British Parliament, that they "do judge it to be very holy, orthodox and judicious in all matters of faith; and do therefore freely and fully consent thereunto, for the substance thereof." This declaration remained unmodified till the National Council of 1865, which, while affirming "adherence to the faith and order of the apostolic and primitive churches held by our fathers," set forth its belief in simpler and briefer terms than those of the ancient formulas. In 1883 a creed was published by a commission of twenty-five clergymen appointed by the National Council, which, though not passed on by the Council, has been extensively adopted by local churches. The Council of 1892 unanimously declared that "each Congregational Church has its own confession of faith, and there is no authority to impose any general confession upon it, nor are our ministers required to subscribe to any specified doctrinal standards. But as a basis of fellowship we have certain creeds of acknowledged weight, to be used, not as tests, but as testimony; and we have also, in ecclesiastical councils and associations of churches, a recognized organ for expressing this fellowship and declaring the faith held by our churches to be essential, as well as guarding the liberty of thought generally allowed in our churches."

Fellowship.—As above indicated, Congregational churches, especially in the United States, have united in closer fellowship as they have increased in numbers and as the territory occupied by them has been extended. From their beginning in New England it has been customary to call councils of churches to assist in ordaining, installing and dismissing ministers, in organizing churches, and to give advice in matters of "common concernment." These councils dissolve as soon as the object for which they have been called is accomplished. Permanent associations and conferences of churches, representing local districts, States and provinces, are now organized throughout the United States and British Provinces in North America. The Triennial National Council was organized in 1871, representing all the Congregational churches in the United States. The Congregational Union of England and Wales, which meets semi-annually, includes the churches of those countries. In 1891 the first International Council was held in London, all parts of the world being represented. None of these bodies exercises any judicial authority.—Congregational churches in the United States coöperate in their six national benevolent societies. The oldest of these is the American Board, which maintains twenty missions in foreign lands. In 1896 it had under its care 471 churches, 138 colleges and higher schools, and 922 common schools with 52,654 pupils. The other societies maintain educational and missionary work in the United States. *C.* have been pioneers and leaders in establishing colleges. They founded Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Amherst and most of the other colleges in New England, with many prominent institutions of learning throughout the land. They maintain seven theological seminaries in the United States, and sixteen in the British Empire.

Statistics.—The denomination in the United States considerably more than doubled during the thirty years from 1866 to 1896, and increased more rapidly during the last ten years than in the preceding twenty years. In 1897 there were 5,347 ministers, 5,482 churches with 602,580 members, and 754,437 in Sunday schools. The total amount raised for home expenses and benevolence was $8,894,663. In Great Britain there were 4,821 churches and stations, and 3,096 ministers. In all countries outside of the United States there were reported, in 1894, 6,602 churches and stations, and 3,263 ministers.—See Dunning's *Congregationalists in America;* Walker's *History of Congregationalism; The Congregationalist's* annual, entitled *The Year Book,* and the *Council Manual for a Congregational Church.*

Con'gress, *n.* [Lat. *congressus,* from *congredior*—*con,* with, and *gradior,* to step, to go; Fr. *congrès;* It. *congresso;* Sp. *congreso.*] (*Pol.*) A meeting of the sovereigns of States, or their representatives for the purpose of arranging international matters. The first general European congress was after the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War in Germany, at Münster and Osnabrück, 1648, which was followed by the peace of Westphalia. Of remarkable general congresses there have been, viz:—1. Of the Pyrenees, 1659; 2. Aix-la-Chapelle, 1668; 3. Nimeguen, 1676; 4. Ryswick, 1697; 5. Utrecht, 1713; 6. Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748; 7. Teschen, 1779; 8. Paris, 1782; 9. Versailles, 1785; 10. The Hague, 1790; 11. Rastadt, 1797; 12. Erfurt, 1808; 13. Vienna, 1814, concluded at Paris, 1815; 14. Aix-la-Chapelle, 1818; 15. Troppau, 1820; 16. Laybach, 1821; 17. Verona, 1822; 18. Paris, 1856; 19. Frankfort, 1863; 20. Berlin, 1878.—Sometimes applied to an assembly of persons meeting for the promotion of some object of general interest; as, "a peace *congress.*"

Congress, (United States.) The title of the national legislature of this country. It consists of a House of Representatives, and of a Senate. The former is composed of members chosen every second year. The qualification of electors is the same with that required in their respective States for electors to the lower house in the State Legislature. The number of representatives in Congress is fixed by law at 233, and they are apportioned according to the population of each State, and is altered every ten years, when the census is taken by authority. No person can be a representative until he has attained the age of twenty-five years, and has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election a citizen and inhabitant of the State in which he is chosen.—The Senate is composed of two members from each State; the senators are chosen for six years by the legislature of the State.—The House of Representatives chooses its own speaker; the Vice-President of the United States is, *ex officio,* president of the Senate. Bills for revenue purposes must originate in the House of Representatives; but are liable to the proposal of amendments by the Senate. The Senate has the sole power of trying impeachments; but it can only convict by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, and its sentence extends only to removal from office, and incapacitation for holding it. The regular meeting of Congress is on the first Monday in December, annually. Every bill which passes the two Houses is sent to the President for approval or disapproval; in the latter case, he returns it, with his reasons, to the House in which it originated; if, on reconsideration, it is passed again by a majority of two-thirds in each House, it becomes law. In Congress are invested all the legislative powers granted by the Constitution, enumerated in art. 1, s. 8, and separated from those of the various State legislatures.—*History.* The delegates from 12 colonies, to the number of 55, assembled in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774. They passed a declaration of rights, and other measures, and separated October 26. The second Congress met May 10, 1775, and issued the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. The Congress removed to Baltimore towards the end of 1776. The first Congress of the United States met in New York in 1789. Its sittings were transferred to Philadelphia in 1790, and were removed to Washington, where they have been since held, in 1800.

Congress, in *Ohio,* a thriving township of Morrow county.

—A post-village and township of Wayne co., about 85 m. N.E. by E. of Columbus.

Congres'sion, *n.* [Lat. *congressio.*] A meeting together; an assembly. (R.)

Congres'sional, *a.* Pertaining to a congress; more especially to the Congress of the United States, and corresponding to the word *parliamentory* in England.

Congres'sive, *a.* Coming together; meeting; encountering.

Con'gressman, *n.* A member of the United States congress.

Con'greve, WILLIAM, an English dramatist, b. near Leeds, 1670. He entered himself as a student at the Middle Temple, but, like many more, both before and since, abandoned the law for literature. His first piece, written at the age of 17, was a romance, entitled *Incognito, or Love and Duty Reconciled.* In 1693, being then only 23 years old, he wrote his first comedy, *The Old Bachelor.* This produced him not only great reputation, but also the substantial benefit of a commissionership in the hackney-coach office, which was given to him by the Earl of Halifax, who afterwards still further patronized and favored him. He wrote also *Love for Love, The Double Dealer, The Mourning Bride, The Way of the World,* an opera; and some poems. Died, 1729. Witty and spirited as Congreve's plays are, they are too licentious to keep possession of the stage at the present day; and in his own time they received severe castigation from the celebrated Jeremy Collier.

Con'greve, SIR WILLIAM, BART., son of an English lieutenant-general, and the inventor of the Congreve rockets, was born in 1772, and early entered the military service, in which he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He possessed much inventive talent, which he applied to the mechanic arts; and for several years the rocket which bears his name, and which was first used in the attack on Boulogne in 1806, was considered a grand auxiliary in warlike operations, although it has now fallen into comparative disrepute. D. 1828.

Con'greve, *n.* A kind of match, called also *congreve light,* prepared with phosphorus, chlorate of potash, sulphur, and sugar, and lighted by friction.

Con'greve Rocket, *n.* See ROCKET.

Con'gruence, *n.* [Lat. *congruentia,* from *congruo;* probably from *con,* and *ruo,* to rush, hasten, with *g* interposed.] A rushing or hastening together; agreement; fitness; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

Congru'ency, *n.* Agreement.

Con'gruent, *a.* Suitable; fit; agreeing; harmonious; correspondent.

Congru'ity, *n.* [Fr. *congruité,* from L. Lat. *congruitas.*] State of being congruous; agreeableness; suitableness; the relation of agreement between things; fitness; pertinence; sufficient reason; consistency.

"A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle."—*Sidney.*

(*Geom.*) A term applied to lines and figures which exactly correspond when laid over one another.

Congru'ity, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Con'gruous, *a.* [Lat. *congruus.*] Accordant; concordant; suitable; consistent; agreeable to; rational; fit.

(*Arith.*) Two numbers are said to be *C.,* with respect to a third, when their difference is exactly divisible by it. Thus, 12 and 7 are *C.* with respect to 5; as $\frac{12-7}{5}=1$; and so are 27 and 12, as $\frac{27-12}{5}=3$. The numbers considered must be whole numbers. When two numbers are *C.* to a third, either is called a *residual* of the other with respect to the third. *C.* numbers possess many curious properties, which have been applied by Gauss and other writers in the investigation of the properties of numbers.

Con'gruously, *adv.* Suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently.

Con'gruousness, *n.* Fitness; congruity.

Conhoc'ton, in *New York,* a township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Conhocton River, in *New York,* rises in Steuben co., and unites with the Tioga to form the Chemung Riv.

Co'ni, Cu'neo, a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, cap. of a prov. of its own name, stands at the junction of the Stura and the Gesso, in a pleasant, fruitful, and well cultivated district, 48 m. S.W. of Turin. The principal street is handsome, with arched piazzas; and there are several large churches, convents, and palaces. Its chief manufactures are silk and woollen cloths. Owing to its position on the road between Nice and Turin, it enjoys a brisk traffic, and is the entrepôt for merchandise from Nice destined for Lombardy, Switzerland, and Germany. *C.* was once a fortified place, and had to undergo several sieges. After being taken and retaken, the victory of Marengo gave it into the hands of the French, who demolished the fortifications and turned them into promenades. *Pop.* 21,142.

Coni'ah, a king of Judah. See JEHOIACHIN.

Con'ic, Con'ical, *a.* [Lat. *conicus.* See CONE.] Having the form of a cone; pertaining to a cone, or to the sections of a cone.
Con'ically, *adv.* In the form of a cone.
Con'icalness, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.
Con'ico-cylin'drical, *a.* Formed as a cyliuder, but tapering to a point.
Con'ico-hemispher'ical, *a.* Having a form between conical and spherical.
Con'ico-o'vate, *a.* Bcing betwcen egg-shaped and conical.
Con'ico-su'bulate, *a.* Awl-shaped and conical; tapering to a point.
Con ics, *n.* (*Math.*) That part of geometry which treats of the cone, and the curves which arise from its sections.
Conic Sec'tions, *n. pl.* (*Geom.*) The curves formed hy the intersection of a right or oblique cone and a plane. See CONE, CIRCLE, ELLIPSE, PARABOLA, and HYPERBOLA.
Conid'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A term sometimes used in describing Lichens, to denote the bodies which coustitute the powdery matter called *soredia*, lyiug upon the surfaco of the thalli. By others they are called the *propagula*. Also the little reproductive cells of certaiu fnngi.
Coniferæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *conus*, a cone, aud *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) The Pine family, an important order of plants, described in this work under the name PINACEÆ, adopted by Lindley.
Conif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *conifer, coniferus — conus*, and *fero*, to bear or produce.] Bearing cones, or seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, &c.
Con'iform, *a.* In the form of a cone; conical.
Co'nine, *n.* [Fr. *coneine*, from N. Lat. *conium;* Gr., hemlock.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid existing in hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). It is a colorless volatile oil of powerful odor and acrid taste, obtained by distillation of the plant with alkaline water. It is intensely poisonous.
Coniros'ter, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the CONIROSTRES, *q. v.*
Coniros'tral, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having a thick, conical beak, as the birds of the tribe *Conirostres*.
Coniros'tres, *n. pl.* [Lat. *conus*, cone, and *rostrum*, beak.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of birds, of the order *Incessores*, or *Passeres*, including those birds which have a strong conical bill, the margin of which is not toothed or indented. The greater part of these are omnivorous; but some are exclusively gramivorous. Cuvier observes that they live more or less cxclusively upon seeds, in proportion as their bill is more or less thick. Crows, Starlings, and Finches are examples of this tribe.
Co'nite, *n.* [Gr. *konis*, powder.] (*Min.*) A magnesian carbonate of lime, found associated with certaiu zoölites, in the form of a powder.
Co'nium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Hemlock, a genus of plants, ord. *Apiaceæ*. The most important species is *C. maculatum*, an indigenous plant, which is extensively employed in medicine to relieve pain, rclax spasm, and compose general nervous irritation. It owes its properties chiefly to the presence of a colorless oily liquid, with a penetrating mouse-like odor, to which the name of *Conia* has heen given. In improper doses, hemlock is a powerful poison, and many fatal aceidents have arisen from its having been mistaken for harmless umbelliferous plants; It may, however, be readily distinguished by its botanical characters. The stem is largc, round, and smooth, with spots upon it of a purplish-black color, the leaves are dark greeu, and shining; the general involucre consists of from 3 to 7 leaflets, the partial involucre of 3 leaflets; the fruit has undulated, crenated primary ridges, and contaius no *vittæ;* and the whole herb, when bruised, evolves a disagreeable smell, which has been likened hy some to that of mice, and hy others to that of cat's urine. No chemical antidote is known for hemlock.
Conject'urable, *a.* That may be conjectured or guessed.
Conject'ural, *a.* [Lat. *conjecturalis.*] Depending on conjecture; done or said by guess.
Conject'uralist, *n.* One who dcals in conjecturcs.

Conjectural'ity, *n.* State of being conjectural.
Conject'urally, *adv.* By conjecture; by guess.
Conject'ure, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *conjectura*, from *conjicio, conjectus — con*, and *jacio*, to throw.] A casting about in the mind for something unknown; a presumption; a guess; supposition; opinion without proof; surmise; idea; notion.
Conject'ure, *v. a.* To form a conjecture or conjectures concerning; to judge by guess, or on slight evidence; to entertain an opinion of upon baro prohability; to gness; to snrmise; to suppose or imagine.
—*v. n.* To form conjectures.
Conject'ured, *pp.* Guessed; surmised.
Conject'urer, *n.* One who forms an opinion without proof.
Conjoin', *v. a.* [Fr. *conjoindre*, from Lat. *con*, with, and *jungo*, to yoke.] To join closely together; to unite In close connection; to unite in marriage. — To associate or connect.
—*v. n.* Te league; to unite.
Conjoined', *p. a.* Joined together; joiued to or with; united; associated.
Conjoint', *a.* United; connected; associated.
(*Mus.*) *C. degrees*, a term used of two or more notes which immediately follow each other in the ordcr of the scale. — *C. tetrachords*, two tetrachords or fourths, in whlch the same note is the highest of one and the lowest of the other.
Conjoint'ly, *adv.* Jointly; unitedly; in union; together.
Con'jugal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *conjugalis*, from *con*, and *jugum*, a yoke, a hond.] Pertaining to the marriage-hond or union by marriage; belonging to marriage; matrimouial; conuubial; as, *conjugal* rights.
Conjugal'ity, *n.* The conjugal state. (R.)
Con'jugally, *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially.
Con'jugate, *v. a.* [Lat. *conjugo, conjugatus — con*, and *jugum*, a yoke, a bond.] To distribute the parts or inflectious of a verb into the several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.
—*n.* A word agreeing in derivation with another word.
(*Geom.*) A conjugate axis or diameter.
—*a.* (*Bot.*) Joined iu pairs, as leaves.
(*Gram.*) Noting words of the same stock or derivation.
(*Geom.*) Applied to an axis or diameter whlch is parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the principal or transverse axis, as in the ellipse.
(*Math.*) Frequently used iu pure and applied mathematics, with reference to two quantities, points, lines, curves, &c., which present themselves simnltaneously, and have reciprocal properties.
Conjuga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conjugatio;* Fr. *conjugaism.*] (*Gram.*) A regular distribution of the several Inflections of verbs into their different voices, moods, tenses, uumbers, and persons. See VERB.
Conjuga'tional, *a.* Rclating to conjugation.
Conju'gial, *a.* [Lat. *conjugialis*, equiv. to *conjugalis.*] Sce CONJUGAL.
Conjunct', *a.* [Lat. *conjunctus; pp.* of *conjungere.*] Conjoincd; concurrent; united. (R.)
Conjunc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conjunctio*, from *conjungo, conjunctus;* Fr. *conjonction.* See CONJOIN.] Act of joining together; state of being joined or united; union; conuection; association; congress.
(*Gram.*) An indeclinable word or particle whicb serves to unite words, sentences, or clauses of a sentence, and to show their relationship or dependence upon one auother; as, "Day ends, *and* night begins. William *and* John learn Latin. Charles *and* James carried the basket between them." In the first sentence, *and* connects two separate affirmations into onc compound sentencc. The same is true in the second — the separate affirmations being "William learns Latin," and "John learns Latin." In the third sentence, *and* connects only the two words, "Charles" and "James," as it cannot be affirmed of either of them alone that he "carried the basket." In most cases, however, it can be shown that, logically at least, two affirmations are involved, and that the conjunction really connects the affirmations. It is not easy to distinguish *C.* from adverbs. In fact, *C.* were all originally other parts of speech; aud the greater part of them are still really adverbs, and owe their conjunctive effect to their significatiou as adverbs. In *and* and *but*, whatever may have been the original meaning, we now attend only to the conjunctive effect; *or* is a shortened form of the pronominal adjective *other;* and *nor* is *or* with the negative prefixed. In such a sentence as, "I believe that you are wrong," *that* is the demonstrative pronoun, equivalent to — I believe *this*, viz., "you are wrong." This is clearly seen in the corresponding words in other languages: Ger. *dass*, Fr. *que*, Lat. *quod* (for the rclatives were originally demonstrative pronouns). All the rest might be called Adverbial *C.*, or Conjunctive Adverbs. Ex., "He is industrious; *therefore* he is happy" — that is, "he is bappy *for that.*" This adverb, or adverbial phrase, expressive of the cause of the happiness, by referring us back for its meaning to the former assertion, has the effect of connecting the two assertions in the mind. Again, "The messenger arrived *while* he was speaking." Here *while* is equivalent to *at the time at which* (he was speaking). As an adverbial phrase, this simply indicates the time of the act of "arriving;" but as it also expresses that the speaking was going on at the same time, it thus conjoins tbe two assertions.
(*Astron.*) When two heavenly bodies have the same longitude or right ascension (see ASCENSION), they are said to be in *C.* If they also had the same declination, or latitude, N. or S. of the celestial equator, the nearer heavenly body would apparently cover the disc of that which is more remote. When any heavenly body is in a line between the earth and the sun, it is said to be in *C.* with the latter; but it is said to be in opposition to it when the earth comes between the body in question and the sun. Geocentric *C.* is the *C.* of two heavenly bodies as viewed from the earth; but when heliocentric *C.* is spoken of, the *C.* is understood to be considered as if viewed from the sun. True *C.* is the observation at the earth's surface reduced to what it would be if witnessed from the centre of the earth.
Conjunc'tional, *a.* That relates to a conjunction.
Conjunc'tiva, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A thin, transparent, delicate membrane, that lines the internal superficies of one eyelid, and is reflected from thence over the anterior part of the bulb, then reflected again to the edge of the other eyelid. That portion which covers the transparent cornea cannot, without much difficulty, be separated from it. Inflammation of this membrane is called *ophthalmia.*
Conjunc'tive, *a.* Closely unitcd; connecting together; subjunctive; uniting; serving to unite. (R.)
"She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,
That as the star moves not but in his sphere,
I could not hut hy her." — *Shaks.*
C. mood. (*Gram.*) That modification of the verb which expresses the dcpendence of the event intended on certain conditions; the SUBJUNCTIVE, *q. v.*
Conjunc'tively, *adv.* In union or conjunction.
Conjunc'tiveness, *n.* The quality of joining or uniting.
Conjunct'ly, *adv.* In union; jointly; together.
Conjunct'ure, *n.* [Fr. *conjoncture* — Lat. *con*, and *junctura*, a joining, from *jungo, junctus*, to join.] A joining together; a combination, or union; connection; concurrence.
"To perceive the *conjunctures* of letters in words." — *Holder*
—A combinatiou of important events, or critical circumstanees.
"I never met with more unhappy *conjunctures* of affairs." *King Charles.*
—A critical time; a crisis; an occasion.
"Such censurea always attend such *conjunctures.*" — *Clarendon.*
Conjura'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conjuratio.*] The form or act of summouing another in some sacred name.
"We charge you, in the name of God, take heed;
Under this *conjuration* speak, my lord." — *Shaks.*
—A magical flow of words; an incantation; an enchantment.
"Your *conjuration*, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirits to disobey." — *Sidney.*
—A plot, bargain, or compact, made by a number of persons under oath, to do somc public harm; a conspiracy.
Conjura'tor, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) One bound by oath with others; a coujnror.
Conjure, (*kŭn'jŭr,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *conjure;* Lat. *conjuro — con*, and *juro*, to swear.] To call upon or summon by a sacred name; to enjoin solemnly, or by the most bindiug sanctions.
"I *conjure* you! Let him know
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it." — *Addison.*
—To act upon by conjuration or by supernatural influence, to bewitch; to charm; to enchant. — To summon up by invocations and enchantments.
"What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds?" — *Shaks.*
—*v. n.* To practise the art of a conjnror; to use charms, magic, or sorcery.
Con'jurer, *n.* One who practises conjuration; an enchanter; a juggler.
Conjur'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One hound by oath with others.
Conkey's Store, in *Illinois*, a former P. O. of Vermillion county.
Conk'lin, in *New York*, a village and township of Broome co.
Conklingville, in *New York*, a post-office of Saratoga county.
Con'logue, in *Indiana*, a former post-office of Jackson county.
—In *Illinois*, a post-office of Edgar co.
Connas'cence, Connas'cency, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and L. Lat. *nascentia*, from *nascor*, to be born.] State of being born at the same time with another; a common birth or origin.
(*Bot.*) A growing together.
Connas'cent, *a.* Born together; produced at the same time.
Con'nate, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and *natus*, from *nascor*, to be born.] Born with another; being of the same birth; united in origin.
(*Bot.*) Applied to the congenial union of homogeneous parts, or to the coalesceuce of heterogeneous parts.
(*Anat.*) Applied to the condition under which the ossification of the common fibrous or cartilaginous bases of two bones proceed from one point or centre, and so converts such bones into one bone; as, *e. g.*, the *radius* and *ulna*, or the tibia and fibula of the frog. These structures are each to the eye single bones; bnt the mind transcending the senses, recognizes such single bond as being essentially two. The centrums of the two middle segments of the skull in fishes are connate.
Con'nate-perfo'liate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to opposite sessile leaves united at their bases around the stem, so that the latter appears to grow through them, as the upper leaves of the honeysuckle (fig. 509).
Connat'ural, *a.* Of the same nature with another; connected by nature; united in nature; boru with another.
Connatural'ity, *n.* Participation of the same nature; natural inseparahility.
Connat'uralize, *v. a.* To make uatural.
Connat'urally, *adv.* In coëxistence with nature; originally.
"Notions *connaturally* engraved in the soul." — *Hale.*
Connat'uralness, *n.* Same as CONNATURALITY, *q. v.*
Con'naught, a prov. of Ireland, hounded E. by Leinster, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. and N.W. by the Ocean aud Ulster, and S. by Muuster. Its extent is abont 130 m. long, and 84 broad. *C.* is mountainous in the W., N., aud S., hnt almost level in the centre. On the W. shore there are a great many peninsulas indented with hays, while off the coast arc numerous islands. *Rivers.* The Arrow, Bonues, Moy, Clarc, Renicon, and the Shannon. *Lakes.* The Coun, Corrib, Carra, and Mask. *Prod.* The usual cerealia, vegetables, and roots. This was formerly one of the kingdoms of the Irish heptarchy. In 1590 it was brought under the administration of the English, and divided into tbe counties Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.
Con'neant, in *Ohio*, a post-borough and township of Ashtabula co., on a creek of its own name, and 2 m. from Lake Erie.
Conneant, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Crawford co.
—A township of Erie co.
Con'neant Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Crawford co., and flows N. into Lake Erie near the village of Conneaut.
Conneant'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borongh of Spring township, Crawford co., ahout 105 m. N.N.W. of Pittshurgh.
Connect', *v. a.* [Lat. *connecto — con*, and *necto*, to bind, tie, or fasten.] To knlt, fasten, tie, or link together; to conjoin; to uuite; to combine; to join; to associate.

CONNECTICUT

SCALE OF MILES

0 5 10 15 20

Places of 75,000 and over..... NEW HAVEN
" " 25,000 to 75,000..... Meriden
" " 10'000 to 25,000..... Stamford
" " 5,000 to 10,000..... Middletown

State Capital ⊛
County Seat ⊙

LONG ISLAND SOUND

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of Connecticut
C.S. Hammond & Co., New York.

CONNECTICUT.

Land surface,
Sq. m. 4,845
Water surface,
Sq. m 145
Pop. 1900. . 908,420
White.... 892,424
African ...15,226
Indian 153
Chinese.....599
Japanese 18
Native-born,
670,210
Foreign-born,
238,210
Males ... 454,294
Females..454,126

COUNTIES.

Fairfield ..... B 3
Hartford .....E 1
Litchfield..... C 1
Middlesex.....E 3
New Haven... D 3
London ..... G 3
Tolland ..... F 1
Windham ....H 1

CITIES-TOWNS

Pop. Thousands.		
108	New Haven	D 3
79	Hartford	E 1
70	Bridgeport	C 4
45	Waterbury	C 2
28	New Britain	D 2
24	Meriden	D 2
19	Danbury	B 3
18	Stamford	A 4
17	New London	G 3
17	Norwich	G 2
12	Ansonia	C 3
12	Greenwich	A 4
10	Manchester	E 1
10	Naugatuck	C 3
9	Bristol	D 2
9	Middletown	E 2
8	Willimantic	G 2
8	Torriugton	C 1
7	Derby	C 3
7	Rockville	F 1
6	Winsted	C 1
6	Wallingford	D 3
6	Enfield	E 1
6	Putnam	H 1
6	South Norwalk	B 4
6	Thompson	H 1
6	East Hartford	E 1
6	Norwalk	B 4
5	Groton	G 3
5	Southington	D 2
5	West Haven	D 3
4	Plainfield	H 2
4	New Milford	B 2
4	Hamden	D 3
4	Fairfield	B 4
4	Stafford	F 1
4	Glastonbury	E 2
4	Westport	B 4
3	Milford	C 4
3	Stratford	C 4
3	Windsor	E 1
3	Seymour	C 3
3	Suffield	E 1
3	Salisbury	B 1
3	Berlin	E 2
3	New Hartford	D 1
3	Farmington	D 2
3	Bethel	B 3
3	Thomaston	C 2
3	Newtown	B 3
3	Litchfield	C 2
3	W. Hartford	E 1
3	East Windsor	E 1
3	Darien	B 4
3	Watertown	C 2
3	Windsor Locks	E 1
2	New Canaan	B 4
2	Waterford	G 3
2	Plymouth	C 2
2	Danielson	H 1
2	Preston	H 2
2	Canton	D 1
2	Wethersfield	E 2
2	Ridgefield	B 3
2	Essex	F 3
2	East Haddam	F 3
2	Branford	D 3
2	Montville	G 3
2	Brooklyn	H 1
2	Stonington	H 3
2	Jewett City	H 2
2	Plainville	D 2
2	North Haven	D 3
2	Woodstock	H 1
2	Simsbury	D 1
2	Cromwell	E 2
2	Haddam	E 3
2	S. Windsor	E 1
1	Colchester	F 2
1	Cheshire	D 2
1	Woodbury	C 2
1	Sharon	B 1
1	East Lyme	G 3
1	Pomfret	H 1
1	Ellington	F 1
1	Mansfield	F 1
1	Washington	B 2
1	Saybrook	F 3
1	Coventry	F 1
1	Norfolk	C 1
1	Wilton	B 4
1	Somers	F 1
1	Trumbull	C 3
1	Lebanon	G 2
1	Madison	E 3
1	Bloomfield	E 1
1	Guilford	E 3
1	Clinton	E 3
1	Redding	B 3
1	Chester	F 3
1	Granby	D 1
1	North Stonington	H 3
1	Southbury	C 3
1	Ledyard	G 3
1	Kent	B 2
1	Burlington	D 1
1	Sterling	H 2
1	Cornwall	B 1
1	East Haven	D 3
1	Roxbury	B 2
1	Brookfield	B 3
1	Monroe	C 3
1	Tolland	F 1
1	Rockyhill	E 2
1	Hebron	F 2

Pop. Hundreds.		
9	Oxford	C 3
8	Durham	E 3
8	Canterbury	H 2
8	Westbrook	F 3
8	Voluntown	H 2
8	Barkhampsted	D 1
8	Middlefield	E 2
8	Canaan	B 1
8	North Branford	D 3
7	Bozrahville	G 2
7	Ashford	G 1
7	Lyme	F 3
7	Middlebury	C 2
6	Lisbon	H 2
6	E. Granby	D 1
6	Colebrook	C 1
6	Sherman	B 2
6	Columbia	F 2
6	Killingworth	E 3
6	Bridgewater	B 2
6	Hampton	G 1
6	Beacon Falls	C 3
5	Hartland	D 1
5	New Fairfield	B 3
5	Wolcott	D 2
5	Bethlehem	B 2
5	Prospect	D 2
5	Franklin	G 2
5	Morris	C 2
5	Chaplin	G 1
5	Eastford	G 1
5	Bethany	D 3
4	Scotland	G 2
4	Salem	F 3
4	Bolton	F 1
4	Warren	B 2
3	Andover	F 2
3	Marlboro	F 2
2	Newton	B 3

—*v. n.* To join, unite, or cohere together. — To have a close relation.

Connect'ed, *p. a.* Linked together; united.

Connect'edly, *adv.* In a connected manner.

Connect'icut, one of the smallest of the U. States, and one of the 13 original States, between Lat. 40° 58′ and 42° 21′ N., Lon. 71° 53′ and 73° 50′ W., having N. Mass., E. R. Is., W. N. Y., and S. Long Island Sound. Length E. to W. 90 m., and its average breadth abt. 52 m. *A.* 4,730 sq. m.—*Desc.* Surface undulating, often mountainous; some of the peaks are 1,600 ft. abv. sea, and one 2,300. The Green M. enter by the N. W. from Mass., run in detached eminences, through the western part of the State. These mountains, the Talcet or Greenwoods range, which cross the State in the N., and a ridge E. of the Connecticut River that appears to be a continuation of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, are of inconsiderable height. Most of the State is drained by 3 principal rivers with their branches, the Connecticut in the central, the Housatonic in the western, and the Thames in the eastern parts. Besides these, there are various small streams which flow into Long Island Sound. Of these, the Quinepiac, which rises between Farmington and New Britain, and empties into N. Haven harbor, is the largest, and the only one which extends half across the State. The soil of the central valley of *C.* is alluvial and diluvial, and embraces the most fertile and the poorest land in the State. The alluvial of the *C.* and Farmington River valleys is a rich loam seldom equalled for continuous tillage and productiveness. Much of the remainder is a diluvial, light, sandy or gravelly soil, especially towards New Haven, and unproductive, unless artificially fertilized. The section of the State watered by the Housatonic River, extending into New York and Massachusetts, is very broken and mountainous; the craggy mountains and hills are still covered with woods, but yet large portions afford excellent pasturage for cattle, sheep, and horses. The whole sea-coast, except across New Haven harbor, is of primitive formation, and difficult of cultivation. Much of it is suitable for grazing, but it is the most valuable for the production of fruit and vegetables.—*Clim.* The climate is very variable; an extreme degree of heat and cold is experienced at different seasons; but the sky is usually serene, and the country healthy. Observations covering a period of 20 years show the mean temperature in winter to be 29.92°; summer, 69.27°; range for any month, 55.83°.—*Min. C.* is rich in mineral resources. Gold has been found in Middlesex county, and silver is obtained from the argentiferous lead ore of the Middletown mines, which are extensively worked. Copper exists in considerable quantities, but has not been profitably mined. Lead occurs in different localities. Iron is mined at Salisbury. Bismuth is found, chiefly at Monroe; and cobalt and nickel are the objects of extensive mining operations near the town of Chatham. There are also other precious or rare minerals, such as chrysoberyl, beryl, columbite, &c.—*Mineral Waters.* There is mineral spring at Stafford, 24 m. from Hartford, which has obtained more celebrity than any other in New England. Its principal ingredients are iron and carbonic acid. It, consequently, belongs to the class of acidulous chalybeates.—*Agric.* The principal products of *C.* are butter and cheese, live stock, Indian corn, oats, rye, market products, tobacco, wool, and Irish potatoes. The official statistics give the following figures for the crop of 1894, the total value being $11,427,937:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Total acreage.*
Indian corn.....bushels...	1,404,269	45,299
Wheat ..... " ...	64,878	3,956
Rye..... " ...	207,664	16,098
Oats ..... " ...	606,352	23,502
Buckwheat..... " ...	64,878	3,956
Potatoes..... " ...	2,054,948	26,012
Tobacco.....pounds...	10,176,908	6,713
Hay.....tons.....	450,398	517,699

In 1895 the total number and value of live stock were: Horses, 43,478, value $2,660,304; milch cows, 137,582, value $4,042,159; oxen and other cattle, 73,042, value $,2,085,891; sheep, 37,934, value $123,243; swine, 52,172, value $603,940; total value of live stock, $9,515,537. Of the total area of *C.*, about 1,700,000 acres are improved and 2,200,000 acres are unimproved, the latter being largely in the mountainous region of the State.—*Industry.* The natives of *C.* have ever been distinguished for their disposition to traffic, and indefatigable enterprise. It is their genius to attend to a multiplicity of pursuits, and it may be said that nearly all the inhabitants are directly or indirectly interested in some kind of manufacture. The most enterprising manufactures are those of iron, clocks, carriages, India-rubber goods, cotton and woollen goods. Ship-building is also an important item of industry. The clocks manufactured in *C.* command the market all over the country, and in a great part of the civilized world; the Collin's axes are unsurpassed; the Colt's revolvers and Sharp's rifles have a world-wide celebrity; and in the manufacture of carriages, *C.* may compete with any other of the U. States. The other most noticeable manufactures are those of agricultural and mechanical implements, wooden-ware, combs, buttons, leather, boots and shoes, paper, saddlery, cabinet furniture, silver and plated ware, jewelry, powder, glass, soap, &c. Besides the coasting-trade, which is considerable, *C.* has a large trade with the W. Indies and other foreign countries, chiefly carried through the ports of N. Y. and Boston. *Exps.* heavy castings, machinery, small hardware, firearms, clocks and watches, red free stone for building, of which extensive quarries exist near Patland and Middletown, and manuf. goods.—*Counties and Towns.* *C.* is divided into 8 counties, viz.:

Fairfield,	Litchfield,	New Haven,	Tolland.
Hartford,	Middlesex,	New London,	Windham.

The principal towns are: New Haven, 86,045; Hartford (the capital), 53,230; Bridgeport, 48,866; Waterbury, 33,202; Meriden, 25,423; Norwich, 23,048; Danbury, 19,473; New Britain, 19,007; Norwalk, 17,747; Stamford, 15,700; Middletown, 15,205; New London, 13,757; Ansonia, 10,342; Willimantic, 8,648.—*Education.* The school fund, founded in 1821, from the sale of the lands in Ohio known as the Western Reserve, is among the largest of any in the Union, amounting to over $2,000,000. The whole income for public schools in 1895 was $2,458,274, and the total number of pupils enrolled 138,882, out of a total school population of 170,589. Besides the public schools, there are numerous private schools of a high order, and three universities or colleges, Yale (*q. v.*), in New Haven; Trinity College, in Hartford, and Wesleyan University, in Middletown. Yale University, founded in 1700, one of the most numerously attended of all colleges in the U. S., has perhaps the finest cabinet of minerals in the Union, and a library of 240,000 volumes. There is a Normal school under the patronage of the State at New Britain; and the literary institutions are numerous.—*Religion.* The prevailing denominations are congregational.—*State Institutions.* Normal School; Reform School, for boys, Meriden; Industrial School, for girls, and the Conn. Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown; State Prison, Wethersfield; Storr's Agricultural School, Mansfield.—*Public Institutions, not State.* Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School, Hartford Theological Seminary, each at New Haven; Trinity College, Hartford; Wesleyan University, Middletown.—*Private Institutions of Note.* Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford; Gen. Hos. Soc'y of Coun., New Haven; Hartford Hospital; Retreat for the Insane, Hartford.—*Government.* The General Assembly consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Since 1844, the legislature meets biennially. The representatives, governor and lieut.-governor are all elected by the vote of all male citizens who have resided one year in the State and have attained the age of 21. The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court of Errors, consisting of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, who are also Judges of the Superior Court. It holds four sessions at Hartford, two at Norwich, and two at New London, annually. A Superior Court, consisting of eleven judges, including the Supreme Court judges. This Court is always open in each county for certain purposes. Courts of Common Pleas exist in Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield and Litchfield counties. Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts are appointed by the General Assembly and nomination of the Governor; of Courts of Common Pleas by the General Assembly alone.—*Finances.* The State debt was, on Dec. 1, 1881, $4,967,600, which had been reduced to $2,501,781 on Sept. 30, 1894. The amount raised by State taxation is about $1,800,000 annually.—*History.* This State derives its name from its chief river, the Connecticut, a name which, in the Indian language, means *the long river.* The *C.* river was discovered in 1613, by Block, a Dutch navigator, and, in 1631, Dutch traders built a fort and trading-house at Hartford. Nevertheless, the English colony founded at Windsor in 1633, is generally considered the first settlement in *C.* Hartford was founded by English emigrants in 1633; Wethersfield in 1636; and New Haven in 1638. In 1637, the settlers were much annoyed by the Pequod Indians, but the savages were almost destroyed in different engagements at Mystic and Fairfield, and since then no serious trouble occurred in the colony. In 1661, Charles II. granted a charter to *C.* In 1686, Sir Edmund Andros was sent over by King James II. to resume the charters granted to the colony. In Oct., 1687, he came to Hartford, while the Assembly was sitting, and demanded the charter. It was produced and laid over the table. The discussion was protracted into the evening. Suddenly the lights were extinguished, and Capt. Joseph Wadsworth seized and carried away the charter, and hid it in the famous *charter-oak* (fig. 666) which stood in the city of Hartford, till August, 1856, when a storm blew it down. The charter, resumed after the death of James II., and the consequent deposition of Andros, continued in force till the adoption of the present constitution in 1818. *C.* distinguished itself in the war of independence, as much by the bravery of its soldiers, as by the wisdom of its statesmen. Since then, her history is one of incessant progress and uninterrupted prosperity.—*Pop.* In 1800, the pop. of *C.* was 251,002; 460,147 in 1860; 537,454 in 1870; 622,683 in 1880; 746,258 in 1890; and 908,420 in 1900.

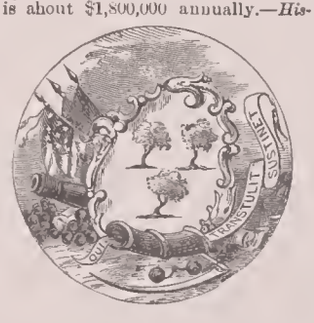


Fig. 665.—SEAL OF THE STATE.

Fig. 666. — THE CHARTER-OAK.

Connect'icut Farms, or **Union,** in *New Jersey,* a village of Essex co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Newark.

Connecticut Lake, in *New Hampshire,* a post-office of Coos co.

Connecticut River, [IND., *Quon-et-to-cut,* or *quonek-ta-cut,* the long, or without-end, river.] The largest river in New England, rises at 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, a few miles N. of Connecticut Lake near Canada, and flowing between Vermont and New Hampshire, and through Massachusetts and Connecticut, discharges its waters into Long Island Sound, at Saybrook, in Lat. 41° 16′ 15″ N., Lon. 72° 21′ W. Its total length is about 410 m. Its principal affluents are: on the W., the Passumpsic, the White River, the Deerfield, the Westfield, and the Farmington; on the E. the Ammonoosuck, the Miller's, and the Chicopee. *C.* is navigable to Hartford for vessels of 8 feet draught, and to Middletown for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. Shad of superior quality is taken in large quantities in this river, and forms the object of an important trade.

Connect'ing, *p. a.* Uniting; conjoining.

Connec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *connexio;* Fr. *connexion.*] Act of connecting; state of being connected; union; coherence; junction; association; dependence; intercourse; commerce; communication. — A relation by blood or marriage; affinity; relationship.

Connec'tive, *a.* Having the power of connecting; tending to connect.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) Something which connects; a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction.

(*Bot.*) That portion of the stamen which connects the cells of the anther.

Connec'tively, *adv.* In conjunction.

Connect'or, *n.* He or that which connects.

Con'nelsville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-horough and twp. of Fayette co., on the Youghiogheny River, 57 m. S.S.E. of Pittsburg. It is connected with New Haven by a bridge.

Connema'ra, a district of Ireland, occupying the W. portion of the co. Galway, and consisting mostly of bogs, mountains, and lakes. It is 30 m. long, with a varying breadth of 15 to 20, and its pop. is extremely scattered.

Connequenes'sing, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Butler co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

Con'ner, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CTENOLABRUS.

Con'ner, DAVID, a distinguished officer in the U. S. navy, b. at Harrisburg, Dauphin co., Pa., about 1792. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1809, and, Feb. 24, 1813, as acting lieutenant, he took part in the action between the Hornet and the Peacock. The Peacock surrendered in a sinking condition, and *C.*, charged with the dangerous duty of removing the prisoners, succeeded in saving most of them, and was one of the last to leave the vessel, after having lost 3 of his men. He became lieutenant in 1813, was dangerously wounded in the action against the Penguin in 1815, and, for his gallant conduct in that action, he was presented with a medal by Congress, and a sword by the legislature of Pennsylvania. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1835, and, at the opening of the Mexican war, being then in command of the squadron of the W. India station, he rendered the most efficient service. In May, 1846, he blockaded the Mexican ports on the gulf; captured the port of Tampico on Nov. 14, and, on March 9, 1847, directed the landing of the army under Gen. Scott, at Vera Cruz. His impaired health compelled him to return home. He took afterwards the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and D. 1856.

Conner's Creek, in *Michigan,* a former P. O. of Wayne co.

Conner's Creek, in *S. Carolina,* traverses Pickens county and enters the Kiowee river, about 8 m. S.W. of Pendleton.

Con'nersville, in *Indiana,* a city, the cap. of Fayette co., on the Whitewater river, 50 m. E.S.E. of Indianapolis. Has carriage and furniture factories. *Pop.* abt. 6,000 in 1897.

Connesan'ga River, in *Georgia,* rises in Gilmer co., near the Blue Ridge, and joins the Coosawattee near New Echota to form the Oostenaula.

Connex'ion, *n.* Same as connection.

Connexive, *a.* Same as connective.

Conniv'ance, *n.* [Fr. *connivence,* from Lat. *conniventia.* See CONNIVE.] Act of winking or conniving at; voluntary blindness to an act; pretended ignorance; intentional forbearance to see, generally implying consent.

"Every vice interprets a *connivance* in approbation." — *South.*

(*Law.*) An agreement or consent, indirectly given, that something unlawful shall be done by another.

Connive', *v. n.* [Fr. *conniver,* from Lat. *conniveo* — *con,* and *niveo,* allied to *nico,* to beckon, and *nicto,* to wink.] To close the eyes; to wink; to tolerate, permit, or allow by pretending ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to overlook a fault. (Generally followed by *at.*)

Conniv'ency, *n.* Connivance.

Conniv'ent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Used figuratively in describing the direction of organs, to denote a gradual inward direction, as in many petals. It is the same as *converging.*

(*Anat.*) Applied to those valvular folds of the lining membrane of canals which are so disposed as to retard, while at the same time they permit, and, as it were, connive at, the passage of the contents of such canals as the *valvulæ conniventes* in the human intestine.

Conniv'er, *n.* One who connives.
Conniv'ing, *v. a.* Closing the eyes against faults to pass unccnsured.
(*Bot.*) Same as connivent.
Connoissement, *n.* (*French Law.*) A bill of lading.
Connoisseur, (*kon-nis-soor',*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *cognoscere — con,* and *nosco,* to know.] A knowing or skilful person; one who is well versed in any subject; a critical judge or master of any art, particularly of painting and sculpture.
Connoisseur'ship, *n.* The skill of a connoisseur.
Con'notate, *v. a.* [Lat. *con,* and *notare, notatum,* to mark.] To designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.
Connota'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Implication of something besides itself; inference; illation.
Con'notative, *a.* [Sp. *connotutivo.*] Connotiug; denoting; implying; attributive.
Con'note, *v. a.* To imply; to betoken; to include.

Conn's Creek, in *Missouri,* a village of Camden co., about 50 m. S. by W. of Jefferson City.
Connu'bial, *a.* [Lat. *connubialis,* from *con,* and *nubo,* to marry.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; conjugal; matrimonial.
"Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,
And the chaste queen *connubial* rites require."—*Pope.*
Connumera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *connumero, connumeratus,* to numbor with.] A reckoning together.
Connutri'tious, *a.* Nutritious by force of habit.
Con'ny, *a.* [A.S. *connan;* O. Eng. *conne,* to know, to be able.] Brave; fine; pretty. (Used in the N. of England.)
Co'no, in *Iowa,* a township of Buchauan co.; *pop.* about 242.
Conocar'dium, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil bivalves, distinguished by their long siphonal tube.
Conocar'pus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Button-tree, a genus of trees, order *Combretaceæ.* The different species, chiefly natives of the W. Indies, yield an excellent timber.
Conococheague, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Washington co.
Conohe'lix, *n.* [Gr. *konos,* a coue, and *elix,* a spiral.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of turbinated mollusca, intermediate between the cones and the volutes.
Co'noid, *n.* [Gr. *kōnoei-dēs — kōnos,* and *eidos,* form.] (*Geom.*) A body or figure resembling a cone; a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.
Co'noid, Conoid'al, *a.* Resembling a conc; pertaining to a conoid.
Conoid'ic, Conoid'ical, *a.* Approaching to a conic form; conoidal.
Conol'oway Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* rises in Fulton co., and joins the Potomac in Washington co., Maryland.
Conominee', *n.* [From *co* for *con,* and *nominee,* q. v.] A joint nomineo.
Co'non, an Athenian general, was the son of Timotheus. Having been defeated in a naval engagement at Ægospotamos by Lysander, he for a time went into exile; but being aided by Artaxerxes, king of Persia, he returned and defeated the Spartans near Cnidos, 394 B.C. *C.* then began to rebuild the fortifications of Athens, and restored it to liberty and security; but being sent on a political mission to Tiribazus, a Persian satrap, he was imprisoned, and it is not known what became of him.
Co'nops, *n.* [Gr. *konops,* a guat.] (*Zoöl.*) A Linnæan, genus of Dinterous Insects, characterized by having an elongated, slender, pointed proboscis.
Conot'ton, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 32 m. W. of Steubenville.
Canotton Creek, in *Ohio,* rises in the E. part of the State, and enters the Tuscarawas River near Dover.
Con'over, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Miami co., 10 m. E. of Piqua.
Conowin'go, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Cecil co.
Co'ney, in *Pennsylvania,* a village and township of Lancaster co., on the Susquehanna, about 18 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.
Conquad'rate, *v. a.* [Lat. *conquadratus,* pp. of *conquadrare,* from *con,* and *quadrare,* to make square.] To reduce to a square. (R.)
Con'quer, *v. a.* [Fr. *conquérir;* Lat. *conquero — con,* and *quæro,* to seek.] To gain, acquire, or take by force; to vanquish; to subdue.
"We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms;
Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms."—*Pope.*
—To surmount; to overcome by a mental effort; as, "he *conquered* his reluctance."
—*v. n.* To overcome; to gain the victory.
"And both resolved to *conquer* or to die."—*Waller.*
Con'querable, *a.* That may be conquered, overcome, or subdued.
Con'querableness, *n.* The quality of being conquerable.
Con'quered, *p. a.* Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.
Con'queress, *n.* She who conquers.
Con'quering, *p. a.* Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.
Con'queringly, *adv.* In a conquering manner.
Con'queror, *n.* One who conquers; a vanquisher.
Con'quest, *n.* [Fr. *conquête,* for *conqueste;* L. Lat. *conquesta;* Lat. *conquisitus,* from *conquiro.*] Act of conquering; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition. — That which is conquered; possession gained by force; a gaining or regaining by effort or struggle; victory; subjugation; subjection.
The Conquest. (*Hist.*) The name usually given to the invasion of England by William of Normandy, who, having overcome Harold II. at the battle of Hastings, Oct. 15, 1066, obtained the crown of England, and became the founder of the Norman dynasty.
Con'quest, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Cayuga co., about 15 m. N. of Auburn, on the Seneca River; *pop.* 1,881.
Con'rad I., Count of Franconia. In 911 he was elected king of Germany, but Arnulf, duke of Bavaria, and Henry, duke of Saxony, disputed his title, and engaged the Huns to overrun Germany. Conrad is said to have received a mortal wound in combat with these revolted chiefs. D. 918.
Conrad II., son of Henry, duke of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 1024. Attempts were made to displace him, but without success, and in 1027 was crowned emperor at Rome, in the presence of Canute, king of England, and Rudolph, king of Burgundy. As heir to Rudolph, who died in 1033, Conrad became king of Burgundy. D. 1039.
Conrad III., duke of Franconia, of the house of Hohenstauffen, b. in 1093, was elected emperor in 1138. His title was disputed by Henry the Proud, duke of Saxony, and the rivalry of these two princes was the germ of the factions afterwards so famous under the names of Guelfs and Ghibellines. In 1146, at the diet held at Spire, Conrad was persuaded by the eloquence of St. Bernard to undertake a crusade, on which he set out the following year. It was fruitless and disastrous, and Conrad returned with the wreck of his army in 1149. D. 1152.
Conrad IV., duke of Suabia, chosen king of the Romans in 1237, was son of the great Emperor Frederick II., and like him was excommunicated by the pope, Innocent IV., who set up a rival emperor in William, count of Holland. On the death of his father, in 1250, Conrad marched into Italy to recover the towns which had declared against him. He took Naples, but could not get the investiture of the kingdom of Sicily from the pope. Died suddenly in Italy, 1254. See Conradin.
Con'rad, Robert T., an American author, b. in Philadelphia, 1810. He studied the law, and was successively judge, president of an important Western railroad, and Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. While attending to his public duties, he wrote several poems and tragedies. His tragedy of *Aylmere* has been very successful on the stage, both in America and England. D. 1858.
Con'rad, Timothy Abbott, an American conchologist and palæontologist, b. in New Jersey, 1803; is author of *Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of the United States* (1832); *Monography of the Unionidæ of the United States* (1834); *Palæontology of the State of New York,* (1838–40); *Palæontology of the Pacific Railroad Survey in California* (1854); and *Palæontology of the Mexican Boundary Survey* (1854). Died 1877.
Con'radin, the son of Conrad IV., Duke of Suabia, and the last of the house of Hohenstauffen, b. 1252. As the greatest part of the possessions of his family had been swept away, *C.* accepted the invitation of the Italian Ghibellines to place himself at their head. He crossed the Alps with 10,000 men; was well received at Verona, and, notwithstanding the treason of his relatives Meinhard and Louis of Bavaria, who left him with but 3,000 men, he entered South Italy. Charles d'Anjou, on whom the crown of Naples had been bestowed by Pope Urban IV., met *C.* at Tagliacozzo, defeated him, and caused him to be beheaded, 1268. *C.* was only 16 years old.
Consanguin'eal, *a.* Of the same blood; consanguineous. (R.)
Consanguin'eous, *a.* [Lat. *consanguineus,* from *con,* and *sanguis, sanguinis,* blood; Fr. *consanguin.*] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.
Consangnin'ity, *n.* [Fr. *consanguinité;* Lat. *consanguinitas.*] (*Law.*) The relationship between persons descended from a common ancestor; and is either lineal, between persons of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other (son, father, grandfather, &c.), or collateral, between such as lineally descend from the same ancestor (brothers, cousins, &c.). In lineal consanguinity, the father is related in the first degree to the son, the grandfather in the second, and so forth. In collateral, the computation is by beginning at the common ancestor and reckoning downward to the more remote of the persons compared; thus brothers are kindred in the first degree; uncle and nephew, or first cousins, in the second degree, and so forth.
Con'science, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conscientia,* from *con,* and *scio, sciens, scientis,* to know; Ger. *gewissen.*] A knowing of a thing along with another or others; joint or twofold knowledge—the one of a divine law or rule felt in the heart, and the other of a man's own act; internal knowledge or judgment of right and wrong. — The moral sense; the faculty within us by which our actions are tried and judged by the divine law or standard, either revealed or written in the heart, and by which they are instantly approved or condemned. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty; real sentiment; private thoughts; truth.
(*Ethics.*) According to its ancient usage among the Latins, the word *conscientia* was primarily applied to being privy to, together with another; and in its secondary meaning it bore a moral signification, or knowledge of one's own conduct, whether right or wrong. The modern use of the word is more extensive in its sense, denoting not only what the Latin moralists signified by it, not only the sense of the difference between right and wrong in our own and others' conduct, but containing likewise the important element of the feeling of human responsibility. Thus conscience, as it is at present accepted, is not only applied to the moral judgment which accompanies all moral actions, as to whether they are right or wrong, but it denotes, besides, that feeling of approbation or disapprobation, of rectitude or contrition, which invariably accompanies all moral actions. Thus a judgment and an emotion lie at the root of what is known as the conscience; for not only are men accustomed to say, "My conscience cannot approve of such and such conduct," but they likewise own to being disturbed by certain "qualms of conscience" on occasion of any violation of rectitude, either in their own or in others' experience. Thus conscience and the moral faculty mean almost the same thing; although the former, as it is unquestionably the more ancient term, so it seems to be the one which is ordinarily employed in common conversation instead of its heavier and more learned rivals of the moral sense, the moral nature, and so forth. Nearly all writers are agreed as to the existence of some sort of a conscience in human nature, whether or not they are prepared to subscribe to the moral faculties, and moral senses, and moral natures of other writers. The ethical philosopher, of course, is bound to inquire into the nature of the distinction between right and wrong in human conduct, and into the complexion and character of those feelings with which right and wrong are contemplated by man; but conscience, in so far as it is a portion either of ethics or of the practical conduct of man, merely requires to ascertain that there is such a principle as right and wrong in human nature, and that there are such feelings as those of responsibility and of remorse, which approve or disapprove of human actions. As to the precise theory of the moral sentiments which may be maintained, or as to the exact criterion of morality which may be held, the inquirer into the nature of conscience, as such, gives himself but little trouble. Suffice it to say, that this principle in human nature has been analyzed into a judgment and an emotion; one gives himself little anxiety as to the ultimate origin of this judgment, or as to the final elements of which this affection may be composed. The unrepented pleasure, accordingly, of Socrates; the variously modified views of human happiness of Plato and Aristotle; the mere reverence for morality or bare acts of *duty* of the Stoics; the pleasure theory of Epicurus and his school; the human will and the Divine will of the schoolmen; the greatest happiness principle of Jeremy Bentham; the eternal fitness of Clarke; the refined view of the selfish system of Leibnitz, &c., are all views, more or less precise, more or less closely allied to the truth, of the real theory of our moral nature, be it what it may. The moral faculty or conscience is the supremely regulative principle of our constitution. Give the laws which govern its activity free scope, the most beautiful harmony and propriety of conduct will ensue; violate these laws, and the direst confusion in character and in conduct is the result.
Con'science, (Courts of,) in England, were courts for the recovery of small debts. They have been recently abolished, and replaced by the county courts, whose jurisdiction extends to the recovery of debts under £50.
Con'science, Hendrik, a very distinguished Flemish novelist, b. at Antwerp, 1812. To gratify, as much as possible, his avidity for reading, *C.* became a private teacher, and was thus engaged when the Belgian revolution of 1830 broke out, upon which he entered the army, and served six years as a volunteer. An active military life had a wholesome effect on his dreamy disposition, and he became the poet of the army. His French songs, full of point and spirit, were very popular amongst his comrades. He was discharged in 1836, after having attained the rank of sergeant-major; but through some misunderstanding he quarrelled with his family. He was by turns a working gardener, an employée in the archives of Antwerp, and clerk to an academy of arts. After quitting the military service, he allied himself to a party which had in view the establishment of a Flemish literature, in opposition to the French literature of the 18th century. To this task he devoted all his powers, and his first work, *The Year of Miracles,* published in 1837, contains a series of brilliant dramatic pictures of the Spanish rule in Flanders. It was received by the public with great favor. The success of this publication excited the resentment of his father, who renounced him completely; but, by the kindness of a friend, the painter Wappers, he obtained a small pension from Leopold I., which saved him from destitution, and enabled him to publish in 1837 another volume, *Phantasia,* a collection of Flemish poetry and legends; *Leeuw van Vlandern,* (the "Lion of Flanders,") a truly original work, which will sustain his reputation as a national romance writer, appeared in 1838. In 1845 he obtained the appointment of Assistant Professor in the University of Ghent, where he instructed the royal children in the Flemish language and literature. *C.* has produced a variety of interesting sketches, illustrative of Flemish manners, such as *Evening Hours; The Executioner's Child; The New Niobe; The Conscript; The Poor Gentleman; Quintin Matsys; Pages from the Book of Nature; Jacob von Artevelde; Blind Rosa,* &c., which have been translated into English, German, Danish and even the Italian. D. 1883.
Con'scienced, *a.* Having conscience.
Con'scienceless, *a.* Having no conscience.
Conscien'tious, *a.* Governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience; regulated by conscience; scrupulous; just; exact.
Conscien'tiously, *adv.* According to the dictates of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.
Conscien'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice.
Con'scious, *a.* [Lat. *conscius,* from *con,* and *scio,* to know.] Knowing something along with another or others, or by one's self; self-knowing; possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or mental operations.
"Matter is not *conscious* of its own existence."—*Bentley.*

—Knowing from memory.

"The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who, *conscious* of th' occasion, feared th' event." — *Dryden.*

—Knowing by consciousness, or internal perceptiou or persuasion; apprised; aware; sensible.

"The queen was *conscious* to herself that he had been encouraged by her." — *Clarendon.*

Con'sciously, *adv.* In a conscious manner.

Con'sciousness, *n.* [Fr. *conscience*; Ger. *bewusstsein.*] State of being conscious; knowledge or perception of what passes in one's own mind. The act of the mind which makes known an internal object. Internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence.

(*Philo.*) *C.* is the recognition by the mind of its own acts. While it is thus a comprehensive term for the complement of all our mental energies, it, nevertheless, from its high generality, caunot at all be defiued. It is so elementary that it is impossible to resolve it into any notion more simple than itself. But while *C.* cannot logically be defined, it may still be philosophically analyzed. The forms under which this condition of all thinking operates, are: *I know that I know, I know that I feel*, and *I know that I desire;* or, in other words, *I am conscious* that I know, feel, and desire. And while this is so, the act necessarily involves, 1, a knowing mind; 2, a known object; 3, a recoguition by the mind of its object. It accordingly appears that *C.* and knowledge mntually involve each other; they are not opposed as really diverse. It is somewhat remarkable, that a term in all ways so important and convenient, should have escaped the subtile Greeks and the rhetorical Latins, and that it ehould have been reserved for Descartes, a Frenchman, to introduce the term *conscientia*, or consciousness, in its modern signification. An instance or two of the modern nse of the word may, no doubt, be found in Quintilian and the Latin fathers; but no consistent adoption of it is to be met with before the time just specified. Among the Romans, if two individuals or more had a common knowledge of some circumstance, such a knowledge was called *conscientia*, (or *con-scio,*) *knowledge together with;* but, except this, the term was always employed in a moral sense, as equivalent to our word *conscience.* The general conditions that attach to *C.*, in its modern acceptation, are obvious and palpable: 1. That the knowledge which it implies is actual, and not merely potential. For example, if I say of my friend that he knows the shape of the dome of the Capitol in Washington, that it is round, and not square, I mean that he is not conscious of the fact at the present moment, but that he may be rendered conscious of it by having his attention drawn to the circumstance. We are, in truth, couscious only of the present. 2. The knowledge which it implies is immediate, and not distant. Thus, while I am conscious of the dome of St. Paul's while I look at it, I am unconscious of it when it is out of my mind, having to ransack the arcana of memory to bring it up into consciousness as often as I wish to recall it. Again, in the third place, I am only conscions in so far as I am conscious of some definite object, as contrasted either with no object, or with another object different from the present one in its qualities and modifications. Thus, euppose I am conscious of the desk at which I write, I am only so as taking the presont desk in contrast with some other supposable desk, such as one of a banking-house, at which several men write at the same time. In the fourth place, there is always judgment in every act of consciousness, or the affirmation or negation of one thing being or not being, having or wanting the qualifications of another. We cannot, in truth, discriminate without judging; so that this fonrth condition might stand ae a corollary to the third. Every act of mind, in truth, implies a judgment, as every act of consciousness implies an act of affirmation or negation. The fifth undeniable act of cousciousness is memory; for I cannot be conscious of an object without discriminating it from another state of mind to which the present one was only a successful phenomenon. I must distinguish all the separate acts of consciousness, and I can only distinguish them by the aid of memory, as I can only discriminate them by the help of judgment. As the fourth condition of *C.*, this one holds the position of being a second corollary to the third. Leibnitz truly has remarked, in his *Nouveaux Essais* (lib. ii. c. 27, s. 13), that "if our immediate internal experience is not certain, there can be no truth of fact of which we can be assured." All speculators agree in this, both sceptical and dogmatical. But not only is consciousness the evidence and authority of all legitimate speculation; it is likewise the source and spring from which it flows. As the criterion of philosophy, it must be clear and unadulterated; and hence, there emerge three great laws that regulate its legitimate development. These are: 1, that it be charged with no fact but what is simple and ultimate; 2, that all the facts ascribed to consciousness be taken without reserve in coming to any conclusion; and 3, that nothing but the facts, or what these data imply, be accepted as legitimate in any process of inquiry. As one illustration of the fertility of accepting or of rejecting these leading laws, may be mentioned the circumstance, that on the duality or unity of the first fact of consciousness hangs altogether the entire system of speculation which any inquirer may adopt. If, in saying that *I perceive a stone*, I do not recognize that there are two independent objects in this act, my perceiving *mind*, and the *stone* which I perceive, as two separate independent existences, but maintain, with Berkeley, Fichte, and Ferrier, that what seems a stone is not really a stone, but only a *mode* of my mind or of some other mind, then I deny the duality of the substances, and assert their unity. And if I do so, I deny the doctriues of realism, and accept those of Idealism, and, possibly, of pantheism.

Con'script, *a.* [Lat. *conscriptus*, from *conscribo* — *con*, and *scribo*, to write.] Written down together; registered; enrolled.

Conscript Fathers (patres conscripti), in Roman antiquity, was an appellation of the senators, from their names being registered together.

—*n.* One enrolled to serve as a soldier in the army. See CONSCRIPTION.

Conscrip'tion, *n.* [Lat. *conscriptio.*] An enrolling or registering; a compulsory enrolment of individnals for military or naval service. — The *C.* in the Roman commonwealth was made, not by lot, but by arbitrary selection by the consuls from among the bulk of the citizeus wheu a levy was required. In France, the *C.* was established duriug the Revolutiou, before which period the armies of that couutry had been recruited by voluntary enlistment. The word is first used in a law of 1798. According to the law as at present established, all citizens are liable to the *C.* at the age of 20. Each arrondissement has its contingent allotted to it out of the total number required for the service, and this numb'er is filled up by lot from the youths liable to the *C.* There are, however, various claims for exemption recoguized by the law. A similar system was occasionally resorted to in this country, during the civil war.

Con'secon, in Canada W., a post-village of Prince Edward co., abt. 22 m. W. of Belleville, and 15 m. from Brighton; *pop.* abt. 350.

Con'secrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *consecro, consecratus* — *con*, and *sacro*, from *sacer*, sacred; Fr. *consacrer.*] To make or declare to be sacred. — To appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, hallow, or devote to the service of God. — To canonize.

Con'secrate, *a.* Sacred; devoted; consecrated.

"That *consecrate* place." — *Milton.*

Con'secrated, *p. a.* Made sacred; separated from a common to a sacred use; dedicated to the service of God.

"That *consecrated* roof " — *Shaks.*

Con'secratedness, *n.* State of being consecrated.

Con'secrater, *n.* Same as CONSECRATOR, *q. v.*

Con'secrating, *ppr.* or *a.* Making sacred; appropriating to a sacred use; dedicating to the service of God; devotiug.

Consecra'tion, *n.* Act of consecratiug, or of separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God. — Canonization.

(*Eccl.*) A newly-built church is consecrated with certain ceremonies, varying in different communities. The admission of a bishop to his office is called his *consecration.*

Con'secrator, *n.* One who consecrates.

Con'secratory, *a.* That makes sacred. (R.)

Consecta'neous, *a.* [Lat. *consectaneus.* See INFRA.] That follows of course.

Con'sectary, *a.* [Lat. *consectarius*, from *consectari*, to follow after eagerly, from *con*, and *sectari*, to follow eagerly, from *sequi, secutus*, to follow.] Consequent; consequential; following by consequence. (R.)

Con'sectary, *n.* Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

Consecu'tion, *n.* [Lat. *consecutio* — *con*, and *sequor, secutus*, to follow.] A following of one thing after auother; a following or sequel; train of consequences or deductions; succession.

Consec'utive, *a.* [Fr. *consécutif;* It. *consecutivo.*] Following in train; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; following; consequential; succeeding.

"The actions of man, *consecutive* to volition."—*Locke.*

Consec'utively, *adv.* By way of consequence or succession.

Consec'utiveness, *n.* Quality of being consecutive.

Consegni'na, or QUESIGUINA, in Central America, a volcano of Nicaragua, on the E. side of Conchagua Gulf. Its height is abt. 4,000 feet from the mean level. The last eruption occurred in January, 1835.

Consenes'cence, Consenes'cency, *n.* [From Lat. *consenescens*, ppr. of *consenescere*, to grow old together, from *con*, and *senescere*, to grow old.] Decay, in all parte, through age.

Consen'sual, *a.* [Lat. *consensus*, to agree.] (*Civil Law.*) A contract ie *consensual* when completed by the consent of the parties merely, without auy further act.

(*Physiol.*) When one motion gives rise to the production of another motion contrary to or independent of the will, fhe latter is called a *consensual movement;* as, *e. g.*, the contraction of the iris when the eye is voluntarily directed inwards.

Consent', *n.* [Lat. *consensus.* See the verb.] A sense or feeling in unisou with that of another. — An agreement or yielding of the mind or will to what is proposed; accord of minds; unity of opinion or sentiment; agreement; harmony; sympathy, concord; assent; acquiescence; concurrence; joint operation.

(*Law.*) *C.* is implied in every agreement. It supposes a physical power to act, a moral power of acting, and a serious, determined, and free use of these powers. *C.* is *express*, when directly given, either *viva voce* or in writing. It is *implied*, when manifested by signs, actions, or facts, or by inaction or silence, which raise a presumption that the *C.* has been given.

—*v. n.* [Lat. *consentio* — *con*, and *sentio*, to discover by the senses, to think, to feel; Fr. *consentir.*] To think in unison with another; to be of the same mind; to agree or accord; to harmonize. — To yield; to accede; to acquiesce; to assent; to comply; to allow; to admit; to grant; to concede.

Consentane'ity, *n.* Mutnal agreement; consentaneousness.

Consenta'neous, *a.* Agreeable to; consisteut with.

Consenta'neously, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

Consenta'neousness, *n.* Agreement; cousistence.

Consent'er, *n.* One who consents.

Consen'tient, *a.* [Lat. *consentiens.*] Consenting; agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

Consent'ing, *n.* The act of one who consents. "Avoidable *consentings.*" — *Bp. Taylor.*

Consent'ingly, *adv.* In a consenting manner.

Con'sequence, *n.* [Lat. *consequentia*, from *con*, and *sequor, sequens*, to follow.] That which follows from any act, cause, principle, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause; a result, or issue. — Inference; deduction; connection of cause and effect. — Importance; moment; distinction; as, a person of *consequence.*

"The anger of Achilles was of such *consequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece." — *Addison.*

(*Logic.*) The conclusion of a syllogism, or that which results from the premises.

Con'sequent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *consequens.*] Following, as the natural effect.

(*Logic.*) Following by necessary inference or rational deduction.

—*n.* That which follows a cause; effect; result; consequence.

(*Logic.*) Inference; deduction; consequence. Used in opposition to *antecedent.*

(*Math.*) The second term of a ratio.

Consequen'tial, *a.* Following as the effect or consequence. — Assuming the air of a person of consequence; vainglorious; conceited; pompous.

(*Log.*) Having the consequence justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

Consequen'tially, *adv.* With just deduction of cousequences; by consequence; not immediately; eventually.

—With assumed importance; with conceit.

Consequen'tialness, *n.* Quality of being consequential.

Con'sequently, *adv.* By consequence; in consequence of something; according; therefore.

Con'sequentness, *n.* Regular connection of propositions; consecution of discourse.

Conser'tion, *n.* [Lat. *consertio*, from *conserere, consertum*, to join together, from *con*, and *serere*, to join.] Junction; adaptation. (R.)

Conserv'able, *a.* That may be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

Conserv'ancy, *n.* [L. Lat. *conservantia*, from Lat. *conservans*, from *conservo*, to preserve.] Conservation; preservation.

Conserv'ant, *a.* [Lat. *conservans.*] Preserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay, or destruction.

Conserva'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conservatio.*] Act of conserving or preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

Conserva'tional, *a.* That tends to preserve; preservative. (R.)

Conserv'atism, *n.* [For *conservativism*, from *conservative.*] (*Polit.*) The principles of the conservative party.

Conserv'ative, *a.* Preservative; having power to preserve in a safe and entire state, or from loss, waste, or injury. — Adhering to existing institntions; opposed to political changes.

—*n.* (*Polit.*) One who aims to preserve from ruln, innovation, injury, or radical change; one opposed to political changes in the state or government.

Conserv'atoire, *n.* [Fr., from It. *conservatorio.*] A name given to schools instituted for the purpose of advancing the study of music, and maintaining its purity. The most celebrated is the French *C. de Musique*, founded in Paris, 1784. The course of study is divided over 66 different classes, in which all appertaining to music and also declamation is taught by the best masters. The elementary works published by this *C.* for all instruments are known over the whole world. Next to the *C.* of France come those of Milan, Warsaw, Prague, Brussels, and Vienna, which last was established in 1816. In 1842, a *C.* was established in Leipsic, under the auspices of Mendelssohn, which is reckoned the most important in Germany at the preeent day. In Cologne a similar *C.* was founded in 1849.

Con'servator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *conservateur.*] A preserver; one who preserves from injury or violation.

(*Law.*) A guardian. (So used in Connecticut.)

Conserv'atory, *n.* A place for preserving anything in a state desired.

(*Hort.*) A glass house for the reception of tender plants that require protection from the weather. A conservatory requires a little artificial heat from a stove placed within it in winter only; and this constitutes the chief point of difference between the conservatory and hot-house, which is heated by pipes, and an apparatus for the transmission of hot air, throughout the year, as well as by a bark-bed. Conservatories are often rendered an ornamental feature in a building wheu attached to it, and connected with one of the principal apartments, or forming the entrance.

—A gratuitous school of music and declamation. See CONSERVATOIRE.

Conserv'atrix, *n.* [Lat.] A woman who preserves from injury, &c.

Conserve', *v. a.* [Fr. *conserver;* Lat. *conservo* — *con*, and *servo*, to save, to preserve, to keep.] To keep together; to keep in a safe or sound etate; to save; to

preserve.—To defend.—To candy or pickle for preservation.

Con'serve, *n.* That which is conserved, or preserved, particularly fruits, by means of sugar, &c.; a preserve.

Conserv'er, *n.* One who conserves or preserves; one who prepares conserves.

Consholiock'en, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Montgomery co., on the Schuylkill river, 13 m. N. W. of Philadelphia. *Pop.* about 6,200 in 1897.

Consid'er, *v. a.* [Fr. *considérer;* Lat. *considero*, from *con*, and the root *sid*, allied to Gr. *eidō*, *ido*, to see, to perceive, to know.] To look at closely, earnestly, carefully; to observe and examine; to view with care and attention; to fix the mind on; to reflect or meditate on carefully; to weigh; to ponder; to revolve; to study; to contemplate.—To have respect or regard to; to respect or regard; to take into view or account.

—*v. n.* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to revolve in the mind; to deliberate; to reflect; to ponder.

Consid'erable, *a.* [Fr. *considérable.*] That may be considered; worthy of consideration.—Worthy of regard, respect, or attention.—Deserving of notice; of some distinction.—Important; valuable.—Moderately large; not small; more than little.

Consid'erableness, *n.* Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

"By being heirs, they acquire a *considerableness*, and are forcibly imposed upon the compagny."—*Govt. of the Tongue.*

Consid'erably, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

Consid'erance, *n.* [Lat. *considerantia*; Pr. *consideransa;* It. *consideranza.*] Quality of being considerable. (R.)

Consid'erate, *a.* [Lat. *consideratus*, from *considero.* See CONSIDER.] Given to consideration, or to sober reflection; circumspect; careful; thoughtful; serious; prudent; deliberate; moderate.

"The expediency may appear to every *considerate* man." *Addison.*

Consid'erately, *adv.* In a considerate manner.

Consid'erateness, *n.* The quality of being considerate; prudence.

Considera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *consideratio.*] Act of considering; mental view; mature thought; serious deliberation.

"Let us think with *consideration*, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration."—*Sidney.*

—Contemplation; meditation upon any thing; as, "the *consideration* of her virtues."—*Sidney.*

—Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard; respect; as, "an author of *consideration*."—*Addison.*

—Motive of action; ground of conduct.

"He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum."—*Dryden.*

—Equivalent; compensation.

"We are provident enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make little account of our souls."—*Ray.*

(*Law.*) The material cause of a contract, without which it is not binding on the party. *C.* is said to be either *expressed* or *implied*. An *express C.* is where the motive or inducement of the parties to the contract is distinctly declared by its term, as where a man bargains to sell his land for $100. It is *implied*, where an act is done, or a legal demand forborne, at the request of another, without an express stipulation; in which case, the law presumes an adequate *C.* for the act or forbearance to have been the inducement of the one party, and the offer of the other; as where a person comes to an inn and makes use of it, intention to pay for the accommodation is presumed. *C.* is also either *valuable*, that is, for money or an equivalent; or it is *of natural affection*, certain degrees of relationship affording in some cases sufficient consideration for a gift.

Consid'erator, *n.* One who considers or reflects. (R.)

Consid'erer, *n.* A man of reflection; a thinker.

Consid'ering, *prep.* Taking into account or consideration; making allowance for.

—*n.* The act of pondering or reflecting; thought; reflection.

Consid'eringly, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

Consign', *v. a.* [Lat. *consigno*—*con*, and *signo*, from *signum*, a sign, seal, or mark.] To deliver over to another by a formal agreement; to transfer; to give in trust; to commit, as a charge or trust; to intrust; to give, grant, or deliver; to commit; to deposit.

Consig'nature, *n.* [O. Fr.] A full or joint signature or stamping.

Consigne, (*kōng'sīn,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) Countersign; watchword; a sentinel.

Consignee', *n.* [Fr. *consigné*, pp. of *consigner.*] One to whom a consignment is made.

Consign'er, *n.* One who consigns; a consignor.

Consignificant, *a.* Expressing joint signification.

Consignifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *con*, Eng. *signification*, q. v.] Joint signification.

Consignificative, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and Eng. *significative*, q. v.] That has the same meaning.

—*n.* A word, syllable, or character which has the same signification as some other.

Consig'nify, *v. a.* [Lat. *con*, and *significare*, from *signum*, a sign, *facere*, to make.] To mark or denote in connection with something else.

Consign'ment, *n.* Act of consigning; the thing consigned.

(*Com.*) Goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale.—The writing by which anything is consigned.

Consignor', *n.* One who makes a consignment.

Consil'ience, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *salire*, to leap.] Coincidence; concurrence.

Consim'ilar, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and Eng. *similar*, q. v.] That has a common resemblance. (R.)

Consimil'itude, *a.* [Fr. *consimilitude.* See SIMILITUDE.] Joint resemblance; similitude. (R.)

Consist' *v. n.* [Fr. *consister;* Lat. *consisto*—*con*, and *sisto*, to cause to stand, from *sto*, to stand; Gr. *histēmi*, to cause to staud; Sans. *tishthâmi*, from *stâ*, to stand.] To stand or stay together; to be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; to subsist; to remain coherent; to be comprised; to lie; to be composed or made up; to co-exist; to be compatible; to agree.

Consist'ence, Consist'ency, *n.* [Fr. *consistance.*] A standing or staying together; a being fixed in uniou; that state of a body in which component parts remain fixed.—A degree of density; substance; make.—Firmness of constitutiou; agreement or harmony of parts; agreement or harmony with one's self, or with itself; congruity; uniformity; accordancy.

Consist'ent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *consistens.*] Standiug or stayiug together; fixed; firm; not fluid; not contradictory; compatible; congruous; suitable; uniform; accordant; consonant; conformable.

Consist'ently, *adv.* In a consistent manner.

Consisto'rial, Con'sistory, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a consistory.

Consisto'rian, *a.* Relatiug to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. (R.)

Consisto'rium, *n.* [Lat.] See CONSISTORY.

Con'sistory, *n.* [Lat. *consistorium*, from *consisto;* Fr. *consistoire.*] An assembly of ecclesiastical persous; also certain spiritual courts holdeu by the bishops in each diocese. At Rome the consistory denotes the judicial court constituted by the college of cardinals. The representative body of the reformed church in France is styled consistory.

Conso'ciate, *v. a.* [Lat. *consocio, consociatus*—*con*, and *socius*, a companion.] To unite or join together; to associate; to cement or hold in close union.

—*v. n.* To unite; to coalesce.

—*n.* A partner; an associate. (R.)

Consocia'tion, *n.* Act of consociating; intimate union of persons; association; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union of things.

—In the U. States, a union of Congregational churches by their pastors and delegates; an ecclesiastical body or convention.

Consocia'tional, *a.* That relates to a consociation.

Consol'able, *a.* That may be consoled or comforted.

Consola'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *consolatio*, from *consolor, consolatus.* See CONSOLE.] A consoling or soothing; solace; comfort; alleviation of misery or distress of mind; refreshment of mind or spirits; that which comforts; the cause of comfort.

Consola'tion, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Shelby co., about 41 m. E. of Louisville.

Consola'to del Ma're, *n.* [It., the consulate of the sea.] (*Marit. Law.*) A code of sea-laws compiled by order of the ancient kings of Aragon. This code has been translated into every language of Europe, and was reprinted, Paris, 1831, in the collection of *Lois maritimes*, by J. M. Pardessus; a collection of sea-laws which is very complete.

Con'solator, *n.* [Lat; It. *consolatore;* Fr. *consolateur.*] One who consoles; a comforter. (R.)

Consol'atory, *a.* [Lat. *consolatorius.*] Tending to give solace, consolation, or comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief.

Console', *v. a.* [Fr. *consoler;* Lat. *consolor*—*con*, and *solor*, to comfort, to solace. See SOLACE.] To give solace to another; to comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to alleviate grief; to soothe; to encourage; to support.

Con'sole, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *consolidare*, to make firm or solid—*con*, and *solidus*, solid.] (*Arch.*) A richly ornamented bracket in the form of a corbel (see CORBEL),

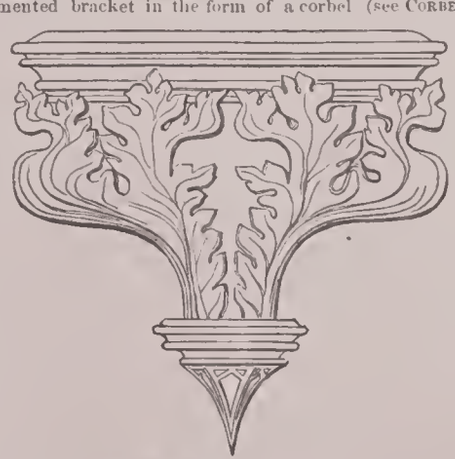


Fig. 667.—CONSOLE.

fastened to a wall to form a support for busts, statuettes, candelabra, &c., or used to support a cornice as a modillion.—The name console-table is applied to a semicircular table projecting from the wall, and supported on brackets terminating in a solid foot, or fixed to the wall. There are other forms of console-tables, but this is the most common.

Consol'idant, *a.* [Lat. *consolidans*, ppr. of *consolidare;* Fr. *consolidant.*] That tends to consolidate.

Consol'idate, *v. a.* [Fr. *consolider;* Lat. *consolido, consolidatus*—*con*, and *solidus*, solid.] To make wholly solid or firm; to press together loose or separate parts and form a compact mass; to harden or make dense and firm; to unite into one; to unite parts that have been separated; to compact; to compress; to combine.

—*v. n.* To grow solid; to grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.

—*a.* Consolidated. (R.)

Consol'idated, *p. a.* Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

Consolida'tion, *n.* Act of consolidating; state of being consolidated; solidification.

Consol'idative, *a.* [Fr. *consolidatif;* Pr. *consolidatiu;* Sp. and It. *consolidativo.*] (*Med.*) A consolidating medicine.—*Bailey.*

Con'sols, *n. pl.* [From CONSOLIDATE. Fr. *consolidés.*] The chief English funded government security formed of the three per cent. consolidated annuities: *i. e.* annuities payable to hond-holders by way of interest on their deposits in the public funds, and hearing interest at par of three per cent. (They are colloquially termed in England the *three per cents.*)

Con'sonance, Con'sonancy, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *consonantia*—*con*, and *sono, sonans*, to sound.] Agreement; consistency; unison; congruity; suitableness.

(*Mus.*) A sounding together or in unison; accord or agreement of simultaneous sounds; concord; harmony.

Con'sonant, *a.* [Lat. *consonans.*] Having agreement or consistency; congruous; suitable;—usually preceding *with* or *to;* as, *consonant to* nature.

(*Mus.*) Composed of consonances; accordant; harmonious.

—*n.* A letter sounded along with a vowel, and which cannot be sounded by itself.

(*Physiol.*) A breath, or sound produced in the larynx, which suffers more or less interruption in its passage through the vocal tube.

Consonant'al, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of the nature of, a consonant.

Con'sonantly, *adv.* By consonance; consistently; in agreement.

Con'sonantness, *n.* Consistency; congruity; state of being consonant or harmonious.

Con'sonous, *a.* [Lat. *consonus.*] Agreeing in sound symphonious.

Con Sordi'ni, [It., with deafness.] (*Mus.*) A direction to perform a passage, if on a pianoforte, with the dampers down, or on a violin with the mute on; it is usually written short, *C. S.*

Con'sort, *n.* [Lat. *consors*—*con*, and *sors, sortis*, lot.] He, she, or that which shares the same lot with another; a companion; a partner; an intimate associate; a wife or husband;—applied in a modern sense chiefly to persons of royal degree or position, in countries where women are able to reign; as, a queen-*consort;* a prince-*consort;* i. e. the wife of a reigning monarch, or spouse of a queen-regnant.

(*Naut.*) A term applied to a ship sailing in company with another.

(*Eng. Law.*) *The queen consort*, the wife of the reigning king, is, in all legal proceedings, looked upon as a single, not as a married woman. She may purchase and convey lands, grant leases, and do other acts of ownership without the intervention of the king. She may also sue and be sued in her separate person, and possesses courts and officers distinct from those of the king. She pays no toll, and is free from any fine which a court could impose upon women in general; but in other respects she is on a similar footing with the other subjects of the king. In her life and person, however, she enjoys the same protection as the king, it being high treason to design the death of either. The husband of a queen regnant is not endowed by the constitution with any distinctive rights or privileges. All his privileges and honors, therefore, must emanate from the crown, under the form of warrant, grant, patent, &c., or else be conferred by act of parliament introduced after a royal message on the subject. Up to 1857, when the title of Prince Consort was bestowed upon him by letters-patent, the late Prince Albert possessed no distinctive title and no place in court ceremonial but such as was accorded to him by courtesy.

—*v. i.* To partake of the same lot with another; to write in company; to keep company with; to associate;—preceding *with*; as, to *consort with* bad company.

—*v. a.* To unite or join, as in affection, marriage, company, &c.

Con'sortship, *n.* State or condition of a consort; fellowship.

Con'sound, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SYMPHITUM.

Conspecific, *a.* Belonging, or pertaining to, the same species.

Conspec'tus, *n.* [Lat.] A synopsis, epitome, or general sketch of any subject.

Conspicu'ity, *n.* Brightness; clearness of comprehension to the vision.

Conspic'uous, *a.* [Lat. *conspicuus*, from *conspicio*—*con*, and *specio*, to see.] Visible; open to the view; obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; apparent; manifest.

—Clearly perceived or understood mentally; prominent; eminent; illustrious; distinguished; as, a *conspicuous* fault, or virtue.

Conspic'uously, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; prominently.

Conspic'uousness, *n.* State of being conspicuous; openness or exposure to the view; a state of being visible at a distance.

—Eminence; distinction; celebrity; renown.

"Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness.*"—*Boyle.*

Conspir'acy, *n.* [Fr. *conspiration;* Lat. *conspiratio,* from *conspiro, conspiratus.* See CONSPIRE.] A plot; a cabal; a confederacy; a combination committed to an evil or nefarious purpose; as, "faction and *conspiracy.*" *Dryden.*

—A concurrence; a general tendency of two or more causes to an event; as, "morbific *conspiracy.*" – *Harvey.*

(Law.) In the strictest sense, an agreement of two or more persons falsely to indict one, or procure him to be indicted for felony; who, after his acquittal, may have his writ of conspiracy. In a more general sense, many species of combinations to injure another are termed *conspiracies;* as to procure one to be arrested, to defraud under certain circumstances, &c. *C.* is an indictable offence; and two at least of the persons indicted must be found guilty to produce conviction, as otherwise the offence is not proved against any one.

Conspira'tion, *n.* [Fr.] An agreement of two or more persons for one end or object; conspiracy. — Harmonious operation. (R.)

Conspir'ator, *n.* [Fr. *conspirateur.*] One who conspires; one who engages in a plot or conspiracy.

Conspire', *v. i.* [Lat. *conspiro* — *con,* and *spiro,* to breathe, to blow; Fr. *conspirer.*] To agree together; to unite; to plot; to confederate; to combine for some evil purpose; to hatch treason, sedition, or rebellion; as, to *conspire* against the state.

—To concur or tend to one end; as, all things *conspire* to make you happy.

"The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age." — *Roscommon.*

—*v. a.* To combine to a certain end; to hatch a plot; to concur in; as, to *conspire* one's death.

Conspir'er, *n.* A conspirator; one who conspires; a plotter.

"Where *conspirers* are,
Macbeth shall never vanquished be." —*Shaks.*

Conspir'ingly, *adv.* By, or after the manner of a conspiracy.

Con'stable, *n.* [Fr. *connétable;* O. Fr. *connestable;* Lat. *comes stabuli.*] In the Middle Ages, an officer under certain European crowns, who had the command of the army, and the cognizance of military matters, and who was judge of the court of chivalry; as, the *Constable* of France, Lord High *Constable* of England, *Constable* of the Tower of London, &c.

(Eng. Law.) A police officer or person placed in charge of the public peace; more properly applied, at the present time, to a petty officer who keeps the peace in a parish or rural district.

(Amer. Law.) In the U. States, generally, a petty officer, whose duties include a limited judicial power as conservator of the peace, a ministerial power for the service of writs, &c., and some other duties not strictly referable to either of these heads. They are authorized to arrest, without warrant, on a reasonable suspicion of felony, for offences against the peace committed in their presence, and in various other cases.

Con'stable, JOHN, a distinguished English landscape-painter, B. in Suffolk, 1776. Among his best works are the *Valley Farm,* in the Vernon Gallery, and the *Corn Field,* in the National Gallery, England. D. 1837.

Con'stable, in *New York,* a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,546.

Con'stablery, *n.* See CONSTABULARY.

Con'stableship, *n.* State or office of a constable.

Con'stableville, in *New York,* a post-village of Lewis co., abt 138 m. N.W. of Albany.

Con'stablewick, *n.* Jurisdiction of a constable.

Constab'ulary, Con'stablery, *n.* [Lat. *constabularius.*] The body of constables at large; as, the Irish mounted *constabulary.*

—*a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, constables.

Con'stance. [Ger. *Konstanz,* or *Kostnitz;* anc. *Constantia.*] A city of the grand-duchy of Baden, the capital of the circle of the Lake, situate on the Lake of Constance, 35 miles from Zurich. It is the see of a bishop, and contains an old episcopal castle, with a cathedral church, in which are several fine specimens of Gothic sculpture. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, and watches. The house where Huss was arrested, and where there is a bust of him, is still shown. The annexation of *C.* to the Austrian dominions took place in 1549, and to Baden in 1805. *Pop.* 7,000.

C., Council of. *(Eccl. Hist.)* A celebrated council held at the above city, between 1414 and 1418. It was summoned at the request of the emperor Sigismund to put an end to the great schism in the Church arising from the contest between John XXIII., Gregory XII., and Benedict XIII., for the papal chair; and also to prevent the spread of the doctrines of John Huss. There were assembled, besides the emperor and Pope John XXIII., twenty-six princes, one hundred and forty counts, twenty cardinals, seven patriarchs, twenty archbishops, ninety-one bishops, six hundred prelates and doctors, and about 4,000 priests. This council deposed the three rival popes, and elected Martin V. as head of the Church, and tried and condemned to the stake both John Huss and Jerome of Prague.

C., LAKE OF, lies between Suabia and Switzerland, and is traversed from E. to W. by the Rhine. *Ext.* 42 miles long, with an extreme breadth of 9. *Area,* 200 sq. m. At its N.W. it divides into two branches, each about 14 miles in length. It is subject to the phenomenon of suddenly rising and falling, and only freezes when the winters are very severe. Its banks, which are very fertile, are also remarkable for the many picturesque views they present.

Constance, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Boone co.

Con'stancy, *n.* [Lat. *constantia* — *con,* and *sto, stans,* to stand.] A standing or holding firmly, fixedly, or steadily; immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state; stability; as, the *constancy* of creation.

—Firmness; fixedness; steadiness; steadfastness; persevering resolution; enduring or lasting affection; as, *constancy* of purpose.

Con'stans I., FLAVIUS JULIUS, one of the sons of Constantine the Great, and his successor in the sovereignty of Africa, Italy, and Western Illyricum, A. D. 337. His brother Constantine endeavored to dispossess him of it, but being defeated and slain in the attempt, *C.* became master of the whole empire. His conduct was, however, so offensive to the people, that the standard of revolt was hoisted, and Constans was put to death, A. D. 350.

Con'stant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *constans.*] Firm; fixed; steadfast; steady; unvaried; unchanging; permanent; unalterable; immutable; unshaken.

"Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *constant* friends." *Sidney.*

(Math.) Applied to a quantity which remains the same for all cases of the problem, in opposition to a variable. Thus, in questions about the fall of bodies in given times, the force of gravity is a *C.* quantity. In the integral calculus, the name of *C.* is given to those quantities which, after integration, are annexed to the integral.

—*n.* That which remains unchanged or invariable.

(Math.) A quantity which remains the same throughout a problem.

Con'stant, DE REBECQUE, BENJAMIN. There are few names in the political and literary history of France, since the first revolution, which present us with a more curious subject of speculation, than that of Benjamin Conetant; but the leading facts of his career, and a very summary judgment upon them, is all that we can give here. He was the descendant of a French family, denaturalized by the Edict of Nantes, and was B. in Lausanne, 1767. He came to Paris in the heat of the revolutionary period, and his philosophical spirit led him into alliance with the most talented men of that period. In 1796 he brought himself into notice by a work entitled, *De la Force du Gouvernement Actuel de la France et de la Necessité de s'y Rallier,* being an appeal in support of the Directory. The year following he claimed the rights of a French citizen, and procured a degree which restored the descendants of the religious exiles of France to their proper country; increasing his literary fame about the same period, by his treatises on political reaction, and on the effects of terror. Though an influential member of the political circle, *C.* was not called upon to exercise any public function until the ascendancy of Napoleon was established, when he became a member of the tribunate, and aspiring to lead the opposition, was ordered to quit France in 1802. Madame de Staël, with whom he was politically connected, being ordered into exile at the same time, they left the capital together, and travelled over many parts of Europe, at length fixing their abode in Germany, where they cultivated an acquaintance with its rising literature, and enjoyed the intimacy of Schlegel. It was here that *C.* wrote his famous work *On the Spirit of Conquest and Usurpation,* his tragedy of *Walstein,* &c.; and besides courting the Muses, contrived to form an alliance with the daughter of the Prussian minister, Prince Hardenberg. On the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, *C.* returned to Paris, and not only advocated the alliance of the Bourbons, as he hoped, with the institutions achieved by the people, but denounced in bitter language the conqueror, who was even then returning to reclaim his authority. By whatever arguments he was won over to the cause of Napoleon — and there is reason to believe they leave no stain on his patriotism — this singular politician figured as a counsellor of state during the hundred days, and though he quitted France at the crisis of the second restoration, he appeared again as a deputy under Louis XVIII. B. Constant, Manuel, and Lafayette, in the chamber of representatives (1819), boded no good to the royalists, and the murder of the Duc de Berry, followed by the discussion of the electoral laws, was the signal for a new conflict, and for that brilliant opposition which ended in the revolution of 1830. During this interval, B. Constant, besides taking a leading part in the discussions of the chambers, contributed many political and other works to the literature of his country; and was also actively engaged as one of the editors of *The Minerva.* The presumed cause of his death, which happened within six months after the abdication of Charles X., was the fatigue and exposure which he underwent during the tumults of July; and it is singular to add, that he closed his career by accepting favors from Louis Philippe. The problem for the biographer is to reconcile his loyalty to constitutional principles, and his cosmopolitan views with his versatile conduct as a politician. We are inclined to believe that he was *trustful* beyond what would be esteemed political propriety, and *hoped,* it may be, too much. Hence he was disposed to accept the *fait accompli,* and make the best of it, and only when his too generous expectations were disappointed, commenced those chivalrous attacks which appear so extraordinary in contrast with his liaisons in the camp of the enemy. His philosophical refinement, his dramatic tastes, and his high sense of honor when placed on a side, in the scale of royalty, as it was natural they should be, weighed too much against his political sagacity, on the other. His romance of *Adolphe* exercised a great influence on the youth of his time.

Constantia, *(kon-stan'she-ă,) n.* A choice wine grown in S. Africa, Cape Colony. It much resembles sherry, and when obtained in a pure state, appears both as a white and a red wine, of an extremely smooth flavor and delicate bouquet. The vine whence it is derived originally came from Shiraz, in Persia. The quantity of this wine, when produced in the best years, does not exceed 22,000 imp. gallons; consequently, every season's growth is sold beforehand, and it is almost impossible otherwise to obtain it.

Constan'tia, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Oswego co., on Oneida Lake, abt. 115 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Constantia, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Delaware co.

Constantia Centre, in *New York,* a post-office of Oswego co.

Constanti'na, a town of Spain, defended by a strong castle, 40 m. from Seville; *pop.* 7,832.

Con'stantine, an inland city of N. Africa, in Algeria, cap. of its E. prov., beyond the Lesser Atlas chain, on a peninsulated height, surrounded on three sides by the Rummell, or Wad-el-Kebir (the ancient *Ampsega*), which partly runs through a deep ravine, crossed by an ancient bridge, 114 yards above the water, and 113 in length; 190 m. E.S.E. of Algiers. Lat. 36° 24′ N., Lon. 6° 8′ E. *C.* is strongly fortified, as well by art as by nature, having walls on the laudward side casemated, and 5 feet in thickness. It has 4 gates; and on the N., or more elevated side of the plateau, on which the city is built, is the *Kasba,* or citadel. *C.* contains many mosques, and

Fig. 668. — CONSTANTINE.

a fine palace; other than these, there are few buildings of any architectural beauty or importance. *Manf.* Saddlery, boots, coarse blankets, &c. *C.* carries on an active trade with the S. In 1836, *C.* was attacked by the French, who then sustained a repulse; but in the following year took it by storm, after a vigorous resistance. It has since remained in French occupation. *Pop.* (1891) 46,581, of whom abt. one-third are Europeans and one-half natives.

Con'stantine, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of St. Joseph co., on the St. Joseph River, abt. 89 m. S.W. of Lansing.

Constantine I., FLAVIUS VALERIUS, surnamed THE GREAT, a Roman emperor, son of Constantius Chlorus, by Helena, born A. D. 272. On the death of his father, 306, *C.* was proclaimed emperor, and married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian, but was soon involved in a war with his father-in-law, who assumed the title of emperor. The usurper's reign was brief, and on his being taken prisoner, *C.* caused him to be strangled. This involved him in a war with Maxentius, son of Maximian, in which the latter was defeated and drowned in the Tiber. It is said that, as he was going to fight against Maxentius, he saw a cross in the sky, with this inscription: *εν τουτω νικα* — *in hoc signo vinces,* (by this sign thou shalt conquer). In the year 312, he became a convert to Christianity, and obtained an easy victory, ever after adopting a cross or *labarum* as his standard. Being then sole emperor, he began to reform the state. He prohibited nocturnal assemblies, and abolished many of the obscenities of paganism. In 321 he ordered the observance of the Sunday, and abstinence from work on that day; caused the Christian churches which war had destroyed to be rebuilt, and in 325 assembled the first universal council of Nicæa; abolished the consulting of oracles, and the fights of gladiators; but in 326, upon a false accusation, caused his son Crispus to be beheaded for attempting to seduce Fausta, his own stepmother. She herself, however, was afterwards put to death. In 328 he founded the city where Byzantium formerly stood, and called it by his own name, Constantinopolis. Here he transported part of the Roman senate; and, by keeping his court in it, raised it to be the rival of Rome, in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial capitals began to look upon each other with an eye of envy; and soon after the age of *C.*, a separation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the western, and Constantinopolis the capital of the eastern. D. at Nicomedia, 337, having been baptized only a few days before. — This emperor has been distinguished for personal courage, and praised for the protection he extended to the Christians; but the murder of his son Crispus has been deservedly censured. His remains were carried to Constantinopolis, where he was sumptuously interred. He was placed by the senate of Rome among the gods, and by the Christians of the East, among the saints. His festival is celebrated on the 21st of May by the Greek, Russian, and Coptic churches. He left three sons, Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius, among whom he divided his empire.

CONSTANTINE II., called *the Younger,* eldest son of the above, received, as his share of the empire, on the death of his father, Gaul, Spain, and Britain. Being desirous, however, of possessing himself of the territory of his

brother Constans, he was killed in Italy, 340.

CONSTANTINE III, (*Novus,*) B. 612 A. D.; D. 641.

CONSTANTINE IV., emperor of the East, surnamed *Pogonatus*, or the Bearded, was son of Constans II., whom he succeeded in 668. His two brothers, Tiberius and Heraclius, shared the title of Augustus, but had little or no share in the government, and towards the close of his reign, *C.*, under the influence of suspicion, had them mutilated and put to death. Constantinople was unsuccessfully attacked by the Mussulmans in 672 and the six following years; and it was during these wars that the famous "Greek fire" was invented. *C.* convoked and took part in the sixth general council held at Constantinople, at which the doctrine of the Monothelites was condemned. D. 685.

CONSTANTINE V., emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Leo the Isaurian, in 743. He sided with the Iconoclasts, who hurled down the images of the saints, and persecuted the followers of the Roman Catholic Church. D. of the plague, in an expedition against the Bulgarians, 775.

CONSTANTINE VI., emperor of the East, was son of Leo IV., whom he succeeded in 780. Being only 10 years old when his father died, his mother Irene was his guardian and regent of the empire. On arriving at a mature age he wished to assume the government himself; but Irene, made cruel by ambition, had him imprisoned. He escaped in 790, exiled his mother, recalled her, and finally, ruined by his licentious living, and despised by his subjects, a conspiracy was formed against him, Irene taking the lead in it; and being imprisoned, his eyes were put out by her orders. The blind prince languished some time in obscurity, and D. in 797.

CONSTANTINE VII., was named emperor in 868, during the lifetime of his father, Basilius I., but D. before him, 878.

CONSTANTINE VIII., surnamed *Porphyrogenitus*, emperor of the East, succeeded Leo the Wise in 905. He was destitute of energy, and devoted himself chiefly to study. He admitted colleagues to the throne, so that at last five emperors were reigning together. *C.* left a treatise on state affairs, a geography of the empire, and the *Life of the Emperor Basilius, the Macedonian.* D. 959, poisoned, it is said, by his son Romanus.

CONSTANTINE IX., son of Romanus I., reigned with his father and his two brothers, from 919 to 945, during the time that Porphyrogenitus was deposed.

CONSTANTINE X., son of Romanus II., succeeded John Zemisces, and was proclaimed emperor of the East, with his brother, Basilius II., who held the principal authority till 1025, when he died. *C.* was, after that, sole emperor. D. 1028.

CONSTANTINE XI., surnamed the *Gladiator*, obtained the empire in 1042, having married the empress Zoe, widow of Romanus III. This prince is known alone for his debauchcries. He allowed the Turks to increase their territories at his expense, and to establish themselves in Persia.

CONSTANTINE XII., surnamed *Ducas*, succeeded, in 1059, Isaac Comnenus, who had adopted him. In his reign the Scythians ravaged the empire, and some cities were destroyed by earthquakes. D. 1067.

CONSTANTINE XIII., the last of the Greek emperors, succeeded to the throne in 1448. He was killed in bravely defending Constantinople against Mahomet II., who, in 1453, besieged the city with 300,000 men. The heroic valor displayed by *C.* in this unequal contest demands our admiration; but valor was of no avail, the city was taken by storm, and thus ended the Greek empire.

Constantine, FLAVIUS JULIUS, a private soldier, who was raised by the army in Britain to the imperial dignity in 409, on which he crossed over to Gaul, and conquered that country and Spain. He fixed his court at Arles, where he was besieged by Constantius, the general of the emperor Honorius, to whom he surrendered on the promise that his life should be spared; but it was basely violated, and both *C.* and his son were put to death, A. D. 411.

Constantine I., king of Scotland from 458 to 479.—*C.* II., king from 858 to 871.—*C.* III., king from 903 to 943.—*C.* IV., usurped the throne, and was killed by the brother of Kenneth, 1062.

Constantine, a pope who was elected in 708, and D. 714.—There was also an anti-pope of this name, who usurped the holy office in 767.

Constantine, PAULOVITCH, the second son of the emperor Paul of Russia, B. 1779. In the wars against France he distinguished himself by his personal bravery, though not by his capacity for command. He was the elder brother of the emperor Nicholas, to whom he ceded the crown on the death of the emperor Alexander I., their brother. *C.* was afterwards made viceroy of Poland, and ruled that unfortunate country with great severity. D. of cholera, 1831.

Constantine, NIKOLAEVITCH, the second son of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and brother of the Emperor Alexander II., grand-duke and great admiral of Russia. B. 1827. In the war of 1854–56, he had the defences of the Baltic intrusted to his care, in conjunction with Admiral Lütke; but the policy of the Emperor hardly allowed the prince any display of courage or ability. He was made Viceroy of Poland in 1862.

Constantino'ple, (so called from its restorer, Constantine the Great; Turk. STAMBOUL, or *Istamboul*, and the anc. *Byzantium,*) a famous city of S.E. Europe, cap. of the Turkish empire, and the first city of the Mohammedan world,—a distinction which it has held since 1453, when it ceased to be the cap. of the Eastern empire. The situation of *C.*, whether considered in a commercial or political point of view, is the finest imaginable. It occupies a triangular promontory near the E. extremity of the prov. of Roumelia (anc. *Thrace*), at the junction of the Sea of Marmora with the *Thracian Bosphorus*, or channel of Constantinople, being separated by its suburbs of Galata, Pera, and Cassim-Pasha, by the noble harbor called the *Golden Horn;* Lat. 41° 0′ 12″ N., Lon. 28° 59′ 2″ E. *C.* standing, as it does, on the narrow straits uniting the Mediterranean and Euxine seas, at once commands, and is the entrepôt for, the commerce between them. The harbor is excellent, having sufficient depth of water to float the largest ships, and can accommodate more than 1,000 sail. The distance across from Seraglio Point (where there is a light-house), to the opposite suburb of Scutari, on the Asiatic coast, is rather more than an Eng. mile. Near the latter place

Fig. 669.—VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE AT THE END OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

there is also a well-situated light-house. Foreigners reside in Galata, Pera, and the suburbs on the E. side of the harbor, and it is there, consequently, that the chief commerce of the place is carried on. The quays are good, and ships lie close alongside. The city of *C.* proper is shaped somewhat in the form of a harp, with a length E. to W. of abt. 3½ m., and a varying breadth of from 1 to 4 m. Its circuit is believed to be abt. 13 m. Like Rome, *C.* stands upon 7 hills, rising progressively from the water one above the other, and each crowned by some noble and conspicuous edifice. This amphitheatre of peopled hills, with its innumerable cupolas and minarets, interspersed with tall, dark cypresses, and its almost unrivalled port, presents a *coup-d'œil* of incomparable magnificence as seen from the exterior. The city once entered, however, the illusion vanishes. The streets are narrow, mean, and dirty, and only redeemed from absolute ugliness by the numerous palaces, mosques, bazaars, khans, fountains, &c., that constitute its sole internal attractions. *C.* contains, at present, 14 royal and 332 other mosques, 40 Moslem colleges, 183 hospitals, 36 Christian churches, several synagogues, 130 public baths, nearly 200 "khans" or inns, besides innumerable caravanseras, bazaars, coffee-houses, and public fountains. Besides these, *C.* is tolerably rich in fine Greek monumental remains, and other antiquities. *C.* was originally surrounded by walls flanked by towers, which now only partially exist in a perfect state; and possessed, besides, 43 gates, of which but 7 now remain. The houses for the most part are built of wood, and the streets being inconceivably narrow, disastrous fires have been, consequently, of frequent occurrence. The *Seraglio* (or chief residence of the Sultan) consists of a vast agglomeration of apartments, mosques, kiosks, gardens, groves, &c., walled in for a circuit of 3 m. The principal entrance to this imperial quarter is by the gate called *Bab-a-hoomajún*, or "Sublime Porte," guarded by 50 men, and having a niche on either side in front, in which the heads of state offenders are publicly exposed. The Seraglio contains some very magnificent buildings, and is estimated to contain about 10,000 inmates. The mosques of *C.* are, generally speaking, very magnificent structures, more especially those of St. Sophia (see fig. 458), Solyman the Magnificent, and Sultan Achmet I. The suburb of Galata is, as it were, Christendom in Turkey; taverns are tolerated, and the Turks themselves resort thither to take a social glass. Topkanah contains an arsenal, artillery-barracks, magazines, and a cannon-foundry. Pera is beautifully situated, but irregularly built and ill paved. It is abt. 2 m. in length; its population is almost wholly Frank, and it contains the residences of most of the European ambassadors, that of the U. States minister, besides 1 Greek and 4 Catholic churches, a monastery of dervishes, and a Mohammedan college. In 1831 it suffered severely from a fire, which destroyed 10,000 houses, among which were the palaces of nearly all the ambassadors, and property estimated at $8,000,000. The other adjoining suburb, Cassim-Pasha, contains the great naval arsenal, dockyards, barracks, the palace of the Capudan-Pasha, &c. The manufactures of *C.* are few; the principal are those of silk and cotton fabrics, arms, morocco leather, saddlery, shoes, meerschaum pipes, &c. The foreign trade, however, is very considerable, more particularly in imports of corn, iron, timber, tallow, furs, textile fabrics, iron-ware and cutlery, furniture, drugs, &c., and coffee. The exports are less important, comprising, chiefly, silk, carpets, hides, wool, goats'-hair, potash, wax, galls, bullion, and diamonds. The trade is almost entirely in the hands of English, French, American, Armenian, Greek, and Jew merchants. *C.* is the residence of a Greek, an Armenian, and a Catholic-Armenian patriarch. Elementary schools are common, and in every quarter there are Turkish free-schools for the poor, the cost of which is defrayed out of the revenue of the mosques. There are 16 public libraries, the greater number of which are attached to the royal mosques, and *C.* is distinguished from every other European capital by having no names to its streets, no lamps, and no post-office.—*C.* was originally founded by Byzas, 656 B. C., from whom it derived its olden name of *Byzantium;* and having been destroyed by Severus, was rebuilt, A. D. 328, by the emperor Constantine, who made it the cap. of the Roman empire. On the subjugation of the Eastern empire by the *Osmanlis*, or Turks, *C.* continued to be the cap. of the Eastern or Ottoman Empire. Its wealth and magnificence were celebrated during the Middle Ages. It has sustained numerous sieges, but has only been twice taken: first, in 1204, by the Crusaders, who retained possession till 1261; and, lastly, by the Turks, under Mohammed II., in 1453, when the last remnant of the Roman empire was finally suppressed. *Pop.* including suburbs, nearly 900,000 in 1897.

Constan'tius I., surnamed *Chlorus* (the "Pale"), Roman emperor, was the son of Entropius and Claudia, niece of Claudius II. He distinguished himself as a soldier under the emperors Aurelian and Probus. In 292 he was made Cæsar and governor of the Gauls, Spain, and Britain. He reconquered Britain, long in revolt under Carausius and Allectus: won a great victory over the Alemanni in 300; became Augustus in 305, and died at York in the following year. By Helena, his first wife, *C.* was father of Constantine the Great. *C.* ruled his provinces with great justice and prudence, and won the esteem of all classes of his subjects.

CONSTANTIUS, *Flavius Julius,* Roman emperor, son of Constantine the Great, was made Cæsar in 323, and elected emperor in 337. The soldiers, to secure the throne to the three sons of Constantine, massacred the uncles and cousins of those princes, with the exception of Julian, "the Apostate," and his brother Gallus. After this the sons of Constantine divided the empire, Constantius taking the east for his share. Magnentius, governor of Rhætia, murdered Constans, who had reigned over Italy 13 years; on which Constantius marched against the murderer, whom he defeated, and his elder brother being also dead, he became sole emperor. He died on his march against Julian, who had assumed the purple.

Con'stantly, *adv.* In a constant manner; invariably; without change.

Con'stat, *n.* [Lat., it appears.] (*Law.*) A certificate by an officer that certain matters therein stated appear on record.

Con'stellate, *v. t.* To join in radiance; to shine in one general splendor. (R.)

—To unite in one general lustre or radiance. (R.)

—To adorn or gem with stars or constellations.

Constella'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *constellatio—con,* and *stello,* a star.] (*Astron.*) In order to describe the location of any heavenly body, astronomers at a very early date divided the heavens into sections of unequal extent, called constellations, containing groups of stars which by a stretch of fancy they adorned with fantastic outlines of animals and other objects that, with few exceptions, the stars do not at all represent. As a single example, one of the northern constellations is portrayed on the majority of our celestial globes and star-atlases as a bear with a very long tail; and, as a bear has no tail at all, the ludicrousness of the picture is apparent. Modern map-makers have wisely omitted to disfigure them with the menagerie, and give the boundaries with conspicuous lines. They are divided into three classes: northern, zodiacal, and southern. The zodiac is a belt 16° in width extending entirely around the sky, the sun's apparent path being in its center. The zodiacal constellations are twelve in number, but of unequal extent, and their boundaries generally extend both north and south of its limits. The signs are also twelve

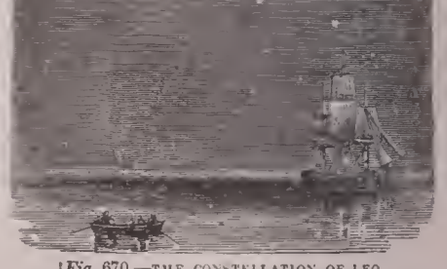


Fig. 670.—THE CONSTELLATION OF LEO.

in number; they are all of equal extent, being 30° each, but they have no reference whatever to the stars. When the heavens were first divided into constellations is unknown, and, though of great convenience, their boundaries are far from being the best that could be devised. Through caprice and personal pride on the part of astronomers, they have undergone many changes which authentic history records. Ptolemy divided the heavens into 48 constellations—21 northern, 12 zodiacal and 15 southern. At one time, owing to additions by different astronomers, they were increased to 110. The num-

ber now recognized is 86—29 northern, 12 zodiacal, and 45 southern.—The stars in each *C.* are classified according to their magnitudes but with no reference to the brightness of stars in other constellations. Thus, the brightest star in any of these divisions is named Alpha, the next brightest Beta, &c., after the 24 letters of the Greek alphabet. If the naked-eye stars outnumber the letters in the alphabet, Roman letters are used; and if they outnumber the letters in both alphabets, recourse is had to numerals I, 2, 3, &c., in the order of right ascension. The following names were given by the ancients to the twelve signs of the zodiac in the order of right ascension west to east: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpius, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius and Pisces. Some twenty-two centuries ago the first *C.* (Aries) was superimposed on the first sign in the zodiac; but, owing to the processiou of the equinoxes westward, Pisces now occupies the same place in the zodiac that Aries did then. In other words, Pisces now occupies the first sign, and Aries the second *C.* Some 24,000 years hence the signs and constellations will again agree. See PROCESSION.

—An assemblage of excellences or splendors; as, a *constellation* of female beauty.

Consterna'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *consternatio*, from *consterno, consternatus—con, sterno*, to spread out, to extend, to throw down, from the root *ster*, whence Gr. *storennymi*, to spread or stretch out; Sansk. *stri.*] A prostration of the mind; a state of terror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; horror; amazement; astonishment; surprise; wonder; perturbation.

Con'stipate, *v. a.* [Lat. *constipo, constipatus—con*, and *stipo*, to compress; to thicken; to condense; to stop by filling a passage.

(*Path.*) To make or render costive.

Constipa'tion, *n.* Act of constipating; a crowding or filling, usually in the pathological sense.

(*Path.*) *C.*, or costiveness, is a torpor or sluggishness of the bowels, occasioned by an excessive action of the absorbents of the bowels, or defective secretion of the juices of the intestines, by which the fæces become hardened, or by an impaired peristaltic action of the intestines. (See DIGESTION.) It arises most frequently from a deficiency or vitiated secretiou of the bile, which is the natural stimulus of the bowels. Sedentary habits predispose to *C.*, as does also the use of certain kinds of food. When severe and obstinate, it gives rise to inflammation of the bowels, and may soon prove fatal. The treatment consists in moving the bowels by means of purgatives, or injections of tepid water, then restoring the natural state of the system by means of active exercise in the open air, sea-bathing, and the use of food of a laxative natnre; as brown bread, green vegetables, &c.

Con'stitu'cion, La, a sea-port town of Chili, in the department of Maule, about 115 m. N.E. of Concepcion.

Constit'uency, *n.* The body of electoral constituents; as, a county *constituency.*

Constit'uent, *a.* [Lat. *constituens*, from *constituo*. See CONSTITUTE.] Constituting; having the power of setting together firmly; necessary or essential; elemental; that which composes or forms, as an essential.

"Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man." — *Dryden.*

—Having the power of constituting, electing, or appointing; as, a *constituent* assembly.

—*n.* He or that which sets, fixes, forms, constitutes, or composes.—An essential or elementary part; that which is necessary to the formation or subsistence of any thing; as, food is a *constituent* of life.

—One who constitutes, appoints, or elects, as a delegate, agent, or representative; as, a senator addresses his *constituents.*

(*Law.*) He who gives authority to another to act for him.

Constit'uent Assembly. (*French Hist.*) See NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Constituiçao, (*kon-ste-too-e-sa'o.*) in S. America, a town of Brazil, about 115 m. N.E. of San Paulo, on the Piracicaba; *pop.* about 2,500.

Con'stitute, *v. a.* [Lat. *constituo, constitutus—con*, and *statuo*, to set.] To cause to be; to set up; to fix, settle, erect, establish, or confirm.

"It will be necessary to consider how at first those several churches were *constituted.*"— *Pearson.*

—To ordain; to give formal existence to; to form or compose; as, to *constitute* a code of laws.

—To depute, appoint, or elect; to make and empower; as, to *constitute* a body of electors.

Con'stituter, *n.* He or that which constitutes or appoints.

Constitu'tion, *n.* Act of constituting, enacting, forming, or establishing.—State or form of being; natural qualities; the particular frame or temperament of the human body; frame or temper of mind, affections, or passions.

"Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution.*" — *Dryden.*

—The established form of government in a state, kingdom, or country; a system of fundamental laws, rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state, nation, community, or society; as, the *Constitution* of the U. States.

—A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by authority of a superior, either civil or ecclesiastical. The decrees and decisions of the Roman emperors were called *Constitutions*, and in the Roman Church this name is given to a decree of the pope in matters of doctrine.

C. of the U. States. The *C.* was framed by the convention of the representatives of the people, assembled in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787, and became the law of the country from the 4th of March, 1789, the day when it was ratified by Congress. It is divided into 7 articles, of which a succinct analysis follows. 1. The legislative power is vested in Congress.—Rules for the formation of the House of Representatives, and who shall be elected.—Organization of the Senate, with exclusive rights to it of trying impeachments.—Times and places of holding elections, and time of meeting of Congress.—Power of the respective houses.—Provision for a compensatiou to members of Congress, their safety from arrests, and their disqualification from holding certain offices.—Manner of passing bills.—Powers vested in Congress.—The migration or importation of a certain class of persons not to be prohibited prior to the year 1808.—The writ of *habeas corpus* not to be suspended, except in particular cases.—No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.—Manner of laying taxes.—Manner of drawing money out of the treasury.—Titles of nobility forbiddeu.—No officer shall receive a present from a foreign government.—Enumeration of powers forbidden to the respective States.—2. Executive power vested in the President. Rule (as amended) for his nomination and that of the Vice-President.—Various powers conferred on the President.—Definition of his duties.—Rules for the impeachment of the President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the U. States.—3. Judicial power vested in sundry courts.—Provisions for the tenure of offices by the judges, and for their compensation.—Extent of the judicial power.—Original jurisdiction in certain cases vested in the Supreme Court.—Manner of trying crimes.—Definition of treason, and power vested in Congress to declare its punishment.—4. Faith that State records, &c. shall have in other States. The rights of citizens in the several States are secured.—Rules for the admission of new States and the government of the Territories.—Guarantee of the republican form of government to every State in the Union, and protection from invasion and domestic violence.—5. Provisiou for amendments to the Constitution, which must be ratified by three-fourths of the several States.—6. The *C.* and treaties made under the confederation shall be the supreme law of the land.—Public officers shall be required by oath or affirmatiou to support the *C.* of the U. States.—No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office.—7. Directions on what shall be a sufficient ratification of this *C.* by the States.—In pursuance of article 5, 15 articles, in addition to, or amendment of the *C.*, have been successively proposed by Congress, and ratified by the several States. They relate to: 1. Religious freedom; liberty of the press; right of the people to assemble and to petition for redress of grievances.—2. Right by the people to bear arms.—3. Quartering of soldiers.—4. Regulation of the right of search, and of the manner of arrest on criminal charges.—5. Manner of being held to answer for crimes, and provisiou for the security of the life, liberty, and property of the citizens.—6. Right by the accused to a fair trial by jury.—7. Trial by jury in civil cases.—8. Excessive bail not to be required; nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.—9. Rights retained by the people are secured to them.—10. Reservatiou to the States respectively, or to the people, of the powers not delegated to the U. States by the *C.*, nor prohibited by it to the States.—11. Limitation of the powers of the courts as to suits against one of the States.—12. Regulation in the manner of electing the President and Vice-President.—13. Prohibition of slavery in the U. States.—14. All persons born or naturalized in the U. States are citizens. Disqualification of certain persons from holding offices.—15. Absolute equality of rights to every class of citizens.

(*Med.*) The state of all the organs of the human body considered in regard to their special and relative arrangement, order, and activity. Any want of equilibrium in their development and energy forms a difference in the *C.* A man is said to be of a *good* or *robust*, a *delicate* or *weak C.*, when he is commonly healthy, or commonly laboring or unusually susceptible of disease.

Constitu'tion, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Washington co., on the Ohio River, abt. 6 m. S.W. of Marietta.

Constitution, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.

Constitu'tional, *a.* [Fr. *constitutionnel.*] Bred or inherent in the constitution, or in the natural frame of body or mind; as, a *constitutional* malady.

—Consistent with, or authorized by the civil or political constitution; legal; as, *constitutional* means.

—Attaching to, or regulated by, a constitution; as, *constitutional* government.—Relating to a constitution or recognized form of government; as, *constitutional* traditions. *Macaulay.*—Taken to invigorate and benefit the constitution; as, a *constitutional* walk. (Used by English university men.)

—*n.* A walk, or other active bodily exercise, taken to promote health and digestion. (A term in general use in England, and also here.)

Constitu'tionalism, *n.* The science or authority of a constitution.

Constitu'tionalist, *n.* One who adheres to the constitution of a country;—opposed to *revolutionist.*

—One who suggests or carries out innovations or reforms in a constitution.

Constitutional'ity, *n.* That state which belongs to, or is inherent in, the human frame or natural constitution.

—State or condition of being in accordance with, or bound by, a constitutional form of government.

Constitu'tionalize, *v. n.* To take an active walk for the benefit of one's bodily health; to undergo any physical exercise tending to brace the system or otherwise benefit the health.

Constitu'tionally, *adv* Naturally, according to the physical constitution.—In consistency with the constitution or established frame of government.

Constitu'tionary, *a.* Same as CONSTITUTIONAL, *q. v.*

Constitu'tionist, *n.* One who adheres to the established system of government peculiar to his country.

Con'stitutive, *a.* That which constitutes; elemental; essential.

"The elements and *constitutive* parts of a schismatic." *Decay of Piety.*

—Instituting; having the power or faculty to enact, establish, or create; as, *constitutive* authority.

Constitu'tively, *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

Constrain', *v. a.* [Fr. *contraindre*; Lat. *constringo—con*, and *stringo*, to bind, akin to Gr. *strang-gō*; Ger. *strängen*, to draw, bind, or tie tight.] To hinder by force; to restrain; to repress.

—To compel; to urge forward; to impel; to forcibly oblige; to necessitate.

"The rest besieg'd, but we *constrain'd* the town."— *Dryden.*

—To draw, press, or bind close together; to compress.

"How the straight stays the slender waist *constrain!*"— *Gay.*

—To fasten by bonds; to confine; to imprison.

"*Constrain'd* him in a bird, and made him fly
With parti-colored plumes, a chattering pye."— *Dryden.*

Constrain'able, *a.* That may be constrained; susceptible of restraint.

Constrain'edly, *adv.* By constraint, compression, or compulsion.

Constrain'er, *n.* He who, or that which, constrains.

Constraint', *n.* [Fr. *contrainte*, from *contraindre.*] A constraining; state of being constrained; confinement; restraint.

"His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Thro' long imprisonment, and hard *constraint.*" — *Spenser.*

—Irresistible force or its effect; compulsion; violence; force.

"I did suppose it should be on *constraint*;
But, Heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary." — *Shaks.*

Constrain'tive, *a.* Impelling; having power to constrain.

Constrict', *v. a.* [Lat. *constringo, constrictus.* See CONSTRAIN.] To draw or bind close together; to bind; to cramp; to contract or cause to shrink.

"Such things as *constrict* the fibres, and strengthen the solid parts." — *Arbuthnot.*

Constrict'ed, *p. a.* Drawn together; bound; contracted.

(*Bot.*) Contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than in others.

Constric'tion, *n.* Act of constricting; a drawing together or contraction; compression; as, *constriction* of the air.

Constric'tive, *a.* Tending to contract or compress.

Constrict'or, *n.* That which constricts, draws together, or contracts.

(*Anat.*) A muscle that closes an orifice; as, the *constrictors* of the eyelids.

(*Zoöl.*) A name applied to the larger serpents, which overcome and destroy a struggling prey by throwing themselves round it in overlapping folds, and crushing it by their muscular force, as generally the species of the family BOIDÆ, *q. v.*

Constringe', *v. a.* To force to contract; to compress; to bind.

Constrin'gent, *a.* Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Construct', *v. a.* [Lat. *construo, constructum—con*, and *struo*, to pile up, to build.] To form or frame with contrivance; to put together the parts of a thing in their proper place or order; to build; to erect; to rear; as, to *construct* a dwelling-house.—To devise and compose; to compile; as, to *construct* a system.

To construct an equation. (*Math.*) To form a geometrical figure to correspond with the equation.

—*n.* Relating, or pertaining, to construction.

Construct'er, *n.* One who constructs or frames anything.

Construc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *constructio.*] Act of constructing, or of building, devising, or forming; as, the *construction* of a ship.

(*Arch.*) That branch of the science which relates to the practical execution of the works required to carry out the artist's designs. It is immediately connected with the distribution of the different forces, and the strains of the parts and materials of a building, the properties and qualities of the various materials used, and the effects which they are likely to produce in their several places.

(*Gram.*) Proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, according to the rules of syntax.

—Sense; meaning; interpretation; explanation; as, to place a true *construction* upon another's words.

Construction of an equation. (*Math.*) The interpretation of algebraic equations by geometric forms.

Construc'tional, *a.* Pertaining to, or deduced from, construction, or the materials, &c., that enter into the construction of [a building, &c.].

Construc'tionist, *n.* The person who construes or interprets the sense of a public document or legal instrument.

Construct'ive, *a.* Relating to, or formed by, construction; as, a *constructive* genius.

—Created or deduced by construction; not directly expressed but inferred; as, *constructive* evidence.

Construct'ively, *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of inference, or interpretation.

Construct'iveness, *n.* Tendency to formation or construction.

—(*Phren.*) The inventive or constructive faculty possessed by mankind.

Constructure, *n.* Any pile, edifice, or structure that is formed or reared; as, the "earth's *constructure*."—*Blackmore.*

Construe', *v. a.* [Lat. *construo;* see CONSTRUCT; Fr. *construire.*] To place or arrange words in their natural order, so as to discover the sense of a sentence; to interpret; to translate.

—To render in a comprehensive manner; to explain the sense of; to render the meaning of.

"Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires . . . a grammar apart to *construe* him." — *Dryden.*

Con'stuprate, *v. a.* [Lat. *constupro, constupratus*—*con*, and *stupro*, to ravish.] To ravish, violate, debauch, or defile.

Constupra'tion, *n.* Act of violation or defilement.

Consubsist', *v. n.* [Lat. *con*, and *subsisto.* See SUBSIST.] To subsist together.

Consubstantial, (*kon-sub-stan'shi-al,*) *a.* [Lat. *consubstantialis*—*con*, and *substantia*, substance, *q. v.*; Fr. *consubstantiel.*] Having the same substance or essence; co-essential; of the same kind or nature.

"In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not *consubstantial* to ours, but of another kind." — *Brerewood.*

Consubstan'tialism, *n.* The doctrine of consubstantiation.

Consubstan'tialist, *n.* A believer in consubstantiation.

Consubstantial'ity, *n.* Quality of being consubstantial; participation of the same nature.

Consubstan'tially, *adv.* In a consubstantial or co-existent manner.

Consubstan'tiate, *v. a.* [Lat. *con*, and *substantia.*] To unite in one common substance or nature.

Consubstan'tiate, *a.* Existing in the same substance.

Consubstantia'tion, *n.* A union or co-existence in the same substance.

(*Theol.*) The doctrine that in the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper, the real body and blood of Christ are present in, and one in substance with, the bread and wine of the sacrament. It is thus distinguished from the Catholic doctrine of *Transubstantiation*, in which it is maintained that the bread and wine are actually changed into the body and blood of Christ. The Lutherans have frequently, but falsely, been charged with holding the doctrine of *Consubstantiation.* The Protestant Churches vary in their views concerning the elements of the Eucharist, from that of Zwingli, who regarded them as symbols only, and that of Calvin, who maintained that the bread and wine have a spiritual efficacy in bringing the faithful receiver into union with Christ, to that of a section of the Anglican Church, who hold the doctrine of an *objective* "mystical presence."

Con'suetude, *n.* [Lat. *consuetudo*, from *consuesco, consuetum*—*con*, and *sueo*, to be accustomed.] A being accustomed; custom; usage; habitude.

Consuetu'dinal, Consuetu'dinary, *a.* According to custom or usage; common; habitual.

Consuetu'dinary, *n.* A manual of customary devotional observances.

Con'sul, *n.* [Lat., from *consulo*, to consult — *con*, and *salio*, to leap, to jump. Literally, one who acts in concert with another, or who consults another.] An official commissioned by a sovereign or state to reside in a foreign land, and protect and forward the commercial interests of his own country. Such officers appear to have been first employed by the Italian republics to protect their merchants engaged in trade in the cities of the Levant. In general, a *C.* is not regarded as a minister or diplomatic functionary, and is subject to the civil authorities of the place where he resides. — *American C.* are nominated by the President to the Senate, and by the Senate confirmed or rejected. Each *C.* or vice-*C.* must give bond, in a sum not less than $2,000, nor more than $10,000, conditioned, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Among their powers and duties are those of receiving protests or declarations which captains, masters, crews, passengers, merchants, and others make relating to American commerce; they are required to administer on the estate of American citizens dying within their consulate, and leaving no legal representatives; to take charge of and secure the effects of American vessels in the absence of the master, owner, or consignee; to settle disputes between masters of vessels and the mariners; to provide for destitute seamen, within their consulate, and send them to the U. States at the public expense; to make certificates on certain facts in certain cases, which receive faith and credit in the courts of the U. States, when given in the performance of a consular function. They are entitled to receive certain fees, and, besides, receive a salary in certain places, such as Paris, London, and the Barbary States. — Before a *foreign C.* can perform any duties in the United States, he must be recognized by the President of the United States, and have received his *exequatur.*

(*Rom. Antiq.*) One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic. On the expulsion of the kings, B. C. 509, two chief magistrates of the republic were appointed. Their tenure of office was for one year only. Decemvirs were appointed in 451, three military tribunes in 444, a dictator obtained the chief authority in 391, and a prætor was appointed in 366. Although the direction of affairs was occasionally vested either in decemvirs, military tribunes, or a dictator, the consulship was the office generally adopted. A plebeian was elected one of the *C.* in 366, and the office was often held by one of that class, until B. C. 172, when both *C.* were plebeians. After the appointment of an emperor in 31, it became a nominal dignity, and continued as such, with certain interruptions. Decimus Theodorus Paulinus, in A. D. 536, was the last consul at Rome, and Flavius Basilius Junius in 541, the last at Constantinople.

(*French Hist.*) See CONSULATE.

Cou'sulage, *n.* (*Com.*) A duty by merchants at a foreign port for consular protection of their interests. (Sometimes called *consular dues.*)

Cou'sular, Cou'sulary, *a.* Belonging or relating to a consul; as, *consular* fees.

Cou'sular, *n.* (*Roman Hist.*) The title given to a Roman citizen who had been dignified with the office of consul.

Cou'sulate, *n.* [Fr. *consulat;* Lat. *consulatus.*] The office or place where business is transacted by a consul.

—Official position or jurisdiction of a consul.

(*French Hist.*) The govt. established in France by Napoleon Bonaparte, after the extinction of the Directory, Nov. 10, 1799. The new constitution was proclaimed Dec. 24, when three consuls were appointed, the chief authority being vested in one of them called *First Consul.* Napoleon, Cambacéres, and Lebrun, were the consuls named, and, Aug. 4, 1802, the former was made first consul for life. The government was so gradually assimilated to a monarchy, and after the lapse of four years and a half an easy transition was made from the consular to the imperial form; the title of emperor was substituted for that of consul; and the exercise of the sovereign authority, which indeed had been only nominally shared with his colleagues, was delegated exclusively to Napoleon Bonaparte, May 18, 1804.

Cou'sul-gen'eral, *n.* A chief consul, or commercial representative of a nation, in a foreign country, having jurisdiction over other consuls in the same country.

Con'sulship, *n.* The office or status of a consul.

"The patricians should do very ill,
To let the *consulship* to be so defiled."—*Ben Jonson.*

—Jurisdiction or residence to which a consul is appointed.

Consult', *v. n.* [Lat. *consulto*, frequentative from *consulo.* See CONSUL.] To take counsel together; to advise; to seek the opinion or advice of another; to deliberate in common; to confer; to consider with deliberation; — often followed by *with;* as, to *consult with* one's lawyer.

"Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To ask advice or counsel of; as, to *consult* a friend.

—To refer to for information; to regard, or have regard to.

"We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessaries of life rather than matters of ornament and delight."—*L'Estrange.*

—To deliberate upon; to weigh over; to take advice for; as, to *consult* upon future steps.

—To plan or contrive.

"Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people."—*Habak.* ii. 10.

Con'sultary, *a.* Formed by, or springing from consultation; as, a *consultary* response.

Consulta'tion, *n.* Act of consulting, or of mutual deliberation.

"The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes."—*Mark* xx. 1.

—A meeting or counsel of persons called together for deliberation on a certain matter; as, a *consultation* of physicians.

Consult'ative, *a.* Pertaining to, or susceptible of, consultation.

Consult'er, *n.* One who consults, or seeks counsel from another.

Consult'ing, *p. a.* Asking advice; seeking counsel or information; giving or receiving advice; as, a *consulting* physician.

Consult'ive, *a.* Consultative; determined by deliberation or due consideration.

Consum'able, *a.* That may be consumed; as, *consumable* goods.

Consume', *v. a.* [Lat. *consumo*—*con*, and *sumo*, to take.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to waste; to burn up; to spend; to swallow up; to squander; to exhaust; to dissipate.

"Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day."—*Thomson.*

—*v. n.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.

"These violent delights have violent ends, . . .
Like fire and powder, which, as they meet, *consume.*"—*Shaks.*

Consum'er, *n.* One, or that which, consumes, wastes, spends, or destroys.

Consum'ingly, *adv.* In a consuming or wasteful manner.

Consum'mate, *v. a.* [Lat. *consummo, consummatus*—*con*, and *summa*, sum.] To wind up; to end; to finish; to make complete; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; as, to *consummate* a marriage.

Consum'mate, *a.* Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; as, *consummate* wickedness.

"A man of perfect and *consummate* virtue."—*Addison.*

Consum'mately, *adv.* Completely; perfectly; entirely.

Consumma'tion, *n.* [Lat. *consummatio.*] Act of consummating; completion; end; fruition; perfection.

"'Tis a *consummation*
Devoutly to be wish'd."—*Shaks.*

Consum'mative, *a.* Completing; tending to consummate.

Consumption, *n.* [Lat. *consumptio*, from *consumo, consumptus.* See CONSUME.] Act of consuming; destruction; dissipation; decline; as, the *consumption* of food.

—State of being consumed; waste; decay; loss.

"The mountains . . . have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*."—*Woodward.*

(*Med.*) See PHTHISIS.

Consump'tional, *a.* Same as CONSUMPTIVE, *q. v.*

Consump'tionary, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, consumption.

Consumptive, (*kon-sum'tiv,*) *a.* Pertaining to consumption; destructive; wasteful; exhausting; as, a "*consumptive* war." — *Addison.*

(*Med.*) Affected with, or inclined to, phthisis, or pulmonary consumption; as, a *consumptive* cough.

"By an exact regimen, a *consumptive* person may hold out for years."

Consump'tively, *adv.* In a manner predisposed to consumption.

Consump'tiveness, *n.* State of being consumptive, or a tendency thereto.

Cou'sus. (*Myth.*) A deity worshipped at Rome, who presided over consuls. Romulus instituted festivals in his honor, called *Consualia*, during the celebration of which the Romans carried away the Sabine women.

Con'tact, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *contactus*, from *contingo* — *con*, and *tango, tactus*, to touch.] A touching together; touch; close union or juncture of bodies.

(*Geom.*) When applied to 2 curves, the term *C.* implies that the latter do not simply intersect, but have two or more *consecutive* points in common. The number of such consecutive common points determines the *order* of the *C.* Thus, two curves which have two consecutive points in common are said to have a *two-pointic C.*, or one of the *first* order; if they have three consecutive common points, the *C.* is *three-pointic*, or of the *second* order; if four, *four-pointic*, or of the *third* order; and so on. In short, the number of consecutive common *elements* is equal to the order of the *C.* Thus two curves which simply touch each other, or have a common tangent, have a *C.* of the first order, both with each other and with that tangent. If they have the same curvature, they have *C.* of the second order with each other and with the common circle of curvature. When the number of common points is sufficient to determine one of the curves completely, the order of *C.* is maximum, and the latter *C.* is said to *osculate* the former. Thus a circle is determined by three points, so that we can only demand from it a *C.* of the second order, with any given curve. It is then called the *osculating circle*, or *circle of curvature.* A conic being determined by five points may have *C.* of the 4th order with any curve of higher order than itself. An *angle of C.* is the angle made by a curve line with its tangent; it is also called *angle of contingence*, and is equal to the *angle of curvature.*

Contagion, (*kon-ta'jŭn,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *contagio* — *con*, and *tango* — *tago*, to touch.] Poisonous emanation or exhalation; infection; pestilence; as, the *contagion* of a malarious atmosphere.

"Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night?"—*Shaks.*

—That which communicates or propagates mischief or evil.

"Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and *contagion* of example." — *King Charles I.*

(*Med.*) This term ought, properly speaking, to be confined to the communication of disease to a healthy body, by actual contact with the sick, or with the palpable matter from their bodies, and infection to be applied where disease is communicated through the medium of the atmosphere, or by means of other intermediate substances, called *fomites.* This distinction, however, is frequently lost sight of, and the term *C.* applied to all cases in which the disease is conveyed to the person of the recipient by particles of matter proceeding from the person of the sick, whether these particles are in a solid or a gaseous form, whether they are imparted by direct contact of the two bodies, or by being wafted through the air, or carried upon articles of clothing. There are two kinds of contagious diseases: 1, those that can only be communicated by direct contact, as itch, syphilis; and, 2, those which are capable of being produced either by direct contact or without it, as small-pox, typhus fever, &c. Some contagious diseases seem to effect some radical change upon the system, so that it is not again liable to attack from the same disease, as small-pox; and some diseases, that do not generally manifest any contagious disposition, do, occasionally, under unfavorable circumstances, assume a malignant and contagious form. The term *C.* is also applied to the poisonous matter by means of which the disease is communicated. In this latter sense, it is a morbific matter, *sui generis*, which, on entering the blood, produces a definite train of morbid phenomena, and communicates to the blood the property of generating a similar poison, capable of producing precisely the same disease.

Conta'gioned, *a.* Affected by contagion.

Conta'gionist, *n.* A believer in the contagious nature of certain diseases.

Contagious, (*kon-tā'jŭs.*) *a.* Containing or generating contagion; poisonous; pestilential; as, *contagious* miasma.

"Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air."—*Shaks.*

—Spreading from one to another, like contagion.

"The spirit of imitation is *contagious*." — *Ames.*

(*Med.*) Caught or communicated by approach or contact; as, a *contagious* malady.

Conta'giously, *adv.* By contagion; after the manner of contagion; as, rumor spreads *contagiously.*

Conta'giousness, *n.* Quality of being contagious.

Contain', *v. a.* [Lat. *contineo* — *con*, and *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *contenir;* It. *contenere.*] To include within certain limits; to comprehend; to compriso; to embrace.

"The earth . . . may of solid good *contain*
More plenty than the sun." — *Milton.*

—To hold; to be able to hold; to inclose; to have capacity, or room for; as, a barrel of ale *contains* 36 galls.

"And have my fill
Of knowledge what this vessel can *contain*." — *Milton.*

—*v. t.* To live in continence or chastity; to hold unruly desires in check.

"I felt the ardour of my passion increase, till I could no longer *contain*." —*Arbuthnot.*

Contain'able, *a.* That may be contained or comprised.

Contain'er, Contain'ant, *n.* One who, or anything which, contains.

Contain'ment, *n.* The extent of anything which is comprised or contained.

Contam'inable, *a.* Susceptible of contamination; liable to be contaminated.

Contam'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *contamino, contaminatus — con,* and ancient *tamino,* from *tango, tago,* to touch.] To spoil, corrupt, pollute, or stain, by mixing or touching; to corrupt the purity or excellence of; to defile; to pollute; to sully; to taint; to infect; to violate.

"Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?"—*Shaks.*

—*a.* Polluted; sullied; corrupt; defiled.

Contamina'tion, *n.* Act of contaminating or polluting: pollution; defilement; taint.

Contam'inative, *a.* Tending to contaminate.

Contan'kerous, *a.* Same as CANTANKEROUS, *q. v.*

Contarini, (*kŏn-ta-rē'nē,*) an illustrious family of Venice, which gave 7 doges to that republic, from 1043 to 1676, and also boasts of many ambassadors, cardinals, and men of letters. The most celebrated is *Gasparo C.,* papal legate to the Diet of Ratisbon, and a philosophical writer, B. 1483, D. 1542.

Con'tas, in Brazil. See RIO-DE-CONTAS.

Contemn, (*kon-tem',*) *v. a.* [Lat. *contemno — con,* and *temno,* to slight, to scorn, to despise; probably allied to *tenero,* to treat rashly, from *temere,* rashly: It. *contemnere.*] To consider and treat as mean and despicable; to reject with disdain; to despise; to scorn; to disdain; to spurn; to neglect; to undervalue; to overlook.

"Yet better thus, and known to be *contemned,*
Than still *contemned* and flattered."— *Shaks.*

Contem'ner, *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

Contem'ningly, *adv.* Slightingly; scornfully; contemptuously.

Contem'per, *v. a.* [Lat. *contemperare.*] To reduce to a lower degree by an admixture with opposite qualities; to temper.

"The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture." — *Ray.*

Contem'perament, *n.* State or condition of being contempered.

Contem'perate, *v. a.* To diminish any quality by the addition of something of a contrary nature; to temper; to moderate; as, to "*contemperate* the air."

Contempera'tion, *n.* The act of diminishing any quality by admixture with a contrary one; act of moderating or tempering.

—Proportionate mixture; proportion.

"The *contemperations* of natural humours." — *Hale.*

Contem'perature, *n.* State or condition of being proportionally mixed.

Con'template, *v. a.* [Fr. *contempler;* Lat. *contemplor, contemplatus — con,* and *templum,* an open place for observation, cut off by the augur with his staff; dim. of *tempus,* a section, division. See TEMPLE.] To view carefully on all sides, and with reference to an object; to look at; to gaze upon; to survey; to behold; to view or consider with continued attention; to study; to ponder; to muse on; to meditate on.

—To look forward to; to have in view as likely to occur; to presuppose; as, to *contemplate* being married.

—*v. n.* To look around carefully; to think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.

"So many hours must I take my rest,
So many hours must I *contemplate*." — *Shaks.*

Contempla'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *contemplatio.*] Act of contemplating; study; meditation; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject.

"For *contemplation* he and valour formed." — *Milton.*

To have in contemplation. To intend to do something; to have under consideration.

Contem'platist, *n.* One who contemplates.

Contem'plative, *a.* Given to contemplation; studious; thoughtful; meditative; employed in study.

"Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books." — *Denham.*

—Having the power of thought or meditation.

"The *contemplative* faculty of man." — *Ray.*

Contem'plative, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A friar of the Mary Magdalen order.

Contem'platively, *adv.* With contemplation.

Contem'plativeness, *n.* Thoughtfulness; meditativeness; state of being contemplative.

Contem'plator, *n.* One who contemplates; as, the "Platonic *contemplators.*"

Contemporane'ity, *n.* State or condition of being contemporaneous.

Contempora'neous, *a.* [See CONTEMPORARY.] Living or being at the same time; contemporary; as, a *contemporaneous* writer.

Contempora'neously, *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

Contempora'neousness, *n.* The state of being contemporary, or of the same time.

Contem'porariness, *n.* Existence at the same time with another or others.

Contem'porary, *a.* [Fr. *contemporain,* from Lat. *con,* and *temporarius.*] Living at the same time; coexistent; contemporaneous; as, a *contemporary* writer.

"A grove born with him self he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees." — *Cowley.*

—*n.* One who lives at the same time with another; as, a *contemporary* of General Washington.

Contempt, (*kon-temt',*) *n.* [Lat. *contemptus,* from *contemno.* See CONTEMN.] Act of contemning or despising; scorn; disdain; contumely; as, to have a *contempt* of meanness.

"Nothing, says Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great." — *Addison.*

—State of being despised; neglect; shame; disgrace; as, to fall into *contempt.*

"The place was like to come into *contempt*." — *Matt.*

(*Law.*) Disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court of competent authority. *C.* in court is punishable by fine or imprisonment; for *C.* out of court an attachment may be granted in some of the States, but in others, as in Pennsylvania, no one is guilty of a *C.* for any publication made or act done out of court, which is not in violation of the mandates, orders, or rules of the court. — A breach of privilege of either of the Houses of Congress, or State Legislatures, is punishable by that House, by censure or commitment, in the same manner as courts of justice punish for *C.*

Contemptibil'ity, *n.* Worthy of being viewed with contempt; state of being held in contempt.

Contempt'ible, *a.* [L. Lat. *contemptibilis.*] Worthy of contempt; despicable; vile; mean; base; worthless; pitiful; as, a *contemptible* fellow.

"From no one vice exempt,
And most *contemptible* to shun contempt."— *Pope.*

Contempt'ibleness, *n.* State or quality of being contemptible; baseness; meanness; vileness.

Contempt'ibly, *adv.* In a contemptible manner.

Contemptuous, (*kon-temt'ū-us,*) *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; apt to despise; insolent; haughty; disdainful; supercilious; contumelious: as, a *contemptuous* look.

"*Contemptuous,* proud, set on revenge and spite." —*Milton.*

Contemp'tuously, *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; as, to be treated *contemptuously.*

Contemp'tuousness, *n.* Quality of being contemptuous; disposition to contempt; act of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; haughtiness.

Contend', *v. n.* [Lat. *contendo — con,* and *tendo,* to stretch, to strive.] To strive or to strive against; to struggle or strive in opposition; to vie; to oppose; to contest; — often followed by *with,* or *for*; as, to *contend for* a prize, to *contend with* an adversary.

"Death and nature do *contend* about them." — *Shaks.*

—To dispute; to debate; to wrangle; to argue; to vie in controversy; as, he *contends* he is right.

"He will find that many things he fiercely *contended* about were trivial." —*Decay of Piety.*

—*v. a.* To dispute or contest anything.

"A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage shall *contend* the world *with* Rome." — *Dryden.*

Contend'er, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a disputant.

"The *contenders* for it look upon it as undeniable." —*Locke.*

Contend'ress, *n.* A female disputant, combatant, or contestant.

Content', in *Texas,* a post-office of Runnels co.

Content', *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *contentus*—con, and *teneo,* to hold.] Containing or holding what satisfies the mind; easy; having a mind at peace; satisfied; having enough; pleased, satisfied, or gratified with what one has; as, to be *content* with a competency.

"Who is *content,* is happy." —*Locke.*

(*Eng. Pol.*) A term used in the English House of Lords to denote the acquiescence of a member when voting in favor of a motion before the house; it is synonymous with the "Aye" of the House of Commons. (The negative is called *Non-content.*)

—*v. a.* To satisfy the mind; to appease; to make quiet; to make easy in any situation; — with the reciprocal pronoun.

"*Content thyself* with this much . . . that I love thee." —*Sidney.*

—To please; to gratify; to propitiate; as, to *content* the eye.

—*n.* That which is contained. — Power of containing; capacity. See CONTENTS.

—Rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition; moderate happiness; modest satisfaction.

"Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell *content*." —*Shaks.*

—Acquiescence; satisfaction without examination.

"The sense they humbly take upon *content*." — *Pope.*

Content'ed, *a.* Satisfied; quiet; easy and tranquil in mind.

"Barbarossa . . . seemed *contented* with the answer."—*Knolles.*

Content'edly, *adv.* In a contented manner.

Content'edness, *n.* State of being contented; state of resting in mind; quiet; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

"Angling was . . . a procurer of *contentedness*." — *Walton.*

Contention, (*kon-ten'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *contentio.* See CONTEND.] Act of contending; strife; a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury; contest; quarrel; conflict.

—Controversy; debate; strife at law.

"Litigious terms, fat *contentions,* and flowing fees." —*Milton.*

—Competition; emulation; vehemence of endeavor to excel; zeal in friendly debate or discussion.

"No quarrel, but a sweet *contention*." —*Shaks.*

Contentious, (*kon-tĕn'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *contentieux,* from Lat. *contentiosus.*] Apt or disposed to contend; quarrelsome; litigious; wrangling; provoking strife or contention; as, a *contentious* temper.

"A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike." —*Prov.* xxvii. 15.

—Relating to contention or dispute; involving debate.

"Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity *contentious*." —*Decay of Piety.*

Contentious jurisdiction. (*Eccl. Law.*) See JURISDICTION.

Conten'tiously, *adv.* In a contentious or quarrelsome manner.

Conten'tiousness, *n.* Quality or state of being contentious; a disposition to contend; proneness to contest; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

Content'less, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied; wanting content.

Content'ment, *n.* [Fr. *contentement.*] State of being contented; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet; acquiescence in one's present condition; contentedness.

"The noblest mind the best *contentment* has." —*Spenser.*

—Gratification; that which affords a pleasurable feeling to the mind.

Content'ny, or CONTENTNED CREEK, in *N. Carolina,* rises in Wake co., flows S.E., and joins the Neuse River about 10 m. N.E. of Kingston.

Con'tents, *n. pl.* [See CONTENT.] The thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit; area or solidity; capacity; volume; extent within limits; that which is contained in a book, writing, vessel, &c; index; as, the entire *contents* of a cask or package, the *contents* of a book, a table of *contents,* &c.

"I shall prove these writings . . . authentic, and the *contents* true."—*Grew.*

Conter'minable, *a.* Susceptible of being considered as possessing the same bounds or limits.

"Love and life are not *conterminable*." — *Wotton.*

Conter'minal, Conter'minate. Conter'minous, *a.* [Lat. *conterminus — con,* and *terminus,* a boundary.] Having the same bounds or limits; bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

Contest', *v. a.* [Fr. *contester;* Lat. *contestor — con,* and *testor,* from *testis,* a witness.] To call together to witness; to introduce an action by calling witnesses; to call in question; to oppose; to controvert; to debate; as, to *contest* a law-suit.

—To endeavor earnestly to defend, hold, or maintain; as, a well-*contested* battle.

(*Law.*) To defend a suit; to dispute, oppose, or resist a claim. —*Burrell.*

—*v. n.* To strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate; — generally with *with.*

"Man . . . dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*." — *Pope.*

Con'test, *n.* Struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; combat; conflict; battle; encounter; shock; as, a *contest* for supremacy.

"What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things!"—*Pope.*

—Dispute; debate; controversy; competition.

"Leave all noisy *contests* . . . and brawling language."— *Watts.*

Contest'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible; as, a *contestable* base of argument.

Contest'ant, *n.* [Fr.] One who contests, debates, or litigates.

Contesta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *contestatio.*] Act of contesting; debate; strife.

"Domestic, unsociable *contestations*."—*Clarendon.*

Contest'ingly, *adv.* In a contesting or contending manner.

Con'testless, *a.* That which may not be questioned.

Con'text, *n.* [Lat. *contextus,* from *contexo — con.* and *texo,* to weave.] Connection; coherence; the general series or composition of a discourse; the parts of a discourse which precede or follow the sentence quoted; the passages of Scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it.

Context'ural, *a.* Pertaining to contexture.

Context'ure, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *con,* and *textura,* from *texo, textus,* to weave.] The interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to each other; system; texture.

"He was not of any delicate *contexture;* his limbs rather sturdy than dainty." — *Wotton.*

Context'ured, *a.* Woven together into one texture.

Conti, (HOUSE OF.) This younger branch of the princely French house of Condé, *q. v.,* took its name from the small town of Conti, near Amiens, and sprang from Armand de Bourbon, brother of the "Great Condé;" B. 1629, D. 1666. The most remarkable member of the family was FRANÇOIS LOUIS, Prince de la Roche-sur-Yon, and Conti, B. 1664. He took a brilliant part in the victories of Steinkirk and Neerwinden, and Massillon pronounced his funeral oration. Saint-Simon, in his celebrated *Mémoires,* thus speaks of him: "He was the delight of armies, the divinity of the people, the hero of officers, the darling of parliament, and the admiration of the most learned savans." D. 1709. — The last of the House of *C.* was LOUIS FRANCOIS JOSEPH, B. 1734, D. in Spain, 1814.

CONTI, (*Louise Marguerite de Lorraine, Princesse de,*) celebrated for her beauty and brilliant talents, daughter of Henri, Duc de Guise, was loved by Henri IV., who proposed to marry her; she, however, married, in 1605, François de Bourbon, Prince de Conti, son of Louis de Bourbon, first Prince de Condé, who D. 1614, without issue, and cannot therefore be accounted as the founder of the above house. After his death, the Princesse de Conti privately married the famous Marshal de Bassompierre (*q. v.*), shared in his disgrace, and in exile, 1631.

Contigna'tion, *n.* [Lat. *contignatio.*] Act of framing together, as beams. — A frame of beams joined together; a fabric.

"Several stories or *contignations*." — *Wotton.*

Contiguity, *n.* State of being contiguous; actual contact of bodies; a touching; nearness of situation or place.

"Some boundless *contiguity* of shade." — *Cowper.*

Contig'uous, *a.* [Lat. *contiguus* — *con,* and *tango, tago,* to touch.] Touching one another; meeting or joining at the surface or border; adjoining; adjacent; near.

"Happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still *contiguous.*" — *Denham.*

Contig'uously, *adv.* In a manner to touch; without intervening space.

Contig'uousness, *n.* State of being contiguous; closeness of contact; contiguity.

Con'tinence, Con'tinency, *n.* [Lat. *continentia,* from *continco, continens* — *con,* and *teneo,* to hold.] A keeping within due bounds; self-command; restraint of the desires and passions, especially of the passion for sexual enjoyment; chastity.

"Chastity is either abstinence or *continence;* abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence,* of married persons." — *Taylor.*

Con'tinent, *a.* [Lat. *continens.*] Holding or keeping within due bounds, as the passions; refraining from unlawful sexual commerce, or moderate in the indulgence of sexual pleasure; chaste; as, as *continent* as Joseph.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) The large unbroken tracts of land on the earth, whether altogether or entirely disconnected, are included under this name. Thus Europe and Asia together, Africa, N. America, S. America, and Australia, may all be thus regarded. There is absolutely no natural separation between Europe and Asia; and thus, although in descriptive and political geography they are distinct, in physical geography they are one.

—The mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands.

Continent'al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent; as, a *continental* system. — Belonging or relating to the main-land of Europe, in contradistinction to the islands belonging thereto, more especially Great Britain; as, a *continental* tour. — (*Amer. Hist.*) Relating, or pertaining to, the American colonies confederated during the Revolutionary War; as, the *Continental* Congress.

Continental system. (*Hist.*) A name given to the plan adopted by Napoleon I. for cutting off England from connection with the continent of Europe, and thus destroying her maritime supremacy. It was prominently put forward by the publication of the Berlin Decree, in 1806, which declared the British Islands in a state of blockade, and prohibited all trade in English goods. The British govt., in retaliation, issued in 1807 the famous *Orders in Council.* On the breaking up of Napoleon's power, the *C. S.* fell to the ground.

—*n.* (*Amer. Hist.*) A term applied to a soldier in the Continental army during the War of Independence.

Con'tinently, *adv.* In a continent or chaste manner; moderately; temperately.

Contin'gence, Contin'gency, *n.* [Fr. *contingence.* See CONTINGENT.] Quality of being contingent or casual.

"Aristotle says we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions." — *South.*

—A fortuitous event; casualty; chance; accident; as, the *contingency* of succeeding to a fortune at a person's death.

Contin'gent, *a.* [Lat. *contingens,* from *contingo* — *com,* and *tango,* to touch.] Happening in connection with; falling or coming by chance; not definite or fixed; uncertain; as, a *contingent* event.

—Depending upon an uncertainty; fortuitous; as, *contingent* prospects.

(*Law.*) Dependent upon chance, with a possibility of occurrence; as, a *contingent* sum of money.

—*n.* A fortuitous event; that which may happen; a casualty.

"By *contingents* we are to understand those things which come to pass without any human forecast." — *Grew.*

—That which falls to the lot or share of; a quota; a suitable share; just or due proportion.

(*Pol.*) The quota of troops to be furnished by each member of a number of states composing a confederation, as in Germany; or by each subdivision of territory to the annual recruiting of the army, as in France.

Contin'gently, *adv.* Accidentally; without design or foresight; dependently.

Contin'gentness, *n.* State of being contingent.

Contin'uable, *a.* That may be continued.

Contin'ual, *a.* [Fr. *continuel;* Lat. *continuus.* See CONTINUE.] Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; constant; perpetual; incessant; continuous.

"'Tis all blank sadness, or *continual* tears." — *Pope.*

—Often repeated; frequently recurring; as, a *continual* nuisance.

Continual'ity, *n.* State of being continual, or of frequent recurrence.

Contin'ually, *adv.* Without pause or cessation; unceasingly: constantly; perpetually; always; as, human nature is *continually* wanting something.

—Very often; in repeated succession; as, to be *continually* falling in love.

Contin'ualness, *n.* State of being continual or permanent.

Contin'uance, *n.* State or time of continuing; permanence in one state; duration; perseverance; constancy; abode; definite stay.

"*Continuance* of evil doth in itself increase evil." — *Sidney.*

—Continuation; uninterrupted succession; protraction; as, the *continuance* of species.

(*Law.*) The adjournment of a cause from one day to another of the same, or subsequent, term. The postponement of the trial of a cause.

Contin'uate, *v. a.* [Lat. *continuare.*] To join in close contact. (R.)

Contin'uate, *a.* Immediately or intimately connected. —Uninterrupted; unbroken.

Contin'uateness, *n.* State or quality of being continuate.

Continua'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *continuatio,* from *continuo, continuatus.* See CONTINUE.] Act of continuing; uninterrupted succession in space or in time; extension; prolongation; propagation; as, the *continuation* of a family line. — Continuance; protraction; supplement; as, the *continuation* of a history.

Contin'uative, *n.* (*Logic.*) An expression noting permanence or duration.

"To these may be added *continuatives:* as Rome remains to this day; which includes, at least, two propositions, viz.: Rome was and Rome is." — *Watts.*

(*Gram.*) A word that serves to conjoin or connect the form of a sentence.

—*a.* That continues; as, a *continuative* subject.

Contin'uator, *n.* One who continues or keeps up a series or succession.

Contin'ue, *v. n.* [Fr. *continuer;* Lat. *continuo,* from *continuus,* from *contineo* — *con,* and *teneo,* to hold.] To hold or keep together without intermission; to remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely; to stay.

"The popular vote
Inclines me here to *continue.*" — *Milton.*

—To last; to be durable; to endure; to be permanent.

"For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come." *Heb.* xiii. 14.

—To persevere; to be steadfast or constant.

"The rain . . . *continued* till the earth
No more was seen." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To add to the dimensions of; to draw out; to protract; to prolong; to extend in space or duration; to produce; to persevere or persist in; as, to *continue* to lead a moral life.

Contin'ued, *p. a.* Extended in time without intermission; uninterrupted; unceasing.

"There the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost." *Locke.*

C. Bass. (*Mus.*) See THOROUGH-BASS.

C. Fever. (*Med.*) A fever which presents no interruption in its course.

C. Fraction. (*Math.*) A fraction, the numerator of which is I, and the denominator a whole number plus a fraction whose numerator is I, and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, and so on.

Contin'uer, *n.* One who continues; a continuator.

"I would my horse had the speed of your tongue,
And so good a *continuer.*" — *Shaks.*

Continu'ity, *n.* [Lat. *continuitas.*] State of being continuous; uninterrupted connection; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.

"It wraps itself about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming." — *Addison.*

Law of C. (*Phys.*) A principle of considerable use in investigating the laws of motion, and of change in general, and which may be thus enunciated: *Nothing passes from one state to another without passing through all the intermediate states.* The argument on which Leibnitz attempted to establish it à priori, is, that if any change were to happen without the intervention of time, the thing changed must be in two different conditions at one and the same instant, which is obviously impossible.

Principle of C. (*Geom.*) A kind of postulate of great utility as a mode of discovery. According to it, any property of a geometrical figure which has been once established will still hold, (though it may possibly have to be differently enunciated and demonstrated,) through all the successive states through which the figure may be conceived to pass. Thus, since two conics which do not intersect in more than two real points may always be projected into two circles, it is obvious that all *descriptive* properties of two circles, *e. g.,* those concerning their centres of similitude, &c., remain true for the projected conics. The property of intersecting, however, being merely *contingent,* or dependent upon position solely, the principle of continuity teaches that two conics which intersect, even in four real points, and which, consequently, cannot be projected into two circles, also possess the descriptive properties in question.

Contin'uous, *a.* [Lat. *continuus.*] Joined together closely or without intervening space or interruption; conjoined: connected; continued; as, a *continuous* system of telegraphs.

(*Bot.*) Not interrupted; not deviating from uniformity.

Contin'uously, *adv.* In continuation; without interruption.

Con'tooeook River, in *New Hampshire,* rises in Cheshire co., traverses Hillsborough and Merrimac cos., and enters the Merrimac River abt. 8 m. N. of Concord.

Contoocook Village, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village of Merrimac co., about 10 m. W. of Concord.

Contor'sion, *n.* Same as CONTORTION, *q. v.*

Contort', *v. a.* [Lat. *contorqueo, contortus* — *con,* and *torqueo,* to twist.] To twist together; to cause to writhe; to wring; to pull awry.

"Air seems to consist of spires *contorted* into small spheres." *Cheyne.*

Contort'ed, *p. a.* Twisted over each other in oblique directions; as, a *contorted* limb.

(*Bot.*) Applied to a part of a plant folded or twisted back upon itself, as the root of *Polygonum distorta.* — Also, in æstivation, to the subordinate parts of the corolla when they are set obliquely, and overlap each other in succession.

Contor'tion, *n.* [Fr. *contorsion,* from Lat. *contortio.* See CONTORT.] A twisting together; a writhing; a wrestling; a twist; wry motion; distortion.

"It has all the *contortions* of the sibyl, without the inspiration." *Burke.*

(*Med.*) Violent movement of a part, accompanied with a kind of torsion, twist, or cast; as, *contortion* of the face.

Contort'ive, *a.* Displaying contortion.

Contortu'plicate, *a.* [From Lat. *contortus,* and *plicare,* to fold.] (*Bot.*) Twisted and folded.

Contour, (*kon-toor',*) *n.* [Fr. *contour* — *con,* and *tour;* It. *torno,* a turn, from Lat. *turnus,* a turner's wheel; Gr. *tornos,* a carpenter's tool for drawing a circle.] The line that bounds a rounded body; the outline.

(*Fine Arts.*) The external lines which bound and terminate a figure. The beauty of *C.* consists in those lines being flowing, lightly drawn, and sinuous. They must be carefully and scientifically drawn; and this cannot be done without a thorough knowledge of anatomy.

(*Mil.*) The outline of a horizontal section of fortified works.

Contour of ground. (*Trigon.*) A horizontal section of ground, so called in surveying. These sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other, suited to the scale of the drawing, or to the subject in hand; and the distance of each, above or below some assumed plane of comparison, is given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. When the scale of the drawing is about 100 feet to an inch, 2 or 3 feet will be found a convenient vertical interval between the *C.*; and, however large the scale of the plan, it will scarcely be found necessary to obtain *C.* with a less vertical interval than 2 feet.

Contour'niated, *a.* Having furrowed edges.

Contoy', or **LOG'GERHEAD,** in the Caribbean Sea, an island off the coast of Yucatan, 16 m. W. by N. of Cape Catoche. Lat. 21° 32′ N., Lon. 86° 49′ W.

Con'tra, a Latin preposition signifying *against, over, opposite, in opposition,* &c., and entering into the composition of many English words.

(*Bookkeeping.*) The term usually placed at the head of the *Cr.* or *creditor* page in a cash-book: as counter to, or *against* the entries on the opposite or *debtor* (*Dr.*) page.

Con'traband, *a.* Contrary to law; prohibited; forbidden; as, *contraband* goods.

—*n.* [It. *contrabbando,* goods prohibited by law; Lat. *contra,* against, and L. Lat. *bannum,* a public edict. See BAN.] Illegal traffic; prohibition of trading in goods contrary to the laws of a state, or of nations.

—In the United States, a term applied to a negro slave. This word was first applied by Gen. B. F. Butler, during the late civil war, to all captured negroes, on the ground, that, being of use to their masters in furthering military operations, they were hence *contraband of war.* It is no longer in use.—*Contraband of war.* (*Law.*) Such articles as a belligerent has, by the law of nations, the right of preventing a neutral from furnishing to his enemy. Articles *C.* of war are, in general, arms and munitions of war, and those out of which munitions of war are made. All these are liable to be seized; but very arbitrary interpretations have been affixed to the term by powerful states, when able to enforce them by arms.

Con'trabandist, *n.* [Sp. *contrabandista.*] A smuggler; one who engages in an illegal traffic.

Con'tra-bas'so, CONTRA-BASS, DOUBLE-BASS, *n.* [It. *contra-basso.*] (*Mus.*) The largest of the violin species of string and bowed instruments, of which it forms the lowest bass.

Con'tra Cos'ta, in *California,* a N.W. central co.; *area,* about 800 sq. m. The Bay of San Francisco bounds it on the W., as does the San Joaquin on the E., and San Pablo and Suisun bays on the N. It is drained by San Ramon, Nueces, Jugerto, Hambre, and San Pablo creeks and other smaller streams. *Soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Martinez. *Pop.* (1890) 13,515.

Contract', *v. a.* [Lat. *contraho, contractus* — *com.* and *traho,* to draw.] To draw together or nearer; to draw into a less compass; to cause to shrink; to wrinkle; to shorten; to narrow; to abridge; to lessen; to condense; as, to *contract* the forehead.

"Why love among the virtues is not known,
It is that love *contracts* them all in one." — *Donne.*

—To bargain for; to covenant; to stipulate by mutual obligations; as, to *contract* an alliance offensive and defensive.

"But first *contracted,* that if ever found,
His head should pay the forfeit." — *Dryden.*

—To betroth; to affiance; as, to *contract* a marriage.

"She was . . . *contracted* to a man of merit and quality." — *Tatler.*

—To draw to; to bring on; to get; to obtain; to incur; as, to *contract* a debt.

"And each from each *contract* new strength and light." — *Pope.*

(*Gram.*) To reduce two vowels into a diphthong; thus, oe, *œ.*

—*v. n.* To shrink up; to become less in bulk; to become shorter or narrower; as, *contracted* fibres.

—To bargain; to stipulate; to make a mutual agreement; as, to *contract* to build a ship.

Con'tract, *n.* A coming together, to make an agreement; an agreement or covenant; a bargain; a compact; also, the deed of writing recording the same; as, a post-office *contract.*

—An act of betrothment or affiance; as, a marriage *contract.*

(*Gram.*) A word wherein concurrent vowels are contracted.

(*Law.*) The term usually applied to such agreements, (whether express or implied,) as create, or are intended to create, a legal right, and corresponding liability; such

right not attaching to the possession of the subject-matter of the contract, except in equity, and that indirectly, but subsisting both in equity and law against the contracting party. The conditions essential to the legal validity of a contract relate either to the competency of the parties, the sufficiency of the consideration or inducement, the nature of the thing contracted for, the fairness of the transaction, or, lastly, to the form of the agreement. And, first, as to the competency of the parties. The party to be sued must have been at the time of the contract of sound mind, and, unless it was for the supply of necessaries, of full age; and if a woman, she must have been unmarried, subject as to the latter condition to some exceptions established either by local custom or by the doctrines of equity. 2d. As to the sufficiency of the consideration on the part of the person suing. It must have been either future marriage since performed, or money, or something capable of being estimated in money; or some act, whether of performance or abstinence, whereby some undoubted advantage, though not capable of being exactly valued, accrues to the party sued. 3d. The act contracted for must be neither contrary to written law, nor to public policy; and it must be beneficial to the party seeking either performance or compensation, or to some one on whose behalf he gave the consideration. 4th. There must have been neither fraud (either by concealment or misstatement) nor compulsion on the part of the plaintiff in obtaining the agreement; and fraudulent acts subsequent to the agreement having reference to it are also sufficient to deprive the guilty party of all right under it. Some circumstances are in equity considered either as conclusive evidence of fraud, or as substantive acts of coercion, which are not strictly of such a nature, and are not so deemed at law. Lastly, as to the form of the agreement. Where it relates to an interest in land of three years' duration or more, or to goods of the value of $50 or upwards, unless there be earnest or delivery, or where it is an agreement as surety, or where it is upon marriage as a consideration, it must, by American law, be in writing; though the want of a written instrument may be supplied in equity by partial performance, that is, by acts evidently done in pursuance of the alleged contract.

Contract'ed, *p. a.* Drawn together; narrow; mean; selfish; betrothed; as, a *contracted* fibre, a *contracted* mind, a *contracted* couple, &c.

Contract'edly, *adv.* In a contracted manner.

Contract'edness, *n.* State of being contracted; narrowness; meanness.

Contractibil'ity, *n.* Capability of being contracted; quality of permitting contraction; as, the *contractibility* of heat.

Contract'ible, *a.* Capable of contraction.

Contract'ibleness, *n.* Quality of suffering contraction.

Contract'ile, *a.* [Fr.] Tending to contract; having the power of contracting, as living fibres.

"The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a *contractile* force." *Arbuthnot.*

Contractil'ity, *n.* Quality of being contractile; inherent property by which bodies contract or shrink.

(*Physiol.*) The power which certain tissues have, during life, of shortening themselves in a peculiar manner; it is usually observed in muscular and some kinds of fibro-cellular tissue; but is also exercised by a series of cells, as in the *Hydra* polype.

Contrac'tion, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *contractio.*] Act of contracting or drawing together; act of shortening or narrowing in quantity or extent; abbreviation; curtailment.

"The main parts of the poem . . . no translator can prejudice, but by omissions or *contractions.*" — *Pope.*

—State of being contracted, narrowed, lessened, or shrivelled; as, *contraction* of the stomach. (Opposed to *dilatation.*)

(*Gram.*) The shortening of a word by the omission of a letter or syllable. The Greek language abounds with contractions, which have been adopted chiefly to avoid a harshness in the pronunciation arising from the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syllables or words. Hence two or more simple vowels coming together are usually contracted into a diphthong. This is said to be *proper* when they are contracted without change into a diphthong; *improper*, when, in the contraction a vowel or diphthong of a different sound is substituted. *Elision* takes place when two vowels at the end of one and at the beginning of another word come together, and the final vowel of the first word is rejected, its place being marked by an apostrophe placed over the consonant which is left. This takes place chiefly with the poets. *Crasis* is that kind of contraction in which two words coalesce into one, and are accented as one, without any elision. In *synthesis* two vowels are contracted into one sound—not in writing, but in pronunciation. In the Middle Ages, before the introduction of printing, numerous contractions were resorted to for the purpose of abbreviating the labor of transcription.

(*Math.*) The process of abridging any problem.

(*Med.*) *Contractura*, a state of permanent rigidity and progressive atrophy of the flexor muscles, which prevents the motions of extension beyond a certain limit. The affected muscles form hard cords beneath the skin. On dissection, they are found to be converted into tendinous fibres, the fleshy fibres having almost disappeared, when the disease has been of any duration. It frequently succeeds other diseases, particularly rheumatism, neuralgia, convulsions, syphilis, colica pictonum, &c. The warm bath, vapor bath, or thermal waters, oleaginous embrocations, mechanical extension of the limbs, &c., are the chief means of treatment.—*Danglison.*

Contract'ive, *a.* Tending to, or permitting, contraction.

Contract'or, *n.* One who contracts; one of the parties to a covenant or bargain; as, a government *contractor.*

"All matches, friendships, and societies, are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals." *L'Estrange.*

Con'tra-dance, *n.* See COUNTRY-DANCE.

Contradict', *v. a.* [Lat. *contradico, contradictus* — *contra*, and *dico*, to speak.] To speak against or in opposition to; to oppose by words; to assert the contrary to what has been previously asserted; to deny; to gainsay; as, to *contradict* a false report.

—To oppose by being contrary to; to impugn; to resist; to correct; as, to *contradict* the expectations of one's friends.

"No truth can *contradict* another truth."— *Hooker.*

Contradict'able, *a.* That may be contradicted or denied.

Contradict'er, *n.* One who contradicts or opposes.

"If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contradicters.*" — *Swift.*

Contradic'tion, *n.* [Lat. *contradictio.*] Act of contradicting; a gainsaying; opposition by words; denial; a contrary assertion; as, a flat *contradiction.*

"That tongue,
Inspired with *contradiction*, durst oppose . . . the gods."—*Milton.*

—Inconsistency with itself; incongruity, or contrariety; repugnancy; as, his life is a *contradiction.*

"Woman's at best a *contradiction* still." — *Pope.*

Contradic'tional, *a.* Inconsistent; incongruous.

Contradictions, (*kŏn-tra-dik'shus,*) *a.* Filled with contradictory qualities; inconsistent. — Included to contradict, question, or cavil. (R.)

Contradic'tiousness, *n.* Inconsistency; self-contrariety.

"This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato."—*Norris.*

Contradic'tive, *a.* Containing contradiction; opposite; adverse; as, a *contradictive* assumption.

Contradic'tively, *adv.* By contradiction.

Contradict'or, *n.* A contradicter; one who contradicts.

Contradic'torily, *adv.* In a contradictory manner.

Contradic'toriness, *n.* Opposition in the highest degree.

Contradic'tory, *a.* Implying contradiction; affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; as, *contradictory* accounts. — Inconsistent; opposite; contrary; as, a *contradictory* meaning.

C. propositions (*Logic*) are the opposites of each other; the one being a mere and naked denial of the other. To be truly contradictory, they must have the same terms, and differ both in quantity and quality, — the one *denying*, and the other *affirming*, the same thing of the same subject considered in the same circumstance.

—*n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency; contrariety.

"It is common to princes to will *contradictories.*" — *Bacon.*

Contradistinc'tion, *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

Contradistinc'tive, *a.* Distinguishing by opposites.

Contradistin'guish, *v. a.* [*Contra*, and *distinguish.*] To distinguish, not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities; to show, or declare the opposite qualities of.

"Body as *contradistinguished* to spirit."— *Locke.*

Contratis'sure, *n.* [From *contra*, and *findo*, to cleave; Fr. *contre-coup.*] (*Med.*) A fracture in a part opposite to that in which the blow is received; as when the frontal bone is broken by a fall on the occiput, the bone of which remains sound.

Contragre'dient, *a.* [Lat. *contra*, and *gradior*, I go.] (*Math.*) Two or more variables are said to be contragredient to as many others when, on replacing those of the first set by linear functions of themselves, those of the second set become replaced by linear functions of themselves respectively inverse (or reciprocal) to the former; in other words, when the new variables, of the one set, bear to the old the same relations that the old do to the new, of the other set.

Con'tra-in'dicant, *n.* [Lat. *contra*, and *indico, indicans*, to indicate.] (*Med.*) A symptom that forbids the usual treatment of a disorder.

Con'tra-in'dicate, *v. a.* (*Med.*) To indicate a treatment contrary to that used in the ordinary cause of a disorder.

Con'tra-indica'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) A symptom attending a disease, which forbids the exhibition of a remedy which would otherwise be employed; for instance, bark and acids are usually given in putrid fevers; but if there be difficulty of breathing, or inflammation of any viscus, they are contra-indications to their use.

Contral'to, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The deepest kind of female voice, or that part in the score whose range of tones lies between that of the tenor, and that of the soprano or treble; also called the *alto*, or *counter-tenor.*

—*a.* Relating or belonging to the musical part immediately below the treble called contralto, or to a contralto; as, a *contralto* voice.

Con'tramure, *n.* [Fr. *contremur*, from *contre*, against, and *mur*, a wall.] (*Fortif.*) An outer wall built about a fortification.

Con'tra-nat'ural, *a.* Opposite to nature. (R.)

Con'tra-posi'tion, *n.* [*Contra* and *position.*] A placing over against; opposite position.

Contrapun'tal, *a.* [See COUNTERPOINT.] (*Mus.*) Pertaining to counterpoint. (R.)

Contrapun'tist, *n.* [It. *contrappuntista.*] (*Mus.*) A professor of counterpoint; one skilled in counterpoint.

Con'tra-regular'ity, *n.* Contrariety to rule. (R.)

Con'tra-remon'strant, *n.* One who remonstrates in reply to a remonstrant.

Con'traries, *n. pl.* [See CONTRARY.] (*Logic.*) Propositions which confute each other, but of which the falsity of the one does not establish the truth of the other.

"If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree*; *no vine is a tree.* These can never be both true together, but they may be both false."—*Watts.*

Contrari'ety, *n.* [Lat. *contrarietas.* See CONTRARY.] State or quality of being contrary; opposition; disagreement; repugnance; as, *contrariety* of tempers.

"Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue." *Decay of Piety.*

—Inconsistency; some quality which is contrary to another.

"He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can these *contrarieties* agree?"—*Shaks.*

Con'trarily, *adv.* In a contrary or opposite manner.

Con'trariness, *n.* Contrariety; opposition; capriciousness; as, the *contrariness* of a spoiled child.

Contra'rious, *a.* Opposite; manifesting contrariety.

"She flew *contrarious* in the face of God."—*E. B. Browning.*

Contra'riously, *adv.* Oppositely; contrarily.

"Many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariously.*"—*Shaks.*

Con'trariwise, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand; as, things went *contrariwise* to my anticipations.

—Conversely; in a contrary sense or form.

"Everything that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

Con'tra-rota'tion, *n.* Opposite rotation.

Con'trary, *a.* [Lat. *contrarius*, from *contra*, against; Fr. *contraire.*] Opposite; adverse; repugnant; hostile; discordant; contradictory; inconsistent; as, *contrary* dispositions.

"But what can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord still?" *Davies.*

—Perverse; changeable; froward; capricious; as, *contrary* winds, a *contrary* choice.

—*n.* A thing that is contrary, or of opposite qualities.

—A proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged.

"The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs of a right . . . and do rather shew the *contrary.*"—*Locke.*

(*Logic.*) Opposed in quality.—See CONTRARIES.

On the contrary, in opposition; on the other side.

"He pleaded still not guilty;
The King's attorney, *on the contrary*,
Urged on proofs . . . of various witnesses."—*Shaks.*

To the contrary, to a contrary purpose; to an opposite intent.

"They did it, not for want of instruction *to the contrary.*" *Stillingfleet.*

Contrast', *v. a.* [Fr. *contraster;* Lat. *contra*, and *sto*, to stand.] To set or place in opposition, to show the difference or dissimilarity; to exhibit the difference; as, to *contrast* two faces.

(*Fine Arts.*) To place in opposition so as to set off or heighten the effect; as, to *contrast* colors.

—*v. i.* To stand in contrast or opposition to; as, *contrasted* tastes.

Con'trast, *n.* Opposition and dissimilitude of things or qualities; exhibition of differences.

(*Fine Arts.*) An opposition of lines or colors to each other, so contrived that the one gives greater effect to the other. By means of contrast, energy and expression are given to a subject, even when employed on inanimate forms. All art is indeed a system of contrasts; lights should contrast with shadows, figures with figures, members with members, and groups with groups. It is this which gives life, soul, and motion to a composition. The very principle of harmony or symmetry, in ornamental art, is contrast; one half of a symmetrical figure being the exact opposite or contrast of the other. Any form or group of lines, without meaning in itself, may become when repeated in reverse, or contrasted with itself, a beautiful form, because it at once acquires the elements of symmetry.

Con'tra-ten'or, *n.* [It. *contra-tenore.*] (*Mus.*) Countertenor, or that part of a male voice which is between the tenor and treble; contralto.

Con'trate-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) See CROWN-WHEEL.

Contravalla'tion, *n.* [Fr. *contrevallation;* Lat. *contra*, and *vallo, vallatus*, to fortify.] (*Fortif.*) An intrenchment formed by the besiegers between their camp and the place besieged, to secure themselves and check the sallies of the garrison. The line of *contravallation* is thus, as the name implies,—a sort of *counter*-fortification.

Contrava'rient, *a.* (*Math.*) Applied to any quantic so derived from a given system of quantics as to be equal, in virtue of any unimodular and linear transformations of its variables, to the quantic derived in the same manner from the system to which the given one is transformed by linear substitutions reciprocal, or opposite, to the first.

Contravene', *v. a.* [Lat. *contravenio* — *contra*, and *venio*, to come.] To oppose; to obstruct; to hinder; to set aside; as, to *contravene* a proposition.

Contraven'er, *n.* One who contravenes or sets aside.

Contraven'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Opposition; obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect of anything.

Contraver'sion, *n.* An opposite version; an antistrophe.

Contrayer'va, *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) See DORSTENIA.

Contre'ras, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Butler co.

Contre'ras Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, a group of small islands off the S.W. coast of Guatemala, province of Veragua; Lat. 5° 50′ N., Lon. 82° W.

Contretemps, (*kŏn'tr-tăng,*) *n.* [Fr.] Any unexpected

event which occurs to confuse or obstruct the common course of things or affairs.

Contrib'utable, *a.* That may be contributed.

Contrib'utary, *a.* Contributing to the same end; paying tribute, or contributing aid to the same sovereign or state; as, *contributary* means.

Contrib'ute, *v. a.* [Lat. *contribuo, contributus* — *con,* and *tribuo,* to give.] To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock, or for a common purpose; to pay a share; to impart a portion or share to a common purpose.

"England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies." *Addison.*

—*v. i.* To give a part; to impart; to administer; to conduce; to promote; to forward; to participate in.

"We are engaged in war; the secretary of state calls upon the colonies to *contribute.*" — *Burke.*

Contribu'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *contributio.*] Act of contributing to, or aiding in, the furtherance of an object.

—That which is contributed; a share; bestowal of aid to a common purpose; a charitable collection.

"Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions.*" *Graunt.*

(*Mil.*) A levy; a tax; an imposition levied upon the people of an enemy's country; as, forced *contributions.*

(*Law.*) A payment made by each sharer in an accrued general loss, to make good the amount advanced by one of the number for the common benefit; as, a *contribution* to general average.

Contribu'tional, *a.* Pertaining to a contribution; paying to a contribution.

Contrib'utive, *a.* Tending to contribute; having the quality of contributing; leuding aid to promote in concurrence with others.

Contrib'utor, *n.* One who contributes; as, a *contributor* to the public charities, a *contributor* to a periodical, &c.

"A cheerful *contributor* to all public expenses."—*Atterbury.*

Contrib'utory, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting to the same end; bringing assistance to the same design; as, *contributory* values.

Con'trite, *a.* [Lat. *contritus,* from *contero* — *con,* and *tero, tritus,* to bruise, rub, or wear.] Broken-hearted for sin committed; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; penitent; repentaut; as, a *contrite* heart.

"The *contrite* sinner is restored to pardon . . . through faith in Christ." — *Rogers.*

Con'tritely, *adv.* In a contrite manner; penitently.

Con'triteness, *n.* Contrition; repentance.

Contrition (*kon-trish'un*), *n.* [Lat. *contritio.*] (*Theol.*) Deep sorrow for sin, arising from the thought of having offended an iufinitely holy and benevolent God. It is usually understood to mean genuine repentance, and to be accompanied with a detestation of sin, and of one's self, on account of having committed it.

Contrit'urate, *v. a.* [*Con,* and *triturate,* q. v.] To pulverize; to comminute; to reduce to small particles.

Contriv'able, *a.* That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Contriv'ance, *n.* Act of contriving, devising, planning, forming, or inventing.

"Instructed, you'll explore,
Divine *contrivance,* and a God adore." — *Blackmore.*

—The thing contrived; device; plan; scheme; invention; design; machination; shift; an artifice; a skilful or ingenious performance.

"Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants." — *Burke.*

Coutrive', *v. a.* [Fr. *controuver* — *com,* and *trouver,* to find; Ger. *treffen,* to hit, to reach; O. Ger. *trefan,* to hit, to strike.] To invent; to discover; to devise; to plan; to concert; to plot; to hatch.

"The chest *contriv'd* a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day." — *Goldsmith.*

—*v. i.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme.

"Masking habits, and a borrowed name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame." — *Prior.*

Contrive', *v. a.* [Lat. *conterere.*] To wear out by use; to spend; to get rid of.

"Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon." — *Shaks.*

Contriv'er, *n.* An inventor or schemer; one who plans or devises.

Control', *n.* [Fr. *contrôle* — *contre,* and *rôle,* from Lat. *rotulus, rotula,* a little wheel; dim. of *rota,* a wheel; akin to Sansk. *ratha,* a chariot. In L. Lat. *rotulus* or *rotula* meaus a paper rolled into the form of a *wheel,* whence its name. Originally, a roll of papers or register.] Check; restraint.

"Speak . . . for common good, and speak without *control.*" *Dryden.*

—Power; authority; goverument; command; superintendence.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *contrôler.*] To overlook; to superintend; to restrain; to curb; to govern; to direct; to regulate; to overpower; to subject; as, to *control* the populace.

"Give me a staff of honour for my age;
But not a sceptre to *control* the world." — *Shaks.*

Control'lable, *a.* That may be controlled; subject to command.

"Passion is the drunkenness of the mind . . . not *controllable* by reason." — *South.*

Control'ler, *n.* One who controls, governs, or restrains.

"The great *controller* of our fate." — *Dryden.*

See COMPTROLLER.

Control'lership, *n.* The office of a controller. (Sometimes written *comptrollership.*)

Control'ment, *n.* Power or act of controlling; state of being controlled; control; restraint; opposition; resistance.

"Here we have war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment.*" — *Shaks.*

Controver'sial, *a.* Relating to controversy or disputes; polemical disputatious; as, "*Controversial* discourses."

Coutrover'sialist, *n.* A disputant; one who carries on a controversy.

Coutrover'sially, *adv.* In a controversial manner.

Con'troversor, *n.* One who engages in controversy.

Con'troversy, *n.* [Lat. *controversia.* See CONTROVERT.] Opposition in debate or dispute, a disputation or discussion between parties, particularly in writing; a dispute; a contest; a debate; disputation; strife; litigation.

"The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations."—*Jer.* xxv. 31.

Cou'trovert, *v. a.* [Lat. *controversor,* to be at variance — *contra,* and *versor,* to turn one's self about in; frequentative of *verto, versus,* to turn, to turn around.] To dispute or oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny, and attempt to disprove or coufute; to agitate contrary opinions against.

"If any person shall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very safely for me." —*Cheyne.*

Con'troverter, *n.* A controversialist; a controversial writer.

Controvert'ible, *a.* That may be controverted; disputable.

"Matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths." — *Browne.*

Controvert'ibly, *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

Con'trovertist, *n.* One who coutroverts; a controversialist.

"This prince of *controvertists,* this great lord and professor of first principles."—*Tillotson.*

Contru'sion, *n.* The act of squeezing or pressing together.

Contuma'cious, *a.* [Lat. *contumax, contumacis;* probably from *con,* and *tumeo,* to swell up.] Opposing rightful authority with pride and stubbornness; stubborn; obstinate; perverse; inflexible; headstrong; wilful; disobedient; as, a *contumacious* priest.

"There is a method for subduing . . . the most *contumacious* sinner."— *Hammond.*

Contuma'ciously, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

Contuma'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being contumacious; obstinacy; stubbornness; contumacy.

"The difficulty and *contumaciousness* of cure." — *Wiseman.*

Con'tumacy, *n.* [Lat. *contumacio,* from *contumax.* See CONTUMACIOUS.] Unyielding resistance to rightful authority; obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

"Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest." — *Milton.*

(*Law.*) The refusal or neglect of a party accused to appear or answer to a charge preferred against him in a court of justice.

Con'tumax, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) One who, being accused of a crime, refuses to appear and answer to the charge.

Coutume'lious, *a.* [Lat. *contumeliosus,* from *contumelia.* See CONTUMELY.] Contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic; haughtily contemptuous; proudly rude; shameful; ignominious; as, a *contumelious* taunt.

"*Contumelious,* beastly, mad-brained war." — *Shaks.*

Contume'liously, *adv.* In a contumelious or insolent manner.

Contume'liousness, *n.* Rudeness; contemptuous behavior; state of being contumelious.

Con'tumely, *n.* [Lat. *contumelio* — *con,* and *tum,* root of *tumeo,* to swell.] Rudeness, or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt; contemptuousness; insolence; contemptuous language.

"Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely.*"—*Shaks.*

Contuse', *v. a.* [Lat. *contusus,* from *contundo* — *con,* and *tundo,* to beat; Fr. *contusionner.*] To beat, bruise, crush, pound, or break to pieces; to bruise; to bray.

"Roots, barks, and seeds *contused* together." — *Bacon.*

—To injure by a blow or pressure, without breaking the skin or substance; as, a *contused* brain.

Coutu'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *contusio.*] Act of beating or bruising.

—State of being beaten or bruised.

(*Surg.*) An external injury so nearly resembling a bruise that the same description may generally answer for both. Each is an injury inflicted by a blunt instrument, and may be effected by blows, falls, or collisions, and is attended with discolorations and swelling. Contusions are generally more severe than bruises, and are divided into those called *simple* and *compound.* The simple *C.* differs little from a bruise, and presents a discolored and partly swollen surface, large or small according to the severity of the blow or fall. A black eye is as often a *C.* as a bruise. *C.* require, in most instances, the same treatment as the former, and should consist in applying a pledget of lint well soaked in extract of lead, which generally will be found sufficient, in one or two applications, to cure the accident. — A compound *C.* is a much more serious injury, for, in addition to the cutting or abrasion of the skin, the cellular tissue and muscles beneath are often so seriously disorganized as to be reduced to a state of pulp. Such accidents are always more serious over bones thinly covered with flesh, as then the parts injured are liable to mortify and slough. The treatment in such cases consists in first laying the torn or cut skin as smooth and natural as possible, removing any sand or stones, applying, as in the former case, a pledget wetted with the extract of lead, and laying a warm bran poultice over all.

Contwoy'-To, or RUM LAKE, in British N. America, in the country of the Copper Indians, intersected by the parallel of 65° 31′ N., and the meridian of 111° 50′ W.

Conun'drum, *n.*; *pl.* CONUNDRUMS. [Etym. uncertain.] A sort of riddle, in which some quaint or odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things perfectly unlike; as, for instance: When is a plant like a hog? — When it begins to root. — A quibble: a low jest.

Co'nus, *n.* [Lat., a cone.] (*Bot.*) Same as CONE, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) An extensive genus of univalve mollusca, ord. *Gasteropoda proper,* the shells of which are thick, and

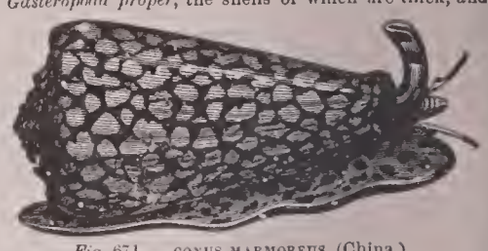


Fig. 671. — CONUS MARMOREUS, (China.)

rolled up, as it were, in a conical form. They are found principally in the southern and tropical seas, and many of them are very beautiful, both in shape and color. The mollusc is much compressed and involved; the head very distinct, terminated by a trunk capable of great extension; two tentacula, with eyes near the summit; foot, oval and long.

Con'usauce, *n.* See COGNIZANCE.

Con'usant, *a.* Same as COGNIZANT, *q. v.*

Conusor', *n.* See COGNIZOR.

Convalesce, (*kon-va-lês'*) *v. n.* [Lat. *convalesco* — *con,* and *valeo,* to be strong.] To recover health and strength after sickness.

Convales'ceuce, Convales'ceucy, *n.* [Fr. *convalescence;* Lat. *convalescentia.*] Renewal of health; the insensible recovery of health and strength after disease; state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness.

"She recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence.*"—*Shaks.*

Convales'ceut, *a.* [Fr.] Recovering health and vigor after sickness or debility.

—*n.* One recovering or recovered from sickness.

Convales'cently, *adv.* With a renewal of health and strength.

Convalla'ria, *n.* [From Lat. *convallis,* a valley.] (*Bot.*) The Solomon's Seal, and Lily of the Valley, a genus of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ.* They are plants with simple stems and alternate leaves; flowers in terminal racemes or umbels, reddish or greenish-white. Among the species which inhabit the U. States is *C. bifolia,* the two-leaved Solomon's Seal, a small plant, frequent along the edges of woodlands from New England to Wisconsin; and *C. majalis,* the Lily of the Valley, an elegant, sweet-scented plant, native of woods at the South; leaves 2–3, ovate-elliptical; scape 6 high, with white flowers depending from its upper half in a single rank. It is, or deserves to be, a frequent inhabitant of our gardens.

Convec'tiou, *n.* [Lat. *convectio,* from *convetro, convectus* — *con,* and *veho,* to carry.] Act of conveying, bringing, or transmitting.

(*Phys.*) The *C. of heat* is the transmission of heat by actual contact, in opposition to *radiation.*

Convec'tive, *a.* Occasioned by convection.

Convec'tively, *adv.* In a convective manner.

Conven'able, *a.* That may be convened or assembled.

Convene', *v. n.* [Lat. *convenio* — *con,* and *venio,* to come.] To come together; to associate; to meet; to unite.

"The rays converge and *convene* in the eyes." — *Newton.*

—To assemble for any public purpose; as, to *convene* a meeting of citizens.

"The parliament of Scotland now *convened.*"—*Baker.*

—*v. a.* To cause to come together or assemble; to call together; to convoke.

"No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself."—*King Charles I.*

—To summon to meet and appear by judicial authority.

"By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge." *Ayliffe.*

—To be suitable to. (An Americanism.)

Convenee', *n.* One summoned to appear with others.

Conveu'er, *n.* One who convenes or calls an assembly together. (Used in Scotland; as, a county-*convener.*)

Conven'ience, Conven'iency, *n.* [Lat. *convenientia;* Fr. *convenance.*] State of being convenient; fitness of time or place; suitableness; propriety; adaptedness.

"*Conveniency* is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient." — *Perkins.*

—Commodiousness: ease; accommodation; freedom from discomfort or difficulty.

"The value is the same, and the *convenience* greater."—*South.*

—That which is convenient; cause of ease, comfort, or accommodation.

"A pocket-perspective, and other little *conveniences.*"—*Swift.*

Conven'ience, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Fayette co., about 25 m. N.W. of Chillicothe.

Conven'ient, *a.* [Lat. *conveniens,* from *convenio.* See CONVENE.] Concurring; agreeing; according; fit; suitable; adapted; fitted; suited; proper; as, a *convenient* hour.

"The least and most trivial episodes . . . are either necessary or *convenient.*" — *Dryden.*

—Commodious; tending to, or productive of, ease, comfort, or advantage.

"Feed me with food *convenient* for me." — *Prov.* xxx. 8.

Conven'iently, *adv.* In a convenient manner; fitly; suitably; commodiously.

"I this morning know
Where we shall find him most *conveniently.*"—*Shaks.*

Con'vent, *n.* [O. Fr. *convent;* Fr. *couvent;* Lat. *conventus,* from *convenio.*] A community of persons devoted to religion; a body of monks or nuns; as, a *convent* of Ursulines.

"The reverend abbot,
With all his *convent,* honourably received him."—*Shaks.*

—An abbey; a monastery; a nunnery; a monastic house; as, the *convent* of Port-Royal.

Convent, in *Louisiana,* a post-office of St. James co.

Convent'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a convent.

Convent'icle, *n.* [Lat. *conventiculum,* dim. of *conventus.*] A minor assembly or meeting.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A cabal, or secret assembly, of a part of the monks of a convent to form a party in the election of an abbot. It is said by some to have been first applied in England to the schools of Wickliffe, and has since been used by way of reproach for those religious assemblies which dissent from the established church of England. In 1664, what is called the *C.* Act was passed, decreeing that if any person or persons above 16 years of age were present at any meeting for worship different from the Church of England, where there should be five persons more than the household, they should, for the first offence, suffer three months' imprisonment or pay £25; for the second the punishment was to be doubled; and for the third, they were to be banished to America, or pay £100 ($500); and if they returned, to suffer death. It was not till 1812 that the *C.* Act was repealed by 52 Geo. III. c. 112.

—A meeting of dissenters from the Established Church of England, for religious worship, or the place where they meet; — generally used in a contemptuous sense.

"Who far from steeples and their sacred sound,
In fields their sullen *conventicles* found."—*Dryden.*

—A secret assembly; as, a *conventicle* of conspirators.

"Ay, all of you had laid your heads together,
(Myself had notice of your *conventicles.*)"—*Shaks.*

Convent'icler, *n.* One who belongs to a religious conventicle.

Conven'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *conventio,* from *convenio.*] Act of coming together; a meeting; union; coalition.

"The *conventions* . . . of particles of matter."—*Boyle.*

—Agreement; arbitrary custom; conventionality; as, the *conventions* of society.

—A temporary agreement or treaty. See TREATY.

—An assembly met for the furtherance of some civil, political, or religious purpose.

(*Amer. Hist.*) At the commencement of the Revolution, the term was applied to those bodies which assumed the powers previously exercised by the colonial government, and especially to those by which the State and national constitutions were framed. Actually, the term is not only applied to delegated bodies, specially assembled by the authority of one or more State legislatures; but also to voluntary assemblies of delegates having some change of legislation or policy in view. It is also applied to delegated bodies assembled as the representatives of parties, especially for nomination to office.

(*Eng. Hist.*) A term applied to two extraordinary assemblies of the English parliament. The first was summoned in 1660, and having completed the work of the Restoration, was dissolved by Charles II. during the same year. The second had for its object the debarring of James II. from the throne (1689), and the establishment thereon of William III. and Mary.

"To the Lords of *Convention,* 'twas Claverhouse spoke,
Ere the King's crown go down there are crowns to be broke."
Scott.

(*French Hist.*) The name of the political assembly which succeeded the *Legislative Assembly* (*Assemblée Nationale*), Sept. 21, 1792. The *C.* abolished royalty and proclaimed the republic, Sept. 22; condemned Louis XVI. to death, without appeal, by a majority of 11 out of 721 votes, Jan. 20, 1793; declared war with England, Holland, and Spain, Feb. 1; established the revolutionary tribunal, March 10; decreed the formation of the committee of public safety, April 6; allowed the arrest of the Girondins, June 2; completed the constitution, but suspended its activity, Aug. 10; decreed a universal levy for the national defence, Aug. 23; condemned Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16; appointed a committee, with Sieyés at its head, to frame a second constitution, April 19, 1794; received and adopted that constitution, June 23; ordered the arrest of Robespierre, July 27; suppressed the Jacobins, Nov. 12; was successfully defended by Bonaparte against the sections of Paris, Oct. 5, 1795; handed over the govt. to the Directory and the Council of 500, and finally adjourned, Oct. 26, after having been in session 3 years and 35 days, and passed 8,379 decrees. Many violent, tyrannical, even atrocious acts are charged to the *C.*; but it is to be said also that in critical emergencies that assembly displayed an unequalled energy; that it maintained the unity of France, and saved the country when invaded by foreign armies. France is indebted to it for many of her best institutions, such as the *Grand-livre* of the National Debt: the Normal School; the Conservatory of Arts and Trades, &c.

Conven'tional, *a.* Relating to a convention; stipulated; formed by agreement; as, *conventional* services.

—Arising out of custom or tacit agreement; subscribed to by usage; as, *conventional* rules of society, *conventional* language, &c.

Conven'tionalism, *n.* That which is received or established by popular usage, or tacit agreement; as, a certain phrase is a *conventionalism.*

Conven'tionalist, *n.* One who adheres to the rules and provisions of a convention. — One who is attached to conventionalism; a formal, punctilious person.

Conventional'ity, *n.* State of being conventional; a conventional term, principle, or custom; adherence to formality and punctilio.

Conven'tionalize, *v. a.* To make conventional.

Conven'tionally, *adv.* In a set or conventional manner.

Conven'tionary, *a.* Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations; as, *conventionary* tenants.

Conven'tioner, *n.* A member of a convention or public assembly.

Conven'tionist, *n.* One who enters into an agreement or contract.

Convent'nal, *a.* [Fr. *conventuel.*] Monastic; belonging to a convent; as, *conventual* priors.

—*n.* One who lives in a couvent; a monk or nun.

"I have read a sermon of a *conventual.*"—*Addison.*

Converge', *v. i.* [L. Lat. *convergo* — *con,* and *vergo,* to bend, turn, or incline.] To turn or bend together towards the same point; to tend to one and the same point, or object; to incline and approach nearer together.

"The lower skies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven."—*Thomson.*

Conver'gence, Conver'gency, *n.* The quality of converging; tendency to one point or object.

Conver'gent, *a.* Tending to one point or object; approaching each other as they proceed; as, *convergent* lines. — Converging.

C. and divergent series. (*Math.*) An infinite series is said to be *C.* when, however many of its terms may be added together, the sum never exceeds, numerically, some finite quantity. On the other hand, it is said to be *divergent* when, adding sufficient number of terms, a sum can be obtained which numerically exceeds any given finite quantity, however great. A series is not necessarily *C.* when its terms continually decrease in magnitude; for instance, the series $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}$, &c., is divergent. If, however, besides decreasing numerically, the terms have alternate signs, the series will be *C.*; thus, $1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}$, &c., is *C.*

Conver'gent-nerved, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied in describing the venation of leaves, to cases where the ribs form a curve and meet at a point, as in *Plantago lanceolata.*

Conver'ging, *p. a.* Tending to one point, mark, or object; approaching each other, as lines extended; decreasing in magnitude; tending to a certain limit.

C. rays. (*Optics.*) Rays tending to a common focus.

C. series. (*Math.*) See CONVERGENT SERIES.

Convers'able, *a.* [See CONVERSE.] Disposed to converse; fluent in conversation; communicative; sociable; free in discourse.

Convers'ableness, *n.* Quality of being sociable and conversable; fluency of talk.

Convers'ably, *adv.* In a conversable manner.

Con'versance, Con'versancy, *n.* State of being familiar or conversant.

Conversa'no, a town of S. Italy, 20 m. from Bari; *pop.* 9,640.

Con'versant, *a.* [It. *conversante.*] Well acquainted with; versed in; skilful; proficient; — generally followed by *with.*

"He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conversant with* them all."—*Pope.*

—Having much intercourse, converse, or familiarity with; well acquainted by frequent association.

"Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness."—*Shaks.*

—Relating to; concerning: — preceding *about.*

"Discretion considered . . . as *conversant about* worldly affairs."
Addison.

Conver'sant, *n.* One who converses. (R.)

Con'versantly, *adv.* In a conversant or intimate manner.

Conversa'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *conversatio,* from *conversor.* See CONVERSE.] Familiar intercourse with; intimate fellowship; commerce; easy intercourse.

"Freedom of habitudes, and *conversation* with the best company."
Dryden.

—Familiar discourse; interchange of ideas; colloquy; easy talk between two or more persons. The pleasure and advantages to be derived from *C.* are very manifest. There is much in it to lead the superficial observer to view it as a natural gift; and we find individuals, and even nations, that have peculiar talents for it; but still it is an art, and may be learned like every other art, and from its value and importance it is entitled to much more attention than is usually bestowed upon it. Let a man have read, thought, studied as much as he may, rarely will he reach his possible advantage as a *ready* man, unless he has exercised his powers much in *C.* The ancient philosophers were masters of the art of *C.*, and adopted this mode of communicating instruction to their disciples. Rousseau justly remarks that the tone of good *C.* is neither dull nor frivolous. It is fluent and natural; sensible, without being pedantic; cheerful, without being boisterous; elegant, without being affected; polite without being insipid; and jocose, without being equivocal. It deals not in dissertations or epigrams; conforms to the demands of good taste, without being bound by rule; unites wit and reason, satire and compliment, without departing from the rules of a pure morality, and allows all to speak on subjects which they understand. Each expresses his opinion, and supports it in as few words as possible; and no one attacks that of another with warmth, or upholds his own with obstinacy. All impart information, and all are entertained. In this art, as in most others, it is more easy to indicate what things are to be avoided than to point out precisely what ought to be done. The object of *C.* is to afford entertainment or agreeable information; and one of its first rules is to allow everybody to contribute his share, while every one at the same time ought to exert himself for the gratification of the company. Egotism, or any display of self-conceit, is the very bane of *C.*, and is carefully to be avoided, as is also tediousness in narration. Adapt yourself to your company, and your *C.* to your talents and information. Good sense and good feeling should guide in the selection of topics for *C.*, and prevent the introduction of subjects that may not be agreeable to the company. The great art of *C.* is to keep it constantly flowing, and to seize upon points which can turn it into new channels. It is much to be regretted that an art which occupies such an important place among the accomplishments of social life, is yet so much neglected as it is in many countries. It is one of the most important means that can be employed in the intellectual training of children, and yet it is entirely neglected in most schools.

Conversa'tional, *a.* Pertaining to conversation; done in mutual discourse or talk; as, a *conversational* gift.

Conversa'tionalist, *n.* One who converses; a converser; specifically, one who practises the art of conversation.

Conversa'tionism, *n.* A word or expression used in conversation.

—The art of conversation.

Conversa'tionist, *n.* An adept in conversation.

Conver'sative, *a.* Relating to social intercourse; — in contradistinction to *contemplative.*

"Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth."—*Wotton.*

Conversazione, (*kon-vėr-sā-tsi-ō'nā,*) *n.* [It.] A meeting assembled for conversation, generally on literary topics.

Converse', *v. i.* [Lat. *conversor* — *con,* and *versor, versatus,* to move about in a place, to dwell, to remain in a place; frequentative from *verto,* to turn; Fr. *converser.*] To have intercourse; to keep company or be engaged; to be familiar; to hold intercourse and be intimately acquainted.

"Seek the distant hills,
And there *converse* with nature."—*Thomson.*

—To talk familiarly; to convey thoughts reciprocally; to discourse; to chat; to talk; to commune; with *with.*

"*With* thee *conversing* I forget all time."—*Milton.*

—*n.* Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; chat.

"Form'd by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe."—*Pope.*

—Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; cohabitation; familiarity.

"A free *converse* with persons of different sects."—*Watts.*

(*Logic.*) A reciprocal or inverted proposition, in which the supposition and conclusion of a preceding proposition change places; a proposition formed from another by putting the predicate for the subject, and the subject for the predicate.

(*Math.*) In geometry, a proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the *converse* of the proposition is, that if 2 angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal.

—*a.* Turned round; opposite or reciprocal; as, a *converse* proposition.

Con'versely, *adv.* With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

Convers'er, *n.* One who converses; a talker.

Conver'sible, *a.* Susceptible of being reversed, or assuming a *converse* relation.

Conversion, (*kon-vėr'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *conversio.*] A turning or change from one state into another; transmutation; as, the *conversion* of metals.

—Change of opinions or conduct; a change of heart or dispositions, succeeded by a reformation of life; change from side or party to another, or from one religion to another; as, the *conversion* of St. Paul.

(*Logic.*) An interchange of terms in an argument; as, *No virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.*

(*Math.*) A reduction of the form of a proposition.

C. of equations. In algebra, the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

(*Mil.*) A change of front.

(*Law.*) *C.* is where a man has found, or becomes possessed of another's goods, and refuses to deliver them on demand; in which case he is said to have converted them to his own use. And an action of *trover* will lie to recover the goods, or the value thereof.

Conver'sive, *a.* Susceptible of conversion or reformation. — Conversible; sociable.

Convert', *v. a.* [Lat. *converto* — *con,* and *verto,* to turn.] To change or turn into another substance or form; to change from one state to another; to transmute; as, to *convert* gold hullion into money.

"Lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy."—*Milton.*

—To turn from a bad life to one that is good, religious, and holy; as, to *convert* a profligate.

"And sinners shall be *converted* unto thee."—*Psalms* li. 13.

—To change or turn from one religion, party, or sect, to another; to convert from a heathen state; as, to *convert* an infidel to the truth, to *convert* a political opponent.

"Augustine is *converted* by St. Ambrose's sermon."—*Hammond.*

—To turn from one use or destination to another; as, to *convert* forged bills into cash.

"He *converted* the prizes to his own use."—*Arbuthnot.*

—*v. i.* To turn about or be changed; to undergo a change; as, to be *converted* from a drunkard into a teetotaller.

"The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear."—*Shaks.*

Con'vert, *n.* A converted person; one who is turned from sin to holiness and morality; a person who re-

nonnces one creed, religious system, or political party, and embraces another.

(*Eccl.*) The term *C.* is specially applied to such as abandon any other faith and adopt that of Christianity. It is opposed to *apostate*, applied to one who has forsaken the Christian religion for some other.

Convert'er, *n.* One who converts, or makes converts.

Convertibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *convertibilité.*] Capability of being converted or changed from one substance, form, or state to another; quality of being changeable from one letter to another; as, the *convertibility* of goods into money.

Convert'ible, *a.* [Fr.] That may be converted or changed; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable; interchangeable.

"Minerals are not *convertible* into another species." — *Harvey.*

—That may be exchanged, or reciprocally used, the one for the other; as, *convertible* terms.

Convert'ibleness, *n.* State of being convertible.

Convert'ibly, *a.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

Con'vex, *a.* [Lat. *convexus*, from *conveho* — *con*, and *veho*, to carry, bear, or bring.] Vaulted; arched; rounded; rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical form; protuberant outwards; gibbous; spherical; — opposed to CONCAVE, *q. v.*

—*n.* A convex body; a body swelling exteually into a circular form.

"A comet . . . burns thro' th' ethereal frame,
And half heav'n's *convex* glitters with the flame." — *Tickell.*

Convexed, (*kon'vext,*) *a.* Made convex, or protuberant, in a spherical form; as, a *convexed* spine.

Convex'edly, Con'vexly, *adv.* In a convex form; as, "*convexly* conical."

Convex'edness, Convex'ity, *n.* [Fr. *convexité*; Lat. *convexitas.*] State of being convex; exterior surface of a convex body; a gibbous or globular form; roundness; as, the *convexity* of the earth.

Con'vexness, *n.* Convexity; spheroidal protuberance.

Convex'o-con'cave, *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other, as a lens.

Convex'o-con'vex, *a.* Convex on both sides.

Convex'o-plane, *a.* Convex and plane on opposite sides.

Convey', *v. a.* [Lat. *conveho* — *con*, and *veho*, to carry, bear, or bring.] To carry, bear, remove, transmit, or transport by land or sea-communication; as, to *convey* passengers.

"I will *convey* them by sea, in floats." — *Neh.* ii. 7.

—To pass or cause to pass; to transfer, deliver, or make over to another; as, to *convey* property.

—To impart, introduce, or communicate; as, to *convey* news.

"Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but *convey* not their own thoughts." — *Locke.*

—*v. i.* To steal; to remove surreptitiously; to manage privately; as, to *convey* booty.

"I will *convey* the business as I shall find means." — *Shaks.*

Convey'able, *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred.

Convey'ance, *n.* Act of conveying or removing; the thing conveyed or removed; as, *conveyance* by railroad.

—Means of carrying or transporting; transportation; transmission: removal; as, a vehicular *conveyance*, *conveyance* of dignities, &c.

"The *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power." — *Spenser.*

(*Law.*) A writing, sealed and delivered, whereby a property in lands and tenements is conveyed from one person to another. When the property in goods, or in a term of years, or other estate less than freehold, is passed by deed, the instrument of transfer is called an *assignment.* The forms of *C.* vary widely in the various States.

Convey'ancer, *n.* (*Law.*) One who draws deeds or writings by which property is conveyed or transferred.

Convey'ancing, *n.* (*Law.*) The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, &c., for conveying or transferring the title to property.

Convey'er, *n.* He or that which conveys.

Convicin'ity, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *vicinitas*, neighborhood.] Neighborhood; nearness. (R.)

Convict', *v. a.* [Lat. *convinco*, *convictus*, from *con*, and *vinco*, to vanquish, to conquer; Fr. *convaincre*; It. *convincere.*] To overpower by proving a charge against; to prove, find, determine, or decide to be guilty; to show by proof or evidence; to prove manifestly; as, to *convict* a prisoner.

Con'vict, *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him; a malefactor; a culprit; a felon.

Convict'ed, *p. a.* Proved or determined to be guilty.

Convict'ible, *a.* That is capable of being convicted. (R.)

Convic'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of convicting; state of being convicted; detection of guilt; act of finding guilty; act of convicting; confutation; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory evidence, without any implication of previous error; state of being sensible of guilt.

(*Law.*) The finding of one guilty of an offence by the verdict of a jury

Convic'tive, *a.* Having the power to convince or convict.

Convic'tively, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

Convic'tiveness, *n.* A tendency to convince or convict.

Convince', *v. a.* [Lat. *convinco*, from *con*, and *vinco*, to conquer; It. *convincere*; Fr. *convaincre.*] To subdue the opposition of the mind to truth; to conquer or persuade by argument; to satisfy the mind by evidence or proof; to force to acknowledge or assent to.

Convince'ment, *n.* Conviction. (R.)

Convinc'er, *n.* He who, or that which, convinces.

Convinc'ible, *a.* That may be convinced.

Convinc'ing, *p. a.* Producing conviction; calculated to persuade; capable of subduing the opposition of the mind and compelling its assent; as, *convincing* testimony.

Convinc'ingly, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

Convinc'ingness, *n.* The power of convincing.

Con'vis, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Calhoun co.

Con'vive, *n.* [Fr.] A companion in conviviality or festivity; as, a brother *convive.*

Conviv'ial, *a.* [Lat. *convivilis*, from *convigium*, a living together, a meal in company — *con*, and *vivo*, to live.] Relating to a social entertainment or feast; festive; festal; jovial; social; as, a *convivial* spirit.

"Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name." — *Denham.*

Conviv'ialist, *n.* One who is given to conviviality; a reveller.

Convivial'ity, *n.* Convivial disposition or practice; the good-humor or mirth indulged in at an entertainment.

Conviv'ially, *adv.* In a festive or convivial manner.

Con'vocate, *v. a.* [Lat. *convoco, convocatus.* See CONVOKE.] To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

Convoca'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *convocatio.*] Act of convoking or calling an assembly; as, "making a general *convocation.*"

—An assembly; a diet; a synod; a congress; a council.

"On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you." *Lev.* xxiii. 20.

(*Eccl.*) In the Church of England, an assembly of the hierarchy and lower bodies of clergy, met to confer on matters touching ecclesiastical interests.

—In Oxford University, Eng., an assembly of college-dignitaries, fellows, &c., which has the control of all business pertaining to the university.

(*Mining.*) In Cornwall, Eng., a parliament of tin-masters. All *Stannary laws* are enacted by the several convocations, and carry with them all the force and law of acts of parliament.

Convoca'tional, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to a convocation.

Convoca'tionist, *n.* An advocate of convocation.

Con'vocator, *n.* (*Mining.*) A member of a convocation of Cornish tin-masters.

Convoke', *v. a.* [Lat. *convoco* — *con*, and *voco*, to call.] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons; to convene.

"*Convoke* the peerage." — *Pope.*

Con'volute, *a.* [Lat. *convolutus*, from *convolvo.* See CONVOLVE.] Rolled together, or on itself, or one part on another.

Con'volnted, *a.* Twisted or rolled together; as, *convoluted* plates.

Convoln'tion, *n.* [Lat. *convolutio.*] Act of rolling or winding together or on itself, or one thing on another. — State of being rolled, wound, or twisted together; a winding motion.

"The *convolutions* of a smooth-lipped shell." — *Wordsworth.*

(*Anat.*) The winding folds of the superficial layer of the brain; and also the coils and turns of the intestinal tube.

Convolve', *v. a.* [Lat. *convolvo* — *con*, and *volvo*, to roll.] To roll or wind together or on itself; to roll one part on another.

"He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd.*" — *Milton.*

Convolvula'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *convolvo*, I roll or bind together.] (*Bot.*) The Convolvulus or Bindweed family, an order of plants, alliance *Solanales.* DIAG. 5 free stamens, basal placentæ, and leafy doubled-up cotyledons. — They are herbs or shrubs generally twining or trailing, and milky. The leaves are alternate and exstipulate. The calyx has 5 deep divisions: is much imbricated; persistent. The corolla is 5-partite or 5-plaited, regular, deciduous, and has no scales in its tube; æstivation plaited. The stamens alternate with the lobes of the corolla. The ovary is 2-, 3-, or 4-celled, or its carpels are more or less distinct. The fruit is capsular. In this order there are 47 known genera, with about 665 species, which are chiefly found in the plains and valleys of hot and tropical regions. A few flourish in temperate climates, but none in the coldest latitudes. They are remarkable for the presence of an acrid milky purgative juice in their roots. *Jalap* and *scammony* are products of this order.

Convol'vulus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Bindweed, a gen. of plants, the type of the order *Convolvulaceæ.* It is characterized by a bell-shaped corolla, with five prominent plaits and five shallow lobes. 8 or 10 species are found in this country, among which *C. arvensis*, the small Bindweed, a twining plant, growing in fields and pastures from Maine to the Carolinas; stem several feet long, climbing or prostrate, a little hairy; flowers small, white, often with a tinge of red; — and *C. purpureus*, the Morning-glory (fig. 672), found in fields in the Middle and Western States; stem climbing many feet; leaves roundish, heart-shaped; flowers large, beautiful, generally of a dark purple, sometimes blue, flesh-colored, striped, &c. It is a well-known and favorite climber and free flower, of the easiest culture.

Fig. 672.
THE MORNING-GLORY.
(*Convolvulus purpureus.*)

Convoy', *v. a.* [Fr. *convoyer* — *con*, and *voie*, Lat. *via*, way.] To attend or accompany on the way, for protection or defence, either by sea or land; to attend; to escort; to guard; as, to *convoy* a fleet of merchantmen.

—*n.* Act of convoying; escort or attendance for defence.

"Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure." — *Dryden.*

—A guard of troops to protect provisions, stores, &c., on their passage from one place to another; as, a baggage *convoy.* — A ship or ships of war, accompanying a fleet of merchantmen, &c., for protection against an enemy's vessels; as, to sail under *convoy.* — The fleet protected by naval convoy.

Convulse', *v. a.* [Lat. *convulsus*, from *convello* — *con*, and *vello*, to pluck, to pull.] To shake, tear, or rend; to contract violently, as the muscles: to affect by irregular spasms; to shake; to agitate; to disturb; to put into commotion.

"The world is *convulsed* by the agonies of great nations." *Macaulay.*

Convul'sion, *n.* [Lat. *convulsio.*] Any violent or irregular motion; agitation; commotion; tumult; disturbance; as, *convulsions* of earthquake.

"All . . . fall under the same *convulsions* of state, by dissensions or invasions." — *Temple.*

(*Med.*) A writhing and agitation of the limbs, and involuntary action of the muscles in general. The fits vary much in extent and violence, sometimes attacking the whole body, and at others confined to particular parts; in the former case the mind is affected, but in the latter it often remains undisturbed; they also vary in duration, lasting from a few minutes to some hours. They are sometimes preceded by dizziness, double or disturbed vision, and coldness, and are followed by great languor; but at others they come and go without much disturbance. Teething, worms, and overloaded bowels are common causes of convulsive attacks in children; and these are relieved by freely and timely lancing the gums, and by the administration of proper purges.

Convul'sional, *a.* Pertaining to convulsions; affected by convulsions.

Convul'sionaries, *n. pl.* [Fr. *convulsionnaires.*] (*Hist.*) The name of a fanatical sect, which made its appearance in Paris, abt. 1730. They used to assemble at the grave of a celebrated Jansenist, named Pâris, in the church-yard of St. Medardus. At this tomb a multitude of people poured forth fanatical prayers, sermons, and prophesyings. Miracles are also alleged to have been performed, for proof of which we are referred to a work written by M. Montgeron, a French senator, and entitled *La Verité des Miracles opérés par l'intercession de François de Pâris* (Paris, 1737). After 1731, the fanaticism of the *C.* increased to utter madness. "They threw themselves into the most violent contortions of body, rolled about on the ground, imitated birds, beasts, and fishes, and at last, when they had completely spent themselves, went off in a swoon." In 1733, the king issued an order for the imprisonment of these fanatics, but it was found impossible to put a complete stop to the mischief. They took to predicting the downfall of the throne and the church, which prophecy the French Revolution appeared to fulfil. They were not much heard of in Paris after the middle of the last century, but have occurred in country-places at various times within the present century.

Convul'sionary, *a.* Convulsive; convulsional.

Convul'sive, *a.* Partaking of the nature of convulsion; tending to convulse; spasmodic; agitating; as, a *convulsive* fit.

"The flying soul's *convulsive* strife." — *Dryden.*

Convul'sively, *adv.* In a convulsive manner.

Con'way, a river of England, in Wales, which, after a course of 30 m., falls into Beaumaris Bay. It is noted for its fine scenery, and abundance of salmon.

Conway, or ABERCONWAY, a walled sea-port town of Caernarvonshire, N. Wales, on the estuary of the Conway River. There is here a magnificent Norman castle, built by Edward I. It was an opulent town until the great plague of 1607 almost depopulated it. *Pop.* 2,500.

Conway, in *Arkansas*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Arkansas River, and is traversed by Cadron and Cypress creeks. *Cap.* Springfield.

Conway, in *Maine*, a former P. O. of Aroostook co.

Conway, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., on Deerfield River, 100 m. W. by N. of Boston.

Conway, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Livingston co., abt. 25 m. E. of Lansing.

Conway, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Leake co.

Conway, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Carroll co., on the Saco River, abt. 75 m. N.N.E. of Concord.

Con'way, THOMAS, an American revolutionary general, B. in Ireland. After acquiring a military reputation in France, he came to America in 1777, and received from Congress the appointment of brigadier-general, and shortly afterwards that of inspector-general, with the rank of major-general. He is principally noteworthy for his secret conspiracy against Gen. Washington, with the view of supplanting him in the chief command, by Gen. Gates. He did his utmost to poison the public mind against Washington by private caballing and published strictures, but becoming unpopular with the army, and his character being revealed to Congress, he, in 1778, resigned his command, fought a duel with Gen. Cadwallader, and returned to France, where he was appointed governor of the French Indies. D. about 1800.

Conway, in *South Carolina*, a post-village and township, cap. of Horry county, on the Waccamaw River, 110 m. m. E. by S. of Columbia. *Pop.* abt. 700

Con'way (or MIDDLE) **River,** in *Virginia*, an affluent of the Rapidan, between Greene and Madison counties.

Co'ny, *n.* [D. *konijn;* Fr. *connil;* Lat. *cuniculus*, a cony; Gr. *kuniklos.* Etymol. uncertain.] (*Script.*) An old English name for the rabbit; used in the versions of the Bible to translate the Hebrew *Shaphan*, which does not, however, designate the rabbit, but the Ashkoko, or DAMAN, *q. v.*

Fig. 673.— DAMAN.

Con'yers, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Newton co., abt. 141 m. W. of Augusta.

Con'yersville, in *Tennessee*, a township of Henry co., some m. N. of Paris.

Con'yngham, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Columbia co.

—A post-village of Luzerne co., on Nescopec Creek, 90 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Coo, *v. n.* [From the sound.] To cry, or make a low sound as doves or pigeons.

"The stock-dove only through the forest *coos*." — *Thomson.*

Cooch's Bridge, in *Delaware*, a post-office of New Castle co.

Coo'ey, *v. a.* [Etymol. unknown.] To make a peculiar intoned sound of the voice, in imitation of a night-bird. (Peculiar to Australia.)

Cook, *v. a.* [A. S. *cóc*, a cock; Ger. *kochen*, to cook; Swed. and Goth. *koka;* Lat. *coquo.*] To prepare, as victuals for the table, by fire and heat; to dress or prepare, as food for eating; as, "too many *cooks* spoil the broth."

—To prepare; to concoct; to vamp; as, to *cook* accounts. (Often preceding *up.*)

"Hanging is the word, sir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cook'd.*" — *Shaks.*

—To throw; to fling. (Used in some districts in England.) (R.)

—*v. i.* To dress and prepare provisions for the table; as, to *cook* a decent dinner.

—*n.* One who cooks; one whose vocation is to prepare victuals for the table; a person who dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

Cook, JAMES, F.R.S., a celebrated English navigator, B. at Marston, in Yorkshire, 1728. His parents being poor, his early education included only reading, writing, and common arithmetic. He commenced his naval career in the merchant service, then entered on board the *Eagle* man-of-war, and after four years' meritorious service was made master of the *Mercury.* This vessel formed part of the squadron sent against Quebec; and *C.* performed the difficult task of taking soundings in the St. Lawrence, in the very face of the French encampment, and of making a chart of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. After various and arduous services he was at length raised to the rank of lieutenant; and then commenced

Fig. 674. — CAPTAIN COOK.
(From the picture by N. Dance.)

that series of voyages round the world, the details of which form one of the most popular and delightful books in our language. Captain *C.* embarked on his first voyage as commander of the *Endeavour*, in August, 1768, reached N. Holland (Australia) in 1770, and arrived back in England in June, 1771. His second voyage, in which he commanded the *Resolution*, and was accompanied by the *Adventure*, commenced in July, 1772. He visited New Zealand, passed Cape Horn, and returned home in July, 1775. He then set out on a third voyage, commander of the *Resolution* again, and accompanied by the *Discovery*, in July, 1778, discovered the Sandwich Islands, explored the western coast of N. America, and then made further discoveries in the Pacific. Unhappily, while touching at Owhyhee, or Hawaii, *C.*, in spite of the utmost prudence and humanity, became involved in a dispute with the natives, and while endeavoring to reach his boat was savagely murdered, on St. Valentine's Day, 1779. Capt. *C.* was fitted for the post he filled by a rare combination of intellectual and moral qualities. Naturally quick-sighted, energetic, decided, yet kindly and considerate, he could rule men well and gain their confidence and love. He was also highly accomplished in the science of navigation; and to his persevering endeavors and watchful care it was due that the health of his crews was always so remarkably good. During the interval between his second and third voyages, *C.* was elected F.R.S. — His wife, ELIZABETH COOK, survived him 56 years! dying in 1835, aged 93. But she had to mourn the loss of her three sons (of whom two perished at sea), in a few years after the unhappy fate of her husband.

Cook, ELIZA, an English poetess, B. 1817. At an early age she contributed to various periodicals, and published, in 1840, a volume of poems, which at once attracted the attention of the public, and stamped her as a writer of great merit and originality. Her poems, reprinted in a collective form, have passed through numerous editions, and a beautifully illustrated Christmas volume was issued in 1860. She published another volume entitled *New Echoes and Other Poems; Jottings from my Journal; Laconics;* &c., and in 1864 the government conferred on her a literary pension of £100 a year. Died in 1889.

Cook, in *Illinois*, a N.E. co., adjoining Indiana, and bordered by Lake Michigan; *area*, about 1,027 sq. m. It is drained by the Des Plaines, Calumet, and Chicago rivers. *Surface*, varied; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Chicago. *Pop.* (1890) 1,192,000.

Cook, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Westmoreland county.

Cooke, JOHN ESTEN, an American novelist, born in Va., 1830. Of his many popular works, we mention *Leather Stocking and Silk* (1854); *Old Times in Virginia* (1856); and *Life of Gen. Lee* (1871). Died Sept. 27, 1886.

Cooke, in *Texas*, a N. co. separated from the Indian Territory by Red river; *area*, about 950 sq. m. It is drained by Clear Creek. *Cap.* Gainesville. *Pop.* (1890) 24,696.

Cook'ery, *n.* The art or practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table. See GASTRONOMY.

Cook'ey, Cook'ie, Cook'y, *n.* A sort of sweet cake.

Cook'ham, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Fairfield dist., about 18 m. N. of Columbia.

Cook Inlet, in *Alaska*, a large inlet, between Lat. 58° and 60° N., Lon. 151° and 154° W. Length, from S. to N., 130 m.; breadth, 70 m.

Cook Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of the Society Islands, between Tahiti on the E., and the archipelago of Tonga on the W.; *pop.* about 50,000.

Cook'-maid, *n.* One who assists in cookery.

Cook'-room, *n.* (*Naut.*) A room for cookery on board ship; the galley, or caboose.

Cooks'burg, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co., about 28 m. S.W. of Albany.

Cook's Corners, in *New York*, a P.O. of Franklin co.

Cook's Ford, in *Kansas*, a P.O. of Jefferson co.

Cook'shire, in Lower Canada, a village in the co. of Sherbrooke, about 13 m. N. of Lenoxville.

Cook's Mills, in Canada. See CROWLANDSVILLE.

Cook's Station, in *Michigan*, a P.O. of Newaygo co.

Cook Strait, separates the two principal islands of New Zealand, and was discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1770.

Cooks'town, a town of Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Ballinderry, 5 m. from Stewartstown; *pop.* 3,257.

Cookstown, in Upper Canada, a village of Simcoe co., about 15 m. S. of Barrie.

Cookstown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., about 18 m. E. by S. of Burlington.

Cookstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fayette co., on the Monongahela River, about 30 m. S.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Cook's Valley, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Wabashaw co.

Cooks'ville, in Upper Canada, a village of York co., 16 m. S.W. of Toronto.

Cooks'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Howard co., about 22 m. W. of Baltimore.

Cooksville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Noxubee co., about 132 m. E.N.E. of Jackson.

Cooksville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Rock co., about 18 m. S.E. of Madison.

Cook'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Putnam co.

Cool, *a.* [A.S. *col;* Fris. D. *koel;* O. Ger. *kuol;* Ger. *kühl.*] Moderately cold; of a temperament between hot and cold; not ardent, warm, fond, or passionate; as, *cool* weather, a *cool* courtship.

"The *cool* sequester'd vale of life." — *Gray.*

—Calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; equable; frigid; indifferent; deliberate; as, a *cool* debater.

"But with the morning *cool* reflection came." — *Scott.*

—Exhibiting aversion, coldness, or hauteur; chilling; as, a *cool* reception. — Producing coolness; causing absence of enthusiasm or sympathy; as, a *cool* retreat. — Calmly impudent; quietly ignoring ceremony or propriety; as, *cool* effrontery.

—*n.* A moderate degree or state of cold; as, the *cool* of evening.

"Amid the *cool* of yon high marble arch." — *Addison.*

Cool, *v. a.* [A. S. *colian, acolian*, to become cold; O. Ger. *kuolyan*, to make cold; Icel. *kala*, to blow cold; Swed. and Goth. *kyla*, to make cold. See COLD.] To make cool or moderately cold; to allay the heat of; to reduce the temperature of; as, to *cool* fused metal.

"Snow . . . *cools* or congeals any liquor sooner (than ice)." *Addison.*

—To moderate or allay, as excitement, passion, &c.; to calm or appease; to abate; to assuage; to damp; to render indifferent; as, his courage is *cooled.*

"Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their zeal." — *Swift.*

—*v. n.* To grow cool or cold; to become less hot; to lose heat or warmth; as, the days begin to be *cooler.*

—To lose ardor, zeal, enthusiasm, affection; to have less passion or inclination; as, marriage *cools* love.

"You never *cool* while you read Homer." — *Dryden.*

Cool Arbor, or **Cold Harbor,** in *Va.*, near Chickahominy river and Tolopatomoy Creek. Here, June 3, 1864, a most sanguinary battle was fought between the National forces, under Gens. Grant and Meade, and the Confederate troops, commanded by Lee and Longstreet; in which, after a desperate struggle of 20 minutes, the Union army was repulsed at every point with great slaughter; losing 3 brigadier-generals killed, and upwards of 13,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Confederate loss was abt. 1,000, including Gen. Doles.

Cool'baugh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Monroe co., about 38 m. N.W of Easton; *pop.* 1,028.

Cool blood, *n.* [Fr. *sang froid.*] Tranquillity or calmness.

(*Law.*) The condition of one who has the calm and undisturbed use of his reason. In cases of homicide, it frequently becomes necessary to ascertain whether the act of the person killing was done in cool blood or not, in order to ascertain the degree of his guilt.—*Bouvier.*

Cool'-cup, *n.* A cooling drink: a beverage for hot weather, variously concocted, as champagne-cup, claret-cup, &c.

Cool'er, *n.* That which cools; anything which abates or allays heat or excitement.

"Acid things were used only as *coolers*." — *Arbuthnot.*

—A vessel or utensil used for cooling liquors. One of the best wine-coolers is the *Alcarraza*, a species of coarse pottery, manufactured in Spain. The cooling is effected by means of its extreme porosity, the wine passing through the pores, when a copious evaporation takes place from the small portion of water which penetrates to the outside. It is made of clay, consisting of 60 parts of calcareous earth, mixed with alumina, and a little peroxide of iron, and 36 of silicious earth, mixed with a little alumina; to which a quantity of salt is added in the mixing. The vessels are only half, or at least not wholly, baked. — The *C.* used by brewers and distillers generally consist of very shallow vessels, exposing great surface, and placed in the high and airy parts of the brewery; the cooling is sometimes assisted by fans, which agitate the air over their surfaces. Worts are also occasionally cooled by causing them to traverse metal pipes, which are surrounded by a counter-current of cold water.

Cool'eysville, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Steele co.

Cool'-headed, *a.* Having a temper not easily excited; free from passion; calm; equable.

Coo'lie, (sometimes wrongly written COOLY and COULIE,) *n.* [Hind. *kúli.*] The name of an aboriginal Hindoo upcountry tribe, applied by Europeans in India to porters or laborers, from the fact of many of that tribe having been employed at many of the seaports in that country, in the bearing of burdens, and loading, discharging, and manning of ships, &c. The term is now generally used to denote those people who are introduced into foreign countries from India, China, &c., for agricultural and other manual labor, more especially into the Mauritius, and into the West Indies, and other British colonies on the American continent. The cause that originated the demand for this class of laborers was negro emancipation. It has been found in all the above-named countries, that where uncultivated land could be had for squatting on, the negro could not be induced to work, even for fair wages. Hence the necessity which arose for supplying the labor-market with importations of foreign labor. The traffic in coolies was first publicly recognized in 1844, when the colony of British Guiana made provision for the encouragement of Chinese emigration. The Peruvian planters quickly followed, and Cuba shortly afterward engaged in the traffic, which was as yet confined to Chinese laborers. At a later date Indian coolies were brought to the West Indies, and large numbers of them were employed in the Straits settlements, Mauritius and elsewhere. In Penang there are said to be 25,000 Indian coolies out of a total population of 150,000 With refereuce to the treatment of the coolie in foreign colonies, it is difficult to obtain exact information. In the guano pits of the Chincha Islands they appear to have been treated with revolting cruelty by their Peruvian taskmasters, and elsewhere the coolie is the victim of abuses and oppression that are not easily remedied, though laws for their protection have been enacted.

Cool'ing, *p. a.* Tending to cool the system and allay bodily heat; as, a *cooling* drink.

Cool'ing-time, *n.* (*Crim. Law.*) Time for passion to subside, and reason to interpose. *C. T.* destroys the effect of provocation, leaving homicide-murder the same as if no provocation had been given.

Cool'ish, *a.* Somewhat cool; as, *coolish* weather.

Cool'ly, *adv.* In a cool or indifferent manner; without

warmth or excitement of manner; dispassionately; calmly; as, to take things *coolly*.
—Without heat or undue cold; in a cool degree.
Cool'ness, *n.* State of being cool; moderate degree of cold.
"The sheep enjoy the *coolness* of the shade." — *Dryden.*
—Indifference; calmness; want of ardor, zeal, affection, &c.; as, the *coolness* of estranged friends.
Cool Spring, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Ohio co.
Cool Spring, in *Indiana*, a township of Laporte co.; *pop.* 1,328.
Cool Spring, in *Missouri*, a village of La Fayette co.
Cool Spring, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Iredell co.
Cool Spring, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Mercer co.
Cool'-tankard, *n.* An old English cooling beverage, usually made of wine and water, or of ale, with a small quantity of wine and lemon-juice, spices, &c.
Cool'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Athens co., on the Hockhocking River, 90 m. S.E. of Columbus.
Cool Well, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Amherst co.
Cool'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TIARELLA.
Cool'y, *n.* See COOLIE.
Coom, *n.* [Ostro-Goth. *kim*, soot, lamp-black.] Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; also, the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage-wheels.
Coomas'sie, in W. Africa, a town, cap. of the kingdom of ASHANTEE, *q. v.*
Coombe, WILLIAM, an English humorist, B. at Bristol, 1741. His *Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque*, illustrated by Rowlandson, is a work of great value and rarity.
Coon, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Vernon co.
Coon Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of Jasper co., about 170 m. S. W. of Jefferson City.
Coo'newar, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Lee county.
Coon Island, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office in Washington county.
Coon Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Vernon co.
Coon Rapids, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Carroll co.
Coon Valley, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Vernon co.
Coon'ville, in *Iowa*, a village of Mills co.
Coop, *n.* [Du. *kuip;* Lat. *cupa*, a tub, cask, &c.; Gael. *cubach*, hent, hollowed.] A box for confining poultry; a cage; a pen for small animals; as, a hen-*coop*.
—A barrel or cask.
—*v. a.* To put in a coop; to confine in a coop; to shut up or confine in a narrow compass; to cage; to imprison.
"What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again?" — *Pope.*
Coopee', *n.* See COUPEE.
Coop'er, *n.* One who makes barrels, casks, and tubs of various kinds; as, a wine-*cooper*.
—*v. a.* To work upon, as a cnoper; as, to *cooper* an old boat.
Coo'per, ABRAHAM, R.A., an English historical painter, B. 1787. In early life he passed much of his time among horses, and to this circumstance must be ascribed the direction which his artistic talent has taken. His first exhibited picture, *Tam O'Shanter*, was sent to the British Institution in 1814. He is the chief "battle-painter" of the English school, and among his principal pictures may be mentioned, *Blücher at the Battle of Ligny; Cromwell at Marston Moor; Lord Arundel capturing a Turkish Standard; Lord Arthur Capel defending Colchester during the Civil War; The Battle of Shrewsbury; The Death of Harold; Richard I. and Saladin at Ascalon; The Battle of Assaye;* and *The Battle of Waterloo*. Several have been engraved. Died 1868.
Cooper, ANTHONY ASHLEY. See SHAFTESBURY, (EARL OF.)
Cooper, JAMES FENIMORE, a distinguished American novelist, B. at Burlingtou, N. J., Sept. 15, 1789. His father, Judge *C.*, was a large land-holder in Otsego co., in that State, residing alternately at Burlington and Cooperstown, and giving his name to the latter township, which became afterwards his residence. *C.* received the rudiments of a classical education under a private instructor at Burlington, and entered Yale College in 1802. An innate passion for the sea, and an unconquerable love of adventure led him, among other causes, to enter the navy in 1806 as a midshipman. He remained in it for six years; and the influence of this period of his life is indelibly stamped upon his works. In 1811 *C.* resigned his post in the navy, and after a short residence at West Chester, in the vicinity of New York, he removed to Cooperstown and pursued in earnest his career as a writer of fiction. He had previously published his maiden novel, entitled *Precaution*, a work of little promise. Within 15 years, he successively produced *The Spy*, *The Pioneers*, *The Pilot*, *Lionel Lincoln*, and *The Last of the Mohicans;* triumphantly asserting his claim to the character of an original and powerful novelist. Soon after the appearance of *The Last of the Mohicans*, in 1826, *C.* sailed for Europe, where he remained for several years. During this time he wrote several of his most successful works, including *The Bravo*, *The Red Rover*, and *The Prairie*, and soon established a reputation which, with the robust qualities of his personal character, and the dignified frankness of his manner, made him a welcome visitant in the most distinguished European circles. His most valuable productions after his return to his country are, *The Pathfinder*, *The Deerslayer*, *The Two Admirals*, and *Wing and Wing;* all of which display his admirable power of invention, his bold conceptions of character, and his rare mastery of graphic and impressive portraiture. His subsequent performances, in which he endeavors to use the novel as a vehicle for political declamation, are unworthy of his fame. This great novelist D. 1851. His works have been translated into all European, and, it is said, into some of the Oriental languages. They were enthusiastically received in England, Germany, and France, where, from their first appearance till the present day, they have gone through successive editions.

Fig. 675.—HOUSE OF COOPER AT COOPERSTOWN.

His daughter, SUSAN, B. in 1815, has published many popular works, chief of which are: *Rural Hours; Rhyme and Reason of Country Life;* and *Country Rambles*.
Cooper, SIR ASTLEY, F.R.S., a celebrated English surgeon and anatomist, B. at Brooke, in Norfolk, 1768. In 1792, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Surgeon's Hall, surgeon to Guy's Hospital in 1800, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the College of Surgeons in 1813. He was then at the summit of his profession, and his annual income, which, in the fifth year of his practice, only amounted to $500, had risen to the large sum of $105,000! In 1830, he was made vice-president of the Royal Society. He was also a member of the French Institute, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, &c. His principal works are his treatise on *Hernia*, 1804–1807, and *Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast*, 1829–1840. D. 1841. A statue by Baily has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
Cooper, THOMAS, an English poet, B. 1805, was a shoemaker in his youth, and having instructed himself in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages while at his stall, became a schoolmaster at 23; he led the Leicester Chartists in 1841, lectured in the Potteries during the "Riots," in Aug., 1842, was sent to Stafford jail on a charge of conspiracy and sedition, found guilty, and sentenced to twn years' imprisonment. During that period he wrote his first and best epic poem, *The Purgatory of Suicides*. Died in July, 1892.
Cooper, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 20 m. N. of Machias.
Cooper, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kalamazoo co.
Cooper, in *Missouri*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 558 sq. m. The Missouri River bounds it on the N., and it is intersected by the Lamine River, as well as by Little Salme and Moniteau creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. Cannel and bituminous coal abounds. Rich mines of irou and lead are also found. *Cap.* Booneville.
Cooper, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Montour co.; *pop.* 414.
Coop'erage, *n.* Workshop of a cooper.—Vocation or trade of a cooper.—Price paid for cooper's work.
(*Arts and Trades.*) *C.* is the mechanical art by which casks, tubs, barrels, and all kinds of wooden vessels bound together with hoops, are made. It is a very ancient art, and its invention is ascribed by Pliny to the people who lived at the foot of the Alps. On account of the abundance of wood, the fabrication of casks was early introduced into France, and from that country it was imported into Britain. The occupation of the modern cooper is divided into several distinct branches. The *dry* cooper makes casks for containing all kinds of goods not in a liquid state; such as sugar, flour, &c. The *wet* or *tight* cooper makes vessels for holding liquids; and this branch is subdivided into *large* and *small* work, which are kept quite distinct. There are, also, *white* coopers, or those who make tubs, pails, churns, &c.; and there are coopers in *general*, who undertake every variety of work. The upright pieces which form the sides of a barrel or cask are called *staves*, and the shaping and planing of these is the most difficult and the most important part of a cooper's work. Each stave must form part of a double conchoid; it must be broader in the middle, and gradually become narrower, but not in straight lines, towards the two extremities. The outside of the staves, across the wood, is wrought into segments of a circle, and is made thickest in the middle, growing gradually thinner toward the ends. When the staves are dressed and arranged in a circular form, the cooper can make their edges coincide perfectly together. In the shape of the staves, and in giving the proper curve, consists the principal part of the cooper's art. The best work is made of Virginia oak. All wood employed ought to be thoroughly dried before being put together.
Co-op'erant, *a.* Working together; laboring to the same end.
Co-op'erate, *v. a.* [Fr. *coopérer;* Lat. *con*, and *operor*, *operatus*, to work, to operate, from *opus*, work. See OPERATE.] To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; to use mutual efforts to promote the same object; to concur in producing the same effect.
Co-opera'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of co-operating; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor.
Co-op'erative, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.
Co-op'erative Soci'ety, *n.* (*Pol. Econ.*) The name applied to a society formed among the industrial classes for some commercial purpose. The prevailing belief that the laborer does not work for himself, but for the capitalist,—that the latter obtains all the profit of his labor,—has led to the natural conclusion, that if he could work for himself, if he could supply capital as well as labor, then the whole of the profit would be his own. This has led, chiefly in France and England, to the formation of societies among the working-classes, where, by each contributing a small sum to the general fund, they have obtained capital for the purpose of embarking in some commercial undertaking, the profits of which being afterwards divided among them, or going to increase their capital and enlarge the sphere of their operations. Thus, instead of putting their savings into a bank, or investing them in other securities which yield only a small interest,—as the capital is employed by others, who must have their profit out of it,—they employ it for themselves, and thus obtain the whole of the profits. Co-operation differs from communism, socialism, or any other fanciful scheme of civil society. It is simply a joint-stock company, carrying on some commercial enterprise. "The form of association," says J. S. Mill, "which, if mankind continue to improve, must be expected in the end to predominate, is not that which can exist between a capitalist as chief, and work-people without a voice in the management, but the association of the laborers themselves on terms of equality, collectively owning the capital with which they carry on their operations, and working under managers elected and removable by themselves. There is a capacity of exertion and self-denial in the masses of mankind which is never known but on the rare occasions on which it is appealed to in the name of some great idea or elevated sentiment." The system of co-operation is one of great benefit to the working-classes, if properly carried out. It fosters provident habits, and encourages industry. Each individual is as much as ever dependent upon his own exertions, which are also more suitably rewarded. It leads, also, to strict inquiry into the moral character of such as are desirous of admission into their society. *C. S.* are frequently formed in Europe, and of late in this country, for supplying its members and others with articles of daily consumption. The goods are purchased with the money of the society, and sold at the ordinary market-rate, the profit being periodically divided among the members, or going to increase the capital. Such societies are very useful in obviating the practice of adulterating commodities, which we are told prevails to so serious an extent among many shopkeepers, especially those whose business lies chiefly with working-people. As the dealers are also the buyers, the interests of honesty are thus on the side of the shop, and the motives of adulteration are eliminated. No man would willingly sell himself inferior, disguised, or unwholesome commodities. Down to this day (1897) the co-operative system has not been received with marked favor in the U. States. Many co-operative stores have been established in almost all parts of the country; but, excepting Massachusetts, where their management seems to be better understood, relatively few of them have met with decided and durable success.
Co-op'erator, *n.* One who co-operates.
Coop'er Island, in the British W. Indies, 5 m. S.E. of Tortola.
Coop'er River, in *S. Carolina*, rises in Charleston dist., flows S.E. to the Ashley River, below Charleston.
Coop'er's Creek, in *New Jersey*, traverses Camden co., and enters the Delaware River near Camden City.
Cooper's Mills, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Lincoln co.
Cooper's Plains, in *New York*, a P. O. of Steuben co
Coo'perstown, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Brown co., on the Illinois River, about 22 m. W.N.W. of Jacksonville.
Cooperstown, in *N. J.*, a v. of Camden co., 6 m. E. of Camden.—A village of Burlington co., 3 m. S. W. of Burlington.
Cooperstown, in *New York*, a town of Otsego twp., and the cap. of Otsego co., on the Otsego lake, 69 m. S.W. of Albany. It takes its name from Judge William Cooper, father of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. A radius of 40 miles in and around *C.* produces more than half the hops raised in the U. S. *Pop.* about 3,000.
Cooperstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a p.v. of Venango co., on Sugar Creek, 75 m. N. of Pittsburg.
Cooperstown, in *Tennessee*, a vill. of Robertson co.
Cooperstown, in *Wis.*, a p. v. and twp. of Manitowoc co. on Benton Creek, about 65 m. S. of Milwaukee.
Coopersville, in *Iowa*, a village of Wapello county.
Coopersville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ottawa co., about 15 m. W.N.W. of Grand Rapids.
Coopersville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Clinton co.
Coopersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co., 55 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.
Cooper's Wells, in *Mississippi*, a favorite watering-place in Hinds co.
Coop'ery, *a.* Pertaining to a cooper.
Co-opta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cooptatio.*] Adoption; assumption.
Co-or'dinance, *n.* Joint ordinance.
Co-or'dinate, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and *ordino*, *ordinatus*, to set in order, to arrange, to regulate, from *ordo*, order, *q. v.*] Holding the same order, rank, or degree; equal; not subordinate; as, *co-ordinate* powers.
—*v. a.* To make co-ordinate or equal.
—*n.* One of two or more persons or things, holding the same rank, condition, or authority.
—*n. pl.* (*Math.*) In Geometry, lines, angles, &c., ranged in order; a system of lines to which points under consideration are referred, and by means of which their position is determined. In the Theory of Curves, any

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1789–1851

abscias and its correspouding ordinate. — The system or method of co-ordinates is an invention of Descartes. It is commonly treated under the heads, *Geometry of two dimensions*, and *Geometry of three dimensions*, according as it is applied to investigate the properties of figures all in one plane, or of curved surfaces.

Co-or'dinately, *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

Co-or'dinateness, *n.* State of being co-ordinate.

Co-ordina'tion, *n.* The state of holding the same rank or position; co-ordinateuess.

"In this . . . parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy." — *Howell.*

—Act of uniting different parts in sympathetic harmony.

Co-or'dinative, *a.* (*Gram.*) Having the power of co-ordination.

Coorg', an ancient rajahship of Hindostan, prov. Mysore, formerly independent, but now part of the pres. of Madras. It lies, for the most part, between Lat. 12° and 13° N., and is intersected by the 76th parallel of E. Lon.; having N. and E. the Mysore territory, and on all other sides those of the Madras presidency. *Area*, 2,340 sq. m. The whole country is covered with forests, but not overloaded with jungles, excepting in the vicinity of the Mysore dominion. The climate is generally healthy. The Coorgas are a Nair tribe of martial habits; they have few villages, preferring to live in wilds. Among them exists a community of wives among brothers. The country was annexed to the British possessions in 1832.

Coos, in *Oregon*, a W.S.W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area*, about 1,600 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coquille and Coos rivers. The surface is mountainous, and covered with forests. Gold and stone coal are found. *Cap.* Empire City.

Coos, in *New Hampshire*, a N. co.; *area*, about 1,950 sq. m. The Connecticut River bounds it on the W., and it is also drained by the Androscoggin, Saco, Upper Ammonoosuck, and other streams. The surface is mostly broken; soil, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Lancaster. *Pop.* (1890) 23,220.

—A post-office of Coos co.

Coos (or Coose) **River,** in *Oregon*, a small stream of Coos co., flowing W. into a bay of the same name.

Coo'sa, in *Alabama*, an E. central co.; *area*, about 860 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.W. by Coosa River. The Sochapatoy and other smaller creeks traverse it. The surface is elevated and broken; soil fertile. *Cap.* Rockford. In its N. part is an immense quarry of beautiful marble, said to be superior to any other in the U. States, and equal to the finest specimens of Italian marble. *Pop.* (1890) 16,006.

Coosa, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Floyd co.

Coosa River, formed by the confluence of the Etowah and Ostenaula rivers, which unite at Rome, in Georgia. Its course is S.W., and then nearly S., until it joins the Tallapoosa to form the Alabama River, about 10 m. N. of Montgomery. It is about 350 miles long.

Coosau'da, in *Alabama*, a village of Autauga co., on the Alabama River, abt. 8 m. N. by W. of Montgomery.

Coosawat'tee, in *Georgia*, a small river rising in the Blue Ridge, in Gilmer co., and joining the Connasauga in Murray co., to form the Ostenaula.

Coosawhat'chie, in *S. Carolina*, a township, cap. of Beaufort dist., abt. 100 m. S. of Columbia.

Coo'saw River, in *S. Carolina*. See Ashapoo.

Coot, *n.* [W. *cwt*, a short tail; *cwtias*, a water-heu.] (*Zoöl.*) See Fulica.

—A colloquialism for a thick-headed fellow; a dolt.

Coote'hill, a town of Ireland, co. Cavan, on the Cootehill River, 28 m. from Dundalk; *pop.* 3,200.

Coote's Store, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Rockingham co.

Cop, *n.* [A.S. *copp.*] The cone of thread or yarn formed on the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

—A conical pile of hay. See Cock.

—The summit of a hill; as, Mow-*cop.*

—A police-officer. (Vulgar.)

Copaï'ba, Copaï'va, Capiv'i, *n.* [Braz. *cupaïba.*] (*Med.*) A balsam obtained by making incisions on the stem of *Copaifera multyngа*, and other species. It acts on the body as a diuretic, expectorant, and in large doses as a purgative; and exercises a direct and special influence on the mucous membrane of the body.

Copaï'fera, *n.* [From *copaïba*, and Lat. *fero*, I bear.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ*. The species are natives of tropical America, and several yield the valuable oleo-resin which is used in medicine under the name of *balsam of copaïba*. Most of the copaïba of commerce is brought from Brazil, a very little being imported from Guiana and the West-Indian islands. The timber known as the purple-heart, or purple-wood of Guiana, is the produce of *C. pubiflora*, and probably of *C. bracteata* also. It is largely employed for ornamental purposes.

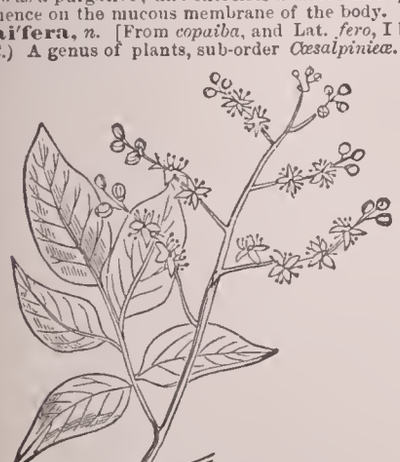


Fig. 676. — COPAIFERA MUTTYNGA.

Copa'is, in Greece. See Topolias.

Co'pake, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., about 50 m. S. of Albany.

Copake Iron Works, in *New York*, a post-office of Columbia co.

Co'pal, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar substance, often improperly called *gum copal*. It is very difficultly soluble in alcohol; hard, brittle, and inodorous; its specific gravity varies from 1·04 to 1·13. It is the product of the *Rhus copallina*. Brazilian *C.* is the product of several species of *Hymenæa*, and of *Trachylobium mortianum*. Indian copal is produced by *Valeria indica*. It is used in varnishes.

Co'palche-bark, *n.* See Croton.

Copan', in Central America, a ruined city of Guatemala, abt. 30 m. E. of Chiquimula. For more than 2 m. its ruins extend along the Copan River (a tributary of the Motagua), among which are the remains of a supposed temple nearly 650 ft. in length, and monolithic statues elaborately carved.

Copa'no, in *Texas*, a post-village of Refugio co., on Aransas Bay.

Copar'cenary, *n.* (*Law.*) Joint heirship, or succession to an estate.

Copar'cener, *n.* [*Con*, and *parcener*, a partaker, from Lat. *perio*, a part.] (*Law.*) One to whom an estate descends by inheritanee; or jointly with others, when such estate is held in eommon by the heirs as an entire estate.

Copar'ceny, *n.* (*Law.*) An equal share of a coparcenary.

Copart'ment, *n.* See Compartment.

Copart'ner, *n.* [*Con* and *partner.*] A joint partner; an associate; a sharer.

Copart'nership, Copart'nery, *n.* Joint partnership, or eoncern in business; the persons who carry on a joint eoncern. See Partnership.

Copat'riot, *n.* Same as Compatriot, *q. v.*

Cope, *n.* [W. *cob*, a cloak or mantle, from *cop, coppa*, the top of anything, the erown of the head; A. S. *cæppe*, a cap; Ger. *kopf*, the head; allied to Lat. *caput;* Fr. *chape.*] A cover for the head. (*Eccl.*) An ecclesiastical vestment worn during the celebration of mass, and at processions, vespers, and other solemnities. The *C.* was originally a cloak worn for ordinary purposes. In form it is a semicircle, without sleeves, and with a hood. It is fastened across the breast with a clasp or morse. *C.* soon began to be ornamented with embroidery, and even with jewels; and so early as the 13th cent. they became the most magnificent and costly of all the vestments of the priesthood.

Fig. 677. — COPE.

—Anything extended over the head, as the roof or covering of a house; the arch over a door, the arch or concave of the sky, &c.

"The starry *cope* of heaven." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To cover, as with a eope; to cover over an arch.

"A very large bridge . . . made of wood, and *coped* overhead." *Addison.*

—*v. i.* To jut out, as a wall.

Cope, *v. n.* [Icel. *kapp*, fervor of spirit, contention; Lapp. *kappai*, with contentiou; Swed. and Goth. *kapp*, contest. Junius thinks that the word is from the A. S. *ceapian*, L. Ger. *koopen*, to bargain, chaffer, from the emulation between buyer and seller.] To strive or contend on equal terms, or with equal strength; to match; to oppose with success; to contend: to strive or struggle; to compete; followed by *with*; as, to *cope with* a ruffian.

"Host *cop'd* with host, dire was the din of war." — *Philips.*

—To encounter; to interehange kindness or sentiment. *Johnson.*

"Horatio, thou 'rt e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To pit one's self against; to accost.

"I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits." — *Shaks.*

—To reward: to give in return for.

"We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal." — *Shaks.*

Co'peck, Ko'peck, *n.* A Russian copper coin, 100 of which form a silver rouble, *q. v.*

Cope'land, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Telfair co., 75 m. S. of Milledgeville.

Cope'land Islands, a small group on the N.E. coast of Ireland, nearly opposite Belfast Lough. There is a light-house here, 131 feet above the sea; Lat. 54° 4′ 44″ N.; Lon. 5° 32′ W.

Copenha'gen, [Danish *Kiobenshavn*, "merchants' haven,"] a handsome, well-built, and fortified city and sea-port of N. Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Denmark; lying partly on the E. coast of the island of Zealand, in the Sound of the Baltic Sea, and partly on the small, contiguous island of Amak; the channel between them forming the port. The city is divided into the *Old Town*, the *New Town*, and *Christianshavn*. The first division is the most populous; the second, the handsomest quarter of the city. The section called Christianshavn (or "Christian's port," from its having been built by Christian IV.) stands on the island of Amak, and communicates by bridges with the other quarters. The entrance to the harbor is narrow, but the water is sufficiently deep to admit the largest men-of-war. There are dry docks, and every facility for the building and repairing of ships. *C.* is the station of the Danish navy, and is, generally, a fine and spacious city, has some superb buildings; as, the royal palaces of Rosenborg, Charlottenborg, Christiansborg (the latter, destroyed by fire in 1884, contained one of the finest libraries in Europe, including, besides MSS., above 450,000 vols.); the University, Exchange, Cathedral Church of Notre Dame, and those of the Trinity and Our Savior, are, also, magnificent edifices. Trinity Church contains the university library, and the great globe of Tycho Brahe (*q. v.*) the astronomer. The educational, literary, and scientific establishments of *C.* rank with the first of their class, and reflect infinite credit on the govt. and the people. Among them are the Polytechnic, Metropolitan, Royal, Marine, and Royal Military schools; the Royal, Scandinavian, and Antiquarian societies, and the Academy of Arts. The hospitals are numerous and well conducted; the most splendid being that of Frederick V. They include a Foundling Hospital, and a Deaf and Dumb Institution open to all the kingdom.—*Manf.* Sugar, tobacco, soap, liquors, beer, cotton and woollen fabrics, linens, silks, gloves, and hats, &c. The trade of *C.* is very considerable, importing, chiefly, anchors, pitch, and tar from Sweden and Norway; flax, hemp, sail-cloth, cordage, &c., from Russia; tobacco and rice from the U. States; wines and brandy from France; and coal, earthenware, textile goods, and colonial produce, as tea, sugar, &c., from Great Britain. *C.* is generally a healthy city, and under efficient police regulations; and the citizens are formed into a national guard, exclusive of the garrison. Its environs are celebrated for their romantic beauty. *C.* was founded in 1168, and has suffered at different periods from disastrous fires. It also sustained much damage from the English bombardment, 1807, and by an inundation in 1824. *Pop.* (1890) 375,719.

Copenha'gen, in *Illinois*, a former P. O. of DuPage co.

Copenhagen, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Caldwell co.

Copenhagen, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Caldwell co., abt. 200 m. W. by N. of Raleigh.

Copenhagen, in *New York*, a post-vill. of Lewis co., on Deer River, 25 m. E. of Sackett's Harbor.

Coper'nican System, *n.* (*Astron.*) The system propounded by Copernicus. It affirms the sun to be at rest in the centre, while the planets revolve round it. See Astronomy and Ptolemaic System.

Coperni'cia, *n.* [Named after *Copernicus.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Palmaceæ*. They are American palms, with tall stems and fan-shaped leaves. *C. cerifera*, the Carnaüba wax-palm of Brazil, has a very hard trunk, forty feet high and six or eight inches thick, commonly employed for building-purposes. The young leaves are coated with wax, called *Carnaüba wax*, harder than bees-wax and of a lemon tint, which has been employed for candle-making.

Coper'nicus, Nicholas, a celebrated Prussian astronomer, and mathematician; founder of the modern system of astronomy, b. at Thorn, 1473. He was educated at Cracow, where he became a doctor in medicine. He then travelled into Italy, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the great astronomer Regiomontanus, and became a professor of mathematics at Rome. On his return, after several years' absence, to his native country, his uncle, the bishop of Warmia, gave him a canonry; and being thus at ease as to fortune, he diligently labored to improve the science of astronomy. He studied the various systems of the ancient astronomers, and compared them with each other, when, astonished and dissatisfied with the complexity and improbability which he found in them, he applied himself to the construction of a system at once more simple and more symmetrical. The fruits of his researches appeared in his Latin treatise *On the Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs*, in which he represented the sun as occupying a centre round which the earth and the other planets revolve. This great work remained in MS. for 13 years after he had completed it, so diffident was he as to the reception it might meet with; and it was only a few hours before his death that a printed copy was presented to him, giving him assurance that his opinions would see the light, though he would be beyond the reach of possible censure and persecution. D. 1543.

Cope'-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) The head or top stone of a wall; a coping. (Sometimes called *coping-stone.*)

Copho'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *kophos*, deaf.] A difficulty of hearing. It is often symptomatic of some disease.

Co'pi, in *Iowa*, a village of Johnson co., 12 m. W.N.W. of Iowa city.

Co'pia. (*Myth.*) The goddess of plenty among the Romans, represented as bearing a horn filled with grapes, fruit, &c.

Co'piah, in *Mississippi*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 960 sq. m. The Pearl River bounds it on the E., and it is also drained by the head-waters of Bayou Pierre and Homochitto River. *Cap.* Hazlehurst. *Pop.* (1890) 30,233.

Co'piah Creek, in *Mississippi*, a village of Copiah co.

Copiapo, (*kap-e-a-po'*,) the most N. town of the republic of Chili, in S. America, formerly cap. of prov. of Copiapo (now incorporated with that of Coquimbo), on a stream of the same name, 30 m. from the Pacific, where it has a port, and 178 N.N.E. of Coquimbo; Lat. 27° 10′ S., Lon. 71° 5′ 15″ W. It has suffered severely from earthquakes at various times. The port of *C.* is good, and exports great quantities of copper ore. *Pop.* 13,381.

Cop'ier, Cop'yist. *n.* One who copies; a transcriber; as, a law-*copyist*.—An imitator; a plagiarist.

"Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others."—*Dryden*.

Cop'ing, *n.* [D. *kop*, the head; Sax. *cappe*, a cap.] (*Masonry.*) The layer of stones or bricks that is placed on the top of a wall to form a finish to it, and to protect it from the weather. There are three kinds of *C.*: *flat or parallel C.*, which is generally placed on gable ends of houses and walls of all kinds; *feather C.*, the stones of which are thicker on one side than on the other; and *saddle-back C.*, which slopes from the center on either side. The *C.* should project beyond the surface of the wall over which it is placed, to prevent the rain from trickling down its sides.

Cop'ing-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) See COPE-STONE.

Cop'inshay, Cop'ensay, one of the Orkney Islands, in Scotland, off the S. end of Mainland; Lat. 58° 55′ N., Lon. 2° 26′ W. It is about 1 m. long, and ½ m. broad.

Co'pious, *a.* [Fr. *copieux*; Lat. *copiosus*, from *copia*, abundance, from *co-ops—con*, and *ops*, power, might, wealth.] In great quantities; furnishing full supplies; ample; plentiful; rich; exuberant; full; overflowing; diffuse; abounding in words or images; as, a *copious* full of rain, a *copious* lexicon, &c.

Co'piously, *adv.* Abundantly; in great quantities; in a copious manner.

Co'piousness, *n.* State of being copious; abundance; plenteousness; as, *copiousness* of discharged matter.

—Diffusiveness of style:—opposed to *conciseness*; as, *copiousness* of language.

"The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiousness* of Homer."—*Dryden*.

Cop'ley, JOHN SINGLETON, an eminent American painter, born at Boston, 1737. He visited Italy in 1774, and in 1776 went to England, where he established himself, and was chosen a member of the Royal Academy. As an artist he was self-educated, and had executed several works of merit before he left America; but his *Death of Lord Chatham*, now in the National Gallery, London, established his fame in England. Many other fine historical subjects were subsequently produced by him, among which were *The Siege of Gibraltar*; *Death of Major Pierson*; *Charles I.*, &c. *C.* was the father of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor of England. D. 1815.

Cop'ley, in *Illinois*, a flourishing township of Knox county.

Cop'ley, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Summit co., abt. 124 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Copo'pa, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lorain co.

Copos, *n.* [Gr. *kopos*, fatigue.] (*Med.*) A morbid lassitude.

Copped (*kopt*), *a.* Rising to a top or head; as "*copped* like a sugar-loaf."—*Wiseman*.

Coppe'-house, *n.* An ancient term for a tool-house.

Coppe'i, in *Washington*, a village of Walla Walla co.

Cop'pel, *n.* See CUPEL.

Cop'per, *n.* [Gr. *kupfer*; Lat. *cuprum*, from *Cyprus*, which abounded in copper-mines.] (*Min.*) An important metallic element called *Venus* by the alchemists, who gave to it the symbol of that planet, ♀. *C.* is a hard, sonorous, ductile and malleable metal, of a characteristic reddish-brown color. Very thin films have been obtained, which were of a beautiful green color by transmitted light, although of the natural color by reflected light. It is one of the best conductors of heat and electricity, and expands one part in 582 between the freezing and boiling points of water. By slow voltaic reduction, it may be obtained in cubes and octohedral forms, which are also taken by several deposits of native *C.* The melting-point of *C.* is 1996° Fahr.; and by exposing it to a very intense heat, it boils and volatilizes, burning with a brilliant green flame. Heated to redness in the open air, *C.* combines rapidly with oxygen; but even moist air, at ordinary temperatures, has but little effect on it. In sea-water it becomes gradually corroded by the formation of an oxychloride of copper. Nitric acid oxidizes and dissolves it with great rapidity; sulphuric acid does not act on it at ordinary temperatures, but dissolves it rapidly if heated; sulphurous acid being evolved and oxide of copper formed, which unites with the excess of acid to form the sulphate. Hydrochloric acid dissolves it with access of air; if the air is excluded, no action takes place. It is but little affected by the fixed alkalies; but with access of air, ammonia slowly oxidizes it. The uses of *C.* are very important, large quantities being used for sheathing ships, and in the manufacture of boilers and utensils for domestic purposes. With zinc it forms brass, and with different proportions of tin it forms brouze, bell-metal, gun-metal and speculum-metal. Its oxides and salts are largely used as pigments and in pharmaceutical preparations. *C.* unites with oxygen in four proportions:—1. The *sub-oxide* or *dinoxide*, Cu_2O; 2. The *protoxide* or *black oxide*, CuO; 3. The *binoxide*, CuO_2; and 4, *cupric acid*, the composition of which is not known. Sub-oxide of *C.* may be obtained in several ways:—1. By calcining the sub-chloride with carbonate of soda and washing the residue; 2. By heating four parts of copper filings and five parts of protoxide of copper in a close crucible; 3. By boiling a solution of sulphate of copper with grape-vinegar, and adding potassa. By the first and third processes, the sub-oxide is obtained in a crystalline state. Sub-oxide of copper is a feeble base, and its salts are important. Its principal use is in the manufacture of stained glass, to which it imparts a ruby color of great beauty. *Protoxide of copper*, CuO, is prepared by heating copper plates and turnings in a current of air, or by calcining nitrate of copper in an earthern crucible. It is a black powder, possessed of strong hydroscopic qualities. When strongly heated, it fuses and parts with a portion of its oxygen, a compound of sub-oxide and protoxide being formed. Oxide of copper is easily reduced at a moderately high temperature by carbon, hydrogen, or organic matter,—a property which renders it peculiarly valuable in the ultimate analysis of organic bodies. It is also used to give a green color to glass. It is quite insoluble in water, but dissolves freely in acids, yielding very important salts. The *hydrated oxide*, CuO_2H_2O, is obtained by decomposing a solution of a copper salt with an excess of potassa. The pigment known as *blue verditer* consists of a hydrated oxide of copper. Boiled with water, it becomes black and anhydrous. It is soluble in ammonia, forming a deep blue solution. *Binoxide of copper*, CuO_2, has been obtained by the action of binoxide of hydrogen, or hydrated oxide of copper. It is a yellowish-brown powder, easily decomposed into oxygen and oxide of copper by heat or acids. *Cupric acid*, the formula for which has not been determined, is known only in combination with potassa, and is formed when finely-divided copper is heated to redness with caustic potash and nitrats of potash. Digested in water, the mass yields a blue solution, supposed to consist of *cuprate of potash*. The salts of *C.* are characterized by their green or blue color. They are nearly all soluble, and have a strong, disagreeable, metallic taste, acting as poisons on the human system. The symptoms of poisoning by copper are, violent and irrepressible purgings and vomitings, followed by exhaustion and death. The best antidote is albumen, or white of egg, with which they form an insoluble and almost inert compound. In medicine, sulphate of *C.* is used as a tonic, and is antispasmodic in cases of dyspepsia and Asiatic cholera. It is also used as an outward application to wounds which present the granulated appearance known as *proud flesh*. In five-grain doses sulphate of *C.* acts as a powerful emetic. The other salts of *C.* are seldom used. The most characteristic reactions of *C.* salts are as follows: *Ammonia* in excess gives a dark-blue solution; *yellow prussiate of potash* gives a red-brown precipitate. A strip of bright *metallic iron* precipitates copper from acid solutions in a metallic form. Of late years, *C.* has been used somewhat extensively to give a bright green color to pickles and preserves. Its presence may be readily detected by incinerating the suspected article, washing the ashes in water, and filtering. If on the addition of liquid ammonia, the solution strikes a deep blue color, copper is present. Oxide of *C.* forms four compounds with acetic acid: *neutral acetate* (known in commerce under the name of VERDITER, *q. v.*); *subsesquiacetate*, *diacetate* (or VERDIGAIS, *q. v.*), and the *triacetate*, which is the most stable of the acetates of *C.* *C.* forms two chlorides, two simple compounds with cyanogen; Wurtz obtained a compound *hydride of copper*; and there is another important salt termed *nitrate of copper*. The *C.* of commerce is very nearly pure, containing only traces of arsenic, iron, lead, tin, and silica. *C.*-plates are used in engraving, the impression being very sharp and delicate. The most important alloys of *C.* are: *C.* and **zinc** (see BRASS), and *C.* and tin (see BRONZE). Equivalent, 63; sp. gr., 8·921 to 8·952; symbol, Cu (from *cuprum*).

Copper Ores.—The ores of *C.* are somewhat numerous, and widely spread over the earth's surface. Native *C.* is occasionally found crystallized in cubes, octohedra, or deudritic crystals, or in amorphous masses, in Siberia, and in many parts of the U. S., which country has now become the greatest producer of *C.* in the world. The three principal *C.* producing sections of this country are the Lake Superior region, Butte, in Montana, and Arizona. It is obtained in smaller qunutities in New Mexico, Colorado, Vermont and some other States. The rich mines of Lake Superior contain native *C.*, of which formerly large masses were obtained. It is now generally found in nodules or sheets distributed through the beds. The *C.* veins of Montana occur in granite, usually in connection with silver. The Arizona ores are oxides and carbonates. The product in the census year was: Montana, 98,222,444 lbs.; Michigan, 87,455,672 lbs.; Arizona, 31,586,185 lbs.; total, U. S., 226,055,962 lbs.

Sulphate of C., known as *blue-vitriol*, *blue-stone*, and *blue-copperas*, occurs in beautiful prismatic crystals. It is formed in the preparation of sulphurous acid, and is also manufactured by roasting copper pyrites with free access of air. As found in commerce, the crystals are usually opaque, but if they are dissolved in hot water and allowed to crystallize slowly, they become perfectly transparent. The *S. of C.* is largely employed by the dyer and calico-printer, and in the manufacture of pigments. It is also occasionally used in medicine, in the electro-type process, and in galvanic batteries. *Form.* $CuO.SO_3$.

Cop'per, *n.* A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler used in kitchens.

"They boiled it in a *copper* to the half."—*Bacon*.

Hot coppers. A cant term, used in England to denote the dry, parched condition of the mouth, with feverishness of the general system, after a drinking-bout.

—*a.* Consisting of copper; pertaining to copper; resembling copper; as, "a *copper* sky."—*Coleridge*.

—*v. a.* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper; as, to *copper* a ship's bottom.

Cop'peras, *n.* [From Ger. *kupfer-wasser*; Fr. *couperose*; It. *copparosa*.] A term applied, with the prefixes *blue* and *green*, to the sulphates of copper and iron respectively.

Cop'peras Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Fulton co., about 50 m. N. by W. of Springfield.

Cop'peras Hill, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Orange co.

Cop'per-bottomed, *a.* (*Naut.*) Said of a ship when her bottom is sheathed with copper.

Cop'per Creek, in *Illinois*, a former post-office of Rock Island co.

Copper Creek, in *Iowa*, a village of Jackson co., abt 76 m. E.N.E. of Iowa City.

Cop'per-faced, *a.* Faced with copper; as, a *copper faced* die.

Cop'per-fastened, *a.* (*Naut.*) Fastened with copper bolts, as the planks and ribs of a ship.

Cop'per Falls Mine, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Keweenaw co.

Cop'per-green, *n.* (*Painting.*) The appellation of a class rather than of an individual pigment, under which are comprehended verdigris, verditer, malachite, mineral green, green bice, Schccle's green, Schweinfurt or Vienna green, Hungary green, emerald green, true Brunswick green, lake green, mountain green, African green, French green, Saxon green, Persian green, patent green, marine green, Olympian green, &c. The general characteristic of these greens is brightness of color, well suited to the purposes of house-painting, but not adapted to the modesty of nature in fine art.

Cop'per Harbor, in *Michigan*, a thriving post-village and township of Keweenaw county, on Lake Superior.

Cop'per-head, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Ancestrodon contortrix*, a dangerous serpent of the Rattlesnake family. It is abt. 2 feet long, and its color is light chestnut, with darker transverse bars. It inhabits the Southern States, and lives in dark, shady places, or in meadows of high grass.

—A cant term which originated in the U. States during the civil war; intended to denote one who, while belonging to, or resident in, the N. States of the Union, was yet an open sympathizer with the Southern cause.

Cop'per Hill, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., about 3 m. S. of Flemington.

Cop'per Hill, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Floyd co.

Cop'pering, *n.* Act of covering or sheathing with copper; as, the ship underwent fresh *coppering*.

—An entire suit or covering of copper; as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom.

Cop'perish, *a.* Containing copper; like copper, or partaking of its qualities; as, a *copperish* taste of the palate.

Cop'permine Mountains, in British America, a low range running parallel to the Rocky Mountains, from Lat. 63° N. to the Arctic Ocean.

Cop'permine River, in British America, traverses the North-western Territory, and falls into an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, N.E. of the Great Bear Lake. Length abt. 250 miles.

Cop'per-nickel, *n.* (*Min.*) Native bi-arsenide of nickel, composed of about 60 per cent. of arsenic and 40 nickel, with small quantities of antimony, cobalt, lead, iron, and sulphur. It occurs crystallized and massive. The color is copper-red. It emits an arsenical odor when struck with steel; and breaks with a conchoidal fracture.

Cop'per-nose, *n.* A red nose.

"I had as lief Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-nose*."—*Shaks.*

Copperop'olis, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras county, about 38 miles E. by N. of the city of Stockton.

Cop'per-plate, *n.* A plate of polished copper, on which designs are engraved.—A print or impression on paper, &c., taken from an engraved copper-plate.

Copper-plate printing, is performed on what is called a *rolling press*. In the process of printing, the plate of copper or steel from which the impression has to be taken is raised to the temperature of about 180°, by placing it on an iron box in which steam circulates. Copper-plates were formerly heated by placing them over burning charcoal; thus causing the trade to be very injurious to the health of the workmen. After the plate is heated sufficiently, the printer rolls a small quantity of ink on the face of it with a roller made of woollen. He then removes the plate from the source of heat, takes off some of the superfluous ink with a piece of canvas, and next carefully wipes the face of the plate with both hands in succession. To accelerate the wiping, he dips his hand from time to time in whiting. The chief art of the printer is to remove every particle of the ink from the plain surface, and yet not disturb the ink in the engraved parts. When properly finished, the plate is laid on the plank of the press, and the damped paper which is to receive the impression is laid over it, with two or three folds of flannel or blanket above. The plate is then pulled through the rollers of the press, and the required impression obtained.

Cop'per Py'rites, (YELLOW COPPER-ORE.) *n.* (*Min.*) A double sulphide of copper and iron, composed of about 35 per cent. of sulphur, 35 of copper, and 35 iron. It occurs crystallized in tetrahedrons, and stalactitic, mammillated, and amorphous. When pure, the color of a newly fractured surface is bright brass-yellow with a metallic lustre. Frequently the surface displays variegated tarnish; it is then called *Peacock-ore*. *C. P.* occurs in lodes or beds, with other ores of copper, lead, and iron, in rocks of various geological ages, but generally in primary and metamorphic rocks.

Cop'per-smelting, *n.* See SMELTING.

Cop'persmith, *n.* A worker in copper; one who fabricates copper utensils, &c.

Cop'per Vale, in *California*, a post-office of Lassen co.

Copper Valley, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Floyd co.

Copper-works, *n. pl.* A place where copper is smelted and worked.

Cop'per-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TEREDO.

Cop'pery, *a.* Mixed with copper; made of copper; like copper in taste or smell.

Coppet, (*kop-pā'*,) a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, district of Nyon, on the lake, and about 9 m. from the city, of Geneva. It is celebrated on account of a château, which, after having been inhabited by the philosopher Bayle in the 17th century, became, at a later period, the property of Necker, and was for several years the place of residence of his daughter, the celebrated Madame de Staël.

Coppice, Copse, (*kop'pis, kops,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *coupeiz*, wood newly cut, from Fr. *couper*, Ger. *koppen*, to cut: Gr. *kopādes*, trees cut down, from *koptō*, to cut.] A wood consisting of underwood, shrubs, or brushwood; underwood cut down at certain times for fuel; as, *coppice* lands.

Cop'plu, *n.* The conical ball of thread or yarn on the spindle of a spinning-wheel; a cop.

Cop'ple-crown, *n.* The feathery tuft on a fowl's head.

Cop'pled, *a.* Rising in a conical form, or to a point.

Cop'ple-dust, *n.* Powder used in purifying metals; cupel-dust.

"Incorporating powder of steel, or *copple-dust*." — *Bacon.*

Cop'ple-stone, *n.* See COBBLE.

Cop'py-woods, *n. pl.* See COPPICE.

Cop'ris, *n.* [Gr. *kopros*, dung.] (*Zoöl.*) The Dung-beetles, a genus of the *Lucanidæ* family, including beetles that enclose their eggs in pellets of manure, which they roll along with their hind feet, and at length bury them.

Cop'rolite, *n.* [Gr. *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, n stone.] (*Pal.*) Petrified fecal matter, found in the secondary and tertiary states. It consists chiefly of the voidings of saurians and saurold fishes. The true nature of *C.* was first discovered by their occurrence near the region of the intestinal tube in the bodies of several fossil ichthyosauri. Scales, bones, teeth, and other parts of undigested food, are often found in them, and occasionally they are found exhibiting the spiral twisting noticeable in the excrement of some living fishes. *C.* contain n considerable proportion of phosphate of limo, for which reason they are largely employed in the manufacture of artificial manures.

Coprolit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, coprolites.

Coproph'agous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Feeding upon dung or filth, as the beetles of the genus *Copris*.

Cops, *n.* The connecting crook of a harrow. (Local Eng.)
—A draught iron on the end of the tongue of a cart; clevis. (U. S.)

Copse, (*kops,*) *n.* See COPPICE.
—*v. a.* [See COPPICE.] To preserve, or to plant, underwood.

"The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down, hath been of very serious consequence." — *Swift.*

Cop'sy, *a.* Having copses.

Copt, *n.* [Probably from the city of *Coptos*, in Upper Egypt, to which, during the persecution that took place under the Roman emperor, many of the Christians had fled for refuge.] (*Hist.*) The name given to the Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians. In Egypt they are called *Kibt*, which some are inclined to believe to be the root of the name Egypt. The number of *C.* in that country at present is not more than 150,000, and about 10,000 of them live in Cairo. They are not of large stature, have black eyes, rather curly hair, and in several other respects resemble the ancient Egyptians, from whom they have inherited also the custom of circumcision. Their dress very much resembles that of the Moslems; but they are usually distinguished by a black turban. In character they are generally gloomy, deceitful, and avaricious. They have always been distinguished for their expertness in figures, in consequence of which many of them fill important posts throughout the country, and have acquired great influence. In religion they are generally monophysites of the Jacobite sect, only a small portion of them being united either with the Greek or Roman church. They ascribe their conversion from heathenism to St. Mark, whom they regard as the first patriarch of Alexandria. Their present patriarch is still said to be "of Alexandria," though he resides at Cairo. Besides him, they have a metropolitan of the Abyssinians, bishops, arch-priests, priests, deacons, and monks. The patriarch is always chosen from the monks of the convent of St. Anthony, either by his predecessor or by lot, and is not permitted to marry. He nominates the metropolitan of Abyssinia, who resides in that country. There are twelve bishops. The *C.* are very strict in their religious observances, and hate other Christian sects more than they do the Moslems. They practise baptism by immersion, unction, and exorcism; have auricular confession, and celebrate the Lord's Supper with leavened bread which has been dipped in wine. They fast regularly on Friday, and observe it with great strictness. Their monks and nuns lead a very strict life. The *C.* have many schools, but only for boys, who there learn the psalms, gospels, and the apostolic epistles in Arabic, and then the gospels, and epistles also, in Coptic. The Coptic, however, is not taught grammatically, nor is it now longer a spoken tongue.

Coptic, (*kop'tik,*) *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, called *Copts* or *Cophti*.
—*n.* The language of the Copts, or that which was in use in Egypt after the introduction of Christianity. What relationship it bore to the more ancient language of that country it is impossible to determine. The written character is Greek, with an addition of eight other letters to express sounds peculiar to the *C.*, and many Greek words have been introduced with Christianity. There are two principal dialects of the *C.* — the *Sahidic*, or Upper Egyptian, and the *Memphetic*, or Lower Egyptian. The former contains a greater number of Greek expressions, but the latter appears to be the more polished. There is a third dialect — the *Bashmuric*, which was spoken in the Delta, but of which only a few fragments now exist. It is interesting from its supposed resemblance in some points to the language of the hieroglyphics. The *C.* literature is by no means rich or valuable; consisting for the most part of translations of the sacred scriptures, lives of saints, homilies, and some Gnostic works. The translations of the Bible were probably made about the end of the 3d or beginning of the 4th century, and follow, as far as the Old Testament is concerned, the Septuagint version. The *C.* language has not been spoken in Lower Egypt since the 10th century, but it lingered for some centuries later in some parts of Upper Egypt. It is still, however, employed by the Copts in their religious worship; but the lessons, after being read in *C.*, are explained in Arabic.

Cop'tis, *n.* [From Gr. *kopto*, to cut, from the numerous divisions of the leaves.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*. They are low herbs, with radical leaves, and a long, slender, perennial, creeping rhizoma. The species *C. trifoliata*, the Gold-thread, is a native of N. America, from Pennsylvania to the Arctic circle. It is much prized for its root, which is a pure and powerful bitter, and forms an excellent stomachic and tonic. The root of *C. teeta* is found in the bazaars of India, under the names of *mishmee bitter* and *mahmira*. It is intensely bitter, and is a very valuable tonic.

Cop'ula, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and root *ap*; Sansk. *âp*, to arrive at.] (*Logic.*) That part of the preposition which affirms or denies the predicate of the subject. The only true logical copula is the present tense of the verb *to be*, with or without the negative sign "is" or "is not."
(*Mus.*) See COUPLER.
(*Anat.*) A band or ligament.

Cop'ulate, *v. i.* [Lat. *copulo, copulatus.*] To come together in sexual intercourse.

Copula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *copulatio.*] Act of copulating; coition. — Any conjunction; as, "a *copulation* of ideas."

Cop'ulative, *a.* That which unites or couples.
(*Gram.*) Noting a conjunction that connects two or more subjects or predicates.
—*n.* (*Gram.*) A copulative conjunction.

Cop'ulatively, *adv.* In a copulative manner.

Cop'ulatory, *a.* Relating to copulation; uniting.

Copy, *n.* [Fr. *copie*; It. *copia*; Arm. *kopi*; W. *copi*, a transcript: Ar. *kuff*, like, resembling.] An imitation, resemblance, or likeness of any kind; — opposed to *original*.
—A transcript of an original writing; a book printed according to the original: a single book or set of books; as, a *copy* of Shakspeare.

"If virtue's self were lost, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write." — *Waller.*

(*Fine Arts.*) A transcript from an original work of art. When an artist copies his own work, it is called a *duplicate*, or *replica*.
(*Printing.*) The subject-matter to be printed, whether it be an original work in manuscript, or n reprint; in the first case it is termed *manuscript copy*, or *written copy*; in the second, *printed copy*.
—*v. a.* To write, print, or engrave, according to an original; to form a like work or composition; to transcribe; to paint or draw according to an original; to follow or imitate an original or patteru in manners or life. (Sometimes preceding *out* and *off*.)

"Who writes a libel, or who *copies out*." — *Pope.*
"To *copy* her few nymphs aspired." — *Swift.*

—*v. n.* To do anything in imitation of something else; — sometimes with *from* and *after*.

"When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features or lineaments." — *Dryden.*

Copy-book, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Copyer, *n.* A copyist; one who copies or transcribes.

Copy-hold, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A holding, or a tenure of estate by copy of court-roll; a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the stewards of the lord of the manor's court.
—Land held by such tenure.

Copy-holder, *n.* One who is possessed of land in copy-hold.

Copying-press, *n.* A machine by which duplicates of letters and manuscripts may be produced without having recourse to transcription. A copying-machine generally consists of a flat bed, upon which rests the letter to be copied, and the paper for the duplicate. Above these is a flat plate, called a *platten*, which, by means of a screw or lever, is made to produce the necessary pressure. The ink with which the letter is written contains a certain amount of sugar or treacle, which is transferred to the paper laid upon it by the pressure exerted. The copy made is, of course, reversed, but the paper is purposely made thin, in order that the writing may be read through it. Various contrivances have been invented for procuring the necessary amount of pressure, but the simple screw and lever appears to be the best of them all. The *manifold-writer* may be described under this head. It simply consists of a number of sheets of paper blackened with some composition that will come off when pressed hard, but will not move at a slight degree of pressure or friction. Blank sheets of paper are inserted between these, and the writing is performed with a hard stylus made of steel or agate: the whole being placed on a smooth copper or pewter plate.

Copyist, *n.* A copyer; an imitator; a transcriber; as, a *copyist* of music, a *copyist* of the Old Masters.

Copyright, *n.* The exclusive right of an author, or his representatives, to print, publish, and vend a literary work. This right extends also to lectures, musical compositions and performances, engravings and prints, sculptures, models, &c., and designs for useful and ornamental articles. According to the practice of American legislation, the term *copyright* is confined to the exclusive right secured to the author or proprietor of a writing or drawing, which may be multiplied by the arts of printing in any of its branches. Plays may also be copyrighted, and the author of a book may reserve to himself the right of translation or dramatization. The word book may be applied to a single sheet, and a title may be copyrighted in advance of the preparation of the book to which it is intended to apply. In cases of compilation, the law does not permit the copying of an author's words to such an extent as to do him substantial injury, though compilation is to some extent permitted in dictionaries, cyclopedias, guide-books, &c., where the design and character of the work are novel. Severe penalties and forfeitures are imposed by statute law upon persons who knowingly violate any of the provisions of the copyright law. Remedy for the violation of the rights of an author may be sought in either the State or the U. S. courts.—*International copyright.* For a century after the establishment of the U. S. government, no foreigner was entitled to copyright in this country, and foreign books could be republished at will without compensation to the authors. In 1891 this policy was abandoned, and an act passed permitting to foreigners the privilege of American copyright, when citizens of a foreign nation whose copyright laws extend similar privileges to citizens of the U. S., or when such foreign nation is a party to an international agreement providing for reciprocity in copyright privileges, in case the U. S. becomes a party to such agreement. It is required, however, that such copyrighted works shall be manufactured in the United States. An amendment to the copyright act, which became operative on March 3, 1897, prohibits the importation of any books, pictures, &c., marked "copyright," but not actually copyrighted in this country. Another amendment, passed Jan. 6, 1897, prohibits the unauthorized public performing of any copyrighted musical or dramatic composition. This offense is made punishable by a fine of $100 for the first offense and $50 thereafter, or may be treated as a misdemeanor; and an injunction granted by any U. S. Circuit Court is operative throughout the U. S.—In England, the duration of all *C.*, whether the author be dead or alive, is extended to *forty-two* years; and it is further provided, that if the author be alive at the expiration of this period of forty-two years from the publication of the works, he shall enjoy the *C.* till his death, and that his heirs or assignees shall enjoy it for seven years after that event. In France, *C.* continue for twenty years after the death of the author. In most of the German States they are perpetual; and a *C.* secured in one State is good in all. In Germany and Austria, *C.* is given for thirty years after author's death. In Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden, *C.* is now limited to the life of the author and twenty years thereafter. In Spain, the author's life and fifty years thereafter. In Greece, *C.* is for fifteen years from publication. In Russia, *C.* holds good during the author's life and for twenty-five years thereafter.

Coquelicot, (*kōk'le-kō,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) The red Cornrose or wild poppy.
—Poppy-color, a kind of bright-red.

Coquet, (*ko-ket'*.) *v. n.* [Fr. *coqueter*, to strut it as a cock among hens, from *coq*, a cock.] To lay one's self out for admiration; to trifle or practise deceit in love: to endeavor to attract notice and admiration, from motives of vanity.
—To make a show of love towards, from vanity; to deceive in love; to jilt.

"Phillis . . . *coquetting* t'other night,
In public, with that odious fright." — *Swift.*

Coquetry, (*ko'ket-re,*) *n.* [Fr. *coquetterie*.] An attempt to attract admiration, notice, or love, from motives of vanity; affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

"A couple of charming women, without a dash of *coquetry*, that gave me a great many agreeable torments." — *Spectator.*

Coquette, (*ko-ket'*,) *n.* [Fr.] A vain, airy, trifling girl or woman, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify her own vanity, and then rejects the object of her assumed regards; a jilt; a flirt.

"A *coquette* and a tinder-box are sparkled." — *Arbuthnot.*

Coquettish, (*ko-ket'tish,*) *a.* Practising coquetry; as, a *coquettish* bar-maid.

Coquet'tishly, *adv.* In a coquet'ish manner.

Coquilla-nut, (*ko-kēl'ya,*) *n.* [Sp. *coquillo*.] (*Bot.*) See ATTALEA.

Coquille River, (*ko-kēl',*) in *Oregon*, a small stream in Coos co., flowing W. into the Pacific Ocean.

Coquim'bite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white species of copperas of sulphate of iron, found at Coquimbo, Chili.

Coquimbo, (*ko-keem'bo,*) or LA SERENA, a sea-port town of Chili, in the N. part of the republic, cap. of prov. of same name, on the Chuapa, near its mouth, 270 miles N.N.W. of Santiago; Lat. 29° 53′ 43″ S., Lon. 71° 15′ 40″ W. It is a well-built place of one-storied houses. *C.* is, to a great extent, the cap. of N. Chili, and its principal sea-port; its exports (chiefly copper) amounting, in 1864, to 678,041 Spanish dollars. The harbor is large and well sheltered, and secure at all seasons. *Pop.* 7,138.

Co'ra, or CORY, in *Iowa*, a village of Fremont co.

Co'ra, in *Iowa*, a village of Henry co., 25 m. W.N.W. of Burlington.

Co'ra, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Gallia co.

Co'ra, in *Texas*, a post-village of Comanche co.

Cora'cias, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Rollers, a genus of birds of the order *Insessores*, allied to the crows and jays, from which they are distinguished by peculiar elegance and

splendor of colors. The species are natives of Europe and the E. Indies.

Cor'acite, *n.* (*Min.*) An amorphous variety of Pitchblende, found in the sienite of the N. coast of Lake Superior.

Cor'acle, *n.* [W. *cwrwyl.*] A boat used in Wales, by fishermen; made by covering a wicker-frame with leather or oil-cloth. This kind of water-conveyance was used by the ancient Britons, and also by the Egyptians.

Cor'aco-bra'chial, *n.* [From Eng. *coracoid*, and Lat. *brachium*, the arm.] (*Anat.*) A muscle which arises from the coracoid process of the scapula, and is inserted at the middle part of the inner side of the humerus. It carries the arm forwards and inwards.

Cor'acoid, *n.* [From Gr. *korax*, a crow, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) A name first applied to a small process of the blade-bone of apes and man, on account of its resemblance to the beak of a crow; and now extended to a large flattened bone passing from the shoulder-joint to the sternum in birds, reptiles, and monotremes, and of which the process above mentioned is the rudimental representative.

—*a.* Of the form of a crow's beak.

Cor'al, *n.* [Gr. *korallion* —*ko-rē*, a daughter, and *halo*, *halos*, the sea. Literally, the daughter of the sea; Lat. *corallum;* Fr. *corail;* Ger. *koralle.*] (*Zoöl.*) The name given to the stony frame secreted by many species of animals of the class *Polypi*, q. v. "The too common notion that coral is built by an insect, or that the coral animals build coral at will, as the bee builds comb, or as workmen masonry, is wholly erroneous. *C.* is simply the frame-work or skeleton, or aggregate skeletons, of polyps — or, in some cases, of acalephs — and is a necessary result of their existence, and is entirely independent of the volition of the animals themselves. In fact, polyps form *C.* in a manner not different in kind from that in which the higher animals form bones; and the *C.* is wholly inside the polyps, and is in no sense a house, as is too commonly supposed, in which the latter live; and it is only when the polyps die, wither, and disappear, that we see the solid *C.* itself. From their resemblance to plants, the animals of this class were regarded by the early naturalists as vegetable forms; and later they have been regarded as partaking of the nature of both plants and animals; but now their strictly animal character is established beyond any question. Still, they are often called *Zoöphytes*, as well as polyps. The forms and hues exhibited by them are almost endless. Some parts of the tropical seas, where polyps especially flourish, rival in graceful and varied forms, and in beauty and splendor of colors, the most beautiful flower-gardens of the land. There is scarcely a form of vegetation, either trunk or branch, leaf or flower, fern, moss, lichen, or fungus, that is not imitated with striking exactness by these wonderful animals of the sea," (*Sanborn Tenney.*) — As an ornament, black *C.* is much esteemed; but the red and the pink are also highly prized. *C.* is found in very great abundance in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Sumatra, &c. It grows on rocks, and on any solid submarine body, and it is necessary to its production that it should remain fixed to its place. *C.* is an important branch of industry and commerce in Italy. Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples have been, from old times, the three great entrepôts to which the raw material has been carried, and where skilful artificers have established themselves in order to work at its transformation. Coral is obtained in large quantities in the Mediterranean, and at considerable depths, of from 200 to 600 ft. Four varieties are distinguished: 1st, red, which is subdivided into deep crimson red, paler red, and vermilion, which is very rare; 2d, black; 3d, clear white; 4th, veiled white, which is the most common. See CORAL ISLAND.

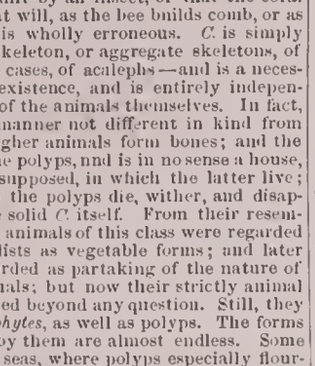


Fig. 678. — ORGAN-PIPE CORAL. (*Tubipora syringa.* — Dana.) (See also Fig. 85.)

Cor'al, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McHenry co., about 60 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* 1,345.

Cor'al, a small rocky island off the S. E. coast of Brazil. Lat. 25° 45′ S.; Lon. 48° 35′ W.

Cor'al Hill, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Barren co.

Cor'al Island, *n.* (*Geol.*) An island made up of the skeletons of coral polyps. Coral islands are found in various parts of the ocean, but chiefly within the tropics. The scores of islands which skirt the coast of Florida—the Keys—are a coral reef which has reached and risen above the surface here and there. According to Agassiz, a large part of Florida itself is composed of old coral reefs. Usually, *C. I.* are of a form approaching to the circular, and the water is shallow in the centre, but surrounded by a very deep, and, even, unfathomable sea. When the reef is so high as to remain nearly dry at low water, the animals leave off building; and then the rim or edge of the great basin becomes covered by calcareous sand, which offers a foundation for the growth of marine vegetables, and afterwards a resting-place for the seeds of trees and plants cast upon it by the waves. Trunks of trees also, carried by rivers from continents and islands, after their long wanderings, are often tossed ashore; and sometimes carry with them small animals, such as lizards and insects, which become the first inhabitants of the new island. The Pacific Ocean, throughout a space comprehended between the thirteenth parallel of latitude on each side of the equator, is a great nursery of coral islands; as are also the Arabian and Persian gulfs. Between the coast of Malabar and that of Madagascar there is a great sea of coral. Flinders describes an unbroken reef 350 miles long upon the coast of New Holland; and between that country and New Guinea coral formations extend throughout a distance of 700 miles, interrupted by no intervals exceeding 30 miles in length. The growth of coral seems, when compared with human epochs, extremely slow; but the facts just cited show that they have produced results of no mean importance, as influencing the general aspect of the earth's crust. Their circular form, the

Fig. 679. — WHIT-SUNDAY ISLAND. In the Pacific, with its enclosed lagoon.

steep angle at which they plunge into the sea, and the countries in which they occur, render it probable that they are the crests, as it were, of submarine craters; and occasionally lava and volcanic rocks have been found in their central lagoons, which have generally a deep narrow passage, kept open by the efflux of the ocean at low tides. — Coral formations are among the oldest and the newest rocks that come under the notice of the geologist. The ancient limestones of the Silurian and Devonian periods, the vast masses of carboniferous limestone underlying the coal-measures, the limestones of the coral rag, and among others of the secondary age, with those at present in course of formation in many parts of the world, are all essentially the same.

Coralla'ceous, *a.* Like coral; having the nature of coral.

Coralled, (*kor'ald,*) *a.* Furnished with coral.

Coralliferous, *a.* [Lat. *corallum*, coral, and *fero*, to bear or produce.] Producing or containing coral.

Coral'liform, *a.* Having the form of coral.

Corallig'enous, *a.* [Lat. *corallum*, and *genere*, to generate.] Producing or yielding coral.

Corallig'erous, *a.* Coralliferous.

Coralli'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Coralline, a genus of marine plants, order *Ceramiaceæ*, remarkable for their rigidity, which is mostly owing to a calcareous incrustation. Some of them expand into leafy lobes, usually fan-shaped. They are mostly abundant in tropical seas.

Cor'alline, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral; as, a *coralline* bed.

Cor'allinite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil plant of the genus *Corallina*.

Cor'allite, *n.* [From *coral*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A mineral substance or petrification in the form of coral.

Cor'alloid, Coralloid'al, *a.* [Gr. *korallion*, coral, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of, or branching like, coral; as, *coralloidal* concretions.

Coral'lum, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The frame-work or coral of a polyp.

Corallorhi'za, *n.* [Gr. *korallion*, coral, *rixa*, root.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. The Coral-root or Dragon's-claw, *C. odontorhiza*, inhabiting old woods from Canada to Carolina and Kentucky, is a plant without leaves or green herbage. The root is a collection of small, fleshy tubers, articulated and branched much like coral. Scape 9–14′ high, rather fleshy, striate, smooth, invested with a few long, purplish-brown sheaths. Flowers 10–20, in a long spike, of a brownish green. Lip white, generally with purple spots. Capsules large, reflexed, strongly ribbed.

Cor'al-rag, *n.* (*Geol.*) A group of the Oxford or Middle Oölite, consisting of continuous beds of petrified corals, attaining to a maximum thickness of 170 feet, and interstratified with beds of oölitic limestone. These strata occur in the N. districts of Berkshire and Wilts, and in Yorkshire, England.

Cor'al-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CORALLORHIZA.

Cor'al Sea, so called from the coral reefs it contains, is that portion of the Pacific Ocean which has Australia on its W., and the New Hebrides on its E. side.

Cor'al-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ERYTHRINA.

Cor'al-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as coral-root. See CORALLORHIZA.

Co'ram non ju'dice. [Lat., before one who is not judge.] (*Law.*) Applied to acts done by a court which has no jurisdiction in the case. Such acts have no validity.

Co'ram, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., nbt. 60 m. E. of New York city.

Cor'anach, Cor'onach, *n.* [Gael.] A wailing cry for the dead; a loud lamentation over a corpse. (Called in Ireland a *keen.*)

Corant', Coran'to, *n.* [Fr. *courante.*] A stately, sprightly dance, long gone out of fashion.

Cora'to, a town of S. Italy, in Terra di Bari, 14 m. S.E. of Barletta; *pop.* 24,576.

Corb, *n.* [Lat. *corbis*, a basket.] A collier's basket.

(*Arch.*) A corbel.

—An alms-basket. See CONBAN.

Cor'bach, KORBACH, a small town of Germany, cap. of the principality of Waldeck, on the Itter, 28 m. S.W. of Cassel; *pop.* 2,500. Near it, July 10, 1760, the allied English and Germans were defeated by the French.

Cor'ban, *n.* [Heb. *korbân*, a sacrifice.] An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; a church almonry.

"They think to satisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion." — *King Charles I.*

(*Script.*) A sacred gift, a present devoted to God, or to his temple. (*Matt.* xxiii. 18.) The Pharisees, and the Talmudists their successors, permitted even debtors to defraud their creditors by consecrating their debt to God; as if the property were their own, and not rather the right of their creditor.

—A religious ceremony among the Moslems, performed at the foot of Mount Ararat, by the slaughter of a certain number of sheep, and distributing them as alms to the poor.

Cor'bandale, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Corbeau, (*kor-bo'.*) in *New York*, a village of Clinton co.

Cor'beil, *n.* [Fr. See CORBEL.] (*Fort.*) A small gabion. See GABION.

(*Arch.*) A sculptured basket; a corbel.

Corbeil, (*kor'bai,*) a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, at the junction of the Essonne with the Seine, 18 m. from Paris; important for its mills and trade in flour.

Cor'bel, Cor'bil, *n.* [Fr. *corbeille*, a basket, from Lat. *corbicula*, a little basket, dim. of *corbis*, a wicker-basket.] (*Arch.*) A projecting bracket often sculptured like a modillion, sometimes in the form of a basket, for

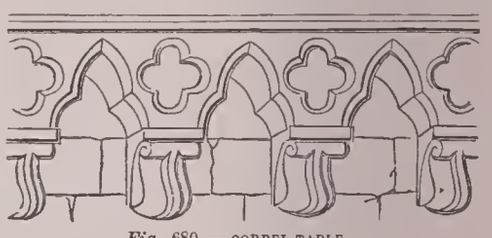


Fig. 680. — CORBEL-TABLE.

the purpose of supporting a superincumbent object, or for receiving the springing of an arch. A *corbel-table* (fig. 680) is a projecting battlement, parapet, or cornice resting upon a series of corbels.

—*v. a.* To furnish or fit with corbels.

Cor'bettsville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Broome co.

Cor'bie-steps, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) Steps up the sides of a gable, found in old houses in Belgium, Holland, Germany, &c.

Cor'bie, Cor'by, *n.* [Fr. *corbeau*, from Lat. *corvus*, a crow.] In Scotland, a raven or crow.

Cor'chorus, *n.* [From Gr. *koreo*, I purge, in allusion to the laxative properties of *C. olitorius.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Tiliaceæ*. The most important species is *C. capsularus*, the Jute-plant, a native of India. The fibre called *Jute*, or *Jute-hemp*, is obtained from the bark. It is largely imported into Europe, where it is employed for making coarse bags, and as a foundation for inferior carpets. It is also frequently mixed with silk in the manufacture of cheap satin fabrics. It does not appear well adapted for cordage, because it will not bear exposure to wet. The species *C. olitorius*, commonly called Jew's mallow, is sometimes used as a pot-herb. In Panama, the leaves of *C. manpoxensis* are employed as a substitute for Chinese tea. See also JUTE.

Cor'cle, Cor'cule, *n.* [Lat. *corculum*, dim. of *cor*, the heart.] (*Bot.*) The embryo of a plant. See EMBRYO.

Corcoba'do, or CORCOVADO, in S. America, a volcanic mountain of the Andes, in Patagonia, near the Pacific Coast, Lat. 43° 10′ S., Lon. 73° W. Height, 7,510 feet.

Cor'coran, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Hennepin co., abt. 16 m. N.W. of Minneapolis; *pop.* 914.

Corcova'do, a mountain of Brazil, 2 m. from Rio Janeiro; height, 2,000 feet.

Corcyra, or PHÆCIA, (*kor-si'ra.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) An island in the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Epirus, famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and for the garden of Alcinous. It is the modern CORFU, *q. v.*

Cord, *n.* [Fr. *corde;* Lat. *chorda;* Gr. *chor-dē.*] A string or small thin rope, composed of several strands of yarn twisted together; a rope; a band; as, whip-*cord*, sash-*cord.*

—A thick, ribbed, cotton-stuff, used in England for sportsmen's pantaloons and gaiters. See CORDUROY.

—A quantity of wood cut for fuel, so called because formerly measured by a cord; it is, generally, a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 broad.

—A bond; a tie; that which allures and binds; used in a metaphorical sense; as, the *cords* of the wicked.

—*v. a.* To bind with a cord or rope; to fasten with cords; as, to *cord* a package or parcel.

—To pile up in a certain quantity for measurement; as, to *cord* wood. See also MUSCLE.

Cord'age, *n.* [Ger. *tauwerk;* D. *touwwerk;* Fr. *manœuvres, cordage;* It. *caolame;* Sp. *jarcia, cordaje.*] A term used to denote all manner of cords or ropes, how much soever they may differ in size; but more especially those used in the rigging of ships. The term *cord* is usually employed to distinguish *C.* of small size, that is, of small circumference; *rope*, to distinguish the larger descriptions of *C.*; and *cable*, to distinguish the largest of all, or the *C.* used in the anchoring of ships. *C.* may be made of an infinite variety of material — of everything, in fact, which is slender, flexible, and moderately tenacious, such is the fibres of various descriptions of vegetables; hair, wool, silk, leathern thongs, wire, &c. It must neither be too much nor too little twisted. Ropes consist of more or fewer yarns, according to their thickness. At an average, the fibres of hemp used in making ropes lose about ⅓ of their length by twisting, but in the case of cables the loss is greater. Ropes are sometimes made of iron wire; and when properly manufactured, they have been

found to answer much better than might have been anticipated. Chains are now also substituted frequently for various descriptions of ropes, and hempen cables have been generally superseded by iron chains.

Cor'date, Cor'dated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Heart-shaped, as the leaf of *Alnus cordifolia*.

Cor'dately, *adv.* Formed after the shape of a heart.

Cor'daville, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Worcester co.

Corday d'Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte. (*kor-dai'*,) a young Frenchwoman of great beauty and courage, who became the murderess of the revolutionist Marat. She was born at St. Saturnin, near Seez, in Normandy, 1768, was the grand-daughter of the poet Corneille, and was gifted with superior understanding and a warm heart, glowing with the passion for liberty. The books she read, and the conversation of the persecuted and exiled leaders of the Girondists, roused in her the irresistible desire to save, if possible, her country, at whatever cost to herself. Marat appeared to her the master-spirit of the atrocities perpetrated or threatened, and she determined to rid the country of him. That she was actuated by a sense of duty, and felt that she was about to perform an act of patriotic heroism, there is not the slightest doubt; and as the circumstances attending it possess more than ordinary interest, we give the following detailed account. *C.* left her home, and on arriving at Paris (July 12, 1793), she went to Marat's house, but was not admitted. On Saturday, the 13th, she purchased a large knife, and at seven o'clock in the

Fig. 681. — CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

evening procured admittance to Marat, with this weapon concealed under her garments. She had obtained this interview by writing to him that she was from the seat of rebellion, and would "put it in his power to do France a great service." Marat was in his bath, with a stool by his side to write upon, and entering into conversation with *C.*, he penned with ferocious joy the fresh list of victims with which she pretended to supply him. At the instant when he turned aside, muttering of the chastisement they should receive, *C.*, with desperate determination, plunged her knife into his bosom, and he instantly expired, uttering the words, "To me, my friend?" Meanwhile the maid remained calm and tranquil as a priestess before the altar, in the midst of the tumult and confusion. She was afterwards conducted as a prisoner to the Abbaye. A young man, who begged to die in her place, was also condemned to death. Her first care was to implore the forgiveness of her father, for disposing of her life without his knowledge. She then wrote to Barbaroux as follows: "To-morrow, at five o'clock, my trial begins; and on the same day I hope to meet with Brutus and the other patriots in elysium." She appeared before the revolutionary tribunal with a dignified air, and her replies were firm and noble. She spoke of her deed as a duty which she owed her country. "To stop the anarchy of France," she said she did it. "I have slain one man to save a hundred thousand — a wretch to preserve the innocent. I was a republican before the revolution, and I have never failed in energy." She was condemned, and led to the scaffold, retaining her calmness and presence of mind to the last, though pursued by the crowd with yells and shouts of execration. She suffered by the guillotine, July 17, 1793.

Cord'ed, *p. a.* Made of ropes or cords; supplied with cords.

"With a *corded* ladder,
To climb celestial Sylvia's chamber-window." — *Shaks.*

—Bound, tied, or fastened with cords; as, a *corded* bundle.

—Striped or ribbed, as by cords; as, *corded* trousers.

—Piled up for measurement by the cord, as wood.

(*Her.*) Bound about with cords.

Cordeliers, (*kôr-de-leer'*,) *n.* [Fr.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The *C.*, or *Cord-wearers*, so called from their girdle of knotted cord, is a minor order of Franciscans, or Gray Friars, founded by St. Francis d'Assisi in 1223, and sanctioned by Pope Honorius III. in a bull published in 1223.

Cordelier's Club, *n.* (*French Hist.*) A republican society formed at Paris in 1790, that received its name from their meetings being held in a chapel which had been built by the Cordelier monks. Danton was the first president, and among the more celebrated members were Marat, Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d'Eglantine, Robert, and Hébert. The *C.* demanded the abolition of royalty in 1791. They also clamored for the death of Louis XVI., in 1793; and, in conjunction with the Jacobins, conspired for the overthrow of the Girondists. It was dissolved in 1794.

Cor'deling, *a.* Twisting; twining.

Cor'delle, *n.* [Fr., from *corde*, a cord.] A tassel, or twisted mass of cords or yarns. — A hawser or tow-line.

Cordia'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Named after *Cordus*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) The Sebastens family, an order of plants, alliance *Solanales*. Diag. 5 free stamens, axile placentæ, and leafy cotyledous, folded longitudinally. The order consists of 11 genera, including 180 known species, for the most part natives of the tropics. The fruits of many species are edible; as those of *Cordia myxa* and *latifolia*, known in India as Sebastens, or Sebasten plums; those of *C. abyssinica*, commonly called the Wanzey, a native of Abyssinia; and those of *Varronia rotundifolia*, which are used to fatten cattle and poultry.

Cor'dial, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *cor*, the heart.] Reviving; invigorating; restorative; balmy; as, *cordial* waters.

"Behold this *cordial* julep here." — *Milton.*

—Sincere; hearty; without reserve; warm; open; dictated by the heart; as, a *cordial* greeting.

"With looks of *cordial* love." — *Milton.*

—*n.* Anything that cheers, comforts, gladdens, revives, or exhilarates.

"Some *cordials* seek for to appease
The inward languor of my wounded heart." — *Spenser.*

(*Med.*) Any warm, stimulating, and grateful liquid, acting as a stomachic and restorative. Cordials are generally made with essential oils dissolved in alcohol, and combined with spices and sugar; as noyeau, cloves, peppermint, shrub, lovage, curaçoa, ratafia, maraschino, etc.

Cordial'ity, *n.* [Fr. *cordialité*, from L. Lat. *cordialitas*.] Sincerity; warmth of kindness or regard; heartiness of liking or affection; as, to receive one with *cordiality*.

Cor'dialize, *v. a.* To make or render cordial; as, to *cordialize* gin.

Cor'dially, *adv.* Heartily; sincerely; with real, not assumed, affection.

Cor'dialness, *n.* Cordiality; heartiness of liking or good-will.

Cor'diform, *a.* [Fr. *cordiforme*.] Cordate; shaped like the human heart.

Cordillera, (*kor-dil-yā'ra*,) *n.* [Sp.] (*Geog.*) The Spanish name for a chain of mountains; as, the *Cordilleras* of the Andes.

Cor'don, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *cordón*, from the root of *cord*.] A band or ribbon worn round the neck as the badge of a knightly order; as, the *cordon* of the Holy Ghost.

(*Arch.*) The edge of stone on the outside of a building.

(*Mil.*) A line or series of military posts; as, a *cordon* of forts.

(*Fortif.*) The coping of the *escarp* or inner wall of the ditch. It is usually rounded in front, and projects one foot over the masonry. — *Cordon sanitaire*, a series of military posts stationed to cut off communication with a district or country where epidemic disease is raging.

Cor'dova. [Sp. *Cordoba*.] (Anc. *Corduba*, and *Colonia patricia*.) A celebrated city of Spain, cap. of a prov. of same name, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir, 73 miles N.E. of Seville, and 185 m. S.S.W. of Madrid. The city occupies a large oblong space of sloping ground, enclosed by walls flanked with towers originally erected by the Romans, and afterwards repaired, strengthened, and extended by the Moors. But a great part of this space is now covered with gardens and ruined buildings, and but little remains of its ancient grandeur. Streets narrow, crooked, and dirty; and a few only, either of the public or private buildings, are conspicuous for their architecture. There is a cathedral, which was anciently a mosque, built by the Moors at the end of the 8th century, upon the ruins of a Gothic church, which is itself believed to have replaced a Roman temple; it is still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain. Several other churches are worthy of notice, either for their architecture or their paintings. There is a bridge across the Guadalquivir, which was built by the Moors. It consists of 16 arches, and is commanded by a Saracenic castle. *Manf.* Paper, hats, barrels, silken fabrics, and a kind of leather, called, from this town, *Cordovan*, or *Cordwain*. The manner of preparing it was here invented by the Moors. Its sale has now, however, dwindled into insignificance. *Pop.* 49,755. *C.* was, in 711, taken by the Moors, and for several centuries remained in their possession. In 1236 it was captured by Ferdinand III., and was constituted capital of one of the four old provinces of Andalusia, with the title of *kingdom*. In 1808 it was occupied and pillaged by the French. It is the birthplace of the two Senecas, and of Lucan the poet. — The prov. is enclosed by Badajos and Ciudad Real on the N.; by Jaen on the E.; on the S. by Granada, and on the W. by Seville. *Area*, 6,177 sq. m. This prov. is mountainous in the N., and in the S. comparatively level, with great fertility in the plains and valleys, and is rich in minerals in the highlands. *Pop.* estimated at 425,000. Lat. between 37° 12′ and 33° 44′ N., Lon. between 3° 56′ and 5° 32′ W.

Cor'dova, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of a province of same name, on the River Primero, 387 m. from Buenos Ayres, Lat. 31° 35′ S., Lon. 63° 50′ W. The city is well built, and contains a fine cathedral. *Pop.* in 1897, 70,000.—The province (the 2d State in importance of the Argentine Republic) is inclosed by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, and Santa Fé. Mountainous and moderately fertile in the N. and W., it is nearly desolate in the S. and E. Maize and fruits are the chief produce, and large numbers of cattle and goats are reared. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 400,000. Also spelled Cordoba.

Cordova, an inland town of Mexico, State of Vera Cruz, at the E. foot of the volcano of Orizaba, 50 m. S.W. of Vera Cruz, and 72 m. E.S.E. of Puebla. Cotton and woollen fabrics are made here; but the principal employment of the inhabitants is the culture of tobacco and coffee. The vicinity is extremely fertile.

Cordova, in *Illinois*, a township of Rock Island co., on the Mississippi River.

Cordova, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Grant co.

Cordova, in *Minnesota*, a township of Le Sueur county.

Cor'dovan, *n.* A kind of Spanish leather, originally brought from Cordova, (Spain,) *q. v.*

Corduroy', *n.* [Fr. *corde-du-roi*, the kings's cord.] A thick, ribbed cotton stuff, used for men's apparel, more particularly for sportsmen's pantaloons and gaiters. (Often called, for the sake of brevity, *cord*.)

Corduroy'-road, *n.* In the U. States and Canada, a roadway formed by logs laid side by side across it; — so called from its rough and ribbed surface resembling *corduroy*.

Cord'wain, *n.* See Cordovan.

Cordwainer, (*kord'wān-er*,) *n.* [Fr. *corduaner*.] Originally, a worker in Cordovan, or Cordwain, a kind of Spanish leather. — A shoemaker; a worker in leather; as, the Company of *Cordwainers*, (London.)

Cord'-wood, *n.* Wood cut for fuel in certain lengths, and measured by the cord, (*q. v.*)

Core, *n.* [Fr. *cœur*; Lat. *cor*, the heart.] The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly, the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds; as, the *core* of a subject, the *core* of an apple, &c.

"They wasteful eat
Through buds and bark, into the blackened *core*." — *Thomson.*

(*Metall.*) The internal mould, which forms a hollow in the casting of metals.

(*Mining.*) In Coruwall, Eng., a division of tin-miners' time and labor.

(*Farriery.*) A malady among sheep, resembling the rot. (Used in some parts of England.)

—*v. a.* To take out the core of; as, to *core* a fruit.

Core'a, or **Kore'a** (called by the natives *Chaou-seen*, by the Chinese *Keaou-le*, and by the Mantchoo-Tartars, *Solho*), a country of N.E. Asia, long tributary to China, consisting of an oblong-shaped peninsula with an adjoining portion of the continent, and a large number of islands. The whole of the territory lies between Lat. 33° and 43′ N., and Lon. 123° 50′ and 129° 30′ E., having E. the Sea of Japan; S. the Strait of Corea; W. the Yellow Sea, and Gulf of Leao-tong; N.W. the prov. Leao-tong; and N. Mantchoo-Tartary, (from which it is separated by a mountain-chain), and the Thu-men-kiaug river. Length, N.W. to S.E., 550 m.; average breadth of the peninsula, abt. 150 m. *C.* is generally mountainous. All the principal rivers run W., and discharge themselves into the Yellow Sea; the chief is the Ya-lu-kiang in the N.W., which is navigable for large ships to about 22 m., and for small vessels for about 120 m., above its month. The climate in the N. is very rigorous; but in the S. cotton, rice, and hemp are produced. Agriculture may be better farther inland, but on the coast it is much neglected. The mountainous parts of the N. are covered with forests; pines are very common on the coasts. Oxen, hogs, and other common domestic animals are reared. Panthers, bears, wild boars, cats, dogs, sables, and deers are found; also caymans of many feet in length are said to be met with in the rivers, and venomous serpents are not rare. The Coreans are superior in strength and stature to the Chinese and Japanese, but they are inferior to either in mental energy and capacity. They are gross in their habits, eat voraciously, and drink to excess. Their dress is very similar to that of the Chinese, but they wear their hair differently. Their language is peculiar; differing from those of their immediate neighbors. In writing they use alphabetical characters, though the symbolic characters of the Chinese are also understood, and sometimes resorted to. They have a copious literature, and are fond of reading, as well as of music, dancing, and festivities. Polygamy is not permitted, but concubinage is recognized. The religion of the upper order is that of Confucius, while the mass are attached to Buddhism; but neither appears to have much influence. Christianity has been introduced, but is not prospering. Their trade is chiefly with Japan, their best known export being a very fine and transparent fabric woven with the filaments of the *Urtica japonica*. The government is an hereditary and absolute monarchy, and is carried on through three ministers, besides whom there are six departmental ministers. Seoul, the capital, has a population of 192,940. Phyöng-yang, 36 miles from the sea, has over 20,000 population, and is the center of a silk industry, while at Keum-san, 20 miles distant, gold-washings exist. Kai-söng gains its importance from its having been the capital of the old dynasty and its cultivation of ginseng. The population in 1890 was 6,510,955, mainly Mongolian in type. *C.* occupies about the same latitude as Italy, and is, like it, hemmed in at the north by an alpine chain and traversed from north to south by a branch chain. Among its highest summits is Hien-fung, 8,114 feet above sea level. Various kinds of timber trees abound, except in the west, where wood is scarce. In other parts many hillsides have been denuded of timber on account of the lack of coal. The government was long very jealous of intercourse with for-

eigners, not permitting Chinese to settle in the country nor any Corean to leave it. Foreigners were not suffered to land or make any stay on the coast, and the N. frontier was abandoned for many miles to avoid communication with the Mantchoo-Tartars. This seclusion has been given up of recent years.—*Continued* in SECTION II.

Co-re'gent, *n.* A joint regent or ruler.

Core'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) The Squash-bug, a family of *Hemiptera*, comprising bugs which have the body oblong-oval. They are chiefly abundant in tropical countries. The *Diator bilineatus* (*Fig.* 682), a native of Brazil, has very singular leaf-like appendages to the tibial joints of its hind legs. This, however, is common to many other species. The smell of these insects is most peculiar, being very far from agreeable, and having associations connected with it by no means pleasing. To the genus *coreus* belongs the common squash-bug, *C. tristis*, of this country. It is about half an inch long, rusty black above, dingy ochre-yellow beneath, and passes the winter in a torpid state; and when the vines of the squash put forth a few rough leaves, it collects beneath them, and soon begins to lay eggs, which it fastens in clusters to the under side.

Fig. 682.
LEAF-LEDGED COREUS.
(*Diator bilineatus.*)

Co-rela'tion, *n.* Joint or corresponding relation.

Co-rel'ative, *a.* See CORRELATIVE.

Corel'la, a town of Spain, prov. Navarre, on the Alama, 13 m. W. of Tudela; *pop.* 5,552.

Corel'li, ARCANGELO, an Italian musical composer, B. 1653. He was very celebrated for his skill as a violinist, and when he visited Germany, in 1680, was received with the greatest honors, both from sovereigns and people. He had in his later years the patronage of Cardinal Ottoboni. His works, especially the *Twelve Concertos*, are very highly esteemed for the highest qualities of musical composition. D. at Rome, 1713.

Corentyn' (or CORANTYN) **River,** in S. America, rising in Mount Acarai, flows from N., and separating British and Dutch Guiana, enters the Atlantic by an æstuary abt. 25 m. across at its mouth, in Lat. 6° N., Lon. 57° W.

Coreop'sis, *n.* [Gr. *koris*, a bug, *ophis*, appearance.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The general characters of the genus are as follows: Involucre double, each 6–10-leaved; receptacle chaffy; achenia compressed, emarginate, each commonly with a 2-toothed pappus; leaves mostly opposite; rays rarely wanting. Among the species belonging to this country is the Tick-seed sunflower, *C. trichosperma*. It is a smooth, branching plant, 1–2 feet high, with a panicle of large, showy, yellow heads; achenia crowned with stout, hispid awns. It is found in wet grounds from Massachusetts to the Carolinas, and blossoms in August.

Cor'er, *n.* He who, or that which, cores.

Core Sound, in *N. Carolina*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. It joins Pamlico Sound.

Core'sus, (*Myth.*) A priest of Bacchus at Calydon, in Bœotia, deeply enamored of the nymph Callirhoe, who treated him with disdain. He complained to Bacchus, who visited the country with a pestilence. The Calydonians were directed by the oracle to appease the god by sacrificing Callirhoe on his altar. Accordingly, the nymph was led to the altar, when *C.*, who was to sacrifice her, forgot his resentment, and stabbed himself. Callirhoe, conscious of her ingratitude to the love of *C.*, killed herself on the brink of a fountain, which afterwards bore her name.

Coretom'ia, *n.* [Gr. *korē*, the pupil, and *temnein*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) A name applied to various operations for the formation of artificial pupils.

Corf, *n.* [Dan.] A basket used in coal-mines. — A basket employed in fishing. — A shed, hut, or make-shift building.

Corfe' Castle, a town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, situate in the peninsula or island of Purbeck, 5 m. from Wareham. *Pop.* 2,000. It is chiefly noted for its castle, at the gates of which King Edward the Martyr was assassinated, March 18, 979, at the instigation of his stepmother, Elfrida. Subsequently King John, in his wars with the barons, deposited his regalia in it, for security. In the civil war it was defended for King Charles I., by Lady Bankes, wife of the Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Bankes; but, in 1645–6, it fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, who dismantled it.

Corfu, (*kor-foo'*,) (anc. *Corcyra*,) an island in the Mediterranean, forming part of the kingdom of Greece, and the most important, though not the largest, of the Ionian islands. It lies between Lat. 39° 20′ and 39° 50′ N., and Lon 19° 35′ and 20° 6′ E.; off the S. part of the coast of Albania, from which it is separated by the *Channel of Corfu*, only 3·5ths of a mile wide at its N. extremity, 6 m. at its S. extremity, and 15 m. in the centre. *C.* is 41 m. in length from N.W. to S.E.; its greatest breadth is in the N., 20 m. *Area*, 227 sq. m. The surface is hilly; the peak of St. Salvador in the N.W. rises 2,979 feet above the sea. The streams are small, and mostly dried up in summer; climate mild. The most elevated lands are rugged and barren, but the plains and valleys are fertile. Oil is the great staple of this isle, which has, in fact, the appearance of a continuous olive wood. *C.*, the cap., is the only town worthy of notice. This island is believed to be the country of *Phæacia* or *Scheria* mentioned by Homer, on which Ulysses was wrecked and afterwards hospitably entertained by king Alcinous. It became afterwards a celebrated colony and naval station of the Corinthians, and a quarrel between it and the mother country led to the Peloponnesian war. It belonged successively to the

Fig. 683.—CORFU.

Eastern empire, the Normans, and the Venetians. It was placed under the protectorate of Great Britain by the Congress of Vienna, and ceded by that power to Greece in 1864. *Pop.* 74,138.

CORFU', a city and port on the E. side of the above island, of which it is the capital. It is in Lat. 39° 37′ 39″ N., Lon. 19° 56′ 34″ E., in the channel of Corfu, here about 5 m. wide. It consists of a town and citadel, both fortified; and has several suburbs, one of which is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient city of *Corcyra*. The harbor between the island of Vido and the city, where vessels anchor in from 12 to 17 fathoms water, is safe and commodious. The city is the seat of a Greek archbishop. *Pop.* 25,000.

Corfu, in *New York*, a post-village of Genesee co.

Cor'fute, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Corfu, one of the Ionian islands.

Coriaceous, (*kō-re-ā'shus,*) *a.* [L. Lat. *coriaceus*, from *corium*, Gr. *chorion*, any skin, leather.] Consisting of, or resembling, leather; tough; as, *coriaceous* concretions.

(*Bot.*) Leathery, thick, and tough.

Corian'der, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus CORIANDRUM, *q. v.*

Coriann'drum, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *koriannon*—probably from *korē*, the pupil of the eye, and *andros*, gen. of *anēr*, a man, because of the resemblance of the seed to the pupil of the eye; Fr. *coriandre.*] (*Bot.*) The Coriander, a genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*. The species *C. sativum*, a native of Europe, is cultivated for its seeds, which are used in the E. for flavoring dishes and curry-powder, and in this country for the purposes of the distiller, confectioner, and pharmaceutist. They have a peculiar odor and warm aromatic taste, due to the presence of a yellowish-colored volatile oil. They are carminative, but are chiefly used in medicine to cover the taste of other drugs.

Coriar'iæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *corium*, a hide.] (*Bot.*) A natural order of shrubby Exogens, inhabiting Chili, Peru, the south of Europe, and a few other places. It is placed by De Candolle directly after *Ochnaceæ*, a member of the Rutal alliance, with which it agrees in some respects, but from which it differs essentially in being apocarpous. The question of their affinity is still unsettled. Their sensible properties are of a poisonous nature.

Corigliano, (*ko-rel-ya'no,*) a town of S. Italy, 6 m. from Rossano. *Manf.* Woollens and cloth.

Corin'ga, a sea-port town of Hindostan, prov. N. Circars, dist. Rajahmundry, and 33 m. S. E. of that town; Lat. 16° 40′ N., Lon. 82° 44′ E. Excepting Blackwood's Harbor, Coringa Bay contains the only smooth water to be found on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, during the S.W. monsoon.

Corin'na, a celebrated poetess, to whom the Greeks gave the appellation of the *Lyric Muse*. She composed a great number of poems, of which only a few fragments have come down to us; and five times obtained the poetic wreath from her great competitor, Pindar. She flourished in the 5th cent. B. C., and a tomb was erected to her memory in her native city, Tanagra, in Bœotia.—*C.* is also the name of a celebrated novel by Madame de Staël.

Corin'na, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot county.

Corin'na Centre, in *Maine*, a post-village of the above township, about 60 m. E. of Augusta.

Cor'inth. [Gr. *Korinthos.*] A famous city of Greece within the Morea (anc. *Peloponnesus*), near the isthmus of the same name, between the gulfs of Lepanto (*Corinthiacus Sinus*) on the W., and of Ægina (*Saronicus Sinus*) on the E., 48 m. W. of Athens; Lat. 37° 53′ 37″ N., Lon. 22° 52′ 5″ E. *C.* was destroyed by an earthquake in 1858, and has now but few remains of its ancient splendor. The traces of the ancient walls are still discernible, but the principal and only interesting monument of antiquity is the citadel or ACROCORINTHUS, *q. v.*—*C.* was first founded by Sisyphus, son of Æolus, A. M. 2616, and received its name from Corinthus, the son of Pelops. It was totally destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, and burnt to the ground, 146 B. C. The govt. of *C.* was monarchical till 779 B. C., when officers, called *Prytanes*, were instituted. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, and Paul preached the gospel in it for upwards of a year. After the taking of Constantinople, it fell into the hands of the Turks, from whom it was retaken in 1687, by its former possessors, the Venetians. In 1715 it was again possessed by the Turks, who held it till 1823. As it now stands, the town is still of considerable extent, but the houses are placed wide apart, much space being occupied by gardens, and the population is not above 2,500. The sight of its fallen greatness inspired Byron's grand apostrophe:

> Where is thy grandeur, Corinth? Shrunk from sight,
> Thy ancient treasures, and thy ramparts' height;
> Thy god-like fanes and palaces! Oh, where
> Thy mighty myriads and majestic fair?
> Relentless war has pour'd around thy wall,
> And hardly spared the traces of thy fall!

Fig. 684.—CORINTH.

Corinth, (ISTHMUS OF,) a narrow neck of sterile land, separating the Gulf of Lepanto from that of Ægina, and connecting the peninsula of the Morea with the rest of Greece. It is 20 m. long, with a varying breadth of from 4 to 8 m. A ship canal across the isthmus of *C.* was opened in 1893. See CANAL.

Cor'inth, in *Georgia*, a township of Hearl co. —A village of Sumter co., abt. 100 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Corinth, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Williamson co.

Corinth, in *Mississippi*, a city, the capital of Alcorn co. The Confederates were compelled to evacuate this town, May 30, 1862. On Oct. 3d of the same year, Gen. Van Dorn, with about 30,000 men under his command, attempted to recapture *C.*, then occupied by Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans with a force of 20,000 men. The battle, interrupted by the night, was renewed before dawn next morning. A party of Confederates succeeded in penetrating the town, and captured the head-quarters of Gen. Rosecrans; but after a very severe struggle, that at one moment turned to a hand-to-hand fight, the assailants were compelled to retire, and the whole Confederate force retreated southward. Gen. Rosecrans reported his loss at 2,359, of whom 315 were killed, among whom was Gen. Hackelman; he estimated that of the Confederates at 9,363, of whom 1,423 were killed, 5,692 wounded, and 2,248 prisoners. The trophies of the victory were 14 flags, 2 guns, and 2,300 small arms. *Pop.* (1897) ab. 2,500.

Cor'inth, in *Maine*, a town of Penobscot co., 20 m. N. W. of Bangor. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,300.

Cor'inth, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga county, about 52 miles N. of Albany, on the Hudson River.

Corinth, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orange county.

Corin'thiac, *a.* [From CORINTH.] Pertaining to Corinth, a Greek city.

Corin'thian Order, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the five orders of architecture, similar to the Ionic in many respects, the same form of base being used, and a similar entablature. The great point of difference is the capital, which is richly ornamented with the leaves of the olive, or acanthus, although the acanthus is said to belong rather to the Composite order. The proportions between the column and entablature is the same, the entablature being ¼ the height of the column; but the column itself is more slender and graceful than those belonging to the other orders. The base is half a diameter, and the capital rather more than a diameter, or about 70 minutes. It is said that the Corinthian capital was originated by Callinsachus, a sculptor of Corinth, who flourished abt. 540 B.C., and that it was suggested to him by the beautiful appearance of the leaves of a root of the acanthus growing round the sides of a basket which had been placed upon it. The basket had been covered with a tile, and, when the leaves reached it, they had curled over in an outward direction, forming a kind of volute. The extent of enrichment of the column depends on the degree of adornment given to the entabla-

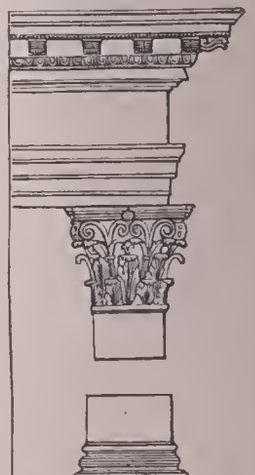


Fig. 685.
CORINTHIAN ORDER.

ture. In interior decorations the flnting of thls colnmn is sometimes filled up to about ⅓ of the entire height witb what is termed *cabling*, which may be carved in various forms. From the delicacy of its proportions and the richuess of its decorations, it has been called the *Virginal* order by Scamozzi. Among the principal remaining examples of the order at Rome are the temple of Mars Ultor, the temple of Jupiter Stator, the portico of Severus, and the Pantheon. Tbe Tower of the Winds, and the Choragic monnment of Lysicrates at Athens (see fig. 594), are the only specimens of the *C.* order, not being Roman work, to be found in Greece.

Corin'thian, *a.* Relating, or belonging, to Corinth.
—Impure; sensual; luxurious; resembling the old Corinthian character; as, tho "*Corinthian* laity." — *Milton.*
—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Corinth.
—A debauchee; a gay spark; a rake. (Sometimes applied to a *courtesan.*)

Corin'thians, (Epistles to the.) (*Eccl. Hist.*) Two epistles of the apostle Paul nddressed to the Church of Corinth, nnd forming part of the canonical writings of the New Testament. In order clearly to comprehend the scope of these epistles, it is necessary to glance at the circumstances of the people to whom they were addressed. Christianity was first planted at Corinth by the apostle Paul himself during a residence there of about 18 months, between A. D. 51 and 53. After Paul's departure from Corinth, Apollos, an eloquent man nnd mighty in the Scriptures, came and preached the gospel there with great success, — watering what the apostle had planted. Other teachers of Christianity also came among them, and the Church came to be divided into different sects, — some declaring for Paul, others for Apollos, some for Cephas, and some for Christ. The converts, too, were partly Jews and partly Gentiles; the former conteuding strenuously for the observance of Jewish ceremonies, the latter giving way to the idolatrous and lascivious practices of the heathens. When the apostle Paul received information of this state of matters, he wrote to them his First Epistle, the contents of which naturally divide themselves into two distinct parts — the one being intended to remedy the disorders and abuses that had crept into the Church, the other being in reply to certain questions which the Church had submitted to him for his decision; as, concerning matrimouy, concerning the lawfulness of eating things sacrificed to idols, and touching the resurrection of the dead. Tbis epistle produced very different effects in the Church. Many were led to amend their conduct, and to greater vigilance and zeal against the errors into which they had fallen; while others were led to cast imputations upon the apostle, and to accuse him of levity, pride, arrogance, and of being personally contemptible. Thc great object of the Second Epistle was, therefore, to defend himself against these imputations. He enlarges on his spiritual office, enumerates his sufferings nnd disasters, recounts his labors, and details bis successes. The great oratorical power of this epistle has always been much admired. The former of these epistles is generally believed to bave been written about A. D. 57, tbe latter about 58. Tbe authenticity of either has scarcely ever been questioned; but much discussion has arisen as to whether the apostle had addressed to the church at Corinth an earlier epistle than either of these, referred to in 1 *Cor.* v. 9, in the words, "I have written to you in an epistle." Those who are of opinion that there was no other epistle, maintain that the reference is to the one he was then writing.

Coriola'nus, Caius Marcus, a celebrated legendary hero of Rome. The story respecting him is, that in a war with the Volscians, the Romans besieging Corioli, the capital of the Volscians, being driven back to their lines, Marcius rallied his countrymen, pursued the enemy, and possessed himself of Corioli; for which he was rewarded with a large share of the spoil, and with the surname of *Coriolanus.* Subsequently, in disputes which took place between the patricians and the plebeians, 491 B. C., *C.* made himself so obnoxious to the latter that he was banished. Stung by the ingratitude of his countrymen, he joincd the Volscians, and jointly with Tullus Aufidius led a numerous army against Rome. He had encamped within 5 m. of the city, and ita ruin seemed inevitable, when, at the urgent entreaties of his mother, Volumnia, he withdrew his army. Tbe traditions differ as to his end; according to some he was assassinated, according to others he went into exile and lived long among the Volscians.

Co'rium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Mil.*) A kind of body-armor, formed of leathern scales placed in tile-fashion one above the other; worn by Roman and Gothic soldiers, &c.
(*Anat.*) The basis of the skin, or *true skin*, consisting of a vascular and fibro-cellular tissue, of interlaced, dense, but elastic filaments. It rests on the subcutaneous, cellular tissue, aud is covered by the cuticle or *scarf skin.*

Co-ri'val, *n.* A competitor; a fellow-rival.
—*v. a.* To rival another; to assume equality with.

Co-ri'valry, Co-ri'valship. *n.* Fellow-rivalry.

Cork, *n.* [Ger. *kork*; Du. *kurk*; Lat. *cortex.*] The thick and spongy bark of a specics of oak (*Quercus suber*, Linn.), abundant in the dry, mountainous districts in the S. of France, and in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Algeria. The trec grows to the height of 30 feet or more, has a striking resemblance to tho *Quercus Ilex*, or evergreen oak, and attains a great age. Aftcr arriving at a certain state of maturity, it periodically sheds its bark; but tbis valuable product is found to be of a much better quality when it is artificially removed from the tree, which may be effected without any injury to the latter. After a tree has attained to the age of from 26 to 30 years, it may be barked; and the operation may be subsequently repeated once every 8 or 10 years, the quality of the *C.* improving with the increasing age of tbe tree. The bark is taken off in July and August, and the trees that are regularly stripped are said to live for 150 years or more. *C.* is light, porous, readily compressible, and wonderfully elastic. It may be cut into any sort of figure, and notwithstanding its porosity, is nearly impervious to auy commou liquor. These

Fig. 686. — cork-tree, (*Quercus suber.*)

qualities make it superior to all other substances for stoppers for bottles, in the manufacture of which it is principally made use of. It is also employed as buoys to float nets, in the construction of life-boats, the making of water-proof shoes, and in various other ways. Before being manufactured into stoppers, the *C.* is charred on each side; this makes it contract, lessens its porosity, and consequently fits it the better for cutting off all communicatiou between the external air and the liquid in the bottle. Spanish black is made of calcined *C.* The Greeks and Romans were both well acquainted with *C.* They seem also to have occasionally used it as atoppers for vessels, (Plin. *Hist. Nat.* xvi. 8:) but it was not extensively employed for this purpose till the 17th cent., when glass bottles, of which no mention is made before the 15th cent., began to be generally introduced. The manufacture of bottle-*C.* is a considerable source of wealth in the French dep. of Gironde, which produces annually abt. 125,000 quintals of *C.* To supply the demaud of the manufacture, which annually consumes 155,000 quintals, 30,000 quintals of rough *C.* are imported from Catalonia. The annual production amounts to 1,283,000,000 bottle-*C.*, valued at about $3,100,000. The value of the raw material is abt. $600,000. In Spain, *C.* are made chiefly in San Felice, Palafurgell, Pelajos, and Junquera. The chief seats of the production of *C.* in Portugal are the provinces of Alemtejo and Algarve.

Cork, *v. a.* To stop bottles or casks with corks; to confine or make fast with a cork; as, to *cork* a bung-hole.
—To furnish with corks.

Cork, tho largest county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, and bounded N. and N.E. by Limerick and Tipperary, E. by Waterford, W. by Kerry, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, 2,885 sq. m. The surface is beautifully varied, and the soil fertile, producing principally crops of oats, wheat, and potatoes. The S. coast abounds with excellent barbors. The Lee, Bandon, Blackwater, Ilen, Funcheon, Bride, and Awbeg rivers intersect it. Its lakes are numerous. *Pop*, in 1881, 492,810; in 1891, 436,540. Tbis county is supposed to bave been originally peopled by Spaniards, and up to the end of the 12th century it formed a kingdom under the Macarthys.

Cork, tbe cap. of the above co., is situate on the river Lee, over which are several handsome stone bridges, 138 m. S. S. W. of Dublin. The public buildings are generally of a plain exterior. *C.* posseses several scientific institutions. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, sheeting, paper, leather, glue, glass, Iron, and gloves. The city exports large quantities of salt provisions, with hides, butter, flour, pork, and other Irish produce. *C.* stands abt. 15 m. from the sea, and its harbor, or the Cove of Cork (*q. v.*), 9 m. below the town, has long been celebrated for its safety and capaciousness. *Pop.* in 1881, 97,526; in 1891, 75,070.

Cork, in *Georgia*, a village of Butts co.

Corked (*korkt*), *a.* Possessing a corky taste.
"The major swore the wine was *corked.*"—*Noctes Ambrosianæ.*

Cork'-fossil, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of amiantbus, resembling cork.

Cork'ing-Pin, *n.* A large sized pin, formerly used for fastening female head dress.
"When you put a clean pillow case on . . . be sure to fasten it with three *corking-pins.*"—*Swift.*

Cork'-jacket, *n.* A jacket constructed of pieces of cork under a canvas covering, used by persous when learning to swim.

Cork'screw, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

Cork'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Quercus tuber.* See Cork.

Cork'y, *a.* Consisting of cork; resembling cork.
"Bind fast his *corky* arms."—*Shaks.*

Corleone, (*kor'lai-o-nai,*) a town of Sicily, on a hill near the source of the Belici, 20 m. from Palermo.

Corm, Cor'mus, *n.* [Gr. *kormos*, a trunk or stem.] (*Bot.*) A solid, underground stem, which does not spread by sending out roots, but remains in a rounded form. It occurs in the tulip, crocus, and in many other monocotyledonous plants. It is distinguished from a root by producing auuually small corms, or thickened branches. It differs from a bulb in being solid.

Cormenin', Louis Marie de la Haye, Vicomte de, a French political writer, n. in Paris, 1788, was at the age of 22 called to the Council of State. He was made a baron by Louis XVIII., a viscount by Charles X., and was a member of the Chamber from 1828 to 1846; distinguishing himself as much by the originality of his views as by the independence of his character. *C.*, who is by profession an advocate, has opposed every party in turn, and has proved himself the consistent friend of social and political progress. He has written the best treatise on administrative law published in France, and a number of political pamphlets, under the pseudonym of "Timon." His work *Etudes sur les Orateurs Parlementaires* has passed through above 20 editions. Member of the Council of State, from the rise of the 2d Empire, *C.* was made a member of the Institute in 1855. D. 1868.

Cormophytes, (*korm'o-fites,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) Plants having stems, as distinguished from *Thallophytes*, or those which simply form cellular expansions of various kinds, to which the term *thallus* is applied. Cormophytes are divided, according to the internal structure of their stems, into 3 great classes, called respectively Exogens, or Dicotyledons; Endogens, or Monocotyledons; and Acrogens, or Acotyledons.

Cor'morant, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran.*] (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, ord. *Natatores*, comprising swimming birds which have the tip of the bill much hooked, acute, and the nostrils not perceptible. They are many species, and they abound on the coasts of all countries. The common cormorant, *Graculus carbo* of Gray, (the sea-raven of the ancients,) is about the size of a goose, and something like it in shape, but with a compressed bill, and the middle toe notched like a saw. Its plumage is black, with greenish and purple reflections; it has a crest of long feathers on the head, and numerous slender white feathers on the head, neck, and thighs; the tail is black, and rounded. It is a bird of snch insatiable appetite tbat its very name has become a synonym for voracity;

Fig. 687. — cormorant.

all sorts of fish, tenants of the lake or of the deep, are devoured with equal avidity, and it carries on its ravages by night as well as by day. It builds its nest on rocks on the shore, or even on trees near great lakes, and has three or four greenish-white eggs.
—A glutton; a voracious eater.

Corn, *n.* [A.S. *corn*; Ger. *korn*; O. Ger. *cherno, kerno*; Swed. *kärna*; Dan. *kiærne*; Goth. *kaurn*, allied to Lat. *granum*, Gr. *karnon*, any kind of nut. Probable root Sansk. *kar*, a nut.] A collective term for all seeds used in making bread. The principal seeds of this kind in temperate climates are wheat, rye, oats, and barley; while those of warm climates are maize, rice, and millet. In this collective sense, the word *C.* is more commonly used in England than in the U. States. We have nevertheless adopted it in the present work, as being less general and more characteristic than the word *grain.* — It is so used generally in the Bible.
— In a more restricted sense, (which is the common one in this country,) it refers, in America, to maize (*Indian corn*); in Scotland, to oats; and in England, to wheat.
—A grain; a single seed of grasses used as food for man or animals; as, "A *corn* of wbeat." (*John* xii. 25.) — In this sense it has a plural.
—Unreaped grain, standing in the field upon its stalks; grain in the ear, yet unthreshed.
"All the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining *corn.*" — *Shaks.*
—A grain, seed, or small particle; as, a *corn* of gunpowder
Indian corn. See Maize.

Corn, *n.* [Lat. *cornu*; Ar. *karn*; Heb. *keren*; Gr. *keras*; Goth. *haurn*; Syriac, *karnô*; Sansk. *çringa*, a horn.] (*Med.*) A certain small, hard, troublesome excrescence on the feet arising from a thickening of the cuticle or epidermis, and owing, generally, to irritation, caused by excessive pressure or friction on the part. Corns are of two kinds—hard and soft, the latter being situated between the toes. Frequently a bursa, or bag, is formed beneath the corn, which is apt to inflame and cause great pain and irritation. In the treatment of corns, the great object is to remove all undue pressure or friction, and for this purpose the boots or shoes should be easy and pliant. This may be still further effected by

protecting the corn with a small piece of thick soft leather, spread with diachylon or other emollient plaster, and having a hole in the centre corresponding with the size of the corn. The feet should also be frequently bathed with warm water, and as much as possible of the corn carefully pared away, care being taken not to wound the most sensitive part. If the corn is very sensitive, it ought to be occasionally touched with lunar caustic; and if much inflamed, a warm bread poultice should be applied to it.

Corn, *v. a.* To sprinkle with salt in grains: to cure meat by salting; as, *corned* beef. — To grannlate; to form into small grains; as, to *corn* gunpowder. — To feed a horse with corn.

—To intoxicate; as, *corned* with strong beer.

Corna'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Cornel or Dog-wood family, an order of plants, alliance *Umbellales*. — DIAG. Two- or more-celled fruit, without a double epigyuous disc, tetramerous flowers, a valvate corolla, and opposite leaves without stipules. There are 9 genera and 40 species, trees, shrubs, or, rarely, herbs, natives of the temperate parts of America, Asia, and Europe. They are chiefly remarkable for tonic, febrifugal, and astringent properties. — See CORNUS.

Corna'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relatiug to plants of the order *Cornaceæ*.

Corna'ro, the name of a patrician family of Venice, of whom three were doges of the republic, the *first*, 1365–1368; the *second*, 1625–1629; the *third*, 1709–1722. — CATERINA, descended from the first, was queen of Cyprus, D. 1510. — LUDOVICO, another member of the family, is celebrated for his longevity, and works on regimen, 1463–1566; and ELENA LUCREZIA, as a poetess and learned writer, 1646–1684.

Corn'-badger, *n.* In some of the English counties, a cant term for a corn-dealer, or corn-chaudler.

Corn'-beef. See CORNED-BEEF.

Corn'bind, *n.* (*Bot.*) See POLYGONUM.

Corn'-bread, *n.* In the U. States, a term to denote bread made exclusively from Indiau corn, or maize.

Corn'-chandler, *n.* A vender of corn by retail.

Corn'-clad, *a.* That is covered with growing corn.

Corn'-cockle, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Agrostemma githago*, a well-known, handsome weed, of the genus *Agrostemma*, growing in fields, and of a pale-green color. Stem 2–3 feet high; flowers few, large, of a dull purple, on long, naked stalks. Seeds roundish, angular, purplish-black; blossoming in June.

Corn'-cracker, *n.* A cant term for a native of Kentucky. (U. S.)

Corn'-crake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CRAKE.

Corn Creek, in *Alabama*, traverses Conecuh co., and flows into Conecuh River from the N.

Corn'-crowfoot, *n* (*Bot.*) See RANUNCULUS.

Corn'-entter, *n.* A chiropodist; one who extracts corns and bunions from the feet.

(*Agric.*) A machine for reaping corn; also, a machine for chopping fodder for horses, cattle, &c.

Corn'-dodger, *n.* In the U. States, a cake made of the meal of Indiau corn, wrapped in a covering of husks or paper, and baked under the embers.

Corn'-drill, *n.* (*Agric.*) A machine for sowing corn.

Cor'nea, *n.* [From Lat. *cornea*, a horn.] (*Anat.*) The anterior, transparent, convex part of the globe of the eye, which, of a firm, tough, and horn-like texture, is sometimes called the *horn of the eye*. The *C.*, like the glass of a watch, is let into a rim in the white or sclerotic coat of the eye, and is composed of a number of concentric cellular lamellæ, or scales; it is covered anteriorly, or on its concave side, by a reflection of the covering of the aqueous humor; and, in its physiology, is of the serous order of membranes.

Corned'-beef, *n.* Beef prepared or preserved by being moderately salted, and kept in a close tub.

Corneille, PIERRE, (*kor-na'ye.*) named *The Great* by his admiring contemporaries, was the first, in the order of time, among those brilliant writers who did honor to France during the reign of Louis XIV. He had not been preceded by any dramatic writer whose genius was powerful enough to preserve his name in general remembrance; and himself preceding Molière by a good many years, and Racine by a whole generation, he learned but in part, and obeyed with reluctance, those formal rules which French critics were beginning to teach, and to which the French drama was gradually submitting itself. B. at Rouen, 1606, *C.* was the son of a lawyer, and himself attempted the same profession. But as early as his 23d year he entered on an uninterrupted course of devotion to dramatic composition. His first attempts were six rhymed comedies, and the strong but declamatory tragedy of *Médée*. These pieces were received with applause in a time when there was nothing better; but are now admitted to have been so feeble as to give but poor presage of the strength which worked within him. He was saved from prosecuting this career by being imprudent enough to offend Cardinal Richelieu, who had chosen him as one of the men of genius who were to found his French Academy. Retiring to Rouen, he turned his thoughts to tragedy, and studied the Spanish language, to have at his command the dramatic stories which it already possessed. The fruits appeared in 1636, when he presented his romantic tragedy, *The Cid*. Its success was prodigious, and was at length allowed to be deserved, even by the academicians who wished to flatter the prejudices of Richelieu. It is the most famous, and perhaps the greatest, of all Corneille's works. It is alike admirable for its skill of construction, its chivalrous dignity of sentiment, and the dramatic power with which it depicts the conflict of opposing passions. The poet, however, was sneered at for having freely borrowed incidents and ideas from a Spanish play; and he threw himself boldly on his own resources in his next two works, which stand, with the *Cid*, among his masterpieces. In *Horace* he dramatized with a defective plan—but with great force of passion, and several very striking bursts of sentiment—the Roman combat of the Horatii and Curatii; and on *Cinna*, celebrating Augustus and the Romans of his age, he bestowed an artful dexterity of management which has recommended it, in spite of its artificiality of feeling, to the especial favor of the French critics. These two fine works, appearing in 1639, were immediately followed by a worthy successor, the *Polyeucte*, a tragedy of Christian martyrdom.

Fig. 688. — CORNEILLE.

Soon afterwards appeared *La Mort de Pompée*, which is fine in some parts; and *Le Menteur*, the only one of its author's comedies that is held worthy of him, and pronounced to have been the earliest comedy of intrigue and character which did credit to French literature. It was imitated from the Spanish, and has itself been imitated in English by Steele, and translated by Foote. *Rodogune* was thought by the poet to be his best work; and its 5th act is declared by Voltaire to be the finest effort of the French drama. The works that he produced afterwards were unworthy of his name. In private life, *C.* was an unassuming and plain man, who was always most at his ease in the bosom of his own family. D. 1684. — His young brother THOMAS, though now forgotten, was in his day a very popular dramatist, and famous for his readiness of versification. The two brothers, whose wives were sisters, lived in the same house; and it is said that, when Pierre wanted a rhyme, he used to lift a trap-door, and call on Thomas for assistance.

Cor'nel, *n.* [Fr. *cornouiller* (tree); *cornouille* (fruit); It. *corniolo*; Lat. *cornus*, from *cornu*, a horn.] (*Bot.*) See CORNUS.

Cor'nel-berry, Cornel'ian-cherry, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the cornel.

Cor'nel-cherry, Cornel'ian-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The cornel-tree. — See CORNUS.

Cornelia, an illustrious Roman lady. She was a daughter of Scipio Africanus, wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, and mother of the two famous tribunes. She was of a grave and dignified deportment, and possessed so great a control over her feelings, that when a friend condoled with her on the death of her sons, she replied, "The woman who had the Gracchi for sons cannot be considered unfortunate." Her literary talents must have been considerable, as Cicero very highly commends some of her epistles. She lived in the second century B. C., and after her death the Romans erected a statue to her memory, bearing the inscription, "To Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi."

Cornelia, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Johnson co.

Cornelian, *n.* (*Min.*) See CARNELIAN.

Cornelius, PETER VON, (*kor-naïle-oos,*) a celebrated German artist, B. at Düsseldorf, 1787. When only 19 years old, he was engaged to paint, with figures in chiaroscuro, the cupola of the old church of Neuss, near Düsseldorf. After this, he proceeded to Frankfort, where he executed a series of designs illustrative of the *Faust* of Gœthe. His reputation was now fast rising, when he proceeded to Rome, where he united himself with several kindred spirits, and commenced studying with a view to found a new school of German art. To accomplish this, fresco was the style adopted, and *C.* was commissioned to paint the walls of Bartholdy, the Prussian consul-general. The subjects he chose were, "Joseph Recognizing his Brethren," and "Joseph Interpreting the Dream of Pharaoh's Chief Butler," which were a decided success, and excited general admiration. He now rose higher and higher in his profession, and left Rome, 1819. At Düsseldorf he remodelled the academy, and then had two spacious halls assigned him to paint, in the Glyptothek at Munich. In one of these, — the Hall of Heroes — he represented, in colossal proportions, the leading events of the "Iliad"; in the other — the Hall of the Gods — he symbolized the Grecian mythology. These works were not completed till 1830, and are conceived and executed with such a grandeur of effect as to command universal homage. He became director of the Munich Academy, which, under him, rose to be a great school of art. D. 1867.

Cornelius Ne'pos, a Latin historian, in the reign of Augustus, whose patronage he enjoyed. Of all his works there remains only his *Lives of Illustrious Greek Generals*. He appears to have also written the lives of the Roman Generals; but the work has been lost.

Cornell', EZRA, B. in Westchester co., N. Y., 1807. In 1828, with such an education as our common schools then afforded, he commenced his business-career in the employment of Otis Eddy, a cotton manufacturer in Ithaca, N. Y., on the site of one of the magnificent university buildings which bears his name. Industry and talent soon promoted young *C.* to a more lucrative position. He was among the first to comprehend the value of the electric telegraph, and devoted many years to its introduction and development. He amassed a large fortune, and has distinguished himself by many munificent gifts, ranking him among the benefactors of the age. A few years since, he founded the Cornell Library, at Ithaca, erected the building under his own supervision, and endowed its future support at a cost of $100,000, when he transferred it to a Board of Trustees, for the benefit of the town. Later he resolved to "found an institution where any person could find instruction in any study," and gave in one sum $500,000 to establish the Cornell University at Ithaca, to which he has since added large sums in money for cabinets and museums, and land for farm and buildings, — besides devoting the remainder of his life to increase its funds, and perpetuate its existence. The Cornell University opened its first session in October, 1868, with 25 professors of the highest character and ability, and nearly 400 students. Here the student is provided with employment, if he desires to pay a portion of his expenses by his own labor. This is an American idea, and Mr. *C.* is entitled to the credit of its practical adoption. D. Dec. 9, 1874.

Corne'muse, *n.* [Fr.] A bagpipe; a kind of rustic hautboy. — Also written CORNMUSE.

Cor'neo-calca'reous, *a.* On one side horny; on the other, calcareous.

(*Zoöl.*) A term in conchology, used to express the mixture of horny and calcareous matter which enters into the composition of some shells. It is also applied to those opercula which are horny on one side, and testaceous on the other.

Cor'neous, *a.* [Lat. *corneus*, from *cornu*, a horn.] Horny; consisting of a horny substance, or substance resembling horn; hard; as, shrubs of a *corneous* constitution.

Cor'ner, *n.* [O. Fr. *cornière*; Goth. *haurn*; Lat. *cornu*, a horn.] A projecting extremity; utmost limit; as, the *corner* of a wood.

"Come the three *corners* of the world in arms." — *Shak.*

—The outer or inner angle of a building, &c.; inner angle of a room, &c. — A secret, remote, or retired place; a confined or narrow place; as, for a thing to be done in a *corner*.

"Those vices that lurk in the secret *corners* of the soul." *Addison.*

—A cant word, used in gold or stock speculations, to designate a speculation by which, in certain circumstances, one or more speculators command the market by their larger amount in hand. (U. S.)

—*v. a.* To drive into a corner. — To place in a position of hopeless embarrassment; as, to *corner* an adversary.

Cor'nered, *a.* Having corners; having three or more angles.

Cor'nersburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Mahoning co.

Cor'ner-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the principal or foundation-stone; hence, that which is of the highest moment, and indispensable to success; as, frugality is the *corner-stone* of wealth.

"See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' *corner-stone?*" — *Shak.*

Cor'nersville, in *Illinois*, a village of Saline co.

Cornersville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Graves co.

Cornersville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Dorchester co.

Cornersville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Marshall co.

Cornersville, in *Tenn.*, a twp. of Giles co.

Cor'ner-tooth, *n.* One of the fore teeth of a horse between the middle teeth and the tushes.

Cor'nerwise, *adv.* Diagonally; not parallel; with the corner in front.

Cor'net, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *cor*, a French horn, from Lat. *cornu.*] (*Mus.*) A sort of trumpet, shaped like a horn; a wind-instrument used in brass bands; an organ stop.

"Israel played before the Lord . . . on *cornets.*" — 2 *Sam.* vi. 5.

(*Mil.*) Formerly a troop of horse, accompanied by a cornet-player, to act as trumpeter; the standard of a troop of horse.

—In England, the junior officer of a troop of cavalry, who bears the standard; as, a *cornet* of dragoons.

—A kind of conical head-dress formerly worn by women, and still to be seen among the female peasantry of Normandy and Bretagne, France.

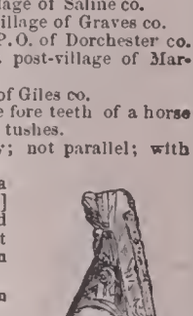
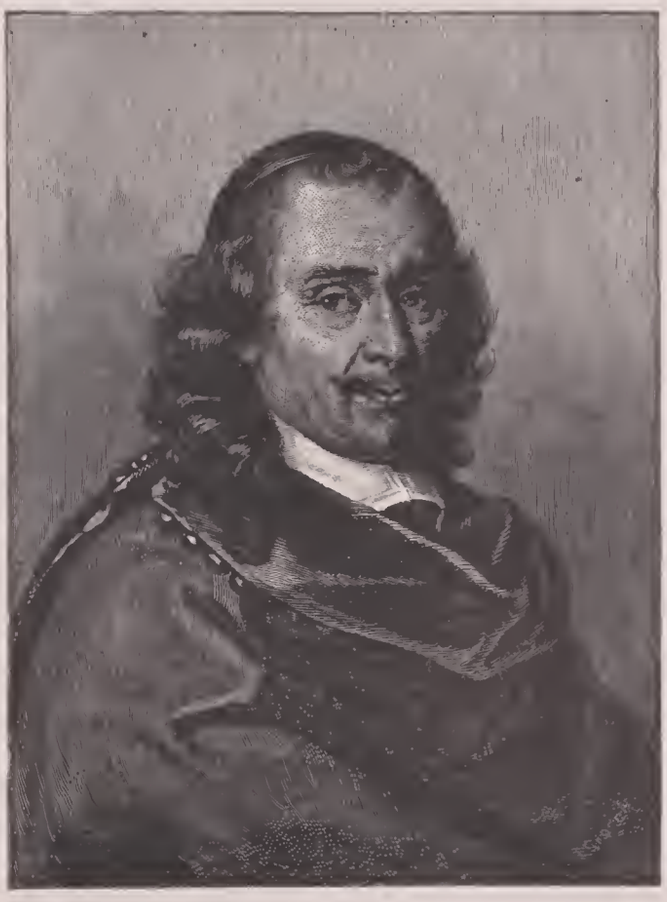


Fig. 689.
WIFE OF A RICH FARMER.
(Normandy, France.)

—A small cone of folded paper used by grocers, &c.; as, a *cornet* of figs.

Cornet of a horse. The lowest part of the pastern, that runs around the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.

Cornet-a-pis'ton, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A brass musical wind-instrument of the French-horn species, but capable



Pierre Corneille

1606–1684

Charles Cornwallis

1738–1805

of much greater completeness of scale, and perfection of intonation, from the valves and stoppers (pistons) with which it is furnished; whence its name. The tribe of instruments to which this belongs has been much

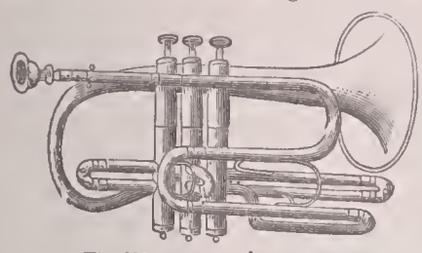


Fig. 690. — CORNET-À-PISTON.

improved, principally by Messrs. Sax, of Paris. There are now four or five grades of instruments of this class, which take different parts respectively; forming, in the whole, a perfect band of themselves, and capable of playing almost any kind of music. The *C.* is the treble instrument, and there are others for the alto, tenor, baritone, and bass parts, gradually increasing in size, but all on the same general construction. They are much used for military bands, and for music played in the open air.

Cor'netcy, *n.* (*Mil.*) The commission or rank of a cornet; as, appointed to a *cornetcy* of lancers.

Cor'neter, *n.* The person who blows a cornet.

Corneto, (*kor-nai'to,*) a maritime town of Central Italy, 12 m. N. of Civita Vecchia; *pop.* 4,316.

Cor'neule, *n.* [From Lat. *cornea.*] One of the corners of a compound eye in the vertebrates.

Corn-exchange', *n.* (*Com.*) A building devoted to the assembling of factors and dealers in corn; a mart where business in grain is carried on, and sales are effected by means of exposed samples.

Corn'-flag, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GLADIOLUS.

Corn'-floor, *n.* The floor where corn is stored.

Corn'-flower, *n.* A wild flower found amongst growing corn, as the wild poppy, &c.

Corn Grove, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Calhoun co.

Corn Hill, in *Texas*, a post-office of Williamson co.

Corn House, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Randolph co.

Cornice, (*kor'nis,*) *n.* [It.; Fr. *corniche*, from Lat. *corona*, a crown, a bordering, a cornice; Gr. *kōronē*, anything hooked or curved, from *korax*, a raven or crow, which has a curved beak.] (*Arch.*) The upper part of the entablature which comes immediately above the frieze. It is divided into two principal parts, the upper of which projects considerably beyond the lower, being supported by modillions or mutules. The fillet, which composes the lower part,—with an echinus moulding and smaller fillet above it, from which the modillions project, and an ogee, or bed-mould below it, which separates it from the frieze,—is generally enriched with dentils, especially in the Corinthian and Composite orders. (For the names of the different parts of a *C.*, see fig. 650.) The term *C.* is also generally used to signify any horizontal projection terminating a building, or the component parts of a building; as, the *C.* of a room, of a window, &c.

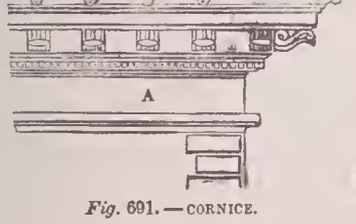


Fig. 691. — CORNICE.

Cor'niced, *a.* Possessing a cornice; as, a *corniced* room.

Cor'nice-ring, *n.* (*Gunnery.*) That ring on a gun which lies behind the muzzle-ring.

Cor'nicle, *n.* [Lat. *corniculum.*] A little horn.

Cornic'ulate, *a.* [Lat. *corniculatus*, from *cornu.*] Shaped like a horn; horned.

(*Bot.*) Having a process in the form of a small horn.

Corni'fic, *a.* Productive of horns; forming horns.

Cor'niform, *a.* Horn-shaped.

Cornigerous, (*kor-nij'er-us,*) *a.* [Lat. *corniger—cornu*, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing horns; horned; as, a *cornigerous* animal.

Cor'nine, *n.* (*Med.*) See CORNUS.

Corn'ing, in *New York*, a town and township of Steuben co., abt. 201 m. N. W. of New York city; *pop.* in 1890, 8,550; in 1897, abt. 10,000.

Corn'ing-house, *n.* That part of a gunpowder manufactory where the powder is corned or granulated.

Cor'nish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or pertaining to Cornwall, England; as, *Cornish* mining.

—*n.* The language of the ancient inhabitants of Cornwall.

Cor'nish, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co.; *pop.* 1,100.

Cornish, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Sullivan co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Concord.

Cor'nishman, *n.* A native of the county of Cornwall, England.

"By Tre-, Pol-, and Pen-,
You may know *Cornishmen.*" — *Old Proverb.*

Cornish Village, in *Maine*, a former post-office of York co., on the Saco river.

Cor'nishville, in *Illinois*, a village of McHenry co.

Cor'nishville, in *Ky.*, a post-v. of Mercer co.

Corn'ist, *n.* A cornet-player; a performer on the cornet or horn.

Corn Laws, *n. pl.* (*Eng. Pol.*) The exportation of corn from England, except in certain cases, was prohibited by 34 Edw. III. c. 20, (1361.) The law was modified, and, in 1426, exportation was permitted by 15 Henry VI. c. 2, provided the home-price did not exceed 6*s.* 3*d.* per quarter. The importation of corn, unless the price of wheat exceeded 6*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, was prohibited by 3 Edward IV. c. 2, 1463. The importation of corn was heavily taxed by 22 Charles II. c. 8, 1670, and also by 1 Will. & Mary, c. 12, 1689. The rapid increase of population, however, led to successive alterations in the regulations respecting importation. Mr. Robinson's Act, 55 Geo. III. c. 26, (March 23, 1815,) removed all restrictions on foreign corn imported in order to be warehoused, and permitted its importation for home consumption when at 80*s.* per quarter. This bill was very unpopular, and occasioned serious riots in London and Westminster, March 6–9. By 3 Geo. IV. c. 60, 1822, the importation-price was reduced to 70*s.* per quarter. Mr. Canning's Corn-bill, proposed March 1, 1827, passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords. Several modifications were embodied by 9 Geo. IV. c. 60, 1828, which is known as the sliding-scale, because the duty varied, and by 5 Vict. c. 14, 1842. Sir Robert Peel's Corn Importation Bill, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22, 1846, reduced the duty on all corn imported at from 53*s.* per quarter to 4*s.* until Feb. 1, 1849, when the duty was permanently reduced to 4*s.* per quarter on all grain imported.

Corn'-oil, *n.* An oil obtained from the seed germ of Indian corn. It is easily purified and yields a light amber, perfectly transparent liquid, of pleasant taste, and not liable to rancidity. It has been used to some extent as a salad oil, also as a lubricant for delicate machinery, and serves well for lamp oil. It is equal to cottonseed oil in value. Also known as Maize Oil. For other uses see *Xelton*, under INDIA RUBBER.

Corn'-mill, *n.* A mill for grinding corn; a grist-mill.

Corn'muse, *n.* See CORNEMUSE.

Cor'no di Basset'to, Cor'no Ingle'se, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The English horn, a reed-instrument, deeper in pitch than the oboe.

Cor'no Mon'te, or GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA, the culminating peak of the Apennines, 70 m. E N.E. of Rome, Lat. 42° 27′ N., Lon. 13° 38′ E. Height, 9,591 feet above the sea.

Corno'pean, *n.* [From Lat. *cornu.*] (*Mus.*) A kind of horn; a wind-instrument with valves, of modern invention.

Corno'peanist, *n.* A performer on the cornopean.

Cornouailles, (*kor'noo-ail,*) an old district of France, now divided into the dep. Finistère, Morbihan, and Côtes-du-Nord. — *C.* is also the name under which the English co. of Cornwall is known among the French.

Corn'-parsley, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SISON.

Corn'-pipe, *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

"Now the shrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the straggling files." — *Tickell.*

Corn'planter, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Warren co.

Corn'plaster, *n.* A plaster used as a remedy for corns.

Corn'-poppy, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PAPAVER.

Corn'-rent, *n.* Rent paid in corn in lieu of money.

Corn'-rocket, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Bunias.*

Corn'-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as corn-poppy. — See PAPAVER.

Corn'-salad, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FEDIA.

Corn'-stone, *n.* A provincial Anglicism for the red limestone.

Corn'ton, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Windham co.

Cor'nu-ammo'nis, *n.* [Lat., "Ammon's horn."] (*Pal.*) An Ammonite, *q. v.*

Cornuco'pia, *n.; pl.* CORNUCOPIÆ. [Lat. *cornu*, and *copia.*] (*Fine Arts.*) An ornament representing a horn, from which issue flowers, fruits, leaves, and the like. The fable accounting for the origin of this emblem of Plenty, is, that Amalthæa, when one of her goats had broken off a horn against a tree, presented it to the infant Zeus (Jupiter) wreathed with flowers and filled with fruit. The cornucopia is found very frequently in the types of ancient coins.

Cornular'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of polyps, suborder *Alcyonaceæ.*

Cor'nus, *n.* [Lat. *cornu*, horn, the wood being held to be durable and hard as horn.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Cornaceæ.* The species are mostly natives of N. America. One of the finest, the round-leaved Cornel or Dog-wood, *C. circinata*, is a large shrub, 5 to 10 ft. high, common from Virginia to Canada; branches warted; leaves broadly oval, acuminated, clothed with hoary tomentum beneath; corymbs depressed, and spreading; branches slightly tinged with red; leaves broad, waved on their edges. Flowers white, as in most of the species; pomes globose, at first blue, but at length becoming white; flowers white in June; fruit at first blue, and then turning white. — The bark of *C. florida.* The flowering Dog-wood, a tree 20–30 feet high, found chiefly in the Northern States, is called *Cornine*, and is a good substitute for Peruvian bark in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers.

Fig. 692.
ROUND-LEAVED CORNEL, OR DOG-WOOD.
(*C. circinata.*)

Cor'nute, Cor'nuted, *a.* [Lat. *cornutus.*] Grafted with horns.

—Cuckolded; horned; as, a *cornuted* husband.

Cornute', *n.* [From Lat. *cornutus.*] A cuckold; a man who wears horns as the badge of his wife's infidelity.

"The peaking *cornute*, her husband, dwelling in a continual alarum of jealousy." — *Shaks.*

Cornut'er, *n.* One who converts a husband into a cuckold.

Corn'ville, in *Ills.*, a P. O. of La Salle co.

Corn'ville, in *Maine*, a p.-twp. of Somerset co.

Corn-vi'olet, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of Campanula; — *Campanula hybrida.*

Cornwall, BARRY. See PROCTER, BRYAN WALLER.

Corn'wall, the south-western peninsula of England, a maritime county, surrounded by the sea, except on the E. side, where it is separated from Devonshire by the Tamar, and by an artificial boundary of a few miles in length at its northern extremity. *Ext.* 78 miles long, with an average breadth of 43. *Area*, 1,330 sq. miles. *Desc.* A ridge of bleak and rugged hills extending from W. to E. through its whole length, renders its appearance dreary in the extreme. The eye is, however, occasionally relieved by valleys of great fertility and beauty, watered by numberless small streams, which are frequently interesting, from the romantic scenery with which they are associated. Along the coasts, too, the huge masses of granite, bidding defiance on one side to the violence of the waves, and forming, on the other, a stupendous rampart to the fertile plains beneath, exhibit a rare union of the sublime and beautiful. *Rivers.* The Tamar, Lynher, Fowey, Fal, Hal or Hayle, the Looe, and the Alan or Camel. *Climate.* Uncertain, and subject to heavy rains, but, on the whole, mild. *Prod.* Comparatively little attention was paid to agriculture till lately, when it began to be improved. The principal crops are corn and potatoes. *Minerals.* Silver, zinc, lead, copper, tin, antimony, manganese, cobalt, bismuth, and granite. The total amount of tin produced in Cornwall amounts to about 5,000 tons annually. Copper is mined to the extent of about 12,000 tons a year. The tin and copper mines employ about 60,000 persons. One of the most interesting of the Cornish minerals is the soapstone, particularly used in the manufacture of porcelain. There is also the china-stone, which is raised in great quantities near St Austell, and forms a principal ingredient in the manufactures of the Staffordshire potteries. A great variety of fish frequent the coasts of this county. Its pilchard and mackerel fisheries are especially valuable, and absorb a large amount of capital. *Manf.* Tin-smelting. *Cap.* Truro. This county was not subdued till the time of Athelstan, when the Saxons asserted their superiority over it. The Cornish, which is a dialect of the Celtic, has only become extinct within the present century. The Scilly Islands lie about 36 miles W. by S. of the Land's End, and are supposed to have been formerly connected with Cornwall. The intermediate and surrounding rocks are innumerable, and Druidical antiquities abound. *Pop.* in 1891, 322,571.

Corn'wall, in *Connecticut*, a town and township of Litchfield co. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,350.

Cornwall, in *Illinois*, a township of Henry co.

Cornwall, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Orange co., abt. 48 m. N. of New York city. It comprises much of the beautiful scenery of the Highlands. West Point Military Academy is in this township.

Cornwall, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Addison co., 40 m. S.W. of Montpelier.

Cornwall, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lebanon co.

Cornwall, in Ontario, a county town of Stormont and Dundas cos., about 67 m. S.W. of Montreal.

Cornwall, in Nova Scotia, a town of King's co., on an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, 50 m. N.W. of Halifax.

Cornwall Bridge, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Cornwall township, Litchfield co.

Cornwall Hollow, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Litchfield co.

Cornwal'lis, CHARLES, MARQUIS, b. in 1738. He acted a conspicuous part in the American war. After gaining the battles of Camden and Guilford, he determined to invade Virginia; but, being surrounded by the American and French forces, he and his army were made prisoners at Yorktown. In 1786 he was made governor-general of India. The government of Bengal found it necessary to uphold the rajah of Travancore against the sultan of Mysore, and the first campaign being unsuccessful, in 1791 *C.* invaded the Mysore, besieged Seringapatam, and compelled Tippoo Saib to submit upon humiliating terms. Having performed this important service, Lord Cornwallis returned to England, was raised to the rank of marquis, and made master-general of the Ordnance. In 1798 he was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant; and in the trying and terrible scenes of the rebellion so conducted himself as to gain the good opinion of the public, while vigorously upholding and vindicating the laws. In 1801 he was sent on a mission to France, where, in 1802, he signed the peace of Amiens. In 1804, he was a second time appointed governor-general of India; but soon after his arrival in India, he d. at Ghazepore, in 1805.

Cornwallis, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Ritchie co.

Cornwall Island, in British N. America, in the Arctic Ocean, E. of Bathurst Island; Lat. 65° N., Lon. 95° W.

Cornwall Landing, in *N. York*, a village of Orange co., on the Hudson, 8 m. below Newburgh.

Cornwall, (New,) in N. America, a name given to that portion of the Pacific coast between New Norfolk and New Hanover, extending from Lat. 54° to 57° N., and from about Lon. 130° to 136° W.

Corn'wallville, in *New York*, a post-village of Greene co., about 38 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Corn'-weevil, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CALANDRA.

Corn'y, *a.* [From CORN.] Producing corn; containing corn.

"By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known."—*Dryden.*

—*a.* [From Lat. *cornu*, a horn.] Strong, stiff, or hard like horn; resembling horn.

Co'ro, In *California*, a village of Santa Barbara co.

Co'ro, in S. America, a maritime city of Venezuela; *pop.* 4,500.

Corocore, *n.* A boat used in the Indian seas.

Cor'ol, *n.* A corolla.

Corol'la, *n.* [Lat. *corolla;* dim. of *corona*, a crown; Fr. *corolle.*] (*Bot.*) The inner envelope of the flower, consisting of leafy organs called *petals*, and situated, in a complete flower, between the calyx and the stamens. It is generally the most conspicuous whorl of organs, being more or less colored. It is, in fact, that part of the plant which usually delights us most by its gay appearance and fragrance. Petals are rarely green, though occasionally this color is met with, as in some *Cobœas*, in *Hoya viridiflora*, *Gonolobus viridiflorus*, and *Pentatropis spiralis*. When there is but one whorl of enveloping organs in the flower, it is regarded as the calyx (which see), and the flower is said to be *apetaloid*. A petal is often narrowed below into a stalk-like portion analogous to the petiole of a leaf, as in the wall-flower; the narrowed portion is then termed the *unguis* or *claw*, and the expanded portion the *limb*. Such a petal is said to be *unguiculate* or *clawed*. The shapes of petals are indicated in botanical descriptions by terms easily understood; such as *oblong*, *lanceolate*, *elliptic*, *orbicular*, *ovate*, and *cordate*, applied to the outlines; and *concave*, *tubular*, and *boat-shaped*, applied to the forms of petals which are not flat. In describing their direction, the terms *erect*, *connivent*, *divergent*, and *reflexed*, are used in the same sense as when applied to the parts of the calyx. The petals, like the sepals, may be either distinct, or more or less united into one body. In the former case, the *C.* is said to be *polypetalous* or *dialypetalous;* in the latter, *monopetalous* or *gamopetalous*. The number of petals in a polypetalous *C.* is indicated by a prefix, as in the case of a polypetalous calyx; thus a *C.* of two petals is said to be *dipetalous;* of three, *tripetalous;* of four, *tetrapetalous*, and so on. When the petals are all of the same size and form, the *C.* is termed *regular;* when they vary in these particulars, it is said to be *irregular*. We give below the more important forms of the regular polypetalous *C.*:—*Cruciform*,—consisting of four petals, usually with claws, as in the wall-flower (fig. 693, in which two of the petals are turned back to show the claws); but sometimes without claws, as in the Celandine, and the whole arranged in the form of a cross. *Caryophyllaceous*,—consisting of five petals with long claws inclosed in the tube of the calyx, and with their limbs commonly placed at right angles to the claws, as in the Lychnis, Single pink, Carnation, and Catch-fly. *Rosaceous*,—composed of five petals, without, or with very short claws, and spreading in a regular manner, as in the Strawberry and Single rose. There are many anomalous forms of the irregular polypetalous *C.*, to which no particular names are applied. There is one form, however, of great importance, namely, the *Papilionaceous*. (Fig. 65.) This derives its name from the fancied resemblance which it bears to a butterfly (*papilio*). It is composed of five petals, one of which is superior and larger than the others, and is termed the *standard* or *vexillum;* two are inferior, and usually more or less united, so as to form a somewhat boat-shaped cavity, called the *keel* or *carina;* and two are lateral, and termed the *wings* or *alæ*. This curious form is common to the various species of the Pea, and a vast number of plants which form the sub-ord. *Papilionaceæ* of the *Leguminosæ*. When the petals unite, so as to form a monopetalous *C.*, various terms are used, as in the case of the monosepalous calyx, to indicate the degree of adhesion; such as *partite*, *cleft*, *toothed*, and *entire*. (See CALYX.) The part where the union has taken place is called the *tube;* the free portion, the *limb;* and the orifice of the tube, the *throat* or *faux*. The monopetalous is *regular* when the parts are of the same size and form, and united so as to form a symmetrical body; it is *irregular* when these conditions are not complied with. The most noteworthy forms of the regular monopetalous *C.* are distinguished as follows:—*Tubular*,—nearly cylindrical throughout, as in the central florets of many composite plants, like the Ragwort, Chrysanthemum, and Milfoil. *Campanulate*, or *bell-shaped*,—rounded at the base, and gradually enlarging to the summit; as in the Harebell, (fig. 492.) *Infundibuliform*, or *funnel-shaped;* as in Convolvulus and Tobacco. *Hypocrateriform*, or *salver-shaped*,—the tube long and narrow, and the limb at right angles to it; as in Phlox, Auricula, and Primrose. *Rotate*, or *wheel-shaped*,—tube short, otherwise similar to the preceding form; as in Forget-me-not. *Urceolate*, or *pitcher-shaped*,—swollen in the middle, and contracted at both base and apex; as in the Purple heath. Of irregular monopetalous *C.*, the following are the most important:—*Labiate*, or *lipped*,—limb divided into two portions, one overhanging the other, the tube being left open, so that the whole resembles in a degree the lips and mouth of an animal; as in Rosemary. (Fig. 694.) This form is common to most of the plants included in the order *Lamiaceæ*. *Personate*, or *masked*,—resembling the labiate in being divided into two lips; but distinguished by the lower lip being approximated to the upper, so as to close the orifice of the tube or throat. It is seen in the Snap-dragon and Toad-flax. The *Calceolate*, or *slipper-form*, which occurs in Calceolaria, is but a slight modification of this form. *Ligulate*, or *strap-shaped*,—a tubular *C.*, partly split open on one side; as in the whole of the florets of the Dandelion, and in the florets of the ray of the Chrysanthemum and Daisy. *Digitaliform*, or *glove-shaped*,—somewhat bell-shaped, but slightly irregular; as in the Foxglove. The *C.*, whether polypetalous or monopetalous, is subject to various irregularities, arising from the expansion or growing outward of one or more of the petals into processes of different kinds. Thus, in the Snap-dragon and Valerian, the lower part of the tube becomes dilated on one side, so as to form a little bag, and the *C.* is then termed *saccate* or gibbous. Sometimes a petal, or tube of a monopetalous *C.*, becomes prolonged downwards, so as to form a spur. Examples of *spurred* or *calcarate* petals or *C.* may be seen in Heart's-ease, Columbine, Toad-flax, and Red Valerian. On the inner surface of the petals of many flowers there are curious appendages in the form of scales or hair-like processes. Sometimes these scales are more or less adherent, and form a cup-shaped process, as in Narcissus: to this the term *carona* is commonly applied, and the *C.* which exhibits it is said to be crowned. If the *C.* falls as the flower opens, as in the Grape-vine, it is *caducous;* if it falls off, as is generally the case, soon after the opening of the flower, it is *deciduous*. In rare instances it is *persistent*, and then it usually becomes dry and shrivelled, as in Heaths and Campanulas, and is said to be *marcescent*.

Fig. 693.—CRUCIFORM COROLLA.

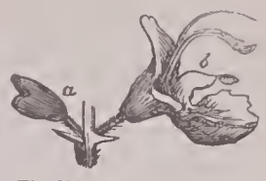


Fig. 694.—LABIATE COROLLA. *a*, calyx; *b*, corolla.

Corolla'ceous, *a.* [Fr. *corollacé.*] Pertaining to a corolla; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

Cor'ollary, *n.* [Lat. *corollarium*, from *corolla.*] Something added to a proposition demonstrated; an inference from a preceding proposition; a consequence or conclusion drawn from premises; a deduction from an expressed theory.

Cor'ollate, Cor'ollated, *a.* Possessing a corolla; resembling a corolla.

Cor'ollet, Cor'ollule, *n.* (*Bot.*) A floweret in an aggregate flower.

Cor'olline, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as COROLLACEOUS.

Corolliflo'ræ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) In the arrangement of De Candolle, a sub-class of *Dicotyledones*, comprising those plants which have flowers furnished with both calyx and corolla, the latter being composed of united petals; the stamens are inserted on the corolla or ovary, or free and rising from the thalamus. The *Corolliflorœ* are subdivided into—*Epigynæ*, in which the calyx is adherent, and the ovary consequently inferior; *Hypostaminæ*, in which the stamens are inserted into the thalamus, and do not adhere to the corolla, while the ovary is superior; and *Epipetalæ* or *Epicorollæ*, in which the corolla arises from the thalamus, and has the stamens attached to it, the ovary being superior.

Coromandel Coast, (*kor'o-măn'del,*) a long line of Asiatic sea-coast, extending from Point Cashmere, in Lat. 10° 17′ N., Lon. 79° 56′ E., to Goudegam, in Lat. 15° 20′ N., Lon. 80° 10′ E. It is pretty nearly co-extensive with the districts of Tanjore, Arcot, Chingleput, and Nellore, comprising, along with Madras and Pondicherry, the grand battle-field of the last century between England and France in India. With various æstuaries and inlets, it is yet commercially of very little value, not presenting a single safe place of refuge for large vessels. So shallow, moreover, is the water for a considerable distance from the land, that ships of any size are obliged to lie several miles off.

Coroman'del-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIOSPYROS.

Coro'na, *n.; pl.* CORONÆ. [Lat., a crown.] (*Arch.*) The large, square, and massy member of a cornice, more usually called the *drip* or *larmier*, whose situation is between the cymatium above and the bed-moulding below it; it is used for conveying the water drop by drop from the building.

(*Bot.*) *C.*, or CORONET, is a word applied to certain appendages of the corolla, which are arranged within it in a circle. In the *Narcissus* it is a cup; in *Symphytum* it consists of five glandular narrow processes; in *Asclepias* it is a thick fleshy ring extended into bended lobes. In all cases the coronet is a modification of sterile stamens.

(*Meteorol.*) When the sky is covered with light clouds, we often see a colored circle, in which red predominates, surrounding the moon or the sun. At other times several concentric rings are observed, separated by intervals in which green predominates; these are *crowns* or *coronæ*. The corona is not complete unless there are several series of concentric circles.

(*Astron.*) A broad circle of light which surrounds the dark body of the moon during a total eclipse of the sun. It is believed to be due to a rare solar atmosphere, whose outer extremities are sometimes several millions of miles distant from the sun's surface. The spectroscope indicates that it is composed of fine, dust-like particles and incandescent gases, yet its real nature and relations to the sun have not as yet been determined by scientists.

Coronach, (*kor'o-nak,*) *n.* [Gael.] A dirge for the dead. See CORANACH.

Corona Den'tis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The exposed part of a tooth, which projects beyond the alveolus and gum.

Cor'onal, *a.* Belonging to the crown or cranium of the head.

—Relating, or pertaining, to a monarch's crown or coronation; as, "the *coronal* oath."—*Milton.*

C. suture. (*Anat.*) The crown seam, or serrated junction of the skull with the two parietal or side-bones of the vault.

—*n.* A crown; a garland; a wreath; as, a *coronal* of flowers.

"Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*."—*Spenser.*

(*Anat.*) The frontal bone.

Corona'men, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The superior margin of a hoof, called in veterinary surgery the *coronet*.

Cor'onary, *a.* [Lat. *coronarius*, from *corona*, a crown.] Relating to a crown, garland, or wreath.

"The *coronary* spots upon the crown."—*Browne.*

(*Anat.*) Resembling a crown or coronal;—applied to some blood-vessels of the heart having a fanciful resemblance to a crown, and called the *coronary* arteries.

—*n.* A small bone in a horse's foot.

Corona'ta, an island in the Adriatic, 20 m. from Zara. It is 15 m. long, and 1 broad, and belongs to Dalmatia.

Cor'onate, Cor'onated, *a.* Possessing a crown; wearing a crown or coronet.

(*Zoöl.*) Crowned towards the apex, as some shells are by a row of spines, tubercles, &c.

Corona'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *coronatio*, from Lat. *corona*, a crown.] Act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the pomp or assembly attending the investiture of a monarch.

(*Hist.*) Justin II., who succeeded Justinian I. A. D. 565, was the first emperor crowned with ceremony by the Patriarch of Constantinople. Charlemagne adopted the custom, and was crowned by the Pope, at Rome, 800. Edward I. (the Elder), crowned in 902, is said to have been the first English monarch to adopt the ceremony. The custom for the queen to be crowned originated in England before the Conquest. The French queens were for a long time crowned at the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris. Edward the Confessor fixed the monastery founded by him at Westminster as the place for the coronation of the English monarchs.

C. stone. (*Eng. Hist.*) "The legends of the old historians," says Taylor (*Glory of Regality*, p. 53), "inform us that this is the very stone on which the patriarch Jacob laid his head in the plain of Luz; that it was brought from Egypt into Spain by Gathelus, the supposed founder of the Scottish nation; that it was thence transported into Ireland *amongst other princelie iewells and regall monuments*, by Simon Brech, who was crowned upon it, about B. C. 700, and that it was thence carried to Scotland by king Fergus, B. C. 330." The real history is that it was transferred from Irelaud to Scotland at au early period, and was placed in the abbey church of Scone in 850. The Scottish kings were crowned here until 1296, when Edward I. carried it to Eugland. It was agreed by the treaty of Northampton, in 1328, that the stone should be returned to Scotland, but this was not done. It is called the "Stone of Destiny," and is fixed under the seat of the coronation chair, which is made of oak, and is now kept in the abbey of Westminster.

Fig. 695.—CORONATION-CHAIR OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.
(With the Stone of Destiny beneath the throne. Westminster Abbey.)

Coronation Gulf, in British N. America, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 68° 30′ N., Lon. 110° W.

Coronation Island, in *Alaska*, west of Prince of Wales' Archipelago.

Coron'da, a town of the Argentine republic, prov. of Santa Fé; *pop.* 2,500.

Coronel, *n.* See CRONEL.

Cor'oner, *n.* [L. Lat. *coronator*, from *corona.*] An officer whose chief duty is to hold and preside over a court of inquiry, to ascertain the cause of sudden or violent death. This office was established in England before the Norman Conquest, of which the holder was, as his name indicates, in a peculiar manner the officer of the crown; whose private rights of property, whether arising by escheat, wardship, or consisting in demesne, it was his business to maintain and superintend in the county for which he acted. The office, as now limited in England and in America, has lost much of the honor which

formerly appertained to it, but it is still of great consequence to society, both for bringing murderers to punishment, and for protecting innocent persons from accusation.

Cor'onet, *n.* [It. *coronetta*, dim. of Lat. *corona*, crown.] (*Her.*) An inferior crown worn by noblemen. That of the Prince of Wales (1) is composed of a circle or fillet of gold; four crosses pattées are placed round the edge between the same number of fleurs-de-lis. From the two centre crosses a bent arch extends, surmounted by a mound and cross. The *C.* of a duke (2) is a circle of gold, richly chased, having on the edge eight strawberry-leaves; that of a marquis (3), a circle set round with 4

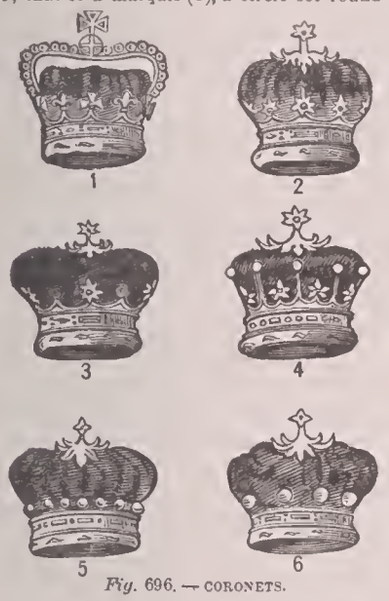


Fig. 696. — CORONETS.

strawberry-leaves, and as many pearls interposed on pyramidal points. In an earl's coronet (4) there are 8 pearls, set on pyramidal points, and 8 strawberry-leaves, which are lower than the pearls; that of a viscount (5) is surrounded with pearls only, the number being unlimited; a baron's coronet (6) has only six pearls, all at equal distances. The *C.* of the kings-at-arms is a plain fillet of gold with 16 leaves, half of which alternately are higher than the others. *Miserere mei Deus* is the motto on the band. In England, *C.* are worn at the time of the coronation by peers and peeresses, and surround caps of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, as in *Fig.* 696. In France, and other states of Europe, *C.* are only used as heraldic insignia.

—An ornamental head-dress.

"A *coronet* of gold, richly set with pearls." — *Sidney.*

—A cronel, (*q. v.*)

(*Farriery.*) The second of the consolidated flanges of the horse's foot.

Cor'oneted, *a.* Wearing, or entitled to wear, a coronet; as, a *coroneted* noble.

Coron'iform, *a.* [Lat. *corona*, and *forma*, form.] Possessing the form of a crown.

Coronil'la, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *corona*, a crown.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Fabaceæ*. They are mostly shrubs, and natives of Europe. The *Scorpion senna* is a beautiful free-flowering shrub found in France; stem, abt. 3 ft. high, square, with opposite branches; flowers, rose-colored, collected in little tufts on the ends of the subaxillary peduncles.

Cor'onoid Process, *n.* [Gr. *korone*, a crow, and *eidos*, form; Fr. *coronoide*.] (*Anat.*) A projection of the small bone of the arm (the ulna); so called from a supposed resemblance to the bill of a crow.

Cor'ounle, *n.* The coronet or downy tuft of seeds.

Corot, (*ko-rō'*,) Jean Baptiste Camille, a French painter, b. at Paris, 1796. Among the most remarkable of his productions may be named, *A View in Italy; A Souvenir of the Environs of Florence; The Burning of Sodom; A Souvenir of Marcoussy*, (purchased by Napoleon III.;) *Dante and Virgil*; and *Macbeth*. D. 1875.

Cor'poral, *n.* [Fr. *caporal*; It. *caporale*; L. Lat. *caporalis*, from Lat. *caput*, the head.] (*Mil.*) The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company, next below a sergeant.

(*Naut.*) A naval warrant-officer under the master-at-arms; as, a ship's *corporal*.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) [Lat. *corporale*, from *corpus*, the body.] The *C.*, or *corporale*, is the linen cloth which is spread over the consecrated bread (*corpus*, or body) after the communion. In the Roman and Greek churches it is an object of great reverence, and the folding and unfolding of it by the priest at the altar is accompanied with much ceremony. It is supposed to represent the wrapping of the body of our Lord in fine linen by Joseph of Arimathea. The *C. oath* is derived from the ancient usage of touching the *C.* to add solemnity to an oath.

—*a.* Belonging or relating to the body; as, *corporal* punishment.

"Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains." — *Atterbury.*

—Material: corporeal; not spiritual.

"And what seem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind." — *Shaks.*

Cor'porale, *n.* (*Eccl.*) See Corporal.

Corporal'ity, *n.* Quality of being embodied; in contradistinction to *spirituality*.

Cor'porally, *adv.* Bodily; in, or with, the body.

"The sun is *corporally* conjoined with basiliscus." — *Browne.*

Cor'poralship, *n.* (*Mil.*) A corporal's office or command.

Cor'porate, *a.* [Lat. *corporatus*, from *corpus*.] United in a body or community; formed into a legal body, and empowered to act in legal processes as an individual; as, a *corporate* borough.

"The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* assembly." — *Swift.*

—Relating, or pertaining, to a corporation; as, *corporate* rights.

Cor'porately, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.

Cor'porateness, *n.* State or condition of a body corporate.

Corpora'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *corporatio*, from *corpus*.] A body politic or incorporate, so called as the persons are made into a body, and of capacity to take and grant, &c.; or it is an assembly and joining together of many into one fellowship and brotherhood, whereof one is head and chief, and the rest are the body, and this head and body knit together make the corporation; also, it is constituted of several members, like unto the natural body, and framed by fiction of law to endure in perpetual succession. The essential character of a *C.* is that it has a legal existence as a person, under the name given to it by legislative authority, either by express charter, or by prescription, which implies a charter. Of corporations, some are *sole*, some *aggregate: sole*, when in one single person, as a bishop, dean, parson, vicar, or the like; *aggregate*, which is most usual, consisting of many persons, as mayor and commonalty, dean and chapter, &c. Likewise, corporations are *spiritual* or *temporal: spiritual*, as bishops, deans, archdeacons, parsons, vicars, and other ecclesiastical persons; *temporal*, as mayors, aldermen, &c., of towns and boroughs. *Lay* corporations are of two sorts, — *civil* and *eleemosynary*. The *civil* are such as are erected for a variety of temporal purposes, as a mayor or commonalty, or the like, for the good government of a town; others, for the advancement and regulation of commerce, as banking, insurance, manufacturing, &c.; and others, for the better carrying on of divers special purposes, as colleges, academies, &c. *Eleemosynary* are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms or bounty of the founder to such persons as he has directed, or as the mode of government has been defined. Of this kind are all hospitals for the maintenance of the poor, sick, and impotent, and all colleges. Corporations, both sole and aggregate, may purchase, take, and hold land to them and their *successors*, as natural persons may hold them and their *heirs*. But aggregate corporations, when of the eleemosynary, or ecclesiastical, or municipal kind, and corporations sole, are in general restrained by statute from alienation of their lands, beyond the life of the person who constitutes the *C.* sole, or is the head of the *C.* aggregate. Power is nevertheless given to them, in some cases, to grant long building-leases. Corporations aggregate may sue and be sued, and do all other acts, by their corporate name. Their corporate property only, and not the members individually, is amenable to judgments given against them. Their acts are under their common seal. There is perhaps not one country in the world where corporations are so numerous and so diversified as they are in America. The most important of them will be found in this work under their proper names.

—A cant term for the human stomach and belly; as, that man carries a large *corporation*. (Eng.) — Vulgarly applied, also, to men who run as candidates for the office of alderman.

Cor'porator, *n.* A member of a corporation.

Corpo'real, *a.* [Lat. *corporeus*, from *corpus*.] Having a body; consisting of a material body; material; — opposed to *spiritual*, or *immaterial*; as, a *corporeal* substance.

Corpo'realist, *n.* A materialist.

Corporeal'ity, *n.* State of being corporeal.

Corpo'really, *adv.* In body; in a bodily form or manner.

Corpo'realness, *n.* Corporeality.

Corpore'ity, *n.* Materiality: quality of being embodied; state of having a body.

"The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the shape or figure." *Stillingfleet.*

Cor'posant, *n.* (*Meteor.*) See Castor and Pollux.

Corps, (*kōr*; *pl. kōr*,) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *corpus*.] (*Mil.*) A body of troops; any division of an army; as, a rifle *corps*.

(*Arch.*) Any part that projects beyond a naked wall, serving as a ground for some decoration, or the like.

Corps d'Armée, (*kōr dar-mā'*.) [Fr., body of the army.] (*Mil.*) An army in the field is divided into *corps*, each consisting of two or more divisions, which are subdivided into brigades, and these again into battalions or regiments.

Corps de Garde, (*kōr-de-gārd'*.) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A guard-room. — The men who watch in the guard-room.

Corps Diplomatique, (*kōr dē-plom-at'eek.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Pol.*) The body of foreign diplomatic agents.

Corps Législatif, (*kōr lēj-is-lā-teev,*) *n.* [Fr.] The Lower House of the French legislature, under the imperial govt. of Napoleon III.; constituted by Senatus-consulte of 1857. The deputies were elected by universal suffrage for 6 years, in the proportion of 1 to 35,000 electors. It discussed and voted on projects of law and taxation presented by govt. These projects were submitted to *commissions*, i. e. committees. But any amendment which the commission might propose was referred to the Conseil d'Etat (*q. v.*), and without its approval could not be submitted to the legislative body. A project finally adopted was next submitted to the Senate, (*q. v.*) The session of the legislative body lasted three months; its sittings were public; but the public might be excluded on the demand of five members. After the fall of the empire, (1870,) the *C. L.* ended its existence, and was succeeded by the *National Assembly* (q. v.).

Corpse, (*korps.*) *n.* [Lat. *corpus*.] The dead body of a human being; human remains.

Corpse'-candle, *n.* A luminous phenomenon like the flame of a candle seen in church-yards.

Corpse'-gate, *n.* See Lych-gate.

Cor'pulence, Cor'puleney, *n.* [Lat. *corpulentia*, from *corpus*.] Grossness or fleshiness of body; excessive fatness; a state of being loaded with flesh.

(*Physiol.*) It is impossible to define exactly the limit beyond which the body can be said to be corpulent, depending, as it does, very much upon the general habit and the state of health of the individual. It most commonly takes place after the age of forty, but is not confined to any particular period of life, being found also in childhood and youth. The causes of corpulence are both natural and acquired. There are some persons who have a natural tendency to corpulence; in others it may be induced by modes of life, indolent and sedentary habits, and the use of certain kinds of food. The undue accumulation of fat produces a variety of effects, interfering with the vital energies of the body, and incapacitating for exertion. The chances of life are not so great among persons of a corpulent habit as among those of a normal condition. All sudden or violent measures to get rid of corpulence are attended with harm; and not the least dangerous is the popular remedy of vinegar, which has the effect of destroying the digestive powers. Attention to diet, and the avoidance of such articles as tend to generate fat, together with active exercise, and the counteracting of indolent habits, are among the best means that can be employed. Dr. Chalmers, in his small treatise *On Corpulence*, gives a variety of cases in which *liquor potassæ* was used with great effect; but this remedy should not be resorted to without the sanction of a medical adviser. There are numerous very remarkable cases of corpulence, but not one, we believe, may compete with that of a certain Daniel Lambert, who died in England, 1809, and who, a few days before his death, weighed 52 stone, 11 lbs., or 739 lbs.] It is curious to record that in Sparta, citizens who grew too fat were soundly whipped. Nauclis, the son of Polytus, was brought before the Ephori, and his excessive corpulence was exposed to the public. He was, moreover, threatened with perpetual banishment if he failed to reduce his body within reasonable dimensions.

Cor'pulent, *a.* Having a gross or corpulent body; very fat; large; bulky; stout; lusty; as, a *corpulent* old lady.

"A fleshy style . . . and circuit of words, when, with more than enough it grows fat and *corpulent*." — *Ben Jonson.*

Cor'pulently, *adv.* In a gross or corpulent manner.

Cor'pus, *n.* [Lat., a body.] (*Anat.*) A Latin word used very freely to express small elevations in the brain, and structures of a different character to the organ in which they are found, occurring in other parts, as the *C. callosum*, a name applied to the great commissure, or band of transverse fibres, connecting the hemispheres of the cerebrum.

(*Law.*) Applied to the human body, to a corporation, or to a collection of laws or canons. — *C. comitatus*, the body of the county; the inhabitants or citizens of a whole county. — *C. delicti*. The body of the offence; the essence of the crime. It is a general rule not to convict unless the *C. delicti* can be established, *i. e.* until the fact that the crime has been actually perpetrated has been first proved. — *C. juris canonici*. A name applied to the collections of the decrees and canons of the Roman Catholic Church. — *C. juris civilis*. The body of the civil law comprising the Institutes, the Pandects or Digest, the Code and the Novels, *q. v.* — See also Civil Law.

Corpus Chris'ti, *n.* [Lat., body of Christ.] (*Eccl.*) The most splendid festival of the Roman Catholic Church, instituted by Pope Urban IV. in 1264, in honor of the consecrated host, and with a view to its adoration. It is observed on the Thursday of the week after Pentecost. It is called in France the *Fête Dieu*.

Corpus Christi, in *Texas*, a city, cap. of Nueces co., about 230 m. S.W. of Galveston. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 5,000.

Corpus Christi Bay, in *Texas*, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in Refugio co., Lat. 27° 30′ N., Lon. 98° W.

Cor'pusance, *n.* (*Meteorol.*) See Castor and Pollux.

Corpusele, Corpuscule, (*kōr'pus-l.*) *n.* [Lat. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*.] A minute particle or physical atom.

(*Anat.*) Applied to some minute, hard elevations on the valve of the aorta.

(*Physiol.*) A name of late generally applied to the globules of the blood.—See Blood.

Corpus'cular, *a.* Pertaining to corpuscles or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies.

Corpuscular philosophy. Same as Atomic Philosophy, *q. v.*

Corpuscula'rian, *n.* One who advocates or upholds corpuscular philosophy.

—*a.* Corpuscular; relating to, or comprising, bodies; as *corpuscularian* principles.

Corpuscular'ity, *n.* State of being corpuscular.

Corra'dial, *a.* Radiating to, or from, a common point.

Corra'diate, *v. a.* To concentrate to a given point, as rays of light.

Corradia'tion, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *radius*, a ray.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

"A *corradiation* and conjunction of beams." —*Bacon.*

Cor'ral, *n.* [Sp., an enclosure; a yard.] A palisaded enclosure for horses or cattle.

—*v. a.* To secure in a corral, as cattle, &c.

Correct', *a.* [Lat. *correctus*, from *corrigo* — *con*, and *rego*, to direct, to keep straight or right.] Set right or made straight; conformable to a just standard; free from faults or error; right; precise; accurate; regular; punctual; as, *correct* diction, *correct* behavior.

—*v. a.* To make straight or right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety; to remove or retrench faults or errors; to set right; to amend; to rectify; as, to *correct* a mistake.

—To reclaim; to reform; to improve; to chastise; to punish; to bring back to a proper state; to discipline; as, to *correct* a child.

—To obviate the qualities of one thing by another; to counteract; — said of anything wrong or hurtful; as, to *correct* acidity of the stomach.

"The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet." —*Prior.*

Correct'ible, *a.* Susceptible of correction.

Correc'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *correctio*, from *corrigo*.] Act of correcting; state of being corrected; retrenchment or emendation of faults or errors; amendment; as, *correction* of vice.

"If my writings live long enough to deserve *correction*." *Dryden.*

—That which corrects; punishment; discipline; chastisement; animadversion; penalty; as, a house of *correction*.

"Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod." —*Shaks.*

—That which is substituted in the place of anything wrong or faulty; as, a work full of *corrections*.

—Counteractiou or abatement of what is inconvenient or hurtful, by the introduction of an opposite thing or quality; as, *correction* of the liver.

House of Correction. A bridewell; a prison where minor offenders are incarcerated. See PRISON.

C. of the Press. See PROOF-READING.

Correc'tional, *a.* [Fr. *correctionnel*.] Tending to, or intended for, correction.

Correc'tionville, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Woodbury co.

Correct'ive, *a.* Having the power to correct; tending to rectify.

"Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali."—*Arbuthnot.*

—*n.* That which corrects, or has the power of correcting; restriction; as, a medicinal *corrective*.

Correct'ly, *adv.* In a correct manner; exactly; accurately.

"*Correctly* cold, and regularly low." —*Pope.*

Correct'ness, *n.* State of being correct; freedom from faults or errors; accuracy; exactness; justice; regularity; precision; as, *correctness* of judgment.

—Conformity to established custom, law, or usage; as, *correctness* in speaking.

—Agreement or congruity with an original or copy of anything; exactness; as, *correctness* of design.

"Those pieces have never before been printed . . . with any tolerable degree of *correctness*." —*Swift.*

Correct'or, *n.* He who, or that which, corrects; as, a *corrector* of the press, a *corrector* of acids, &c.

"He sets up to be an universal reformer, and *corrector* of abuses." —*Swift.*

Correct'ory, *a.* Containing or making correction.

Correct'ress, *n.* A female corrector.

Correggio, (*kor-redj'e-o,*) a town of N. Italy, 10 m. from Modena; *pop.* 5,627. It is the birthplace of the painter Correggio.

Correg'gio, ANTONIO ALLEGRI, commonly called CORREGGIO from his birthplace, was born in 1494, and appears to have first studied painting under Tonino Bartolotto of Correggio; in 1519 he was established as a painter at Parma. The celebrated cupola at Parma was commenced in 1520, and in 1522 *C.* undertook the great works of the dome of the cathedral; in the former representing the ascension of Christ, and in the latter, the assumption of the Virgin, both of which series are now admirably engraved by the Cav. Toschi. The frescoes of the cathedral, left unfinished by *C.*, were completed by his pupil, Giorgio Gaudini. *C.* died of a fever at his native place in 1534, in his 41st year. — *C.*'s great reputation rests chiefly upon the above-mentioned frescocs; but, he had executed many excellent oil pictures before he proceeded to Parma in 1519. All his pictures are conspicuous for a remarkable play of foreshortening, a powerful and delicate chiar-oscuro, or light and shade, and a graceful grouping of forms. The *Notte*, or Night, of *C.*, in the Gallery of Dresden, is a picture of the nativity of Christ, in which the light proceeds from the body of the infant Saviour.

Correg'idor, *n.* [Sp.] A police-magistrate in Spain, and in Spanish-speaking countries.

Cor'relate, *n.* A person or thing that stands in an opposite relation to another.

"The relation is at an end for want of a *correlate*." —*South.*

—*v. i.* To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

Correla'tion, *n.* [Fr. *corrélation*.] Mutual or reciprocal relation.—*C. of Forces*, see FORCE.

Correl'ative, *a.* [Lat. *con*, and *relativus*, from *refero*, *relatus*, to bear, carry, or bring back. See RELATE.] Having a mutual or reciprocal relation; thus *father* and *son*, *husband* and *wife*, are correlative terms; reciprocal.

"Giving is a relative action, and so requires a *correlative* to answer it." —*South.*

—*n.* He who, or that which, stands in mutual or reciprocal relation, as *father* and *son*, *darkness* and *light*.

(*Gram.*) The antecedent of a pronoun.

Correl'atively, *adv.* In a correlative relation.

Correl'ativeness, *n.* The state of being correlative.

Correspond', *v. a.* [Fr. *correspondre*; Lat. *con*, and *respondeo*, to answer. See RESPOND.] To be congruous; to be adapted or proportioned to; to suit; to agree; to fit; to answer; as, these things *correspond*.

—To communicate by letters; to hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters; to carry on epistolary commerce; — preceding *with*; as, to *correspond with* a friend.

"Atterbury began to *correspond* directly *with* the Pretender." *Macaulay.*

Correspond'ence, Correspond'ency, *n.* [Fr. *correspondance*.] Act of corresponding; relation; fitness; congruity; mutual adaptation of one thing to another.

"Their habitudes, *correspondencies*, and relations, keep the same to one another." —*Locke.*

—Intercourse by interchange of letters; friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities.

"Sure the villains hold a *correspondence*
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us." —*Denham.*

—Letters and epistolary communications interchanged; as, mercantile *correspondence*.

Correspond'ent, *a.* [Fr. *correspondant*.] Suitable; fit; congruous; agreeable answerable; adapted.

"I will be *correspondent* to command,
And do my spiriting gently." —*Shaks.*

—*n.* One who corresponds with another; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages; a business client; as, the foreign *correspondent* of a commercial firm; a newspaper *correspondent*.

"Letters from and to all his *correspondents* at home and abroad." —*Denham.*

Correspond'ently, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

Correspond'ing, *p. a.* Carrying on epistolary intercourse; as, a *corresponding* member of a society.

—Answering; agreeing; suiting; as, *corresponding* numbers.

Correspond'ingly, *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

Correspon'sive, *a.* Answerable; suitable or adapted to anything.

"Six gates . . . with *correspondive* and fulfilling bolts." —*Shaks.*

Correspon'sively, *adv.* In a corresponsive manner.

Corrèze, a dep. of France, formerly part of the Limousin, and taking its name from an affluent of the Vezère, — the Corrèze which traverses the dep. from N.E. to S.W. This dep. extends between Lat. 44° 55′ and 45° 40′ N., Lon. 1° 13′ and 2° 22′ E. *Area*, 2,300 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, and the soil generally far from productive, many of the inhabitants living on chestnut-flour. Coal, iron lead, alabaster, and granite of various colors, are abundant. *Manf.* Muskets at Tulle. *Chief Towns.* Tulle (the cap.), Brive, and Ussel.

Cor'rib, (Lough,) a lake of Connaught, Ireland, 3 m. N. of Galway. It is 27 m. long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 6 m.

Cor'ridor, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *corredór*, from Lat. *curro*, to run.] (*Arch.*) A gallery or open passage running round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

(*Fortif.*) A covered way that runs round, or surrounds, a fortified work.

Cor'rie, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] In Scotland, a mountain-glen.

Corrientes, (*kor-re-aïn'taiz,*) a province of the Argentine republic, lying between Entre Rios on the S., and the republic of Paraguay on the N., having the Parana on the N. and W. Lat. 27°–30° S., and Lon. 57°–59° W. *Area*, about 54,000 sq. m. The N. is undulating and fertile; and the S., besides being generally swampy, is partly covered by Lake Ybara. The products are maize, cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and a species of silk. *Pop.* 290,000.

CORRIENTES, the cap. of the above prov., stands in Lat. 27° 27′ S. and Lon. 58° 46′ W., near the confluence of the Parana and the Paraguay. It takes its name from the rapids, which are said to be as decidedly a turning-point in the climate of the country as they are in the navigation of the river. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 18,000.

Corrigendum, (*kor-ri-jen'dum,*) *n.*; *pl.* CORRIGENDA. [Lat.] A word or thing to be avoided or corrected.

Cor'rigent, *n.* (*Med.*) A substance added to a medicine to nullify or modify its action.

Corrigibil'ity, *n.* Corrigibleness; state or condition of being amendable.

Corrigible, (*kor'ri-ji-bl,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *corrigo*. See COARECT.] That may be corrected, set right, or amended; that may be reformed; as, a *corrigible* mistake.

—Punishable; worthy of punishment or correction.

"He was . . . adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language." —*Howell.*

Cor'rigibleness, *n.* State or condition of being corrigible; corrigibility.

Corri'val, *n.* A fellow-rival; a competitor.

"Adversaries and *corrivals*, one against the other." —*Spenser.*

—*a.* Acting in competition or rivalry; emulous.

Corrival'ity, *n.* Corrivalry.

Corri'valry, Corri'valship, *n.* Competition; emulation; opposition.

Corrob'orant, *a.* [Lat. *corroborans*.] Strengthening; having the power or faculty of giving strength; as, a *corroborant* medicine.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine for strengthening the human body; in other words, tonics and stimulants, as bark, wine, beef, &c.

Corrob'orate, *v. a.* [Fr. *corroborer*; Lat. *corroboro*, *corroboratus* — *con*, and *roboro*, from *robur*, strength. See ROBUST.] To confirm; to establish; to make more certain; as, to *corroborate* a statement.

Corrobora'tion, *n.* Act of strengthening or confirming; addition of strength, assurance, or security; confirmation; as, the *corroboration* of news. — The thing which corroborates.

Corrob'orative, *a.* Having the power of giving additional strength; tending to confirm.

—*n.* A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

Corrob'oratory, *a.* Corroborative; strengthening; confirming; as, *corroboratory* evidence.

Corrode', *v. a.* [Lat. *corrodo* — *con*, and *rodo*, to gnaw.] To eat into; to gnaw, eat, or wear away by degrees; as, a *corroding* juice.

"The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the vessels." *Arbuthnot.*

—To consume by slow degrees, as the mind; to prey upon; to waste away; as, *corroded* with cares.

"Jealousy . . . *corroding* every thought, and blasting all Love's paradise." —*Thomson.*

Corrod'ent, *a.* Having the power of corroding or wasting away.

—*n.* Any thing or substance of corrosive quality.

Corrodibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being corrosible.

Corro'dible, Corro'sible, *a.* Susceptible of corrosion.

Corro'sibleness, *n.* Quality of being liable to corrode.

Corro'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *corrodo*, *corrosus*, to corrode.] The gradual eating or wearing away of any substance, such as metal under the action of acids, by means of which its nature is completely changed by slow degrees.

Corro'sive, *a.* Having the power of corroding, or of gradually eating, wearing, consuming, or impairing; as, a *corrosive* liquid.

"*Corrosive* famine waits, and kills the year." —*Thomson.*

—Having the quality of fretting or vexing; consuming by perturbation of spirits; preying upon.

"Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,
For things that are not to be remedied." —*Shaks.*

C. sublimate. (*Chem.*) Bichloride of mercury. — See MERCURY.

—*n.* That which has the quality of corroding, or of eating or wearing away by degrees.

—That which has the power of fretting or preying upon the mind.

"Such speeches are grievous *corrosives*." —*Hooker.*

Corro'sively, *adv.* In a corrosive or fretting manner; with the power of corrosion.

Corro'siveness, *n.* Quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony; acerbity; vexation.

"Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue . . . no *corrosiveness* at all." *Boyle.*

Corrosiv'ity, *n.* Corrosiveness.

Cor'rugant, *a.* [Lat. *corrugans*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

Cor'rugate, *v. a.* [Lat. *corrugo*, *corrugatus* — *con*, and *rugo*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds or furrows; as, *corrugated* iron, a *corrugated* brow.

—*a.* Wrinkled; furrowed.

Corrugated Iron, *n.* (*Metall.*) Sheet-iron which has been rolled into a series of waves is known under this name; and in this form it is frequently used for temporary roofing, or for covering spaces in a definite manner.

Corruga'tion, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles; as, the *corrugation* of fibres.

Cor'rugator Supercil'ii, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The name of a pair of thin superficial muscles, situated below the skin of the forehead, the action of which is to corrugate or wrinkle the forehead; the principal muscles used in frowning.

Cor'rugent, *a.* (*Anat.*) Contracting or drawing together, as the muscle of the eye.

Corrupt', *v. a.* [Lat. *corrumpo*, *corruptus* — *con*, and *rumpo*, to break.] To change from a sound and wholesome to a putrid or putrescent state; to vitiate or deprave; to defile or pollute; to taint; to contaminate.— To pervert; to bribe; to debase; to falsify; to adulterate; to infect with errors; as, to *corrupt* innocence.

"*Corrupted* freemen are the worst of slaves." —*Garrick.*

—*v. i.* To rot; to putrefy; as, *corrupted* flesh. — To lose purity or integrity; to become vitiated; as, a *corrupted* voter.

—*a.* [Lat. *corruptus*.] Changed from a sound to a putrid state; putrefied; spoiled; tainted; unsound in quality; spoiled; as, *corrupt* flesh.

—Tainted with vice or wickedness; depraved; debased; morally vitiated; changed to a perverted state; as, a *corrupt* government official, *corrupt* language.

"*Corrupt*, *corrupt*, and tainted in desire." —*Shaks.*

Corrupt'er, *n.* One who corrupts, vitiates, or taints; as, a *corrupter* of youth.

"Away, *corrupters* of my faith!" —*Shaks.*

Corruptibil'ity, *n.* Possibility of being corrupted.

Corrupt'ible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *corruptabilis*.] That may be corrupted, bribed, or morally vitiated; as, a *corruptible* judge.

—Susceptible of becoming putrid or tainted; subject to decay and destruction; as, man's *corruptible* body.

—*n.* That which may decay and perish, as the human body.

Corrupt'ibleness, *n.* Corruptibility; susceptibility of corruption.

Corrupt'ibly, *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

"It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*." —*Shaks.*

Corrup'tion, *n.* [Lat. *corruptio*.] Act or process of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of existence of bodies by putrefaction; putrescence; as, the *corruption* of me

—Putrid matter; pus.
—Depravation; perversion or deterioration of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity; debasement; pollution; defilement; contamination; taint of blood; bribery; adulteration.

"Amidst *corruption*, luxury, and rage." — *Pope.*

Corruption of Blood. (*Law.*) The incapacity to inherit, or pass an inheritance, in consequence of an attainder to which the party has been subject. In the U. States, *C. of blood* was abolished by the Constitution, art. 3, s. 3, n. 2.

Corrup'tionist, *n.* One who defends or upholds political corruption.

Corrupt'ive, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting, tainting, or vitiating; as, *a corruptive* ingredient.

Corrupt'less, *a.* Proof against corruption; incorruptible.

"The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd."— *Dryden.*

Corrupt'ly, *adv.* In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously.

Corrupt'ness, *n.* State of being bodily corrupt; putrid state, or putrescence. — State of moral impurity; a vicious condition; debasement; degradation; as, the *corruptness* of politicians.

Corrupt'ress, *n.* A female who employs the arts of corruption.

Cor'ry, in *Pennsylvania*, a city of Erie co., 27 m. S.E. of Erie. It has numerous manufacturing establishments, producing boring machinery, oil-well supplies, &c. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 5,600.

Cor'sage, *n.* The bodice of a woman's dress; as, a low *corsage.*

Corsair, (*kor'sär,*) *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*; It. *corsare, corsario*, from Lat. *cursor*, from *curro*, to run.] A rover; a sea-pirate; a buccaneer.

"He left a *corsair's* name to other times,
Linked with one virtue, and a thousand crimes." — *Byron.*

—A piratical vessel; as, a Greek *corsair.*

Corse, *n.* [Fr. *corps*; Lat. *corpus*, a body.] A corpse; the dead body of a human being. (Used chiefly in poetry.)

"He called them . . . unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome *corse*
Betwixt the wind and his nobility." — *Shaks.*

Corse, John M., an American general who distinguished himself by his defence of Allatoona.

Corse'let, Cors'let, *n.* [Fr. *corselet.* See Cuirass.] A small cuirass, or piece of armor to cover the body for protection; worn formerly by pikemen. It was made chiefly of leather, and was pistol-proof.

"Their hearts . . . in battle's heat,
Against their very *corselets* beat." — *Prior.*

(*Zoöl.*) That part of winged insects which answers to the breast or thorax of other animals.

—*v. a.* To encircle with a corselet.

Cor'set, *n.* [Fr.; from L. Lat. *corsetus*, the chest, a tunic. Etymol. uncertain.] An article of dress laced closely round the body; a bodice; stays.

(*Hygiene.*) The *C.* is one of the most useful and necessary articles of female dress, and though many of the worst diseases of the chest have been developed and are frequently greatly exaggerated by tight lacing, the indiscriminate warfare carried on by medical men and public writers against the use in any form of a garb that confines the motions of the thorax is marked by as much cant as ignorance. No medical man whose experience has lain largely among women, and who has studied the requirements of the female system at different periods of life, would risk to condemn the use of *C.* That stays are as necessary to a woman, after a certain stage of life, as a bandage is for a sprain, no man who is qualified to speak on the subject will deny. Stays, or rather corsets, however, are quite uncalled for *with growing girls*, unless, indeed, there should be some natural deformity or weakness to correct. The idea that such a rigid encasement is requisite to give *contour* to the bust, and impart a graceful carriage to the figure, is equally erroneous. Up to 17 or 18, or perhaps till her marriage, no young female, if she takes due care of her person, and does not acquire bad habits, has any occasion to wear a *C.* for the mere sake of support and strength. Whatever is worn up to that time around the chest requires neither whalebone nor steel, nor any tension more rigid than that afforded by strings or straps. But to the mother who has domestic duties to perform, and children to nurse and suckle, the *C.* becomes an *absolute necessity*; and that it may effectually serve the purpose for which it is demanded—support and comfort—it *must* be laced with sufficient tightness to insure those objects. That tight lacing is injurious, especially with young girls, and more particularly with those of naturally narrow chests, and in whose families there are seeds of consumption, no one will deny; but the tight lacing which a married woman employs is never of a nature likely either to develop or aggravate pulmonary disease. It is against the universal employment of steel-ribbed stays and tightly-drawn corsets in young women under 20 years, that both authority and reason should be directed to urge the discontinuance of a system decidedly hurtful.

Cor'set, *v. a.* To enclose in a corset.

Cor'sica, a French island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Genoa, and lying to the N. of Sardinia, forming, with that island, the Straits of Bonifacio. Lat. between 41° 27′ and 43° 1′ N., and Lon. 8° 37′ and 9° 30′ E. *C.* is remarkably hilly, rising to an elevation of 9,000 feet at the Monte Rotondo. The island is 120 m. long from N. to S., and over 45 broad from E. to W. The W. shores of *C.* are generally low and sandy; the E. shores are more lofty, and indented with several extensive harbors or bays, the principal of which are those of Valineo, Ajaccio, Sagone, Porto, Calvi, St. Florent, and Corte. In the plains and valleys the soil is abundantly fertile, and yields the products natural to the land in great abundance, such as corn, oil, oranges, lemons, figs, and several other fruits. The natives are also extensive breeders of cattle, great numbers of which are annually exported. The mountains yield several minerals, but the mines have hardly been productive enough to pay for their working. The mulberry is also much cultivated, and considerable quantities of silk are obtained, and sold at both the Lyons and

Fig. 697. — AJACCIO.

Genoese markets. Every dominant power in Europe, from the time of the Carthaginians, has, in turn, held the sovereignty of the island, till, at last, the Genoese ceded it to France, in 1768. *C.* forms a French dep.; cap. Ajaccio, the birth-place of Napoleon I. Its other principal towns are Bastia, Ile Rousse, and Calvi. *Pop.* (1895) 288,096.

Cor'sica, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Morrow co.

Cor'sica, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Jefferson co.

Cor'sican, *a.* Of or pertaining to Corsica.

—*n.* An inhabitant of Corsica.

Corsica'na, in *Texas*, a city, cap. of Navarro co., about 180 m. N.N.E. of Austin. *Pop.* (1897) about 9,000.

Cor'sican Moss, *n.* See Gracilaria.

Cors'ned, or Morsel of Execration, *n.* [A. S. *corsnæde*, a compound of *cors*, curse, and *snæd*, a piece or mouthful.] (*Feudal Law.*) Was a form of trial or purgation made use of annually in England. A morsel of bread, or cheese, was consecrated by exorcism, and was administered to a suspected person as a test of his innocence. If the person was guilty, it was held that the morsel would remain in the stomach, and produce pallor and convulsions; if the person was innocent, the morsel would act as a wholesome and nutritious food.

Cor'so, in S. America, an island on the W. coast of Patagonia, Lat. 49° 48′ S., Lon. 75° 34′ W.

Cort, Henry, an English inventor, b. at Lancaster, 1740, invented the process by which pig-iron is converted into malleable iron by the flame of pit-coal in the puddling furnace. Before his time, English iron-masters were compelled to employ charcoal for fuel. Having got pig-iron into a malleable condition, he further invented a process for drawing it into bars by means of grooved rollers. In other words, he reduced the labor and cost of producing iron to one-twentieth of what they were before his day, and the iron was of a better quality. In perfecting these inventions, *C.* expended a fortune of upwards of $100,000, yet was robbed of the fruits of his discoveries by the villany of an official in a high department of government; when, both cheated and persecuted, he was ultimately allowed to starve, by the apathy and selfishness of an ungrateful country. D. 1800. After his death, the attention of the government was called to the necessities of his family, who were granted a pension from the State.

Cor'ta Madeira, in *California*, a town of Marion co.

Cortege, (*kor'tazh,*) *n.* [Fr. *cortége*; It. *corteggio*, from *corte*, a court. See Court.] A court retinue; a train of attendants.

Cor'tes, *n. pl.* [Sp.] The legislative assemblies of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal; — synonymous with the American *Congress*, English *Parliament*, French *Corps Legislatif*, German *Reichsrath*, and Danish *Rigsdag.* See Portugal and Spain.

Cortes de la Fronte'ra, in Cuba, a bay on the S.W. coast.

Cor'tex, *n.*; *pl.* Cortices. [Lat.] The bark or rind; the outer covering, as of a tree.

(*Med.*) The bark or rind of any tree or fruit, as the *Cortex quercûs* (bark of the oak), *Cortex aurantiæ* (rind of the orange). It was formerly almost exclusively, but improperly, applied to Peruvian bark.

(*Anat.*) A general name for any membrane enveloping an organ.

Cor'tez, or **Cor'tes,** Hernando, the conqueror of Mexico, b. in Estremadura, Spain, 1485. At the age of 19 he left Spain, to seek fame and fortune in the new world. He distinguished himself under Velasquez, in the conquest of Cuba; and after passing several years in that island, he obtained leave from Velasquez to conduct a small expedition to the newly-discovered coast of Yucatan, and Mexico. With less than 600 soldiers, and 16 horses, 10 cannons, and four falconets, *C.* sailed, in 1519, to conquer the most powerful empire in America. *C.* landed on the Mexican coast on Good Friday, April 21st, in that year, on the spot where the city of Vera Cruz now stands. He persuaded his followers to destroy their ships, and to march inland, with no prospect but to succeed or perish. The Indian republic of Tlascala lay between him and the Mexican capital. *C.* defeated the Tlascalans when they attacked him, and then succeeded in winning their friendship. They acted thenceforth as his zealous and faithful allies. Alarmed by the reports of the prowess of the Spaniards, and of the superhuman terrors of the arms which they wielded, Montezuma, the Mexican emperor, sought to conciliate the strangers, and received *C.* and his troops in the capital. Though they obtained lavish presents, and received courteous treatment, the treasures which they saw around them inflamed more and more the cupidity of the invaders. The sight of the idolatrous rites, and especially of the human sacrifices which the Mexicans practised, inflamed their religious bigotry; the ambition of *C.* thirsted after absolute conquest, and, by a bold stroke of treachery, he seized the person of the Mexican emperor. *C.*, soon after this, received a material increase of strength from a force which the viceroy of Cuba had sent to depose him and take him prisoner, but which he partly defeated, and partly persuaded to come over to him. But, he now found himself plunged into a most desperate war with the native Mexicans, who rose upon the Spaniards, and assaulted them in their fortified quarters in the capital. The Mexicans strove with equal courage, and infinitely preponderating numbers, against the superior weapons and discipline of the Europeans, who throughout the struggle were gallantly supported by their Tlascalan confederates. *C.* was now, at last, obliged to evacuate the city, July 1, 1520. Encouraged by this success, the Mexicans followed the Spaniards, and fought a pitched battle with them in the open field. In this action (the battle of Otumba), *C.* gained a complete victory, which was mainly due to his own prowess. After receiving some reinforcements, *C.* again advanced upon the Mexican capital. Guatemozin was now emperor of Mexico, and had learned the inability of his troops to face the Europeans in the open field. He remained within the city, which *C.* besieged. The geographical position of the city, and the great number of native allies who now served under him, enabled *C.* to establish a strict blockade. Many assaults were made, and met with various fortune. Fire and the sword swept away thousands of the Mexicans, but famine was their most fatal foe; and Mexico, on August 13, 1521, surrendered, and the whole of its vast empire became subject to the crown of Spain. *C.* disgraced his triumph by putting the brave Guatemozin to a cruel death, an act of which he is said to have afterwards deeply repented. The domestic enemies of the conqueror of Mexico had, meanwhile, been busy in their intrigues against him at the Spanish court, and in 1528 *C.* returned to Spain to face his accusers. He was coldly received, though with apparent honor; and he could not prevail on Charles V. to continue him in the governorship of Mexico. He returned to America in 1530, a powerful and wealthy noble, but without public authority. He now signalized himself in the arts of peace, in the skilful culture of his ample estate, in the introduction of the sugar-cane, and the importation of merino sheep into the province. He made also several brilliant and important voyages of discovery along the Californian and other coasts of the Pacific. In 1540 he finally returned to Spain, where he was treated by his sovereign with ungracious neglect. *C.* d. near Seville, 1547.—W. H. Prescott, the American historian, has written a full and interesting account of the *Conquest of Mexico*, in which the deeds of *C.* in that country are admirably narrated.

Cor'tez, in *Nevada*, a village of Lander co.

Cor'tical, *a.* Belonging to bark; consisting of, or resembling, bark or rind; belonging to the external covering; as, the *cortical* part of the brain.

Cor'ticate, Cor'ticated, *a.* [Lat. *corticatus.*] Having, or resembling the bark or rind of a tree, as a lizard.

Corticif'erous, *a.* Producing bark, or something resembling it.

Cortic'ifers, Corticif'eri, *n. pl.* [Lat. *cortex*, bark, and *fero*, to carry.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of Polyps, whose uniting fleshy substance is spread, like the bark of a tree, over a central calcareous, or corneous, axis.

Cortic'iform, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, bark.

Cor'ticose, Cor'ticous, *a.* [Fr. *corticeux.*] Full of bark; resembling bark.

Cor'tile, *n.* [L. Lat.] The open court-yard of a dwelling-house.

Cor'tis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) In the Middle Ages, an open court surrounded by buildings. — A grange; a farm-residence.

Cort'land, or Courtland, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jackson co.

Cort'land, or Courtland, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kent co., 170 m. W. by N. of Detroit.

Cortland, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Nicollet co.

Cortland, in *New York*, a central co.; *area*, about 480 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tioughnioga and Otselic rivers, and other smaller streams. Surface, moderately even; soil, fertile. Iron ore, salt springs, and sulphur springs are found. *Cap.* Cortland. *Pop.* (1890) 28,657.

—A thriving manuf. town, cap. of above co., 36 m. S. of Syracuse. Has machine shops, foundries, nail works, and some 15 carriage and wagon factories. Seat of State Normal and Training School. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 10,000.

—A township of Westchester county.

Cortland, or Courtland Station, in *Illinois*, a township of De Kalb co., 55 m. W. of Chicago.

Cort'landville, in *New York*, a township of Cortland co., 33 m. S. of Syracuse.

Corto'na, a fortified town in Italy, in Tuscany, on a hill fronting the lake of Thrasymene, 50 m. S.E. of Florence. It is a place of great antiquity, and is, to a considerable extent, still encompassed by its walls, erected 3,500 years ago. It has a cathedral of the 10th cent., and a castle built by the Medici. *Pop.* 5,411.

Corts'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Clarke co.

Cortu'sa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Primulaceæ*. The well-knowu Bear's-ear Paiicle. *C. Mathioli* is one of the finest species.

Corun'na, in *Indiana*, a post-village of DeKalb co.

Cornnna, iu *Michigan*, a city, cap. of Shiawassee co., 85 m. N.W. of Detroit. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Corun'dum, *n.* [Hind.] (*Min.*) The *Adamantine spar*, a crystallized or massive mineral, composed of nearly pure anhydrons alumina. It is the hardest of all known snbstances, except the diamond, on which account it is much used for polishing steel and cutting gems. The term *C.*, or *Commom C.*, is generally confined to the opaque rough crystals and cleavable masses, generally of dingy colors and often dark; while the term *Emery* embraces the more or less impure, massive, granular, and compact kinds, and *Precious Corandam* the transparent, brightly tinted varieties which are used as gems; the blue variety under the name of *Sapphire*, the red of *Ruby*, the yellow of *Oriental Topaz*, and the violet of *Oriental Amethyst*. The crystals which show a bright opalescent six-sided star in the direction of the vertical axis, are called *Asteriæ* or Star-stones.

Corun'na, a sea-port of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, in Galicia, on a peninsula at the entrauce of the Bay of Betanzos, 30 m. E. of Lagos; Lat. 43° 22′ N., Lon. 8° 22′ W. The harbor is spacious and secure. *Manuf.* Cordage. linen goods, &c. It was twice taken by the French, in 1809 and 1823. *Pop.* 31,216.

Corus'cate, *v. n.* [Lat. *corusco, coruscatas*, to butt with the head, from *cornu*, a horn; allied to Gr. *korystō*, to furnish with a helmet, from *koras*, a helmet.] To throw off flashes of light, as a bright helmet; to tremble; to vibrate; to flash; to glitter; to gleam; to sparkle.

Corusca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *coruscatio.*] A glittering or flashing; a quick vibration of light; a flash; a suddeu hurst of light.

"Nimble *coruscations* strike the eye." —*Garth.*

—Intellectual brilliancy; as, the *coruscations* of genlns.

Cor'vallis, in *Oregon*, a city, cap. of Benton co. Here is the State Agricultural College. Wheat is the priuclpal export. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Corvée', *n.* [Fr.] (*Feudal Law.*) The obligation of the inhabitants of a district to do certain services, as the repair of roads, &c., for the sovereign, or the feudal lord. This system of forced labor was abolished in France in 1789, and in Prussia in 1807.

Corvette', *n.* [Fr. *corvette;* Sp. *corvéta*, a leap, a curvet, a boat, from Lat. *curvus*, bent, crooked.] (*Naut.*) One of the smaller vessels of war. It has flush decks, three masts, and one tier of gnus — on the npper deck. The masts are square-rigged. A *C.* rarely carries more than 26 guns.

Corvet'to, *n* (*Manege.*) See CURVET.

Cor'vidæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *corvus*, a crow.] (*Zoöl.*) The crow family. See CROW.

Cor'vine, *a.* [From Lat. *corvus.*] Pertaining to the crow.

Cor'visart, JEAN NICOLAS, BARON, a French physician, B. 1755. Ills was chief physician to Napoleon, who made him a baron. Nor was his great merit overlooked by the Bourbons, the place of honorary member of the Academy of Medicine being conferred on him a short time previous to his death, which happened in 1821. He was the author of some valuable medical hooks, and translated others.

Cor'vo, the most N.W. and one of the smallest of the Azores Islands; Lat. 39° 43′ 30″ N., Lon. 31° 7′ 15″ W. The coasts are rocky, but the interior is fertile and the climate delightful.

Cor'vorant, *n.* See CORMORANT.

Cor'vus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CORVIDÆ.

Cor'win, THOMAS, an American advocate, orator, and statesman, B. in Bourbon co., Ky., in 1794. In 1815, he entered upon the study of the law, and, in 1818, was admitted to the bar of Ohio, where he speedily distinguished himself by his eloquence and forensic powers. In 1822, *C.* became a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, where he energetically and successfully opposed the restoration of an old and repealed law authorizing public whipping for minor offences. In 1830, he was elected to Congress, where he espoused the Whig side. In 1840, *C.* supported Gen. Harrison for the presidency, and stumped the State of Ohio in his behalf, delivering some brilliant addresses. In 1845, he was elected to the U. S. Senate, where he delivered an able speech in the following year against the Mexican war. In July, 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the chief magistracy, *C.* was appointed secretary of the treasury, an office he resigned in 1853. In 1858, he was again sent from Ohio to the House of Representatives in Congress. D. 1865.

Cor'win, in *Iowa*, a township of Ida co.

Cor'win, in *Ohio*, a village of Warren co., 67 m. S.W. of Columbus.

Cor'winville, in *Ohio*, a village of Lorain co.

Cor'ybant, *n.; pl.* CORYBANTS; Lat. *pl.* CORYBANTES. (*Myth.*) Certain fabulous beings, said by some to be the children of Apollo and Rhytia. They may be compared with the Curetes, Cabiri, and Idæan dactyls. The name (of which the origin is doubtful) was applied to the frantic priests of Rhea or Cybele; whose extravagances were taken as types of madness or frenzy in general.

Corybant'ic, *a.* [Lat. *corybantius;* Gr. *koribantikos.*] After the manner of the Corybantes; deliriously excited; as, a *Corybantic* dance.

Coryce'um, *n.* (*Arch.*) A room similar to a tennis-conrt.

Coryd'alis, *n.* [Gr., fumitory.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order FUMARIACEÆ, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) See SIALIDÆ.

Cor'ydon, in *Ind.*, a post-v., cap. of Harrison co.

Cor'ydon, in *Iowa*, a twp. and vill., cap. of Wayne co., about 65 m. S. hy E. of Des Moines.

Corydon, in *Kentucky*, a vill. of Henderson co.

Corydon, iu *Pennsylvania*, a township of McKean county.

Corydon, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Warren co.

Cor'yell, in *Texas*, a central co.; *area*, about 950 sq. m. It is traversed by the Leon River and Cowhouse and Coryell creeks. *Cap.* Gatesville.

Coryla'ceæ, or CUPULIFERÆ, *n.* [Gr. *korus*, a helmet, the calyx enwrapping the fruit.] (*Bot.*) The Oak family, an ord. of plants, alliance *Quernales*. DIAG. 2 or more cells in the ovary, and pendulous or pellate ovules. They are trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves, usually feather-veined and simple, with deciduous stipules. The flowers are monœcious, the male being clustered or iu ameuta, with from five to twenty stamens into the base

Fig. 698. — HIMALAYAN OAK.
(*Quercus semicarpifolia.*)

of a membranous valvate calyx, or of scales; the female solitary or clustered, surrounded by an involucre of bracts, which ultimately form a cupnle around the ovary. The fruit is a glans or nut. The plants of this order abound in the forests of temperate regions, and a few occur in the highlands of tropical climates. They are of great importance as timber-trees; many yield edible seeds, and some have astringent barks and cupules. There are 265 known species, which have been arranged into 8 genera, the most noteworthy being *Quercus* (the Oak), *Corylus* (the Hazel), *Fagus* (the Beech), *Castanea* (the Chestnut), aud *Carpinus* (the Hornbeau).

Cor'ylus, *n.* [Gr. *korus*, a helmet.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Corylaceæ;* the HAZEL, *q. v.*

Cor'ymb, *n.* [Lat. *corymbas;* Gr. *korymbos*, from *korys*, a helmet, the head.] (*Bot.*) The name given to a particular form of inflorescence. It is a kind of *raceme*, in which the peduncles (flower-stalks) become gradually shorter as they approach the top, so that all the flowers are about on a level It occurs in some species of *Cerasus*, in the hawthorn, and many familiar plants. When the stalks or secondary axes of a *C.*, instead of bearing flowers immediately, divide and form tertiary axes, a *compound C.* is produced, as in some species of *Pyrus*.

Fig. 699. — CORYMB.

Corym'biate, Corym'biated, *a.* Garnished with clusters of berries, or blossoms in the form of corymbs.

Corymbifer æ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *corymbus*, and *fero*, I bear.] (*Bot.*) A sub-order of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, consisting of plants having florets all tubular and perfect, or having tubular aud perfect florets in the disc, and tubular and pistilliferous, or ligulate, florets in the ray. The genus *Chrysanthenum* may he taken as an example. In our gardens a number of beautiful varieties of the species *C. indicum*, *Sinense*, and others, are cultivated. They are hardy plants, and are remarkable for the number and the varied colors of their flowers, which appear late in autumn.

Corymbif'erous, *a.* Bearing frnits or herries in bunches; as, a *corymbiferous* plant.

Corym'bose, Corym'bous, *a.* Relating to, or like a corymb.

Corym'bosely, *a* In corymbs.

Corym'bulous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having little corymbs.

Corypha, (*ko-rī'fa,*) *n.* [Gr. *kory-phe*, summit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Palmaceæ*. They are tropical Fan-leaved Palms, one of which, the Talipot palm, *C. umbraculifera*, found in Ceylon and Malahar. grows to the height of sixty or seventy feet. Fans made of the leaves are carried before people of rank by the Cingalese. The leaves are also used as umbrellas, and for tents; and by the natives as a substitute for paper.

Coryphæ'na, *n.* [Gr. *koros*, a helmet, and *phaino*, I show.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of spiny-finned fishes, so called from the head being crested like a helmet. It belongs to the Mackerel family (*Scombridæ*); and includes the Dolphin, or changeable coryphene (*C. hippurus*).

Coryphée, (*kor-i-fā.*) *n.* (*Dram.*) A dancer.

Corypheus, (*kor-i-fe'us,*) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *koryphaios*, standing at the head, from *kory-phe*, the top, the head.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The leader of the chorus in ancient dramas; by whom the dialogue between the chorus and the other actors of the drama was carried on, and who *led* in the choric song. — Hence, the chief or leader of any company.

Co'ryville, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Keweenaw co., on Lake Michigan; — now merged in Keweenaw twp.

Cory'za, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *koros* or *kara*, the head, and *zeo*, to boil.] (*Med.*) Inflammation atteuded with increased discharge of the membrane lining the nose, and the sinuses communicating with it. The affection generally subsides without any medical treatment.

Cos, an island of Asiatic Turkey. See STANCHIO.

Cosa'la, a town of Mexico, State of Sonora, in a mountainous district, 200 m. S.E. of El Fuerte, and 60 m. E. of the Pacific Ocean; *pop.* about 7,000.

Cosein'omancy, *n.* [Gr. *koskinomanteia*, from *koskinon*, a sieve, and *manteia*, divination.] Art of divination by means of a sieve.

Co-se'cant, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *seco, secans*, to cut. See SECANT.] (*Geom.*) The secant of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cos'enage, *n.* Same as COZENAGE, *q. v.*

Cos'ening, *n.* (*Feudal Law.*) An offence, where anything is done deceitfully, which cannot he properly termed by any special name.

Cosen'za, a city of S Italy, cap. of prov. of same name, situate at the foot of the Apennines, 30 m. SW. of Rossano, at the confluence of the rivers Busento and Gati.

Co'sey, *a.* See COSY.

Cosh'er, *v. a.* (*Feudal Law.*) To exact tribute from.

Cosh'erer, *n.* One who practises coshering.

Cosh'ering, *n.* (*Feudal Law.*) A visitation made hy the lord of a manor and his suite of servants among his tenants, lodging and feasting at their houses free of expeuse.

Coshoc'ton, in *Ohio*, a N.E. central county; *area*, abt. 510 sq. m. It is traversed by the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, which unite to form the Muskingum. The Vernon River, and Wills and Killbuck creeks, also drain it. *Surface*, generally hilly; *soil*, good. *Cap.* Coshocton. *Pop.* in 1890, 26,703.

—A manuf. town, cap. of Coshocton co., on the Muskingum river, 75 m. N.E. of Columbus. The trading center of a rich agricultural district. *Pop.* (1897) about 4,750.

Cosigüi'na, in Central America, a volcanic mountain in Nicaragua, abt. 80 m. S.E. of Guatemala; Lat. 13° N., Lon. 87° 30′ W. The last great eruption was in 1835.

Cosihuiria'chi, a town of Mexico, prov. Chihuahua; *pop.* 3,500.

Co'sily, *adv.* See COZILY.

Cosinage, (*kŭz'in-ej*) *n.* [O. Fr.] (*Law.*) Consanguinity; kindred or relationship by blood; cousinship.

Co'-sine, *n.* [Lat. *con*, and *sinus*. See SINE.] (*Geom.*) The sine of the complement of an arc or angle.

Cos'lin, or KOSLIN, a Prussian town, prov. Pomerania, on the Niesenbecke, about 4 m. from where it falls into the lagoon Jamund, which communicates with the Baltic; *pop.* 13,575.

Cosman'thus, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, elegance, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Hydrophyllaceæ*. They are American herbs, with alternate leaves; racemes long, bractless; flowers small, white or pale blue. The Miami-Mist, *C. parshii*, found in fields and river-bottoms, is a plant 8 to 12 inches high, slender, and with slender branches; flowers light blue, in May.

Cosmetic, (*kos-met'ik,*) *n.* [Fr *cosmétique;* Gr. *kosmeo*, I adorn.] (*Hygiene.*) A preparation applied externally for the purpose of preserving the bloom and beauty of youth: or for restoring those attractions when lost, or in the process of decay. From the time of Medea, when she restored the bent and wrinkled form of Jason's father to the lithe figure and lusty heauty of his early manhood, all nations have more or less dabbled in the art of revivifying age and retaining the freshness of youth; but that they have never succeeded is proved by the ill success that still marks the practice; for, as the chief articles used for the purpose are derived from the mineral kingdom, the baneful consequences that follow their use become a punishment to the ignorance or vanity of those who adopt them. Among the articles most used are lead, mercury, bismuth, antimony, and arsenic. *Pearl powder*, that compound which actresses and ladies of fashion use so extensively to give a blooming complexion to the neck and face, is prepared with bismuth powder, or white oxide, and French chalk, with a small amount of carmine to counteract its deadly whiteness; it is usually put on as a liquid compost, and the lady has to sit for some time before her complexion is dry enough to permit the after-touches of rouge, and other pigments, to intensify the eyelashes and brows. From the absorbing and exhaling properties of the skin, the extreme danger of thus blocking up the pores of the most sensitive part of the body's surface will be evident to all. For not only is all *sensible* and *insensible* perspiration prevented, but when the body becomes heated, the absorbents take up the mineral from the cuticle and carry it to the system, where it is certain, sooner or later, to show its influence on the nervous organization

by a partial paralysis of the eyelids, or the corner of the mouth. Nor is this the only danger. The skin is made coarse and wrinkled by fine lines, soon loses all its natural smoothness, and the lady is at length compelled to paint by *day* as well as by night, to enable her to meet the public gaze. A little of this injurious effect may be prevented by first covering the face and breast with lard or cold cream, when, after having filled up all the pores by this means, and wiped the skin, the wash of pearl powder may be painted in. There are certain strong odors and gases which the painted lady must carefully avoid coming in contact with, or she may discover her pearly bloom in a few seconds converted into a leaden mask or a negro's darkness. Sulphuretted hydrogen, or sulphur in any form, or the eating or the smell of onions, are two of the causes which produce this effect. Nearly all the washes used so frequently, under the names of *Kalydor*, *Circassian Cream*, *Milk of Roses*, &c., and which are, though injurious, the least hurtful of cosmetics, are generally prepared by beating down bitter almonds with rose- or elder-flower water, and adding from 1 to 2 grains of corrosive sublimate to each ounce of liquid,—sweet almonds, Castile soap, and spermaceti being mere *addenda*;—almond oil, caustic potash, essential oil of almonds as a perfume, and water, being by some used to make a cosmetic cream. Elder-flower water is among the most serviceable of all the washes for the face, and when used to remove freckles, with 1 grain of corrosive sublimate added to each four ounces, a lotion of considerable utility is produced, which may be employed 2 or 3 times a day with good results. Those ladies, however, who wish to preserve their good looks the longest, will trust rather to a happy, cheerful mind, a little constitutional aperient, the use of the bath, and simple elder-flower water as a lotion for the face, than resort to the deadly properties of such mineral cosmetics, as those already enumerated.

—*a.* Adorning or beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the skin; as, "*Cosmetic* powders."

Cosmetol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kosmeo*, to adorn, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on the dress, and cleanliness of the body.

Cos'mic, Cos'mical, *a.* [Gr. *kosmikos*, from *kosmos*, the world, the universe.] Relating to the world, or to the whole frame of the universe.

(*Astron.*) A word used in ancient astronomy to denote a particular position of a planet or star, at its rising or setting, in respect to the sun. A star is said to rise *cosmically*, when it rises at the same instant that the sun rises; and to set cosmically, when it sets with the sun. *Cosmical* is opposed to *acronycal*, which signifies that a star rises at the instant the sun sets, and vice versâ. The cosmical and acronycal risings of a star are invisible to the naked eye, because the light of the sun in the horizon effaces that of the star.

Cos'mically, *adv.* With the sun at rising and setting.

Cos'mo I. II. III., Dukes of Florence. See MEDICI.

Cosmog'onal, Cosmogon'ic, Cosmogon'ical, *a.* Relating to cosmogony.

Cosmog'onist, *n.* One versed in cosmogony.

Cosmog'ony, *n.* [Gr. *kosmogonia*—*kosmos*, and *go-nē*, generation.] The generation, origin, or creation of the world or universe.

(*Philos.*) If we accept the *C.* of the Hindoos, the earliest extant is that of Hesiod, which is delivered in hexameter verse. The first prose cosmogonies were those of the early Ionic philosophers, of whom Thales, Anaximenes, Anaximander, and Anaxagoras are the most celebrated. We do not include in this list the researches of modern geologists, or the systems to which they have led. They may be said to hold the same place in relation to the old cosmogonists, which the astronomer or the chemist occupies in reference to the astrologers and alchemists of ancient times. The different theories which have been formed to account for the origin of the world may be comprehended under 3 classes: 1st. Those which suppose the world to have existed from eternity under its actual form. Aristotle embraced this doctrine, and conceiving the existing universe to be the eternal effect of an eternal cause, maintained that not only the heavens and the earth, but all animate and inanimate beings are without beginning. 2d. Those which consider the matter of the universe eternal, but not its form. This was the philosophical system of Leusippus, Democritus, Epicurus, and indeed most of the ancient philosophers and poets, who imagined the world either to be produced by the fortuitous concourse of atoms existing from all eternity, or to have sprung out of the chaotic form which preceded its present state. 3d. Those which ascribe both matter and its form to the direct agency of a spiritual cause.

Cosmog'rapher, *n.* One who is versed in cosmogony; a cosmogonist.

Cosmograph'ic, Cosmograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to cosmography.

Cosmograph'ically, *adv.* In a cosmographic manner.

Cosmog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *kosmographia*—*kosmos*, and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of the system of the material world or universe in general; therefore comprehending astronomy, geography, and geology.—*C.* has been embodied as a science by Baron Humboldt in his celebrated work entitled *Cosmos*.

Cosmol'atry, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, the universe, and *latreuein*, to worship.] World-worship practised by the ancients.

Cosmological, (*koz-mo-loj'e-kl,*) *a.* Pertaining to cosmology.

Cosmol'ogist, *n.* One versed in cosmology.

Cosmol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kosmologia*—*kosmos*, and *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine of the world or universe, or a treatise on its structure, motions, and constituent parts;—distinguished from *cosmogony*, which relates to the formation of the universe; and from *cosmology*, which treats of the actual and permanent state of the earth as it is.

Cosmom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, and *metron*, measure.] Art of measuring the sphere of the universe by degrees.

Cosmoplas'tic, *a.* [Gr. *kosmos*, and *plastikos*, from *plasso*, to mould or form.] World-forming; pertaining to the formation of the world.

Cosmop'olis, in *Washington*, a post-village of Chehalis co., about 10 m. W. of Montesano.

Cosmopol'itan, Cosmop'olite, *n.* [Fr. *cosmopolitain*; Gr. *kosmos*, and *politēs*, a citizen, from *polis*, a city.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place; a person without a fixed residence.

Cosmopol'itanism, *n.* [Fr. *cosmopolitisme.*] Citizenship of the world; cosmopolitism.

Cosmopolit'ical, *a.* Possessing the character of a cosmopolite.

Cosmop'olitism, *n.* Character or quality of being cosmopolitan; without regard to fixed ideas or local prejudices.

Cosmora'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, and *horama*, a view, from *horaō*, to see.] A picturesque exhibition, consisting of a number of drawings, generally about eight or ten, which are laid horizontally around a semi-circular table, and reflected by mirrors placed opposite to them diagonally. The spectator views them through a convex lens placed immediately in front of each mirror. The pictures are illuminated by lamp-light; but the lamps are so placed that they cannot be reflected by the mirrors, and are therefore invisible to the spectator.

Cosmoram'ic, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to a cosmorama.

Cos'mos, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, order.] The universe;—so called from its perfect order and arrangement.—The doctrine of the universe; COSMOGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Cos'mosphere, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, and *sphaira*, sphere.] A contrivance for defining the earth's position in relation to the fixed stars.

Cosmothet'ic, *a.* [Gr. *kosmos*, and *tithenai*, to place in order.] (*Metaphys.*) Assuming the actual reality of the physical world; as, a *cosmothetic* idealist.

Cosne, (*kōn.*) a town of France, dep. Nièvre, on the Loire, 27 m. N.N.W. of Nevers; *pop.* 6,575.

Co'so, in *California*, a mining-district of Tulare co.

Coss, *n.* In Hindostan, a land-measure approximating to 1¼ Eng. miles.

Cossacks, (*kos'săks,*) *n. pl.* [Russ. *Kosak.*] A people inhabiting those parts of the Russian empire which border on the N. dominions of Turkey, Poland, and the S. confines of Siberia. Both the name and origin of this people are involved in great uncertainty. They seem to have nothing Russian in their origin and character, and are probably a mixed Caucasian and Tartar race. They form a sort of independent republic, paying no taxes to Russia, but cheerfully contributing their numerous and valuable contingent of troops; and are well known as the most harassing light-horse that ever exercised a predatory warfare in the train of any army. It is estimated they can supply Russia, in time of war, with a force of about 100,000 men. Their dress is a short vest in the Polish style, large trousers of a deep blue color, and a black sheepskin cap. Their arms consist of a sabre, long spear, musket, a pair of pistols, and a long whip, which they apply to their enemy as well as to their charger's back.

Fig. 700.—COSSACK OF THE DON.

They are mostly members of the Russian Greek Church, and are described as a hospitable, generous, and disinterested people. Their settlements in European Russia are calculated to occupy an area of 100,000 sq. m. Their numbers have not been estimated for nearly a century, when they amounted to 955,228 males. This is exclusive of the Ukraine Cossacks, who are mostly settled. The others comprised in this estimate are the Don Cossacks, the Black Sea Cossacks, the Asovien and the Ural Cossacks. They form a military cordon of the empire of the Czar, extending from the Black Sea nearly to the Sea of Okhotsk.

Cos'sart, *n.* See COSSET.

Cos'sas, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) Plain India muslins.

Cos'satot, or COSSETOSE CREEK, in *Arkansas*, rises in Polk co., and joins Little River in Sevier co.

Cos'sé-Brissac', CHARLES DE, (*kos-saī brees'sak,*) a celebrated marshal of France, B. 1505. He successively commanded the French army in Flanders and Piedmont, under Francis I., Henri II., and Charles IX.; and acquired so high a reputation that nobles and princes came to him to learn the art of war. D. 1564.

Cosseir, KOSSAIR, or KOSIR, (*kos-sair',*) a sea-port town of Upper Egypt, on the W. shore of the Red Sea, 93 m. E. by S. of Ghenneh, or Kenné, and 102 m. E.N.E. of Thebes; Lat. 26° 6′ 59″ N., Lon. 34° 23′ E. A caravan road leads from Gbeuneh to Cosseir, which is the centre for all the traffic between the upper valley of the Nile and the Arabian ports. *Pop.* Estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000.

Cossen'za. See COSENZA.

Cos'set, Cos'sart, *n.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

—A pet; a lambkin. (Colloqnial.)

—*v. a.* To pet; to fondle; to make much of.

Cossimbazar, (*kos'sim-ba-zar',*) a town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, dist. Moorshedabad, and abt. 1 m. S. of that city, of which it is the port, on the Bhajirathi, or Hooghly River; Lat. 24° 10′ N., Lon. 88° 15′ E. This town is noted for its cotton stockings, which are wire-knitted, and esteemed the best in Bengal. *Pop.* 4,000.

Cos'sus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of nocturnal lepidoptera, family *Bombycidæ*, the larvæ of which feed on wood. They have the wings long, thickly veined, and the antennæ with a double row of short teeth along the under side. The locust-tree Carpenter-moth, *C. robiniæ*, an American species, expands abt. 3 inches, the color gray, the fore-wings thickly covered with dusky, netted lines and irregular spots. The caterpillar bores the locust-tree and the red-oak. The Goat-moth, *C. ligniperda*, one of the largest European species, resembles the above species. It chiefly feeds upon willows and poplars.

Cost, *v. a.*, (*pret.* and *imp.* COST.) [Ger. and Du. *kosten*; Lat. *consto*; It. *costare*; O. Fr. *couster.*] To be bought for; to be had at the price of; to be required to be laid out, given, bestowed, or employed; as, good living *costs* money.

"My lord, I am for you, though it *cost* me ten nights' watching." *Shaks.*

—To require to be borne or suffered; as, it *costs* one many a pang.

"Perhaps, 'twill *cost* a sigh, a tear."—*Barbauld.*

To cost one dear. To involve a heavy outlay of time or trouble.

—*n.* [Ger. *kosten*; Dan. and Swed, *kost*; O. Fr. *coust.* See the verb.] That which a thing stands one in; that which is paid or charged for anything; the price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased; charge; expense; expenditure; as, the *cost* of a journey.

"And wilt thou . . . put poor nature to such *cost*?"—*Crashaw.*

—Luxury; sumptuousness; extravagance; as, a thing of *cost.*

"The city woman bears
The *cost* of princes on unworthy shoulders."—*Shaks.*

—Loss; pain; suffering; detriment; as, to know trouble to one's *cost.*

—*pl.* (*Law.*) The expenses to which parties are put in the prosecution and defending of actions. Costs are to be considered either as between attorney and client, *i. e.*, the expenses and fees which the attorney is entitled to recover from his client; or as between party and party, *i. e.*, that portion of the expenses to which a successful party has been put in his suit, which he is entitled, in certain cases, to recover from the unsuccessful one.

Cos'ta, *n.*; *pl.* COSTÆ. [Lat., a rib.] (*Anat.*) A RIB, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) The term was formerly confined to that bundle of vessels which passes directly from the base to the apex of a leaf; but which is better extended to all the main veins which proceed directly from the base to the apex, or to the points of the lobes.

(*Zoöl.*) *C.*, or COSTALIS. The cell or nervure nearest the upper margin of each wing in insects.

Cos'ta, SIR MICHAEL, a musical composer, B. in Naples, 1810. After having produced his opera of *Malvina* in the San Carlos theatre, he went to England, and has since lived in London, where he has been successively conductor of Her Majesty's Theatre, and of the Royal Italian Opera. His principal works are, besides the above, the operas of *Malek Adel* and *Don Carlos*; and the oratorios *Eli* and *Naaman*. *C.* was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1868. D. 1884.

Cos'tal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *costa*, a rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body, or the ribs; or to the costa in the wings of insects.

Cost'amboul, or COSTAMANI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of a pashalic in Natolia, 235 m. E. of Constantinople. Its trade is inconsiderable.

Cos'tard, *n.* [A corruption of CUSTARD, *q. v.*] The head;—used in a contemptuous sense.

"Take him over the *costard* with the belt of thy sword."—*Shaks.*

—A large, round apple.

Cos'tard-monger, Costermonger, (*kos'tr-mung'r,*) *n.* A seller of apples;—applied generally to itinerant venders of fruits, vegetables, &c.; as, to bawl like a *costermonger.*

Costa Rica, (*kos'ta-rē'ka,*) the most southern State of Central America, bounded on the N.E. by the Gulf of Mexico, S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, N.W. by Nicaragua,

and S.W. by the Repub. of Colombia, *area*, 21,495 sq. m. Lat. between 8° and 10° 40′ N., Lon. betwen 83° and 85° W. The surface is mountainous and volcauic, with extensive forests, altbough many parts present large barren tracts. The principal products are coffee, tobacco, cocoa, sarsaparilla, wild indigo, and dye-woods. *C. R.* forms an independent republic, with a President and single legislative chamber. San José, the capital, is situated among the mountains, midway between the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea. Exports chiefly coffee. *Pop.* (1897) about 292,700.

Cos'tate, Cos'tated, *a.* [Lat. *costa.*] Having ribs, or the appearance of ribs.

(Bot.) A term applied, either to indicate the presence of but one rib, as in most leaves; or in speakiug of cases where three or more ribs proceed from the base to the apex of a leaf, and are connected by cross veins. The latter are frequently called nerves, or nervures. If a leaf bas its ribs all distinct from the very base, it is called *tricostate, quinquecostate,* and so on; but if the ribs are united at the base in a distinct mauner, the term becomes *triplicostate, quintuplicostate,* &c.

Cos'teau, *v. i.* *(Cornish.)* To seek for a lode of tin.

Costeau Pits, *n. pl.* *(Mining.)* In Cornwall, Eng., shallow pits sunk to trace or find tin.

Cos'teauing, *n.* *(Mining.)* The process of discovering lodes of tin by sinking shafts in their vicinity, and drawing transversely to their supposed directiou.

Costel'late, a. Costated.

Cos'ter, *n.* An abbreviated form of COSTER-MONGER, *q. v.*

Cos'ter, LAURENS JANSZOON, B. at Haarlem, abt. 1370, and said, by the Dutch, to have invented the art of printing previous to Guttenberg. His countrymen make of this question of priority one of national importance, and. besides previous solemnities in honor of *C.*, his bronze statne by Royer, was erected in Haarlem, in 1866.

Cost'-free, *adv.* or *a.* Free of cost or charge; as, to live *cost-free,*

Cos'tigon, in *Kentucky,* a former post-office of Bath co.

Costil'la, in *Colorado,* a S. co.; *area,* abt. 4,800 sq. m. The main chain of the Rocky Mountains bounds it on the E., as partly does the Rio Grande del Norte on the W. The Rio Costilla intersects it; *cap.* San Luis; *pop.* in 1890, 3,500.

Costil'la, in *Colorado,* a post-office of Costilla co.

Cos'tive, *a.* [From It. *costipato, costipare;* Lat *constipo, constipatus* — *con.* and *stipo,* to cram or stuff.] Bound in the body or bowels; constipated; as, a *costive* habit of body.

—Close; reserved; impermeable.

"Faster than his *costive* brain indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes." — *Prior.*

Cos'tively, *adv.* With costiveness.

Cos'tiveness, *n.* State of being costive; obstruction of the bowels; constipation.

Cost'less, *a.* Without cost: costing nothing.

Cost'liness, *n.* State of being costly or expensive, expensiveness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness; extravagance; as, *costliness* of apparel.

Cost'ly, *a.* Of a high price; expeusive; valuable; precious; dear; sumptuous.

"*Costly* thy habit as thy purse can buy." — *Shaks.*

Cost'uary, *n.* [Gr. *kostos;* Lat. *costum,* an aromatic plaut, and *Maria,* i. e. the Virgin Mary.] *(Bot.)* A species of tansy dedicated to the Virgin; ale-cost.

Costume, (*kos'tūm,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *coustume,* from L. Lat. *constuma,* same signification as L. Lat. *consuetudo.*] An established mode of dress, particularly that which is appropriate to a given age, place, person, &c.; as, a fancy *costume.* See DRESS.

—The term applied to the accessory belongings of a play, poem, picture, &c., in harmony with time, place, and circumstance; as, stage-*costume.*

Costum'er, Costum'ier, *n.* [Fr. *costumier;* this rendering of the word is now very generally adopted.] One who deals in and provides costumes, &c., for a theatre, private theatricals, fancy balls, &c.

Co-sufferer, *n.* A fellow-sufferer; one who suffers in conjunction with another.

Cosum'ne, or COSUMNES, in *California,* a township of El Dorado co.

—A flourishing post-village and township of Sacramento county.

Co-supreme', *n.* A sharer of supremacy with another.

Co-sure'ty, *n.* A joint surety; one who is surety with another.

Co'sy, *a* See COZY.

Cot, Cote, *n.* [A. S. *cota, cyta;* Du. *kot,* a cottage; Icel. *kot.* Probably the common origin is the Ger. *kutten,* to dig, to excavate; W. *cwt.* In old times, among northern European nations, dwellings were excavated underground.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a hovel; a shed or inclosure for horses aud cattle; as, a dove-*cote.*

'Mine be a *cot* beside the hill." — *Rogers.*

—A small rude kind of boat, resembling a *dug-out*

—A cosset; a lambkin. (Used in some parts of England.)

—A sheath or cover for a burnt or lacerated finger.

—An abbreviated form of *cot-queen,* (q. v.)

Cot, Cott. *n.* [O. Fr. *coete, coite;* probably allied to Gr. *koi-tē,* a couch or bed.] A small bed; a bed for infants or young children; as, a baby's *cot*

(Naut.) A kind of suspended hammock, serving as a bed, on board ships.

"Chips, the carpenter's mate, lay drunk in his *cot.*" — *Marryatt.*

Cotabam'bas, in Peru, a province of the department of Cuzco, lying between the Apurimac and Pachachaca, and traversed by the Oropesa. It is 75 m. in length, by about 50 in breadth. Surface mountainous. *Pop.* 25,000.

Cotab'ulate, *v. a.* See CONTABULATE.

Cotagay'ta, (Sautia'go de,) a town of Bolivia, dep. of Potosi, on the river Cotagayta, 15 m. S.S.E. of Potosi city.

Co-tau'gent, *n.* *(Geom.)* The tangent of any complemental arch, or what the arch wants of a quadrant, or 90 degrees.

Cote, *n.* See COT.

Coteau des Prai'ries, an elevated region separating the basin of the Mississippi from that of the Missouri. Commencing about Lat. 46° N., it extends S.S.E. 200 m. between Lon. 98° and 99° W.

Coteau du Lac', in Lower Canada, a village of Vaudreuil co., on the St. Lawreuce River; *pop.* about 400.

Coteau St. Augustin, and **Coteau St. Pierre,** in Canada.

Cote Blanche Bay, in *Louisiana,* in the S.W. border of St. Mary's parish.

Cote des Neiges, in Lower Canada, a vill of Hochelaga co., 2½ m. W. of Montreal.

Coté Gelée, in *Louisiana,* a post-office of Lafayette co.

Cotempora'neous, *a.* [Lat. *contemporaneus* — *con.* and *tempus, temporis,* time.] Living or being at the same time with auother or others; contemporaneous.

Cotempora'neously, *adv* At the same time with some other event, contemporaneously.

Cotem'porary, *n.* [Fr. *contemporain* — *com.* and *temporaire;* Lat. *temporarius,* from *tempus, temporis,* time.] Living or being at the same time with another; contemporary.

—*n.* One who lives at the same time with another; a contemporary.

Co-teu'ant, *n.* A joint tenant; a tenant in common.

Côte d'Or, (*kōte-dor,*) an E. dep. of France, formed of part of the old province of Burgundy, in Lat. 46° 55′—48° 10′ N., Lon 4° 2′—5° 30′ E. — *Area,* 3,350 sq. m. The surface is in general rather elevated, and is traversed by a chain of hills forming the connecting-link between the Cevennes and the Vosges. A portiou of that range, called the *Côte d'Or* (golden slope), receives its name on account of the excellence of the wines produced on its declivities. A great part of the dep. is covered with forests. The valleys and plains are fertile, and there is good pasture-land; but the vine culture is by far the most important branch of industry. To this dep. belong the first class wines of *Clos Vougeot, Romanée, Chambertin, Corton, Richebourg, Volnay, Pomard, Beaune, Montrachet,* and *Meursault. C.* is watered by the Seine, which rises in the N W., and by several of its affluents; by the Saone, and by Arroux, a tributary of the Loire. The climate is temperate; iron, coal, marble, gypsum, and lithographic stones are found, the first in large quantities. *C.* is divided into 4 arrondissements, viz., Beauue, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, and Semur, with Dijon for its capital. *Pop.* 382,762.

Coteutin, (*ko-ten'tĭn,*) a district of France, in the old prov. of Normandy It forms a peninsula, stretching into the English Channel, in the dep of Mauche, and having, at its extremity, Cape La Hague.

Coterie, (*ko'te-rē*) *n.* [Fr., a company of villagers holding a fief under one lord, from Lat. *cotarius,* from *cota,* a cottage.] A circle of familiar friends; a meeting for social or literary intercourse; an exclusive society; a clique; a political party; as, a *coterie* of strong-minded women.

Coter'minous, *a.* Conterminous; approximating to; adjacent; — preceding *with*; as, one county is *cotermiuous with* another.

Côtes du Nord, (*kote-doo-nor',*) a maritime dep. of France, forming part of the prov. of Bretagne, and bounded N. by the English Channel, in which are several small islands belonging to *C.*; Lat. 48° 3′—48° 57′ N., Lon. 1° 53′—3° 35′ W. *Area.* 2,840 sq. m. The Armoric Hills, called also the Montagnes Noires; and the Menez Mountains, cross the dep. from E. to W. They have a breadth of about sixteen miles, and consist chiefly of granite and clay slate. These formations give a rude and broken aspect to the coasts. The chief rivers, which are short but navigable, are the Rancé, Gouet, Trieux, Guer, and Arguenon. The cultivation of flax and hemp, with pasturage and iron-miniug, supply employment in the mountainous districts; while in the sheltered valleys and on the coast-levels all European kinds of grain, with pears and apples and other fruits, are produced; and maize is cultivated, but does not always ripen The coasts are well supplied with various kinds of fish. The dep. is divided into the 5 arrond. of St. Brieuc, Dinan, Loudéac, Lannion, and Guingamp. The chief town is St. Brieuc. *Pop.* 641,210.

Fig. 701.

A BRETON FARMER. (France.)

Côte sans Dessein, in *Missouri,* a village of Callaway co., on the Missouri river, about 12 m. E. N. E. of Jefferson City.

Côte St. André, (*an-drai,*) a town of France, dep Isère, 20 m. from Vienne. In its neighborhood is produced the celebrated liquor called *Eaux de la côte. Pop.* 4,847.

Cot'gare, *n.* Refuse wool, hemp, or flax.

Co'thurn, *n.* [Lat. *cothurnus.*] *(Antiq.)* The high buskin worn by tragic actors to increase their apparent height; thence used, metaphorically, by ancient writers to signify the tragic art.

Cothur'nate, Cothur'nated, *a.* Donning a cothurn; hence, having relation to tragedy.

Cotic'ular, *a.* [Lat. *coticula,* from *cos, cotis,* a whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like, or suitable for, whetstones.

Co-tid'al, *a.* [*Con,* and *tidal,* from *tide.*] Marking places where the tide, or high water, takes place at the same time: as, *co-tidal* lines.

Cotill', in *Louisiana,* a post-office of Rapides co.

Cotillon, (sometimes wrongly written COTILLION,) (*ko-tel'yun,*) *n.* [Fr., from *cotte,* a petticoat.] *(Dancing.)* A brisk French dance performed by 8 persons together; the predecessor of the modern quadrille.

"My lady went through the *cotillon* with true grace, and the 'air noble.'" — *Sir C. Hanbury Williams.*

—The music for the above dance.

Cotindi'ba, or COTINGUIBA. a river in Brazil. It rises in the N. side of Mount Itabaianna, flows E. and enters the Atlantic Ocean 18 m. N.N.E. of Sergipe del Rey.

Cotise', *n.* [Fr. *coté,* side.] *(Her.)* A diminutive of the *bend,* being one-half the width of the beudlet; generally borne in couples, with a bend or charges between them. A beud, fess, &c., between two cotises, is termed *cotised.*

Cot'land, *n.* *(Law.)* Land appendant to a cottage.

Cot'octon Furnace, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Frederick co.

Cotopaxi, (*ko'to-pāks'e,*) In Ecuador, a volcano, in the E. Cordillera of the Andes, 34 m. S S.E. of Quito; Lat. 0° 41′ S., Lon. 78° 42′ W. It is conical in shape and rises to a height of 18,875 ft. above the level of the sea, or 9,800 ft. above the table-land of Quito. The upper part, a perfect cone of 4,400 feet in height, is entirely covered with snow, excepting that the immediate verge of the crater looks more like a bare parapet of rock. Humboldt, who attempted to ascend the mountain in 1802, found great difficulty in reaching even the snowy zone, and pronounced the top itself to be absolutely inaccessible. In 1738, the flames were known to rise 3,000 feet. On June 26, 1877, an eruption took place, causing great loss of life and property, the latter, for miles beyond the base of this volcano. It was ascended by Whymper in 1880, who gives its elevation as 19,600 ft.

Cot'quean, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *coquin.*] A man who busies himself in women's affairs; a meddler.

Cotro'ne, (anc. *Crotona,*) a seaport town of S. Italy, 6 m. N. of Cape Nau; Lat. 39° 7′ N., Lon. 17° 10′ E. Its inhabitants were celebrated for athletic exercises, and Milo was its most renowned athlete. *C.* is strongly fortified. *Pop.* 5,000.

Co-trustee', *n.* A joint trustee.

Cots'wold, *n.* A sheep-cote in a champaign country.

Cots'wold Hills, a tract of about 200,000 acres of hilly country in England, dividing the basins of the Thames and Severn. This is good grazing land, and gave its name to the celebrated breed of sheep known as the Cotswold.

Cot'ta, *n.* *(Com.)* In India, a cowrie measure, embracing 12,000 cowries.

Cotta, the name of an old German publishing-house, established at Tübingen in 1649, and still one of the most flourishing in Germany. The most prominent member was *Joh. Friedr. Freiherr von C.,* B. 1764. In 1798, he established the *Allgemeine Zeitung,* a periodical still published at Augsburg, and from that time published the works of the most illustrious modern authors of Germany. D. 1832.—G. A. COTTA D. at Stuttgart, 1876.

Cottage, (*kot'taj,*) *n.* [O. Fr *cotage;* L. Lat *cotagium,* a rural tenement; A S. *cota,* a cote] A cot; a hut; a small habitation for the poorer classes of persons.

—A small, but neat and tasteful, house, detached from other buildings. In this modern sense, the term is loosely applied to a great variety of buildings, from the ornamental *C.* of the English to the Swiss chalet; as, a *cottage* ornée.

Cottage, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Hardin co.

Cottage, in *New York,* a post-office of Cattaraugus co.

Cottage, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Huntingdon co.

Cot'taged, *a.* Covered with cottages; as, a *cottaged* hamlet.

Cottage Grove, in *California,* a post-office of Siskiyou co.

Cottage Grove, in *Illinois,* a P. O. of Douglas co.

Cottage Grove, in *Indiana,* a P. O. of Union co.

Cottage Grove, in *Minnesota,* a township of Washington co.

Cottage Grove, in *Minnesota,* a post-village of Washington co., in Cottage Grove township.

Cottage Grove, in *Oregon,* a post-office of Lane co.

Cottage Grove, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Dane co.

Cottage Hill, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Putnam co.

Cottage Hill, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Dubuque co.

Cottage Hill, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Muskingum co.

Cottage Home, in *N. C.,* a former P. O. of Lincoln co.

Cottage Inn, in *Wis.,* a former P. O. of Lafayette co.

Cottage Mill, in *Georgia,* a P. O. of Chattahoochee co.

Cot'tager, *n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.

"Let us from our country farms
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms."—*Swift.*

Cot'tageville, in *W. Virginia,* a P. O. of Jackson co.

Cott'bus, [Ger. *Kottbus.*] A town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, 42 m. S. by W. of Frankfort-on

the-Oder. *Manf.* Woolen and linen stuffs, and stockings. *Pop.* (1897) 36,750.

Cot'ter, Cot'tar, Cottier', *n.* A cottager; one who inhabits a hut, cabin, or cottage; as, an Irish *cottier*.

Cot'ter, *n.* A piece of wood or iron used as a wedge for chocking or fastening the parts of a piece of mechanism; as, the *cotter* of a window-pin.

Cot'tise, *n.* [From Lat. *costa.*] (*Her.*) See COTISE.

Cot'tleville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St. Charles co.

Cotton, (*köt'tn,*) *n.* [Fr. *coton;* It. *cotone;* Ar. *kotn, kotn;* Hind. *gootn, ruhi;* Ger. *baumwolle;* Du. *katoen, boomwol;* Sp. *algodon;* Por. *algodas;* Swed. *bomull;* Russ. *chlobtschataja bumaja;* Pol. *bawelna;* Sansk. *kapasa;* Malay, *kapas;* Lat. *gossypium.*] (*Bot.*) The hair covering the seeds in all the species of the genus *Gossypium*, or cotton-plant, order *Malvaceæ*. These hairs upon the seeds, and the occurrence of three leafy bracts, united at their base outside the flower, constitute the distinctive characters of the genus. From the importance of *C.* as a raw material, the genus *Gossypium* must be regarded as one of the most valuable to man in the whole vegetable kingdom. There appear to be four distinct species. Many other so-called species have been described, but they are probably mere varieties. The first *C.* fabrics were manufactured from the hairs of the species *G. herbaceum* (see fig. 188), the common cotton-plant of India. The stems are less woody than in other species; hence its specific name, which signifies herbaceous. It is a pretty plant, and rises from 18 inches to 2 feet in height during the first year of growth. It is usually cut down annually; but if allowed to grow, it will attain a height of 5 or 6 feet, and its branches will become rather woody. All the younger parts of the stem are covered with short hairs, and marked with black spots. The flowers are bright yellow, each petal being marked with a purple spot near the base. The flower is succeeded by a fruit, which gradually becomes dry, and then bursts into 3 or 4 valves, when the cotton-wool is seen issuing from it in all directions. This is the Surat *C.* of commerce. The *C.* is generally white; but much of that produced in China is of the yellow or tawny color, peculiar to the fabric called "Nankeen." *G. arboreum*, the tree-cotton, is another Indian species, but, unlike the last, it assumes the aspect and dimensions of a small tree, from 15 to 20 feet in height. The flowers are of a bright-red color. The *C.* hairs are remarkably soft and silky, and are woven by the natives into a very fine muslin, used for turbans by the privileged religious classes only. *G. barbadense* is the species which yields all our best *C.* It is called the *Barbadoes*, or *Bourbon C.*, but does not appear to have been originally a native of the New World. It is a perennial plant, and has a shrubby stem, from six to fifteen ft. in height. The flowers are yellow, like those of *G. herbaceum*, and have a dark spot at the base of each petal. The fruit is capsular, and contains in its interior from 8 to 12 black seeds, which, on being freed from the cotton-wool, are found to be destitute of down, unlike those of the preceding species, which are covered with firmly adhering short hairs. The plant was introduced into Georgia from the Bahama Islands, where it had been grown from seed obtained in the West Indies. In the small American islands which fringe the coast of Georgia, this plant has produced the celebrated *Sea-Island C.*, which is unrivalled for the length of its staple, its strength, and its silkiness. This variety is restricted to the islands and a narrow belt of mainland on the immediate coast of the Atlantic, extending from the Great Pedee River, in N. Carolina, to Cape Canaveral, in Florida. The same plant, when cultivated in the cooler and drier climates of the hill-country of Georgia, is inferior in quality, and shorter in staple. This fact shows how great is the influence of external circumstances on the growth of the cotton-plant. The species *G. peruvianum*, or *acuminatum*, is supposed to be indigenous to America. Like the Bourbon *C.*, it has black seeds and yellow flowers. The seeds adhere together, however, in a peculiar way, forming a kidney-shaped mass. This plant furnishes the S. American varieties of *C.*, as *Pernambuco, Peruvian, Maranham*, and *Brazilian*. After the Sea-Island and Egyptian, these S. American *C.* obtain the highest price in the market. *C.* is now extensively cultivated in Egypt, in S. Africa, in India, and in Australia; but it will be long before the supplies from these parts can compete with those from the U. States. If examined under the microscope, the *C.*-hair will be found apparently to consist of two delicate transparent tubes, the one twisted round the other. If, however, the hair be examined in its young state, it will be found to be an untwisted cylindrical tube. Its changed appearance when it reaches its maturity can be accounted for by the circumstances under which it is developed. As the seeds and hairs grow, the capsules do not appear to expand with equal rapidity; and, consequently, the hair is exposed to pressure on all sides. The result of this is, that the hair collapses in the middle, leaving a hair-formed tube on each side. These uncollapsed portions of the hair give it the appearance of a flat ribbon, with a hem or border at each edge. The hair does not, however, grow out straight, but, coming in contact with other hairs and the sides of the capsular fruit, it becomes twisted. This twisting is undoubtedly the great fact that makes the *C.*-hair of value to man. There are many hairs, such as those of the *cotton-grass* and the *Bombax*, which are as long and apparently as strong as those of the *G.*, but which, failing in this irregularity of surface, are utterly incapable of being twisted into a thread or yarn. The twisting gives the *C.*-hair the power of uniting with its fellows, and forming with them a cord strong enough to be woven.

Fig. 702. — BARBADOES COTTON.
(*Gossypium barbadense.*)
(See also fig. 188.)

Production. Columbus found the cotton-plant growing wild in Hispaniola, and later explorers recognized it as far N. as the country bordering the *Meschachebe*, or Mississippi. In the U. States, cotton-seeds were first planted, as an experiment in 1621, (*Purchas's Pilgrims,*) and in a paper of the date of 1666, preserved in Carroll's *Historical Collections of S. Carolina*, the growth of the cotton-plant is noticed in the province of Carolina. It was, however, little known except as a garden-plant, until after the Revolutionary war. The first successful crop in S. Carolina was that of W. Elliott, in 1790. His success caused many to engage in the cultivation of *C.*, and some of the largest fortunes in S. Carolina were thus accumulated. But the region adapted to the production of the sea-island *C.* was limited, and the amount of 8,000,000 lbs. raised in 1805 was not exceeded by the subsequent crops. The culture of the other varieties, distinguished by the green instead of the black seed of the sea-island, was rapidly extended from the last years of the 18th century throughout the Southern States.

Production of Cotton in the United States for 1901:

States.	*Bales.*
North Carolina	425,000
South Carolina	802,000
Georgia	1,196,000
Florida	55,000
Alabama	1,078,000
Mississippi	1,115,000
Louisiana	698,000
Texas	3,550,000
Arkansas	819,000
Tennessee	275,000
All others	412,000
TOTAL CROP	10,425,000

Of this large crop, as will be perceived, more than one-third of the whole was raised in Texas, which State devotes about 7,000,000 acres to this crop. The *C.* crop of the United States has risen from 1,038,848 bales in 1831, to 10,425,000 bales in 1901. The greatest preceding years were 9,892,766 bales in 1895, 11,189,960 in 1898, and 11,235,383 in 1899, the latter the largest annual crop of the nineteenth century. In 1901, 6,415,477 bales were exported to Europe and 4,071,030 consumed in America. During the Civil War the manufacturing countries of Europe suffered severely, as is well known, from the almost absolute stoppage of their usual *C.* supplies from the U. S.; and, in this emergency, turned their attention towards encouraging the growth of the staple in other countries, as Brazil, Venezuela, Egypt, India, &c. This experiment was attended with successful results, in so far as concerned the obtaining of a sufficient quantity of the article to keep the spinners going; but it was also found that the *C.* of the countries named, being of short staple, and of inferior quality, generally, to the American, could not compete with the long-stapled varieties grown in this country—more especially the "sea-islands," which always carry the top prices in foreign markets. The qualities from the above-mentioned countries were found to run pretty much as follows:—Egyptian, *good, fair to middling;* Brazilian, *good; middling—fair to middling:* Venezuelan, *middling; middling fair to poor:* East India (Surat), *barely middling; poor, often dirty.* It was at one time anticipated that negro emancipation in the Southern States would seriously, if not disastrously, check the future growth of the staple in that section. This, however, did not prove to be the case. The industrial system of the South had been thoroughly disorganized by the war, but it soon began to recover, the cultivation of *C.* was actively resumed, and as early as 1869 the crop approximated the heavy yields of the years immediately preceding the war, while the fibre was of excellent quality. As a result, American cotton recovered its former status in European markets, while the price steadily declined, reaching the average price of 1860 (12½ cents) in 1876, in which year the crop of 1860 (4,824,000 bales) was almost reached. It was first exceeded in 1879 (5,073,000 bales). In subsequent years the price continued to decline, this being due largely to reduced cost of production, lower land and ocean freights, and the doing away with unnecessary middlemen. In 1883 the crop reached nearly 7,000,000 bales; in 1888, it slightly exceeded 7,000,000 bales; in 1892 it reached 9,038,707 bales, and in 1901 the maximum as above given.

(*Cultivation.*) The upland varieties have been cultivated nearly as far N. as Lat. 40°, but only under favorable circumstances. Cotton-patches are to be seen in S. Illinois and S. Missouri, where the plant is grown for domestic use; and in many families the hand-loom is yet in vogue. "As a great commercial staple, however, its culture embraces a belt of country 100 m. or more in width — underlaid by the Cretaceous formation — which starts near the N. line of the State of Mississippi, and, sweeping round the base of the Alleghanies through Alabama, Georgia, S. Carolina, and N. Carolina, extends as far N. as Raleigh, and even Richmond, Va. The S. limit of this belt is where it comes in contact with the region of 'Pine-Barrens,' whose soil consists of Pliocene-Tertiary sands. Its culture extends up the Mississippi Valley to Memphis, and up the lower valleys of the White, Arkansas, and Red rivers. The cotton soils are of moderate fertility, and when stripped of timber, are exceedingly liable to wash into gullies and ravines. After a few croppings, they are very difficult to renovate, since they do not admit of a rotation of crops. The climate is unfit for the growth of the nutritious grasses, and hence, where the ground lies fallow for a few years to recover its productive powers, it ceases to be profitable. The grasses which spring up are coarse, and afford little nutriment to cattle. The forage of the planter is derived from corn-stalks, cut before maturity; and hence, throughout the region, we find no herds of cattle or swine; nor can any course of industry render stock-raising profitable." (Mr. Foster's *Mississippi Valley.*) Cotton, when raised within the frost-line, must always be planted, if possible, after the last frost in spring, as it is more easily killed by cold than any other plant; and when once bitten by frost it cannot recover, like corn, but must be re-planted. Before planting, the ground must be broken deeply and thoroughly. This should be done in February or March, for plantations in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, or Arkansas; in January, for plantations in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, or Texas. We can, of course, only generalize in an article so brief as this must be; but it will be readily seen, by any one possessed of only a little knowledge of geography, that S. Georgia and S. Alabama have seasons like those of S. Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, &c. The next step in the process, after having broken the ground well, and permitted it to lie thus for a few weeks, is to "*bed up*" the ground, as the planters phrase it, for putting in the seed. The rows are laid off from 3 to 4 feet apart in the thinner lands, from three to seven feet in the rich lands of Louisiana and Texas — with a narrow-bladed plough — generally with a scooter. The fertilizer is now dropped in this furrow, and a ridge, or bed, made upon it with a turning-plough. One furrow on each side of the fertilized ridge is sufficient. Now the preparation for planting has been handsomely made; the next, and last step in the process is to open the ridge with a scooter, drop in the seeds, and cover them. The covering is rapidly and well effected by a board screwed to the helve of a scooter. The board should be long enough to extend across the cotton-row, and have a scoop, or groove, cut in the centre of it, corresponding to the width of the furrow in which the seeds have been dropped. The seeds should be rubbed or rolled in wet ashes just previous to planting, to destroy the adhesion of the cotton fibres that will remain with the seeds of *upland C.* after the very best ginning now known to planters. The Sea-Island *C.*, or, as it is often called, "black-seed," and "long-staple," may be dropped without this rolling in ashes; as, when it is ginned, or picked from the seeds by hand, very little lint is left on the seeds. After it shall have sprung from the ground to the height of abt. two inches, it is "chopped out" with a hoe. Two or 3 stalks are all that should be left in one spot to grow; and these spots, or hills, should be 8 to 18 inches apart, according to the strength of the soil. Of course the grass, the great enemy of all plants, and specially of *C.*, must be cut out when this chopping is performed. In 8 to 10 days after the chopping the plant must be hoed, or have dirt thrown gently around the tender stalk, with a small plough. In two weeks more the *C.* should be again ploughed, and carefully cleaned of all grass by a hoe-hand. In 2 to 3 weeks more another ploughing must be given, and you have little else to do with it save to keep the grass out, specially now from the middles; for if weeds and grass grow there, they will give to the pickers a very troublesome crop of seeds and dry leaves in the fall and winter. *C.* must not be ploughed when the ground is very wet. — The *picking* is generally done by hand, and should be commenced in July or August, as soon as the matured *C.* is well open. One hand can pick from 100 to 200, and even 300 lbs. per day, under very favorable circumstances. Cotton-picking machines have been devised for expediting this important branch of *C.* culture, but as yet the hand is the only cotton-picker that gives satisfactory results. The *C.* first picked, before the autumnal rains have dirtied it, or the October frosts turned it yellow, is the best: and must be ginned and packed by itself, to command the best price in market. If the "storm cotton" or the frosted cotton be mixed with it, the price of the whole lot will be depreciated in consequence.—After having been picked *C.* is spread out and dried, and then separated from the seeds. The latter process was formerly performed by hand—a tedious operation, by which one hand could clean only a pound or so a day;—but since the invention of the saw-gin by Eli Whitney, in 1793, the process of cleaning has been both rapid and effectual. This machine is composed of a hopper, having one side formed of strong parallel wires, placed so close together as to exclude the passage of the seeds from within. The wool is dragged through the apertures by means of circular saws attached to a large roller and made to revolve between the wires, the seeds sinking to the bottom of the hopper. This process is adopted only in cleaning the short-sta-

pled varieties of American *C.*, the seeds of which adhere so firmly to the wool as to require a considerable amount of force to separate them. The Sea-Island variety is cleaned by being passed through two small rollers, which revolve in opposite directions, and easily throw off the hard, smooth seeds. In India, though the saw-gin has been introduced in some districts, the wool is mostly cleaned by means of the primitive roller. Both descriptions of gins are used in Egypt and the Brazils. The *C.* cleaned by the roller-gin, being uninjured thereby in staple, realizes the better price; but the deterioration caused by the saw-gin is compensated for by the greatly increased quantity cleaned: the latter turning out four or five times as much work as the former, in an equal space of time, and thereby considerably reducing the expense of cleaning. — After the worms (see *Noctuidæ*), which destroy the pod, or the cotton-plant itself, and against which we have, as yet, no means of defence, the chief enemy of *C.* is *rust*. Against this something can be done. "The cause of rust," says Mr. D. Dickson, of Hancock county, Georgia, in a valuable article published in the *Southern Cultivator*, "is plainly marked, and the indications readily understood. There is a weed, (I call it *rust-weed*), that marks all land that will rust *C.* This weed is now green, (Feb. 8th.) but in a few weeks it will be very rusty. Lands that will certainly rust *C.* are such as are not properly drained; low, sandy lands; land under bluffs, that is sandy, and inclined to be springy; poor land that is sandy and porous, having the clay a good way below the surface, and also resting on pipe-clay; and sandy land that gets grassy in July to September. Rust is caused also by very heavy rains; by guano alone, which causes a very heavy crop of bolls; and, lastly, by poverty and bad work. The remedy is: To drain the land well; rest it, to accumulate humus; haul red-clay on the sandy land; plough deep, and subsoil before planting. The land should be well mixed throughout with clay and vegetable mould, at least 9 inches deep. The best manure to prevent rust, is 200 lbs. of dissolved bones, 100 lbs. Peruvian guano, 200 to 300 lbs. of salt, and 100 lbs. of land-plaster (plaster of Paris), per acre. The above remedies will return one hundred per cent. interest to the owner. All lands may be made good cotton-lands by the use of the spade, clay-humus (or vegetable matter), and the above manures. Lands that will produce 100 lbs. of lint *C.* without manure, if level, are worth $10 per acre; and level land that will produce 400 lbs. of lint *C.* per acre, with manure, is worth $100 per acre. Here is a margin of $90 to pay for improving an acre of land. It can be done, and 50 per cent. made on the manures purchased every year; always returning the cotton-seed back to the land, when in *C.*, or its share of stable-manure, when in corn."

Cotton Manufacture. This important branch of textile fabrics has its origin in India and China, in which countries it was known and operated in many centuries before being understood by the moderns. Among ancient writers Herodotus is the first who mentions this staple; called by him *tree-wool*. Both the Greeks and Romans imported their raw material from India. About the 10th century, this manufacture was introduced by the Moors into Spain, where its products flourished principally in the form of coarse cloths, canvas, &c. In Italy, cotton fabrics began to be manipulated at about much the same period. The Netherlands was the next country to adopt the art, which from thence was transplanted into England by the Protestant refugees from Flanders, after the capture of Antwerp by the Duke of Parma in 1585. In 1641, Manchester is recorded as receiving cotton-wool from Smyrna and Cyprus, and manufacturing it into various stuffs. In 1660 all colonial cotton was ordered to be sent to England for manufacture, and in 1760 the annual value of the trade was estimated at only $1,000,000. From the first introduction of the *C. M.* into Great Britain down to 1773, the *weft* or transverse threads of the web only, were of cotton; the *warp*, or longitudinal threads, consisting wholly of linen yarn. In the first stage of the manufacture the weavers, dispersed in cottages throughout the country, furnished themselves as well as they could with the warp and weft for their webs, and carried them to market when they were finished; but the impossibility of making any considerable division among the different branches of a manufacture so conducted, or of prosecuting them on a large scale, added to the interruption given to the proper business of the weavers by the necessity of attending to the cultivation of the patches of ground which they generally occupied, opposed great obstacles to its progress. In 1767, however, James Hargreaves (*q. v.*) invented the *spinning-jenny*. At first this admirable machine enabled 16 to 30 threads to be spun with the same facility as 1; and it was subsequently brought to such perfection, that a little girl was enabled to work no fewer than from 80 to 120 spindles. The jenny was applicable only to the spinning of cotton for weft, being unable to give to the yarn that degree of firmness and hardness which is required for the longitudinal threads or warp; but this deficiency was soon after supplied by the introduction of the *spinning-frame* (1769–1775) — that wonderful piece of machinery which spins a vast number of threads of any degree of fineness and hardness, leaving to man merely to feed the machine with cotton, and to join the threads when they happen to break. It is not difficult to understand the principle on which this machine is constructed, and the mode of its operation. It consists of two pairs of rollers turned by means of machinery. The lower roller of each pair is furrowed or fluted longitudinally, and the upper one is covered with leather, to make them take a hold of the cotton. If there were only one pair of rollers, it is clear that a carding of cotton passed between would be drawn forward by the revolution of the rollers, but it would merely undergo a certain degree of compression from their action. No sooner, however, has the carding, or *roving* as it is technically termed, begun to pass through the first pair of rollers, than it is received by the second pair, which are made to revolve with (as the case may be) 3, 4, or 5 times the velocity of the first pair. By this admirable contrivance the roving is drawn out into a thread of the desired degree of tenuity; a twist being given to it by the adaptation of the spindle and fly of the common flax-wheel to the machinery. Sir Richard Arkwright (*q. v.*) gave his machine the name of the *water-frame*; but it has since become better known as the *spinning-frame*. Nearly at the same time that the spinning department was thus wonderfully improved, Dr. Cartwright, a clergyman of Kent, invented the *power-loom* (in 1787), a machine which has already gone far to supersede weaving by the hand. While these extraordinary inventions were being made, Watt was perfecting the steam-engine, and was thus not only supplying the manufacturers with a new power applicable to every purpose, and easy of control, but with one that might be placed in the most convenient situations, and in the midst of a population trained to industrious habits. Still something remained to complete this astonishing career of discovery. Without a vastly increased supply of the raw material at a lower price than it had previously brought, the inventions of Hargreaves, Arkwright, and Watt would have been of comparatively little value. Luckily, what they did for the manufacturers, Mr. Eli Whitney, originally of Massachusetts, and afterwards a citizen of New Haven, Connecticut, did for the American cotton-growers. He invented a machine by which cotton-wool is separated from the seed with the utmost facility and expedition. Previously to 1790 the U. States did not export a single pound-weight of raw cotton. In 1792 they exported the trifling quantity of 138,328 lbs. Whitney's invention came into operation in 1793; and in 1794, 1,601,760 lbs., and in 1795, 5,276,306 lbs. were exported. And so astonishing has been the growth of cotton in the interval, that in 1895 the exports from the United States alone amounted to the prodigious quantity of 2,983,622,000 lbs. The first machines set up in the U. States were at East Bridgewater, Mass., in 1786, by two Scotchmen, employed by Mr. Orr of that place. The manufacture, however, languished for want of competent machinery until 1790, when a person named Slater, who had been employed in the English cotton-mills in Derbyshire, and had there acquired a knowledge of the Arkwright processes, established himself, in conjunction with partners, at Providence, R. I. In 1806, Slater's brother came over from England, and joined him; when they at once started business at the village of Slatersville in the same State, and gave an extraordinary impetus to the manufacture, which, by 1816, had increased to the consumption of about 100,000 bales of the raw article, turning out 81,000,000 yards of cloth, employing 100,000 operatives, and engaging a working capital of $40,000,000. The invention of the power-loom, in England, still, however, checked the progress of the American manufacture, by enabling the former country to import into the U. States vast importations of the fabricated article at a far lower rate of productive cost than could be attained to by American spinners. The first cotton-mill on the power-loom principle was established at Lowell, Mass., in 1822; the uncless of a system of manufacturing operations, which, even in 1852, had accumulated to 51 mills, giving employment to 12,633 hands. The manufacture of cotton goods is no longer confined to the New England and Middle States; for in the Southern States the manuf. as well as the growth of *C.* has become an industry of vast importance, and is fast assuming still greater proportions. In Georgia, especially, rapid progress has been made in *C.* manufacture. In 1860 there were in the U. S. 126,313 looms and 5,235,727 spindles, employing 122,028; and in 1880, 230,223 looms and 10,921,147 spindles, employing 181,628 hands. According to the Census of 1890, we had 324,866 looms and 14,188,903 spindles, employing 221,585 hands. Our exports of manufactured *C.* for the year 1896 were valued at $16,837,396, while those of manufactured *C.* amounted to $190,056,460. The ordinary process of cotton manufacture is as follows: — The raw material, when it arrives at the cotton-mill, is first taken to the mixing-room. The contents of each bag are spread out in a horizontal layer of uniform thickness, the contents of the several bags forming separate layers. The heap is then trampled or pressed together. The cotton of which this *bing*, as it is called, is composed is then torn down by a rake from top to bottom, and a portion of each layer is thus obtained. If the layers consist of different qualities of cotton, a uniform mixture is thus obtained. The quantity raked down is then conveyed to the *scutching* or *willowing machine*, where it is dragged through two rollers, transferred to two beaters, which thresh out all sand, seeds, and other impurities; after which it is passed through two more rollers and a second set of beaters. The cleansed cotton is then passed through the *spreading-machine*, and afterwards wound in a fleecy state upon a large wooden roller. In this state it is conveyed to the *carding-machine* (q. v.), where it is drawn out into parallel layers. Each of these layers is made to undergo compression in its way to a roller, from which it is given off in the form of a thick, soft thread, into a tin can. This thread is called a *sliver*. The next stage is termed *drawing*, and the machine employed is called a *drawing-frame*. The sliver is passed through the drawing-frame, which completes the process begun by the carding-machine, the fibres of the cotton being arranged longitudinally in a uniform and parallel direction. This drawing operation is repeated several times, in order to correct all inequalities. The next process is *roving*, — a continuation of the drawing. The cord, which is now called a *rove*, being much thinner, has a slight twist given to it by passing through a can, which is made to revolve with great velocity while receiving it. It is then wound upon bobbins, and is ready for the spinning-frame. As the spinning and weaving of cotton differ very slightly from that of silk, linen, woollen, &c., they will be found described under the articles SPINNING and WEAVING.

Cot'ton, *v. i.* To show a nap like cloth.

—A cant colloquialism in the sense to adhere; to assimilate; to attach; preceding *to* or *with*; as, to *cotton with* a rich maiden aunt.

Cot'tonade, *n.* (*Manuf.*) A fabric made of cotton, and used as cloth for men's dress; as, trousers of *cottonade*.

Cot'ton-broker, *n.* (*Com*) One who sells cotton on commission; a factor engaged in the cotton-trade. (England.)

Cot'ton-gin, *n.* An apparatus for cleansing picked cotton.

Cotton Gin, in *Texas*, a P. O. of Freestone co.

Cotton Gin Port, in *Mississippi*, a former post-office of Monroe co.

Cot'ton-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ERIOPHORUM.

Cotton Grove, in *Iowa*, a former P. O. of Henry co.

Cotton Grove, in *Tenn.*, a former P. O. of Madison co.

Cotton-gun, *n.* See PYROXYLINE.

Cotton Hill, in *Illinois*, a township of Sangamon co.

Cotton Hill, in *Georgia*, a township and village of Clay co.

Cotton Hill, in *Georgia*, a former P. O. of Randolph co.

Cotton Hill, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O of Fayette co.

Cotton-manufacture. See COTTON.

Cottonoc'racy, *n.* [*Cotton*, and Gr. *kratein*, to rule.] In the United States, a designation formerly given to the cotton-planters as a body; now out of use.—In England, an appellation bestowed on cotton-spinners as a generic class of society.

Cot'tonous, *a.* Like cotton; partaking of the nature of cotton.

Cotton-pick'ings, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) Loose cotton picked from broken bales.

Cot'ton-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COTTON.

Cotton Plant, in *Arkansas*, a post-township of Woodruff co.

Cotton Plant, in *Florida*, a P. O. of Marion co.

Cotton Plant, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Tippah co.

Cotton-press, *n.* A machine employed in the compression of cotton into bales.

Cotton-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FILAGO.

Cotton Ridge, in *Miss.*, a former P. O. of Itawamba co.

Cotton Seed Oil. See COTTON SEED.

Cot'ton-shrub, *n.* Same as cotton-plant. See COTTON.

Cot'ton-spinner, *n.* One engaged in the spinning of cotton by machinery, into textile fabrics.

Cotton-spinning, *n.* (*Manf.*) Art of spinning cotton by machinery. See COTTON-MANUFACTURE, and SPINNING.

Cot'ton-thistle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ONOPORDUM.

Cotton-vel'vet, *n.* Velvet manufactured of silk and cotton mixed, or entirely of cotton.

Cot'tonville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Marshall co.

Cottonville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jackson co.

Cotton-waste', *n.* (*Com.*) Refuse cotton-wool.

Cot'ton-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GUAPHALIUM.

Cot'ton-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See POPULUS.

Cottonwood, in *California*, a post-village of Shasta co.

—A post-village and township of Tehama co.

—A township of Yolo co.

—A township of Siskiyou co.

Cottonwood, in *Illinois*, a township of Cumberland co.

—A post-office of Gallatin co.

Cottonwood, in *Kansas*, a township and p.-v. of Chase co. Magnesian limestone quarries exist here.

Cottonwood, in *Minnesota*, a S.W. co.; *area*, about 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Cottonwood and Watonwan rivers, and by the W. Fork of the Des Moines. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* (1890) 7,353.

—A township of Brown co.

Cottonwood Creek, in *California*, traverses Shasta co., and enters the Sacramento river about 20 m. below Shasta city.

Cottonwood Falls, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Chase co., 22 m. W. of Emporia.

Cottonwood Grove, in *Ill.*, a former p. o. of Bond co.

Cottonwood Point, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Pemiscot co.

Cottonwood River, in *Kansas*, rises in Marion co., traverses Chase co., and joins the Neosho river in Lyon co. Length about 100 m.

Cottonwood, or **Big Cottonwood River,** in *Minnesota*, rises in the S. W. part, flows E., and enters the Minnesota river in Browne co.

Cottonwood Springs, in *Nebraska*, a former post-office of Lincoln co.

Cot'ton-wool, *n.* Raw cotton.

Cotton-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See NOCTUIDÆ.

Cot'tony, *a.* Soft like cotton.—Downy; nappy; covered with hairs or pubescence, like cotton.

Cot'trel, *n.* A contrivance to hang a pot over a fire.

Cottrelville, in *Michigan*, a township and former P. O. of St. Clair co.

Cot'nit, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable township, Barnstable co., 68 m. S. E. of Boston.

Cotuit Port, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and seaport of Barnstable township, Barnstable co., 70 m. S. E. of Boston.

Cot'tus, *n.* [Gr. *kottа*, a head.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Acanthopterygious fishes, family *Triglidæ*, including marine species, having spines upon each of the opercular bones, and the head armed with bones. The Father-lasher, *C. bubalis*, found on the coasts of Greenland, is about 1 foot long, is immediately recognized by its large and formidable head, armed with long spines, by means of which it immediately combats every enemy that attacks it, inflating its cheeks and gill-covers to a prodigious size.

Fig. 703. — FATHER-LASHER.
(*Cottus bubalis.*)

Cotur'nix, *n.* [Lat., a quail.] (*Zoöl*) A genus of birds of the Grouse family.

Cotuy, or **Cotui,** a town in the island of Hayti; *pop.* 2,000.

Cot'yla, Cot'yle, *n.* [Gr. *kotula.*] (*Anat.*) The cavity of a bone, receiving the head of another, as the socket of the hip-bone.

Cotyledon, (*kot-e-le'dun,*) *n.* [Gr. *kotylēdon*, from *kotylē*, a cup or hollow vessel.] (*Bot.*) The seminal leaf of a plant. This organ forms a part of the embryo, and nourishes the plumule and radicle at their first period of development, before they are able to subsist upon the organizable matter absorbed by the latter from the earth. Exogenous plants have generally two cotyledons, Endogenous plants generally one only; but there are exceptions in both cases. The latter class of plants seldom elevate their cotyledon above ground, and never convert it into a green leaf-like body, but usually leave it behind them within the integuments of the seed; the former frequently raise their cotyledons above the soil in the form of small green leaves, as in the garden radish; but there are very numerous exceptions to this, as in the pea, the oak, the chestnut, &c.

—*pl.* (*Anat.*) The lobes which, by their union, form the placenta.—The term is also applied, in comparative anatomy, to the tube-shaped vascular productions of the chorion, in Ruminants, serving the office of the placenta.

Cotyledon, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Navelwort*, a gen. of plants, ord. *Crassullaceæ*. The European species, *C. umbilicus*, has of late years been frequently employed as a remedy for epilepsy.

Cotyled'onal, *a.* Formed like a cotyledon.

Cotyled'onous, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledous; having a seed-lobe.

Cotyledones, (*kot-il-e'-dones,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A name sometimes applied to the sub-kingdom *Phanerogamia*, or flowering plants. See ACOTYLEDONES, and BOTANY.

Cotyl'iform. [Gr. *kotylē*, a cup, and Lat. *forma*, form.] (*Physiol.*) A term used in describing the general form of organs to denote a rotate figure with erect limb.

Cotylig'erous, *a.* Possessing cotyles.

Cot'yloid, *a.* [Gr. *kotylē*, and *eidos*, form.] Cup-shaped. (*Anat.*) Applied to the hemispherical cavity, situate in the os innominatum, which receives the head of the os femoris.

Cotytto, COTYS, (*ko-til'to.*) (*Myth.*) The goddess of all debauchery, whose festivals were celebrated by the ancients during the night.

Couag'ga, *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) See QUAGGA.

Couch, *v. a.* [Fr. *coucher*; It. *colcare*, from Lat. *collocare*—*con*, and *loco*, to lay.] To bed; to place upon a bed, or as upon a bed.

"Where unbrais'd youth, with unstuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign."—*Shaks.*

—To hide or lay close; to conceal; to express obscurity in; —preceding *under*.

"Naturally *couch'd under* this allegory."—*L'Estrange.*

—To compose to rest; —preceding the reflexive pronoun.

—To express or comprehend; to phrase; as, a letter *couched* in fitting terms.

"*Couch'd* in the dead letters of their name."—*Dryden.*

(*Surg.*) To depress a *cataract*, or that condensed crystalline film which overspreads the pupil of the eye.

"*Couches* the cataracts, and clears his sight."—*Dennis.*

—To fix a lance or spear in the rest, in an attitude of attack.

"The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his steady spear."—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose.

"When love's fair goddess,
Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed."—*Dryden.*

—To recline on the knees, in an attitude of rest.

"Fierce tigers *couch'd* around."—*Dryden.*

—To lie close or concealed; to lie in ambush.

"The Earl of Angus *couch'd* in a furrow, and was passed over for dead."—*Hayward.*

—To stoop; to bend down; to make a reverential obeisance.

"These *couchings*, and these lowly courtesies."—*Shaks.*

—To lie in a bed, or stratum.

"And for the deep that *coucheth* beneath."—*Deut.* xxxii.

—*n.* [Fr. *couche.*] A bed; a place for rest or sleep; a seat or sofa for rest and ease; an ottoman; a divan.

"Watch around his *couch*, and soften his repose."—*Addison.*

(*Brewing.*) A layer or stratum of harley for malting.
—The floor of a malting-house.

(*Painting, &c.*) A coating of size or some adhesive substance on wood, plaster, canvas, &c.

Couch'ancy, *n.* State of reclining or lying down for repose.

Couch'ant, *a.* [Fr.] Lying down; squatting.

"Changes oft his *couchant* watch."—*Milton.*

(*Her.*) Applied to a beast lying down, with his head up; as, a "lion *couchant*." (*Fig.* 704.)—If the head is down, he is *dormant*.

Fig. 704.
LION COUCHANT.
(Heraldry.)

Couchee, (*kōō-shē,*) *n.* Bed-time;—hence a reception held in bed;—opposed to *levee*.

"Levees and *couchees* pass'd without resort."—*Dryden.*

Couch'er, *n.* [Fr. *coucheur.*] (*Surg.*) One who couches for cataract in the eye.

Couch-fellow, *n.* A bed-fellow; a room-companion.

Couch's Gap, in *Tennessee*, a village of Greene co.

Couch'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TRITICUM.

Couch'ing, *n.* (*Agric.*) The clearing of land from Couch grass, which is effected by first pulverizing it; and then, in very dry weather, collecting the couch by harrows, or by a horse-rake, such as that used for collecting stubble, and which so applied is called a *couch-rake*.

(*Surg.*) One of the operations to restore vision in cases of cataract. It consists in depressing the opaque lens, so as to remove it out of the axis of vision;—called also DEPRESSION.

Couch'less, *a.* Without a couch or bed.

Couch'ville, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Davidson co.

Coucy, Couci, (*kōō'se,*) the name of a French family, who were very powerful in the N. of France, chiefly from the 12th till the end of the 14th centuries.

Cou'cy, RENAUD DE, a French minstrel of the 13th, or end of the 12th century. The best edition of the *Chansons du Châtelain de C.* was edited by F. Michel, Paris, 1830.

Coudeʻac, or PETICODIAC, a river of New Brunswick, flowing into Shepody Bay; length, about 60 m.

Cou'dee, *n.* [Fr.] An old measure of length; a cubit.

Coud'ersport, or COWDERSPORT, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough, cap. of Potter co., on the Alleghany River, 174 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Cou'dres, in Lower Canada, an island in the River St. Lawrence, 55 m. N.E. of Quebec; *pop.* about 400.

Cou'gar, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PANTHEA.

Cough, (*kof,*) *n.* [Du. *kuch*, named from the sound.] (*Med.*) A spasmodic effort of nature, by a convulsive action of the lungs, to relieve that organ of some load or oppression hurtful to the due performance of its function, whether from the exudation of some tenacious mucus or phlegm, or from blood or pus effused on its surface or into its cells. *C.* most frequently occurs as a symptom of some disease or affection: as, influenza; catarrh, or cold; bronchitis, acute and chronic; whooping-*C.*; phthisis. With elderly persons *C.* sometimes becomes permanent throughout the winter months of every year. In general, *C.* must be treated according to the nature of the disease that has called it forth, and also according to the character of the expectoration.

—*v. i.* [Ger. *keuchen.*] To make a violent pectoral effort with noise; to expel the air from the lungs, and throw off any vitiating or offensive matter.

"I *cough* like Horace, and tho' lean, am short."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; to expectorate:—generally preceding *up*.

"Matter . . . *coughed up*, and spit out by the mouth."—*Wiseman.*

Cougher, (*kof'r,*) *n.* One who coughs.

Coughage, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COWHAGE.

Could, (*kūd,*) *imp.* of *can.* [A. S. *cuthe*, was able, pret. of *cunnan*, to be able.] Had sufficient physical or moral power or capacity.

"What if he did not all the ill he *could*?"—*Dryden.*

Couleur de rose, (*kōōl'or-da-rōs.*) [Fr., rose-color.] An attractive light or aspect; fair appearance;—used adverbially; as, "to see things *couleur de rose*."

Coulisse, (*koo-lis',*) *n.* [Fr.] A piece of timber having grooves in it; also, a piece of wood to hold the floodgate in a sluice.

—The space between the side-scenes of the stage in a theatre; as, the *coulisses* of the opera.

Coulomb', CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE, a French mathematician, b. at Angoulême, 1736. He is regarded as the founder of experimental physics in France, and is the inventor of the torsion balance. There are few to whom the theory of electricity is so much indebted as to this philosopher. D. 1806.

Coul'ter, *n.* Same as COLTER, (*q. v.*)

Coul'ter-neb, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to the puffin, from the shape of its beak.

Coulter's Cross Roads, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Coul'tersville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Coul'tersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Allegheny county.

Coulterville, in *California*, a village of Mariposa co., about 21 m. N.W. of Mariposa. The name of the post-office is Maxwell's Creek. *Pop.*, including Chinese, about 500.

Coumar'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See COUMARINE.

Coumarine, (*koo'mā-rin,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) An odoriferous crystalline principle, found largely in the Tonka or Tonquin bean (see DIPTERYX), the common melilot, and in the sweet-scented vernal grass. It is to this odoriferous principle that the pleasant scent of new-mown hay is due; and by combining the essential oil of Tonka-beans with other scents, perfumers are accustomed to imitate with great accuracy the odor of a field of new-mown hay. It is easily extracted from the Tonka-bean by digesting the powdered seeds in alcohol. On evaporating the alcoholic solution, crystals of *C.* are obtained, which may be decolorized by digestion with animal charcoal and subsequent recrystallization. It melts at 122°, boils at 518°, at which temperature it may be distilled unaltered. Its vapor has an agreeable aromatic odor. It has a burning taste, and is but slightly soluble in cold water: warm water dissolves it readily, depositing it in silky crystals as the solution cools. It forms several substitution compounds with chlorine, iodine, bromine, and nitrous acid. A most irregular and somewhat anomalous compound is formed by its union with teroxide of antimony. On treating it with perchloride of antimony dissolved in hydrochloric acid, a compound is formed having a composition indicating the union of an atom of *C.* with an atom of teroxide of antimony. Boiled with a solution of potash, *C.* assimilates the elements of water, and becomes transformed into *coumaric acid*, which unites with the potash. Coumaric acid is obtained in brilliant transparent plates by decomposing a solution of coumarate of potash with hydrochloric acid.

Coun'cil, *n.* [Fr. *concile*; Lat. *consilium*, from *conceio*, to bring or assemble together—*con*, and *cio*, to move, to put in motion.] An assembly of men met for consultation, deliberation, and advice; a body of men specially designated to advise a sovereign or chief magistrate in the administration of the government; as, COMMON *C.*, (see COMMON;) PRIVY-COUNCIL, *q. v.*: COUNCIL OF STATE, *q. v.*

(*Eccl.*) An assembly of prelates and other spiritual persons for the regulation of ecclesiastical matters. Such councils are either national or œcumenical; the latter being those in which the whole body of the clergy throughout the world is represented, and are convened for the settling of points of universal interest. The Roman Catholics hold that the decisions of œcumenic or general councils are infallible, and for the most part allow their superiority to the popes themselves. See ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

(*Mil.*) A *C. of war* is an assembly of military officers convened to discuss matters pertaining to the conduct of military operations.

Coun'cil Bluffs, in *Iowa*, a city, the cap. of Pottawattomie co., on the Missouri river, opposite Omaha, about 500 m. N.W. from St. Louis. It received its name from a council held there with the Indians by Lewis and Clark in 1804. It is an important manufacturing centre, a principal distributing point for farming implements, trades largely in horses, and is surrounded by an extensive fruit and gardening district. *Pop.* (1890) 21,476; (1897) about 26,000.

Coun'cil-board, *n.* A council-table; the table round which a council holds consultation.—The council itself.

"A shame to one so much ador'd
For wisdom at Jove's *council-board*."—*Swift.*

Coun'cil-chamber, *n.* The apartment in which a council meets for business.

Council Grove, in *Kansas*, a city, cap. of Morris co., about 55 m. S. W. of Topeka. It is one of the oldest towns in the State. So named by Kit Carson, from the grove in which were held councils respecting Indian raids. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,500.

Coun'cilist, *n.* A person who belongs to a council; a councillor.

Coun'cillor, *n.* The member of a council; as, a privy-*councillor*.

Coun'cilman, *n.* A councillor; a member of a municipal council; as, a common-*councilman*.

Coun'cil-table, *n.* A council-board.

Coun'cil of State, *n.* (*French Hist.*) A political and judicial body of very indefinite powers in the French monarchy, both before and since the Revolution. As reorganized by Napoleon I., it became the most important body in the state. It now, under the second empire, consists of members of the imperial family, nominated by the crown; a president, vice-president; presidents of sections (which are 6: justice, contentions, home affairs, public works, war, finance); 40 to 50 ordinary, and nearly 40 extraordinary councillors. Its principal duty is to prepare laws, which are afterwards submitted to the chamber of deputies.

Coun'over, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Winneshiek co.

Coun'sel, *n.* [Fr. *conseil*; Lat. *consilium*, from *consulo*, to consult. See CONSUL.] A considering together; deliberation; advice; consultation; interchange of opinions.

"The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament."—*Lord Clarendon.*

—Deliberation; consideration; examination of consequences.

"*Counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed."—*Hooker.*

—Design; plan; purpose; intent; as, moderate *counsels*.

"The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever."—*Psa.* xxxiii. 11.

—Opinion; advice; instruction.

"There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel*, against the Lord."—*Prov.* xxi. 30.

(*Law.*) The counsellors who are associated in the management of a particular cause, or who act as legal advisers in reference to any matter requiring legal knowledge and judgment. The term is also used as a singular noun, to designate a counsellor; but, when speaking of one of several counsellors concerned in the management of a cause in court, it is more common to say that he is "of counsel."—*Bouvier.*

To keep one's own counsel. To hold opinions or ideas in a self-reserved state; not to disclose one's thoughts.

—*v. a.* To give counsel or advice, or deliberate opinion to; to exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct.

"Wouldst thou then *counsel* me to fall in love?"—*Shaks.*

—To advise, urge, or recommend; as, to *counsel* war.

"His *counsell'd* crime which brands the Grecian name."—*Dryden.*

Coun'sel-keeper, *n.* One who is able to keep a secret.

Coun'sel-keeping, *a.* Keeping secret within the mind.

Coun'sellor, *n.* [Fr. *conseiller;* Lat. *conciliarius.*] Any person who gives counsel or advice; one authorized to give counsel or advice.

"In multitude of *counsellors* there is safety."—*Prov.* xxiv. 6.

—A member of a council; a councillor of state.

(*Law.*) A person retained by a client to plead his cause in a court of judicature; an advocate; a barrister.

"Good *counsellors* lack no clients."—*Shaks.*

Coun'sellorship, *n.* The office of a counsellor.

Count, *v. a.* [Fr. *compter;* Sp. and Port. *contar;* It. *contare,* from Lat. *computo.* See COMPUTE.] To compute; to number; to reckon; to calculate; to tell; to rate; to enumerate.

—To place to an account; to esteem; to account; to judge; to consider; to impute.

"You would not wish to *count* this man a foe."—*Philips.*

—*v. a.* To found an account or reckoning; to depend; to rely;—with *on* or *upon;* as, to *count upon* a friend for aid.

"I think it a great error to *count upon* the genius of a nation, as a standing argument in all ages."—*Swift.*

—To swell the number; to add to the number.

"And *count* their chickens ere they 're hatched."—*Butler.*

—*n.* [Fr. *compte;* It. *conto.*] Reckoning; the art of numbering; number.

"By my *count,*
I was your mother much upon these years."—*Shaks.*

—Value; esteem; as, a thing of no *count.*

(*Law.*) The declarations of the complainant in a real action. As *declaration* is applied to personal, so *count* is applied to *real* causes; and *count* and *declaration* are oftentimes confounded, and made to signify the same thing; so the divisions of, or separate statements or allegations in, a declaration, indictment, or criminal information, are called *counts.*

Count, *n.* [Fr. *comte,* from Lat. *comes,* a companion.] A title of nobility in most of the continental states of Europe, equivalent in rank to the British *earl* and the German *graf.* Under the first two races of the Frank kings, the title of *C.* was given to officers of various degrees, and was at first attached to the office, and not the person; but in the progress of time, when feudalism had introduced inheritance instead of election as a fixed rule in succession, it became subject to the same law as the higher titles of kings and dukes, and conferred hereditary privileges on its possessor. The term *C.* has in most of the states where it is in use degenerated into a mere title, to which no political importance is attached. Though the title of *C.* has never been introduced into England, the wives of earls have from the earliest period of its history been designated as *countesses.*

Count'able, *a.* That may be numbered.

Coun'tenance, *n.* [Fr. *countenance,* from *contenir;* Lat. *continentia,* from *contineo* — *con,* and *teneo,* to hold.] The human face; the whole form of the face, or system of features; visage.

"In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you."—*Shaks.*

—Air; look; aspect; appearance of the face.

"An unforgiving eye, and a disinheriting *countenance.*" *Sheridan.*

—Favor; good-will; kindness; support; aid; encouragement.

"The magistrates' peculiar province (is) to give *countenance* to piety and virtue."—*Atterbury.*

In countenance, with an aspect of assurance.

"It puts the learned *in countenance.*"—*Addison.*

Out of countenance, not bold or assured; abashed; as, to stare a lady *out of countenance.*

To keep one's countenance, to preserve an appearance of unruffled composure.

—*v. a.* To favor; to sanction; to aid; to support; to abet; to encourage; to vindicate by any means.

"This national fault of being so very talkative, looks natural . . . in one that has gray hairs to *countenance* it."—*Addison.*

Coun'tenancer, *n.* One who countenances or supports.

Count'er, *n.* [From *count;* Fr. *compter.*] He who, or that which, counts; as, a *counter* of money.—That which is used as a means of reckoning or counting; anything used to keep an account of reckoning, as in games; an imitation of a piece of money used in games; as, ivory *counters.*

"These half-pence . . . are no better than *counters.*"—*Swift.*

—Money;—used in a contemptuous sense.

"When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends."—*Shaks.*

—A table or board on which money is counted, or on which goods are laid out for inspection; as, a bank-*counter.*

—A prison. (A term applied to some prisons in London.)

(*Naut.*) That part of a ship between the taffrail and the wing-transom and buttock.

(*Mus.*) See COUNTER-TENOR, CONTRALTO, &c.

(*Farriery.*) That part of the fore-hand of a horse that lies between the shoulders, and under the neck.

—The hind-leather of a boot.

—*a.* [Fr. *contre;* Lat. *contra.*] Contrary; in opposition; contrariwise; as, a *counter* principle.

—*adv.* Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction; contrariwise;—used, commonly, in conjunction with the verbs *to run* and *to go.*

"*Running counter* to all the rules of virtue."—*Locke.*

—In the wrong way; in a contrary direction to the right course.

"Oh, this is *counter,* you false Danish dog."—*Shaks.*

—At, or against, the face; in contradistinction to behind the back; as, a *counter* throw in wrestling.

"They never throw *counter,* but at the back of the flyer."—*Sandys.*

—*v. a.* [See ENCOUNTER.] (*Sports.*) In boxing, to parry or repel a blow.

"Plants a straight-out blow like Mace,
And *counters* like Tom Sayers."—*Boxiana.*

Counteract', *v. a.* [*Counter,* and *act;* Lat. *contra,* and *ago, actus,* to act.] To act in oppositiou to; to encounter with contrary agency; to hinder; to oppose; to withstand; to defeat; to frustrate; to prevent; as, to *counteract* the effects of drink.

Counterac'tion, *n.* Action in opposition; hinderance; as, "the *counteraction* of an animal nature."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

Counterac'tive, *n.* That which tends to counteract.

—*a.* Tending to counteract.

Counterac'tively, *adv.* In a counteractive manner; by counteraction.

Counter-approach', *n.* (*Fortif.*) A field-work thrown up to impede the enemy's advance.

Counter-attrac'tion, *n.* Opposite attraction; as, avarice is the *counter-attraction* of wealth.

Counter-attrac'tive, *a.* Attracting in an opposite direction.

Counterbal'ance, *v. a.* [Fr. *contrebalancer.*] To balance, or weigh against; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power and effect; as, to *counterbalance* an obligatiou.

"The remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder."—*Boyle.*

—*n.* Equal weight, power, and agency; acting in opposition to anything; equivalent counterpoise.

"Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchasable by it."—*Locke.*

Counterbal'anced, *p. a.* Opposed by equal weight, power, or effect.

Coun'ter-battery, *n.* (*Mil.*) A battery placed in such a positiou as to counteract the fire of an opposing battery.

Coun'ter-bond, *n.* A bond given as a counter-security.

Coun'terbrace, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To brace contrariwise; as, to *counterbrace* the yards.

Counterbuff', *v. a.* To impel in an opposite direction; to cause to drive back.

"The ship . . . then shoots amain,
Till *counter-buff* 'd she stops, and sleeps again."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* A blow coming from a contrary direction; a stroke which produces a recoil.

"He, at the second (bout) gave him . . . a *counterbuff.*"—*Sidney.*

Coun'ter-caster, *n.* One who exchanges money over a counter; a book-keeper;—used in a contemptuous sense.

"I . . . must be let and calm'd . . . by this *counter-caster.*"—*Shaks.*

Coun'ter-change, *v. a.* To give and receive; to exchange.

Counter-change, *n.* Exchange; reciprocation.

Coun'ter-charge, *n.* [*Counter;*—Lat. *contra,* and *charge.*] An opposite charge; as, his charge was met by a *counter-charge.*

Coun'ter-charm, *v. a.* [Lat. *contra,* and Eng. *charm.*] To dissolve the spell of enchantment; to destroy the power of incantation; as, to "*counter-charm* all our crimes."—*Decay of Piety.*

—*n.* An opposing charm; that which has the power of dissolving, or opposing the effect of, a charm.

Coun'ter-check, *v. a.* To check in opposition; to oppose or stop by some obstacle; to check.

—*n.* A check, stop, or rebuff.

"If I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I lie; this is called the *counter-check* quarrelsome."—*Shaks.*

Coun'ter-chev'rony, *n.* (*Her.*) A division of the field chevron-wise.

Coun'ter-compouy, *n.* (*Her.*) A border compounded of two rows of checkers of different colors.

Counter-courant', *n.* (*Her.*) Two animals running in reversed directions to each other, as borne in some coats-of-arms.

Coun'ter-current, *n.* [Lat. *contra,* and *current.*] A current in an opposite direction.

—*a.* Running in an opposite direction.

Coun'ter-deed, *n.* (*Law.*) A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public one.

Coun'ter-drain, *n.* (*Agric.*) A drain placed on a parallel with a water-course.

Coun'ter-draw, *v. a.,* (*imp.* COUNTERDREW; *pp.* COUNTERDRAWN.) To copy, trace, or design by means of oiled paper, or other transparent surface.

Coun'ter-ev'idence, *n.* [Lat. *contra,* and *evidence.*] Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

Counterfai'sance, *n.* The act of forgery. (o.) See COUNTERFEASANCE.

Counterfeit, (*koun'terfit,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *contrefait,* pp. of *contrefaire;* Lat. *contra,* and *facio,* to make.] To make or force in opposition to the reality, or to that which is original or genuine; as, to *counterfeit* a show of morality.

"What art thou,
That *counterfeits* the person of a king."—*Shaks.*

—To copy; to feign; to imitate; to copy or imitate without authority, and with a view to defraud; as, to *counterfeit* a signature.

—*a.* Imitated; copied; having a resemblance to.

"To *counterfeit,* is to put on the likeness and appearance of some excellency."—*Tillotson.*

—Fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud; forged; fictitious; false; spurious; as, *counterfeit* coin. — Deceitful; hypocritical; spurious.

—*n.* An impostor: a cheat; a deceitful person; a dissembler; one who pretends to be what he is not. — A copy or imitation intended to be passed off as an original; a forgery.

"There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real."
Tillotson.

—A likeness; a counterpart; a thing strongly resembling another.

"Shake off this downy sleep, death's *counterfeit.*"—*Shaks.*

Coun'terfeiter, *n.* One who counterfeits: a forger; a pretender; a falsifier; one who assumes a position he is not entitled to.

Coun'terfeitly, *adv.* Falsely; fictitiously; by the aid of forgery.

Coun'ter-ferment, *n.* Ferment opposed to ferment.

Coun'ter-flory, *n.* (*Her.*) Applied to flowers adorning an ordinary, when standing opposite to each other.

Coun'ter-foil, *n.* The half-part of an exchequer tally.

—That part of a banker's check which remains in the check-book as a memorandum of particulars, after a check has been drawn.

Coun'ter-force, *n.* An antagonistic force.

Coun'ter-fort, *n.* (*Fortif.*) A pier, buttress, or oblique wall, built up against another wall, to strengthen and support it.

Coun'ter-gage, Counter'gauge, *n.* (*Carp.*) A method of measuring joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place on another timber where the tenon is to be made.

Coun'ter-guard, *n.* (*Fortif.*) A small rampart or out-work, with parapet and ditch, erected to protect a bastion.

Coun'ter-in'fluence, *v. a.* To oppose or prevent by a contrary influence.

Coun'ter-ir'ritant, *n.* [Lat. *contra,* and *irritant.*] (*Med.*) A substance applied to the skin in order to produce irritation at some distance from a diseased part, with a view to withdraw the inflammation or unnatural action from it. The slightest class of *C.* are *rubifacients,* or such as merely redden the skin; *vesicants,* or such as produce vesicles or blisters, are a more powerful class, and not only cause *C.,* but prove evacuant: *pyogenic counter-irritants,* or *suppurants,* are still more evacuant. Setons, issues, and the actual cautery, also belong to the class of *C.* There is no more valuable remedial agent than counter-irritation, and none more frequently employed with the best results; but it must be rightly timed and placed, not too soon, nor yet too near the seat of the disease. It should not be had recourse to until all acute action has fully subsided; otherwise it may not only fail in affording relief, but may aggravate the local and general disease. It should also be applied at some distance from the site of the original disorder, and yet not too far removed from it.

Coun'ter-ir'ritate, *v. a.* (*Med.*) To produce a counter-irritant effect in bodily disease.

Coun'ter-irrita'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) The principle of antagonism; the production of an artificial or secondary disease, to relieve another or primary one. See COUNTER-IRRITANT.

Coun'ter-jumper, *n.* A contemptuous term applied to a salesman, clerk, or assistant in a shop or store.

Coun'ter-lath, *n.* (*Tiling.*) A lath placed by the eye.

Coun'ter-libra'tion, *n.* (*Astron.*) Libration in a contrary direction.

Coun'ter-light, *n.* A light placed opposite to anything, which makes it to appear to a disadvantage.

Countermand', *v. a.* [Fr. *contremander;* Lat. *contra,* and *mando,* to command.] To give a command or order contrary to a former one; to revoke or annul a former command; to oppose or repeal the orders of another as, to *countermand* an order for goods.

"For us to alter anything, is to lift ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him."—*Hooker.*

—*n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.

Countermand'able, *a.* Susceptible of being countermanded; revocable.

Coun'termarch, *v. n.* (*Mil.*) To march backward or in reversed order.

—*n.* Retrocession; a march backwards, or in reversed order.

"The tumults, marches, or *counter-marches* of the animal spirits."—*Collier.*

—Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

Coun'ter-mark, *n.* (*Com.*) A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, as a security against its being opened, unless in the presence of all the co-owners.

(*Eng.*) A mark placed upon gold or silver metal by the Goldsmith's Company of London, as a voucher of its standard or quality; used in addition to the artificer's mark.—A mark added to a medal a long time after being struck, to denote the change in value it has undergone.

(*Farriery.*) An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

—*v. a.* (*Far.*) To make a false mark in a horse's tooth, in order to disguise his real age.

Coun'ter-mine, *n.* (*Mil.*) A mine sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch-mine diverges, to counteract the effects of a mine made by an enemy.

—Means of opposition or counteraction; a stratagem or counterplot.

—*v. a.* (*Mil.*) To defeat or frustrate by a countermine; as, to *countermine* an enemy's camp.

—To frustrate by secret and opposite measures; to counter-work.
—*v. i.* To spring a counter-mine; to plot secretly against.
Counter-mo'tion, *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.
Counter-mo'tive, *n.* An antagonistic or contrary motive.
Countermove', *v. a.* To move in opposition against.
Counter-move'ment, *n.* A movement in antagonism to another.
Coun'termure, *n.* [Fr. *contremur.*] (*Fortif.*) A wall built up behind another that is shattered or destroyed.
Counter-nat'ural, *a.* Contrary to nature.
"A consumption is a *counter-natural* hectic attenuation of the body." — *Harvey.*
Coun'ter-negotia'tion, *n.* A negotiation in opposition to another.
Coun'ter-noise, *n.* A sound by which another noise is overpowered; as, a "*counternoise* of revellings."
Counter-o'pening, *n.* An aperture or vent in the contrary side to another.
Coun'ter-pace, *n.* A contrary measure or attempt.
"When the lost *counter-paces* are made to these resolutions, it will be then time enough for our malcontents." — *Swift.*
Coun'ter-paled, *a.* (*Her.*) Noting an escutcheon divided into 12 pales parted per fesse, the two colors being counter-changed, so that the upper are of one color, and the lower of another.
Coun'terpane, *n.* [Lat. *culcita puncta*, a bed stitched, corrupted into Fr. *courte-pointe*, O. Fr. *contre-poinct*, counterpoint, and from this to *counterpane.*] A coverlet; a bed-quilt stitched so that the stitches form squares or patterns; referring allegorically to counterpoint in music; as, "arras *counterpanes.*" — *Shaks.*
Coun'ter-parole', *n.* (*Mil.*) A word given as a signal of alarm.
Coun'terpart, *n.* The correspondent part; the part that answers to another; a copy; a duplicate.
(*Law.*) When the parts of an indenture are interchangeably executed by the several parties, that part which is executed by the grantor is termed the *original*, and the rest are *counterparts.* If each part is signed by all parties, they are *duplicate originals.* — One of two correspondent parts of a legal instrument or writing; a duplicate.
(*Mus.*) That part of a musical score which is arranged to be performed in conjunction; as, the soprano is the *counterpart* to the contralto.
Coun'ter-pas'sant, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to two lions, which, in a coat-of-arms, are represented as going contrary ways.
Coun'ter-peti'tion, *n.* A petition drawn up in opposition to another.
Coun'ter-plea, *n.* (*Law.*) A replication to a plea.
Counterplead', *v. a.* To plead against; to plead in opposition to.
Coun'terplot, *v. i.* To oppose one plot to another; to attempt to frustrate stratagem by stratagem.
—*v. a.* To plot against, in order to defeat another plot; to baffle or defeat by an opposite plot.
—*n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.
"The wolf . . . was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kids upon the wolf: and such a *counterplot* as the wolf . . . was not able to smell out." — *L'Estrange.*
Coun'terpoint, *n.* [Fr. *contrepoint*; It. *contrappunto.* See COUNTERPANE.] (*Mus.*) Literally, point against point; so called from the points formerly employed in music instead of notes,—an important branch of musical science, which consists in the art of composing music in several parts, either for a variety of voices or instruments; now synonymous with harmony, and nearly so with composition; the only difference being, that composition implies more of invention and imagination than *C.* The invention of the latter is involved in great obscurity; by some it is attributed to Guido, who lived in the 10th century; but, although he was the first to write on this subject, which had made little progress before his time, it is obvious that it was known to several of the earlier composers. Primitive *C.* is now called *plain* or *simple C.*, to distinguish it from the modern figured or *florid C.*, in which the melody is beautified, and the general effect enriched by the frequent introduction of many successive notes in one part, against a single note in another. When the laws of *C.* began to be understood, vocal music came to be divided into four parts, the lowest of which was denominated *tenor*, the next *counter-tenor*, the third *metotus*, and the highest *triplum* and *treble.* About the middle of the 15th century these parts were increased to six, and were called *bass*, *baritone*, *tenor*, *contralto*, *mezzo-soprano*, and *soprano.*
—A coverlet for a bed; — originally so written. See COUNTERPANE.
Coun'terpoise, *v. a.* [Fr. *contrepeser*; Lat. *contra*, and *pensare*, to weigh. See POISE.] To poise or weigh against another weight; to counterbalance.
"Our spoils . . .
Do more than *counterpoise* a full third part
The charges of the action." — *Shaks.*
—To balance; to act against with equal power or effect.
"So many freeholders . . . will be able to heard and *counterpoise* the rest." — *Spenser.*
—*n.* [Fr. *contrepoids.*] Equipollence; equivalence of power or force.
"Their generals were . . . a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people." — *Swift.*
—State of being an equal weight, or of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.—A weight which produces equilibrium.
(*Mech.*) A mass of metal connected with an instrument or machine, either for the purpose of giving steadiness, or diminishing the pressure on some particular point; as, for example, the pressure of the pivots of a transit-instrument on its supports.
Coun'ter-poison, *n.* (*Med.*) A poison that counteracts the effects of another; an antidote. See POISON.
Counterpon'derate, *v. a.* To counterpoise; to equal in weight.
Counter-prac'tice, *n.* One practice placed in antagonism to another.
Counter-pres'sure, *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.
Coun'ter-project, *n.* That part of a scheme, or project, which acts in opposition to another.
Coun'ter-proof, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) In engraving, an impression obtained from another impression, while it is still wet from the copper-plate, in which the design is in the same direction as in the plate itself. It is made chiefly for the sake of investigating the state of the plate; and in some prints the *C.* are more valuable than the prints themselves, where the drawing from the picture has not been reversed on the copper; these, however, are among the curiosities of the trade of printsellers.
Counter-prove', *v. a.* To take a counter-proof of a print, by passing it through the press upon the face of the original.
Coun'ter-revolu'tion, *n.* A revolution reacting upon a former revolution, and bringing back a quondam state of affairs.
Coun'ter-revolu'tionary, *a.* Relating, or pertaining to, a counter-revolution.
Coun'ter-revolu'tionist, *n.* One who assists in a counter-revolution.
Coun'ter-roll, *v. a.* See CONTROL.
Coun'ter-round, *n.* (*Mil.*) A detachment of officers told off to go the rounds in visiting patrols and sentinels on duty.
Coun'ter-sa'lient, *a.* (*Her.*) Leaping from each other, or contrariwise.
Coun'terscarp, *n.* [Fr. *contrescarpe*—*contre*, against, and *escarpe*, scarp.] (*Fortif.*) The exterior slope of the ditch of a fortified place facing the scarp; a covered way. To form the outline of the *C.* of the main ditch of a fortress opposite any of its sides, formed by two semi-bastions and the curtain between them, arcs of circles should be described in front of the salient angles of the bastions from the angles themselves as centres, and a tangent drawn to the arc in front of each bastion from the shoulder of the other. These lines meet in a point in front of the curtain, which is called the *angle of the C.* The ditch is thus contrived that it may be swept by cross-fires from the flanks. The *C.* of a ditch round an outwork is parallel to the rampart. Sometimes it is riveted with masonry, and very steep; but if it be constructed to admit of a hasty sortie being made on the enemy by the garrison, it should slope in a gentle incline from the bottom of the ditch.
Coun'ter-scuffle, *n.* A scuffle by opposition.
Counterseal', *v. a.* [Lat. *contra*, and *seal.*] To affix a seal over, against, or beside another seal.
Counter-secure', *v. a.* To give extra security to or for.
Counter-secu'rity, *n.* Security given for a co-surety.
Coun'ter-sense, *n.* Opposite or contrary meaning.
Coun'ter-shaft, *n.* (*Mech.*) See PULLEY.
Coun'tersign, *v. a.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *sign.*] To sign on the opposite side of a deed, instrument, or writing; to sign what has already been signed by another; to authenticate by an additional signature.
—*n.* The signature of a secretary, minister, or other subordinate, to any writing signed by the principal or superior, as a guarantee for its authenticity.
(*Mil.*) A watch-word given daily by the commander of an army, in order that friends may be distinguished from enemies by their knowledge of it. Before an enemy, sentries require the countersign from every one who approaches their post.
Coun'ter-signal, *n.* A signal given in response to another.
Coun'ter-signature, *n.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *signature.*] The name of a secretary, or other subordinate officer, countersigned to a writing.
Coun'tersink, *v. a.* [Lat. *contra*, and Eng. *sink.*] To widen the upper part of a hole in wood, metal, &c., for the reception of something, as the head of a screw or bolt.
—*n.* The widened part of an orifice made for the insertion of a screw, bolt, &c.
(*Joinery.*) A bit or drill, for widening the upper part of a hole in wood or metal, for the head of a screw or pin, and having a conical head. Those for wood have one cutter in the conic surface, and have the cutting edge more remote from the axis of the cone than any other part of the surface. *C.* for brass have 11 or 12 cutters round the conic surface, so that the horizontal section represents a circular saw. These are called *rose.* The conic angle at the vertex is about 90 degrees. *C.* for iron have two cutting edges, forming an obtuse angle.
Coun'ter-slope, *n.* An overhanging slope.
Counter-state'ment, *n.* A statement of an opposite character to one previously made.
Coun'ter-statute, *n.* A statute of a contrary character to another.
Coun'ter-step, *n.* An opposite or contrary step, or mode of action.
Coun'ter-stroke, *n.* A contrary stroke; a stroke returned.
Counter-surety, *n.* Same as COUNTER-SECURITY, *q. v.*
Coun'ter-swal'lowtail, *n.* (*Fortif.*) An out-work in the form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.
Coun'ter-sway, *n.* Contrary sway; opposite influence.
Coun'ter-tally, *n.* A tally correspondent with another.
Coun'ter-taste, *n.* An opposite or contrary taste.
Counter-ten'or, *n.* (*Mus.*) *C. T. cleft* is the name given to the C clef when placed on the third line, in order to accommodate the *C. T.* voice.—*C. T. voice* is the highest natural male voice. It extends from E or F above G gamut to B, or C above the treble clef note. See CONTRALTO.
Coun'ter-tide, *n.* A contrary tide.
Coun'ter-timber, *n.* (*Naut.*) A short timber for supporting the counter, placed in a ship's stern.
Coun'ter-time, *n.* (*Manege.*) The resistance of a horse, intercepting his cadence, and the measure of his manege.
—Opposition; resistance; defence.
Coun'ter-trench, *n.* (*Fortif.*) A trench placed so as to counteract that made by a besieging force.
Coun'ter-turn, *n.* (*Lit.*) The height or acme of a play;—called by the Romans *status.*
Countervail', *v. i.* [Lat. *contra*, and *valeo*, to be worth.] To be of avail, or to have force against; to act against with equal force or power; to equal; to act with equivalent effect against anything.
"And him with equal valour *countervailed.*" — *Faërie Queene.*
—*n.* Equal strength, weight, or value; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect; compensation.
Countervalla'tion, *n.* (*Mil.*) A chain of posts constructed by the besiegers of a fortified place, and bearing a certain relation to *circumvallation*, q. v. It completely surrounds the place at a certain distance, and is intended to prevent sorties of the besieged. It is only during very protracted sieges that *C.* are constructed.
Coun'terview, *n.* Opposition; posture in which two persons front each other.
"Within the gates of hell sit sin and death,
In *counterview.*" — *Milton.*
(*Painting.*) A contrast or situation in which two things illustrate or set off each other.
Countervote', *v. a.* To vote in opposition; to outvote.
Counterweigh', *v. a.* [Lat. *contra*, and *weigh.*] To weigh against; to counterbalance.
Coun'terweight, *n.* A weight in the opposite scale.
Counterwheel', *v. a.* (*Mil.*) To wheel troops round in an opposite direction.
Coun'ter-wind, *n.* An opposite or contrary wind.
Counterwork', *v. a.* [Lat. *contra*, and *work.*] To work in opposition to; to counteract.
"*Counterworks* each folly and caprice." — *Pope.*
Count'ess, *n.* [Fr. *comtesse*; O. Fr. *comptesse.*] The wife, or consort, of an earl or count.
Count'ing-house, *n.* (*Com.*) A merchant's office, or place where commercial business is transacted.
Count'ing-room, *n.* (*Com.*) A room in a merchant's place of business; an office.
Count'less, *a.* That cannot be counted; not having the number ascertained nor ascertainable; innumerable.
"By one *countless* form of woes opprest." — *Prior.*
Countrified, (*kŭn'tre-fid,*) *a.* Partaking of a country air or manner; rural; rustic; rude; bucolic; pastoral; as, a *countrified* lass.
Coun'trify, *v. a.* [Eng. *country*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To make or assume a rustic air or manner; to give a rural appearance to; as, to *countrify* a dwelling-house.
Country, (*kun'tre,*) *n.* [Fr. *contrée*; It. *contrada*; L. Lat. *conterrata*, from Lat. *con*, and *terra*, the earth, land.] The lands that lie together, or are adjacent; a large tract of land; a region; a territory; the land of one's birth; one's native land; region in which one resides; place of residence.
"And thou shalt find where'er thy footsteps roam,—
That spot thy *country*, and that land thy home." — *Scott.*
—Rural parts of territory; — as opposed to *town.*
"God made the *country*, and man made the town." — *Cowper.*
—The inhabitants of any land, region, or territory; as, to appeal to the *country.*
"All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him." — *Shaks.*
(*Law.*) A jury summoned, or to be summoned, from any district.—
To throw or *put one's self upon the country*, to solicit the suffrages of one's constituents; to refer to the decision of a jury.
—*a.* Relating or belonging to the country; rural; rustic; bucolic; pastoral;—opposed to *city*; as, a *country* life, a *country* house.
"A *country* gentleman learning Latin in the university." — *Locke.*
—Rude; ignorant; without becoming or refined manners; as, a *country* accent, a *country* style.
—Pertaining or peculiar to one's country.
"She . . . spake in her *country* language." — 2 *Macc.* vii. 27.
Coun'try-dance, *n.* [Fr. *contre-danse.*] (*Dancing.*) A contra-dance; a dance in the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines. It is of French origin, and was at one time so popular as to be transplanted into almost every country in Europe and America. There are no established rules for the composition of airs to this dance, neither is it confined to any particular measure, so that any common lively song-tune may be adapted to it.
Country-house, *n.* See COUNTRY-SEAT.
Coun'tryman, *n.* One born in the same country with another; a compatriot; a co-resident; — with the possessive pronoun.
"And bold as were *his countrymen* in fight." — *Prior.*
—A native or inhabitant of a territory or region; as, a

North-*countryman*.—A rustic; one who dwells in the country; — opposed to *citizen*.

"All *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country." — *Graunt*.

—A farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist.

"A *countryman* took a boar in his corn." — *L'Estrange*.

Coun'try-seat, Coun'try-house, *n.* A dwelling or place of residence in the country; opposed to *town-house*.

Coun'try-woman, *n.* A female who lives in the country; a woman born in one's own country.

Count'-wheel, *n.* (*Horol.*) That wheel in a clock which moves the correct striking of the hours.

Coun'ty, *n.* [Fr. *comté*; Lat. *comitatus*, from *comes*, a companion, *con*, and *eo*, to go. Originally, the district or territory of a count or earl.] A circuit or particular portion of a kingdom, state, or territory in which courts of law are held. In the English law, this word signifies the same as SHIRE, *q. v.*, — *county* being derived from the French, and *shire* from the Saxon. The territory of the U. States is generally divided into counties, which, in most of the States, are divided into townships or towns. The *parish*, in Louisiana, and the *district* in S. Carolina, correspond to the *C.* in other States.

—An earldom. — A count; an earl; a nobleman. (o.)

"The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *County* Paris." — *Shaks*.

County-cor'porate, *n.* In England, certain cities and boroughs possessing peculiar liberties, as Loudon, York, Chester, Canterbury, &c.

Coun'ty Court, *n.* (*Law.*) In England, a court of law established for the recovery of small debts. — In America there are *C. C.* in many of the States, but their powers vary widely.

County Line, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Clay co.

—A village of Tallapoosa co.

County Line, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Campbell co.

County Line, in *Mississippi*, a village of Newton co., about 60 m. E. by N. of Jackson.

County Line, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Davie co.

County Line, in *New York*, a P. O. of Niagara co.

County Line Creek, in *N. Carolina*, traverses Caswell co., and flows into Dan River at Milton.

County Line Cross Roads, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Charlotte co.

County-pal'atine, *n.* In England, a county possessing peculiar privileges; in feudal times approaching to the exercise of sovereign power; — such counties are those of Lancaster, Chester, and Durham.

Coun'ty-seat, Coun'ty-town, *n.* The chief town of a county; the seat of justice.

Coup, (*koo.*) [Fr., a blow.] A French term used in various ways to convey the idea of promptness and force, as: COUP DE GRACE, (*koo-da-grăs'*,) a master-stroke; the last, or finishing stroke. —COUP DE MAIN, (*koo-da-mang'*.) (*Mil.*) An attack, onslaught, or enterprise performed by sudden and vigorous action. — COUP D'ÉTAT, (*koo-da-tăh'*.) A sudden stroke of state-craft or policy; a violent and arbitrary political measure. — COUP D'ŒIL, (*koo-dăl'*.) A rapid glance of the eye taking in all at one view. — (*Mil.*) A rapid conception of the weakness and advantages of certain positions or arrangements of troops. — COUP DE SOLEIL, (*koo-da-so-lăl'*.) (*Med.*) A stroke of the sun; a sunstroke. — COUP DE THÉÂTRE, a sudden and striking change in the action of the scene.

Coupé, (*koo-pā'*,) *n.* [Fr.] The front compartment of a diligence or French stage-coach. — In England, a railroad-car set apart for a private party. — A kind of close four-wheeled carriage, resembling a *brougham*, (q. v.)

Couped, (*koopt,*) *a.* [Fr. *coupé*, cut.] (*Her.*) Applied to the head, or any limb of an animal cut off from the trunk, smoothly. It is distinguished from *erased*, i. e. forcibly torn off, and therefore ragged and uneven. A distinction is also made between *couped* and *couped close*, the latter signifying that the head or limb is cut off close, leaving no part of the neck or trunk attached to it. When crosses, bars, bends, and the like, are cut so as not to touch the sides of the escutcheon, they are also said to be couped.

Coupee (*koo-pē'*), *n.* (*Dancing.*) A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended above the ground, and with the other a forward motion is made.

Coupe'ville, or **Coup'erville,** in *Washington*, a post-village, capital of Island county, 112 miles N. of Olympia.

Couple, (*kup'l,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *copula*, from *co-apio* — *con*, and *apo*, *apio*; Gr. *hapto*, to fasten, join, bind, or tie. See COPULA.] That which joins, connects, or binds together; a band, a chain, &c.; two of the same species in kind, and near in place, or considered together.

"It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they should be of the same size and humour." — *L'Estrange*.

—A pair; a brace; two things of any kind linked or connected together; as, a *couple* of pointers, a *couple* of dollars. — A man and his wife; a male and a female betrothed or united in affection; as, a constant *couple*.

(*Galvanism.*) One of the two plates of different metals, constituting a battery; — as, a voltaic *couple*.

—*pl.* (*Arch.*) Rafters framed together in pairs, with a tie above their foot.

(*Statics.*) A *C. of pressures* or *forces* denotes two equal pressures having precisely opposite directions, but applied at different points of a body. Their tendency is to produce rotation about an axis perpendicular to their plane.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *coupler*; Lat. *copula*. See the noun.] To join, unite, or combine two things together; to join; to unite; to connect; to conjoin; to chain, fasten, or tie together; as, to *couple* a pair of horses.

"And wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans,
Still we went *coupled* and inseparable." — *Shaks*.

—To join in wedlock; to wed; to marry; as, to *couple* a pair of lovers.

"A parson who *couples* all our beggars." — *Swift*.

—*v. i.* To join in sexual embrace; to unite in copulation.

"And *coupled* with them and begot a race." — *Milton*.

Coup'le-close, *n.* (*Her.*) An ordinary, bearing the fourth of a chevron in pairs, one on each side of an entire chevron.

(*Arch.*) A pair of spars of a roof.

Coupler, (*kup'lur,*) *n.* He or that which couples; as, the *coupler* of an organ.

Couplet, (*kup'let,*) *n.* [Fr.] A pair of rhymes; two verses; a division of a hymn or ode, in which an equal number, or equal measure of verses is found in each part, called a *strophe*.

"An only *couplet* fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought." — *Pope*.

—A pair of doves.

"As patient as the female dove,
Ere that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd." — *Shaks*.

Coup'ling, *n.* Act of joining or connecting together; sexual connection.

(*Mech.*) The name given to various arrangements by which the parts of a machine may be connected or disconnected at pleasure, or by which a machine may be disengaged from, or re-engaged with, a revolving wheel or shaft, through which it receives motion from a steam-engine, water-wheel, or other prime mover.

Coup'ling-box, *n.* (*Mech.*) A strong iron cylinder, by which the shafts of machinery are connected, so that they may revolve together.

Coup'ling-pin, *n.* (*Mech.*) The pin used in coupling railroad-cars, &c., together.

Coupon, (*koo'pon,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Com.*) A voucher, or certificate of interest on a bond payable by instalments, affixed in a series at the foot of the bond, and cut off for presentation when the instalments shall respectively become due; as, the *coupon* of a railroad debenture.

Coupure', *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) An intrenchment; a ditch.

Courage, (*kur'ej,*) *n.* [Fr. *courage*; Sp. *corage*; It. *coraggio*; from L. Lat. *coragium* — *cor*, the heart, and *ago*, to move, to put in motion.] The action, fortitude, or spirit of the heart; that quality of mind which enables men dauntlessly to meet dangers and endure privations, and also to endeavor to repel or counteract them; bravery; intrepidity; boldness; valor; dauntlessness; active fortitude; daring; hardihood.

"But screw your *courage* to the sticking-place,
And we 'll not fail." — *Shaks*.

Courageous, (*kur-a'je-us,*) *a.* Having courage; bold to encounter difficulties and dangers; brave; daring; heroic; intrepid; bold; valiant; fearless; adventurous; as, a *courageous* explorer.

Coura'geously, *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; stoutly; valiantly.

"The earl *courageously* came down, and joined battle with him." *Bacon*.

Coura'geousness, *n.* Quality of being courageous; courage; valor; intrepidity; boldness; bravery.

Courant', (*koo-rant',*) *a.* [Fr., running, from Lat. *currere*, to run.] (*Her.*) Applied to any animal, such as a deer or a dog, when shown running at full speed.

Courant', Couran'to, *n.* [Fr. *courante*.] A lively dance; a coranto.

"Why, he is able to lead her a *couranto*." — *Shaks*.

(*Mus.*) A musical piece played in triple time.

—A circulator of news; a newspaper.

Courap', *n.* (*Med.*) A distemper, very common in India, in which there is a perpetual itching of the surface, and eruption.

Courbaril, (*koor'bar-il,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) See HYMENÆA.

Courbevoie, (*koorb-vwaw',*) a town of France, dep. Seine, 6 m. N.W. of Paris; *pop.* 9,862.

Courche, (*kurch,*) *n.* A kerchief. (Used in Scotland.)

Courier, (*kō'rē-ér,*) *n.* [Fr. *courrier*, from Lat. *curro*, to run.] A messenger dispatched in haste; an express; a runner, sent with letters or dispatches, usually on public business; as, a special *courier*.

"I met a *courier*, once mine ancient friend." — *Shaks*.

—A term used in Europe to denote an attendant upon travellers over that continent, who prescribes routes, engages accommodations, settles bills, &c.

"My lady, with her travelling britzska and *courier*." — *A. Smith*.

—That which conveys news or intelligence: — hence, a name frequently given to newspapers; as, the Louisville *Courier*.

Courier, PAUL LOUIS, (*koo-re-a',*) an able French writer, B. 1772. His name became notorious under the Restoration as the author of several admirable political pamphlets, but his career was cut short by assassination in 1825.

Cour'lan, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, order *Grallatores*, distinguished by having the head feathered to the bill, toes cleft to the base, and the hind-toe long. The genus *Aramus* is represented in America by the Courlan, or Crying-bird, *C. giganteus* of Florida and the W. Indies, which is about 27 inches long.

Courland, KURLAND, (*koor'land,*) one of the Baltic provinces of the Russian empire, in Lat. 56° – 58° N., Lon. 21° – 27° E.; *area*, about 10,500 sq. m. It is generally a level country, with ranges of low hills, and contains many lakes, bogs, forests, and downs; yet, some parts have a very fertile soil. The proprietors of land are mostly German; the peasantry, of Lettish or Esthonian extraction, are chiefly engaged in husbandry; there is little manufacturing industry or commerce. The capital is Mittau; but the most flourishing town is Libau. *C.* belonged formerly to the Teutonic knights. It was the scene of many Russian intrigues during the 18th century, and was finally united to Russia, 1795. *Pop.* 573,855, mostly Protestants.

Course, (*kōrs,*) *n.* [F.; Lat. *cursus*, from *curro*, to run.] A passing or passage; progress forward within prescribed or uniform limits; journey; voyage; career; route.

"In the *course* of one revolving moon." — *Dryden*.

—Way, track, path, or line of motion: as, a race-*course*.

—A moving or motion forward; direction in which motion is made; continuous or gradual advance; line of progress.

"Westward the *course* of empire takes its way." *Bishop Berkeley*.

—Progress in order of succession; order of advance; train; series; as, a *course* in tilting, a *course* in running greyhounds, a *course* of medicine, &c.

"The *course* of true love never did run smooth." — *Shaks*.

—Stated and orderly method; methodical series; established sequence; as, a *course* of lectures; the *course* of events, &c.

"The duke cannot deny the *course* of law." — *Shaks*.

—Methodical procedure through any science, art, or branch of learning; whole range of subjects taught in a university, college, &c.; as, a *course* of study.

—Manner, way, or method of life; line of conduct; manner of proceeding in behavior, &c.

"'Tis time we should decree
What *course* to take." — *Addison*.

—Series of actions; succession of practices in uniform connection; as, a *course* of evil.

"His addiction was to *courses* vain." — *Shaks*.

—Natural bent of will; proclivity; propensity; as, he goes his own *course*.

"It is best to leave nature to her *course*." — *Temple*.

—A set of dishes placed on the table at one time; as, the first *course*.

"Then with a second *course* the tables load." — *Dryden*.

—Orderly system or structure; as, the *course* of nature.

—Empty form or ceremony.

"Their vows and promises are no more than words of *course*." *L'Estrange*.

(*Building.*) In masonry, a continuous layer or range of stones or bricks, placed even throughout the front of a building, horizontally.

(*Naut.*) The angle which the ship's track makes with all the meridians between the place left and the place arrived at.

—(*pl.*) The chief sails belonging to a ship; as, the main-*course*, fore-*course*, &c.; to brail up the *courses*.

—(*pl.*) (*Physiol.*) Catamenia; the menstrual discharge; as, the stoppage of women's *courses*.

Of course, by consequence; in the common manner of proceeding; in natural order; tantamount to; by settled rule.

"Whose reasonings will *of course* all chime that way." — *Locke*.

In course, in regular order or succession. — *In the course of*, at some time during; as, *in the course of* events.

—*v. a.* To run after; to hunt; to pursue; to chase; as, a *coursed* hare.

"The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose." — *Shaks*.

—To cause to run; to force to move with speed and celerity; as, to *course* dogs.

"And *course* them oft, and tire them in the heat." — *May*.

—To run through or over.

—*v. i.* To run; to move with speed; to run or move about; as, the blood *courses* through the veins.

"All ether *coursing* in a maze of light." — *Thomson*.

Cour'senville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Sussex co., about 9 m. N.N.E. of Newton.

Cours'er, *n.* A hunter; one who courses with dogs.

"A leash is a leathern string, by which a . . . *courser* leads his greyhound." — *Sir T. Hanmer*.

—A swift horse; a race-horse; a war-horse. (Used chiefly in poetry.)

"Th' impatient *courser* pants in every vein." — *Pope*.

(*Zoöl.*) A bird of the order CURSORES, *q. v.*

Cours'ey, *n.* (*Naut.*) A part of a ship's hatches.

Cours'ing, *n.* [Lat. *curro*, I run.] (*Sports.*) The hunting hares with greyhounds, which follow the game by sight, and not by scent. *C.* meetings are held in open parts of the country where hares are abundant, and the owners of greyhounds enter their respective dogs for various stakes. A judge is appointed, whose duty it is to decide with respect to the merits of the dogs engaged. The sport then begins by two dogs being selected for a course. They are restrained by the *slipper*, a man who holds them by a long strong cord, with a spring attached to their collars. The field is then beaten for a hare. When it is found, it is allowed 80 to 100 yards start, or *law*, as it is called; the judge then gives the word *go*, and the slipper frees the dogs by means of the spring. The judge follows the greyhounds throughout the whole course, and awards the victory to the dog which shows the finest qualities of speed, endurance, and sagacity; and not necessarily to the dog which kills the hare. *C.* is of great antiquity, and is treated of by Arrian, who flourished A. D. 150. It was first practised by the Gauls, and was a popular sport with the ancient Greeks. It is now a very popular sport in many parts of Europe.

Court, *n.* [O. Fr. *court*; Fr. *cour*; L. Lat. *cortis*; Lat. *cohors* or *cors*, akin to Gr. *chartos*, an inclosed space.] An area or space inclosed before or behind a house; a cattle-yard; a space shut in by the wings or parts of a building, or by different houses; a place forming a kind of recess from a public street; as, a *court* of small tenements, a *court*-yard.

—A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign-prince.

"A supplicant to your royal *court* I come."—*Pope.*

—The family, retinue, and guests of a monarch; as, the *court* of Vienna, an attendant at *court*.

—A levee; a drawing-room, or specified assembling of courtiers; as, to hold a *court* at St. James' Palace.

—The judge or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes; as, the *Court* of Chancery.

—A judgment-seat; the hall, chamber, or place where judges assemble; as, a *court* of justice.

—Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical; as, a *court* of inquiry.

"Most heartily do I beseech the *court*
To give the judgment."—*Shaks.*

—In England, the parliament consisting of the sovereign, peers, and commons, being the supreme court of the kingdom.

—The art of pleasing, or of insinuation; address to gain favor; civility; flattery; as, to pay *court* to a lady.

"Some sort of people . . . are always forward in making their *court* to my young master."—*Locke.*

(*Law.*) A place wherein justice is judicially administered. The courts of the U. S. consist of the following: 1, the Senate as a court of impeachment; 2, the supreme court; 3, the circuit courts; 4, the district courts; 5, the court of claims (*q. v.*); 6, the supreme court of the District of Columbia; 7, the Territorial courts.

—*v. a.* To pay court to; to endeavor to please by civilities and address; to propitiate; to ingratiate one's self with; as, *court* popular favor.

—To woo; to solicit for marriage; to endeavor to gain the favor and affection of; as, to *court* a woman.

"Ev'n now when silent scorn is all they gain,
A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain."—*Pope.*

—To solicit; to seek; to attempt to gain by application and address; as, to *court* the Muses.

"Teach children to *court* commendation."—*Locke.*

—*v. n.* To play the courtier; to act after the manner or fashion of the court.

Courtableau Bayou, (*kōōr'ta-blō,*) in *Louisiana*, is formed by the Bœuf and Crocodile bayous, which unite abt. 8 m. N.N.E. of Opelousas, and flowing S.E. joins the Atchafalaya, on the border of St. Landry parish.

Court'ais Creek, in *Missouri*, traverses Crawford co., to the Osage Fork of Maramee River.

Courtaud, (*kōr-to',*) *n.* A horse with a docked tail.

(*Naut.*) A short swivel-gun, formerly used on board ships.

Court Bar'on, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A court incident to every manor, to be holden (yet in our time!) by the steward within the manor. This court-baron is of two kinds: the one a *customary court*, appertaining entirely to copyholders, in which their estates are transferred by surrender and admittance, and other matters relative to their tenure only; the other is a *court of common law*, but not one of record, and is held before the freeholders who owe suit and service to the manor, the steward being rather the registrar than the judge. It may hold pleas of any personal actions, of debt, trespass on the case, or the like, where the debt or damages do not amount to forty shillings.

Court'-bred, *a.* Polished; courtly; bred at court.

Court-breed'ing, *n.* Education at court; acquisition of court-manner, etiquette, and deportment.

Court'-bubble, *n.* A bagatelle; a worthless article.

Court'-card, *n.* See COAT-CARD.

Court-chap'lain, *n.* One who performs the offices of religion at court.

"The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*."—*Swift.*

Court'-craft, *n.* State-craft; political finesse; artifice.

Court-cup'board, *n.* A movable buffet for the deposit of plate and other valuables.

Court'-day, *n.* The day on which justice is publicly administered in courts of law.

"The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he spoke."—*Arbuthnot.*

Court'-dress, *n.* Costume or mode of dress prescribed by the etiquette of a royal court, to be worn at levees, receptions, balls, &c.

Court'-dresser, *n.* A flatterer; one who apparels persons attending court.

Court-el'ement, *n.* The party attaching themselves to the court.

Courteous, (*kōrt'ē-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *courtois.*] Exhibiting the polished manners of a court; polite; well-bred; civil; obliging.—Complacent; affable; conciliating; respectful.

"*Courteous*, though coy, and gentle though retired."—*Crabbe.*

Court'eously, *adv.* In a courteous and obliging manner.

Court'eousness, *n.* Quality of being courteous; civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

Court'er, *n.* One who courts another; one who seeks in marriage.

Cour'tesan, Cour'tezan, *n.* [Fr. *courtisane;* L. Lat. *cortisani*, such as frequent *cortes*, courts, by-streets.] A prostitute; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire, especially to men of rank; a harlot: a strumpet.

Court'esanship, Court'ezanship, *n* State or quality of a courtesan; prostitution; harlotry.

Courtesy, (*kurt'e-sē,*) *n.* [Fr. *courtoisie*; It. *cortesia.*] A courteous act of demeanor; politeness or elegance of manners; urbanity; civility; complaisance; condescending affability, or polite kindness: courteousness; good breeding.—Act of civility, respect, or kindness.

"For these *courtesies*
I'll lend you thus much money."—*Shaks.*

—In England, a favor graciously conferred; as, to hold a tenure upon *courtesy*, a peer by *courtesy*, &c.

(*Etymol.*) It was at the courts of princes and great feudatories that the minstrels and troubadours of the middle ages especially delighted to exercise their art; and it was there, also, that the peculiarities of chivalrous life and manners were chiefly exhibited. Hence, *C.* was a general term, expressive of all the elegance and refinement which the society of those times had attained; in fact, it was synonymous with all the gentler parts of chivalry itself; and in this sense it is used both by the early trouvères and romancers, and also by poets of a later age, when affecting the use of chivalrous language, as in the first lines of the great poem of Ariosto:

Le donne, i cavalier, l' arme, gli amori,
Le *cortesie*, l' audaci imprese io canto.

The transition from this wider meaning to that in which it is now employed is obvious enough.

Courtesy, (*kurt'se,*) *n.* The act of civility, respect, or reverence performed by a woman, as by gently bending the knee.

"Some country girl, scarce to a *court'sy* bred."—*Dryden.*

Cour'tesy, in *Georgia*, a village of Floyd co., about 60 m. N.W. of Atlanta.

Court-fash'ion, *n.* The fashion ruling at court.

Court-fa'vor, Court'-favour, *n.* A favor or benefit enjoyed by a person at court.

"We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions."—*L'Estrange.*

Court'-fool, *n.* A jester formerly attached to a court or royal household; a privileged buffoon.—During the Middle Ages, the court-fool became an indispensable officer. He usually had his head shaved, and wore a fool's cap of gay colors, with ass's ears and a cock's comb. He often had bells attached to his cap, and carried a sceptre variously formed. The dress, however, generally depended on the caprice of his master. Triboulet, the court-fool to Francis I., king of France, obtained an historical reputation, as did also his successor Brusquet. English court jesters disappeared with the Stuart dynasty; one of the last examples being Armstrong, who died in 1646. Afterwards half-witted persons were employed as court-fools by noblemen; but toward the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century the custom was entirely abolished.

Court'-guide, *n.* A book of reference; a directory to the addresses and official appointments of the nobility, and upper classes of society.

Court'-hand, *n.* The style of handwriting used in records and judicial proceedings.

"He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*."—*Shaks.*

Court Hill, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Clay co.

Court'-house, *n.* A house appropriated to courts of law and public meetings.

Courtier, (*kōrt'yur,*) *n.* A person who attends and frequents courts; one engaged in the service of royalty.

"You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state-affairs."—*Bacon.*

—One who courts or solicits favors; a person of courtly manners; a refined flatterer.

"*Courtiers* of beauteous freedom."—*Shaks.*

Court'-lady, *n.* A lady who attends, or is employed at, court.

Court'land, in *Alabama*, a township of Lawrence co., about 20 m. E. of Tuscumbia.

Courtland, in *Indiana*, a village of Jackson co.

Courtland, in *Michigan.* See CORTLAND.

Courtland, in *Wisconsin* a township of Columbia county.

Court'-lands, *n. pl.* (*Eng. Law.*) Lands kept in the lord's own hands to serve his family; domains.

Courtland Station, in *Illinois*, a post-office of De Kalb co.

Court'-leet, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) See LEET.

Court'liness, *n.* Quality of being courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; civility; dignified complaisance.

"The slightest part that you excel in, is *courtliness*."—*Lord Digby.*

Court'ling, *n.* A hanger-on at court; an aspirant for court-favor; a courtier.

Court'ly, *a.* Relating to a court; high-bred; elegant; dignified; as, a *courtly* air.

—Fawning; sycophantic; flattering; obsequious.

—*adv.* After the manner of a court; elegantly; with high breeding and dignity.

Court-mar'tial, *n.; pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL. (*Mil.*) A court consisting of naval or military officers for the trial of offences committed against the laws and regulations of the services they respectively belong to.

Court'ney, in *Texas*, a post-office of Grimes co.

Court of Claims, *n.* (*Amer. Law.*) A court created by statute of Feb. 24, 1855, amended by Act of March 3, 1863. It consists of 5 judges, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, to hold their offices during good behavior. They have jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the govt. of the U. States, and of all claims which might be referred to it by either house of Congress. Proceedings in this court originate by petition filed; and testimony used in the hearing and determination of claims is taken by commissioners who are appointed by the court for the purpose.

Court of Chan'cery, *n.* (*Amer. Law.*) A court of general equity jurisdiction. Separate courts of *C.* or equity exist in a few of the States; in others, the courts of law sit also as courts of equity; in others, equitable relief is administered under the forms of the common law; and in others, the distinction between law and equity has been formally abolished, or never existed.—*Bouvier.*—*C.* of CHANCERY, in England. See CHANCERY.

Court of Love. See LOVE (COURT OF).

Court'-party, *n.* That political party which is attached to the court.

Court'-plaster, *n.* Sticking-plaster made of silk, with some adhesive substance on one side.

Courtrai, (*koor'trai,*) a fortified town of Belgium, on the Lys, 26 m. N.W. of Ghent. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, cottons, and lace. Here, in 1302, was fought the battle of the *Spurs*, in which the French were defeated by the Flemings. Here also, in 1793, the English were defeated by the French, who took possession of the town. *Pop.* (1895) 30,927.

Court'right's Mills, in *Illinois*, a former post-office of Iroquois co.

Court'ship, *n.* Act of courting or soliciting favor.

"He paid his *courtship* with the crowd."—*Swift.*

—Act of wooing in love; solicitation of a woman to marriage.

"In tedious *courtship* we declare our pain,
And ere we kindness find, first meet disdain."—*Dryden.*

—Elegance of manners; courtliness; civility.

"(I give) my *courtship* to an university."—*Donne.*

Court'-yard, *n.* A court or inclosure round a house.

Cous-cous, (*kōōs'-kōōs,*) *n.* A kind of nourishing food, used in Eastern countries for fattening women, to give them that degree of *embonpoint* which is admired by Oriental taste.

Cousin, (*kuz'n,*) *n.* [Fr. *cousin;* Lat. *consanguineus*—*con.* and *sanguis*, blood.] The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a kinsman or blood-relation. (In the *plural*, the children of brothers and sisters.)

"O radiant *cousin!*"—*Shaks.*

—A title of courtesy given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the privy-council.

"My noble lords and *cousins*, all, good morrow."—*Shaks.*

Cousin, VICTOR, (*koo'zăn,*) a French philosopher, and the founder of systematic eclecticism in modern philosophy, B. at Paris, 1792. In 1815, he became assistant professor to Royer-Collard, at the Sorbonne. In 1820, in consequence of the royalist reaction in the state, his views of free agency were thought to have a political intent, and his course was indefinitely suspended. From 1825 to 1840, appeared his celebrated translations of Plato, in 13 vols. In 1827 he was reinstated in his chair, and the year 1828 witnessed the most splendid triumph in the career of *C.* as a philosophic teacher. It is said that to find an audience as numerous, and as passionately interested in the topics discussed, as gathered round *C.*, it would be necessary to go back to the days of Abelard, and other medieval teachers of philosophy. *C.* was still young, simple, and pure in his habits; his doctrines were for the most part new to his hearers, bold, and in harmony with the spirit of the time. The finest qualities of the national genius appeared in his lectures, a wonderful lucidity of exposition, an exquisite beauty of style such as no modern or ancient philosopher, excepting Plato, has equalled; a brilliancy of generalization and criticism that enchanted every one; and a power of co-ordinating the facts of history and philosophy in such a manner as to make each illustrate the other, and reveal their most intricate relations. At this period, *C.* was one of the most influential leaders of opinion among the educated classes in Paris; and consequently, after the revolution of 1830, when his friend Guizot became prime-minister, *C.* was made a peer of France, and later, Director of the *École Normale*. In 1840, he was elected a member of the *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*, and in the same year became Minister of Public Instruction. After the revolution of 1848 he disappeared from public life. His principal works are, *Cours d'Histoire de la Philosophie; Cours d'Histoire de la Philosophie Moderne; Cours d'Histoire de la Philosophie Morale au* XVIII*e. Siècle; Du Vrai, du Beau, et du Bien; Etudes sur les Femmes et la Société du* XVII*e. Siècle; Ouvrages inédits d'Abelard*, &c. D. 1867.

Cou'sin, JEAN, a celebrated French painter, sculptor, and engraver, B. abt. 1501; D. 1590.

Cous'in-ger'man, *n.; pl.* COUSINS-GERMAN. A first cousin.

"Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
And *cousin-german* to great Prism's seed."—*Shaks.*

Cous'inhood, Cous'inship, *n.* State or condition of a cousin.

Cous'inly, *adv.* Like a cousin: befitting a cousin.

Cous'sinet, *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) The crowning stone of a pier from which the arch springs, or that which lies between the capital of the impost and under the sweep of the arch; its bed is level below and inclined above, receiving the first riso or the spring of the arch. This word is also used for the ornament in the Ionic capital between the abacus and the echinus, which serves to form the volute.

Cous'tou, GUILLAUME, a French sculptor, B. at Lyons, 1678; he executed various decorative works for the gardens of Versailles and Marly. D. 1746.—NICOLAS, elder brother of the above, B. 1658, was noted as a sculptor. His principal works are, *Le Vœu de Louis XIII.*, in the cathedral of Notre Dame; the group of *The Seine and the Marne;* and a group of *Tritons*, at Versailles. D. 1733.

Coutances, (*koo-tance',*) a town of France, dep. Manche, 40 m. S. of Cherbourg. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, lace, &c. *Pop.* 8,159.

Couteau, (*koo-tō',*) *n.* [Fr.] A cutlass; a hanger; a hunting-knife (Fr. *couteau-de-chasse*).

Cout'hou, GEORGES, a French lawyer, president of the court of justice at Clermont, B. 1756. Becoming a member of the Legislative Assembly, and of the National Convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI

Sharing afterwards the power, and participating in the atrocities of Robespierre, he was also involved in his ruin. Guillotined, 1794.

Coutts, Angela Georgiana Burdett, (*koots,*) an English philanthropist, b. 1814, daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, (*q. v.*) Her grandfather, Mr. Coutts, the London banker, having, at a late period of his life, married Miss Mellon, an actress, bequeathed to the latter his very large fortune, which acted as a temptation to the Duke of St. Alban's to marry her. The duchess dying in 1834, without issue, left to Miss Burdett her immense wealth, estimated at $12,500,000, on the condition that she would assume the name and arms of the Coutts family. This she accordingly did, and devoted her life to charitable purposes generally.—Her great wealth attracted many admirers, among whom have been named the Duke of Norfolk's eldest son, Prince Louis Bonaparte, afterwards Napoleon III., and the Duke of Wellington. She was created a baroness in 1871, and married William L. A. Bartlett, of New Brunswick, N. J., in 1881.

Cou'ves, in Brazil, two small islands off the coast of the prov. of São Paulo. Lat. 23° 25′ S., Lon. 44° 55′ W.

Cove, *n.* [A.S. *cof, cofe*; Swed. and Goth. *kofwa*; L. Lat. *cova*; probably allied to Lat. *cavea,* a hollow; W. *cwb,* a concavity; Heb. *kāfaf,* to bend, to curve, **to** bow; Ar. *kanba,* to hollow.] A small inlet, creek, or bay; a sheltered recess in the sea-shore; as, the *Cove* of Cork, (fig. 705).

—In the U. States, a strip of prairie extending into woodland; also, a recess in the side of a mountain.

—A slang term for a boy or man; as, he is a queer *cove.* (Sometimes written *covey.*)

(*Arch.*) A concave moulding; the concavity of an arch.

—*v. a.* To arch over; to form, as an alcove.

Cove, in *Alabama,* a village of Shelby co., abt. 70 m. N. by W. of Montgomery.

Cove of Cork, or **Queenstown,** a town of Ireland, in the co. Cork, and 10 m. S. of the city of that name. It is a handsome town, built in the form of ter-

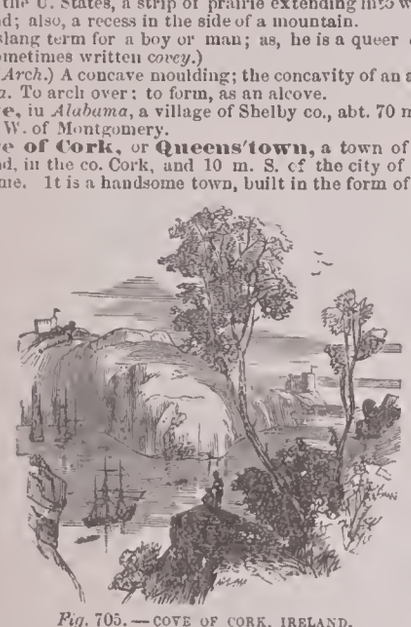


Fig. 705.—COVE OF CORK, IRELAND.

races, with magnificent quays, and all conveniences for ships. *Pop.* 13,107.—Cove Island is in Cork Harbor, and is well fortified and protected by batteries. It has an *area* of 13,000 acres, and is connected by bridges with the mainland.

Cove Creek, in *Alabama,* a former P. O. of Calhoun co.

Cove Creek, in *Utah,* a village of Millard co., about 35 m. S. by W. of Fillmore City.

Cove'dale, in *Ohio,* a former P. O. of Hamilton co.

Cove'land, in *Washington,* a village of Island co., abt. 110 m. N. of Olympia.

Co'vell, in *Illinois,* a post-office of McLean co.

Covenant, (*kuv'e-nant,*) *n.* [Fr. *convenant,* from Lat. *convenio*—*con,* and *venio,* to come.] A mutual consent or agreement of two or more parties to do or not to do some act or thing; a contract; a stipulation.—A compact; a bargain; a special agreement; a bond of union.

(*Law.*) An agreement, convention, or promise of two or more parties by deed in writing, signed, sealed, and delivered, by which either of the parties pledges himself to the other, that something is either done or shall be done, or stipulates for the truth of certain facts. He who thus promises is called the *covenantor;* and he to whom it is made the *covenantee.* A *C.* being part of a deed, is subject to the general rules for the exposition of such instruments.

(*Theol.*) The word *C.* is used in a double signification, one of which is commonly called the *scriptural,* the other the *systematic,* or popular use of the term. In the former sense, we find the word repeatedly used in Scripture to denote an arrangement, disposition, or institution, according to which the divine favor is dispensed to those with whom it is made. It is not properly a contract or bargain, which requires that contracting parties be on an equal footing, and that each has the power of accepting or rejecting the proposals of the other; but it is an appointment or institution by a party infinitely exalted above the other, promising to confer or grant certain blessings in a particular way. God's *C.* with man signifies his solemn promise or engagement to do, or not to do, a certain thing. Thus, in his *C.* with Noah, he engaged that the waters of the deluge should not again cover the earth. The two great *C.* mentioned in Scripture are what are called the *Old* and *New,* or the first and the second; the former of which was that made by God with the children of Israel, when he took them to be a peculiar people unto himself, and is also called the *Mosaic* or *Sinai C.,* because it was given to Moses on Mount Sinai. The second, or New *C.,* is that which was instituted by Jesus Christ, and ratified by the shedding of his blood, being the gracious charter or instrument by which God has revealed it to be his pleasure to dispense the sovereign blessings of his mercy to all who will accept of them. As used in a systematic sense, divines speak of two covenants,—that *of works,* and that *of grace.* The former is that which was made with Adam on his creation, in virtue of which he was constituted the federal head of the human race, and his acts became binding on his posterity. The *C.* of grace is a compact or agreement between God and believers, in which God promises to give them all the blessings of salvation, through and for the sake of Jesus Christ; and they, on their part, voluntarily engage to give themselves to God with a sincere faith. Some divines speak of a third *C.,* which they call the *C. of redemption,* or the engagement entered into between the Father and the Son, by which the Father constituted the Son the representative and redeemer of the human race, and the Son undertook their redemption.

(*Hist.*) The name applied to certain contracts or conventions entered into by the leading Protestants of Scotland, binding themselves to maintain their religious principles against innovation and opposition. The National *C.,* professing to be based upon a document which James VI. of Scotland had signed in 1580, was drawn up and published by the Four Tables in Edinburgh, March 1, 1638. The *Four Tables,* as they were called, consisted of: 1, Nobility; 2, Gentry; 3, Ministers; and 4, Burgesses; and in their hands the whole authority of the kingdom was vested. They elected a general assembly, which met at Glasgow, Nov. 21, 1638, and abolished episcopacy; ordering that every person should sign the *C.* on pain of excommunication. The Covenanters prepared for war, and though a treaty of peace was concluded, June 18, 1639, they entered England, August 20, 1640. An agreement was signed at Ripon, Oct. 26, 1640, by which commissioners were to be appointed, to whom the settlement of the points in dispute was referred. This covenant, under the name of the *Solemn League and Covenant,* was received by the parliament of the Assembly of Divines, Sept. 25, 1643. This document was signed by members of both houses, and by civil and military officers. A large number of the beneficed clergy, who refused to subscribe, were ejected. Charles II. signed it very reluctantly at Spey, June 23, 1650. A majority in the House of Commons ordered it to be burned by the common hangman, May 17, 1661. In the same year the Scottish Parliament renounced the *C.,* and declared the king supreme. Those who refused to abjure the *C.* were regarded as rebels, and were obliged to betake themselves to the desert moors and mountains of their native country, where they were hunted like wild beasts till the establishment of freedom of conscience by the revolution of 1688. The sufferings, the courage, and the piety of the Covenanters have to this time endeared them to the Scottish mind. Long after the return of more peaceful times, their memory was cherished by the religious with the deepest reverence. The sect of the Cameronians still regard themselves as representatives of the old Covenanters. See Cameronians.

Cov'enant, *v. n.* To enter into a covenant or formal agreement; to bind one's self by contract; to agree, contract, bargain, stipulate.

"By words men . . . *covenant* and confederate."—*South.*

—*v. a.* To grant or yield by covenant.

Covenantee', *n.* (*Law.*) A party in whose favor a covenant is made.

Cov'enanter, *n.* One who enters into, or makes a covenant in favor of another. See Covenant, § *Hist.*

Cov'enantor, *n.* (*Law.*) The person who makes a covenant.

Cov'enous, *a.* (*Law.*) See Covinous.

Cov'ent, *n.* [O. Fr.] The old spelling of *convent;* as, *Covent*-garden; *i. e.,* the Convent-garden.

Cov'ent-Garden, [*Covent,* old spelling of *Convent.*] A square in London, celebrated for its great market of fruit, vegetables, and flowers. It was originally the garden of Westminster Abbey. Near it is Covent-Garden Theatre, celebrated in the history of the stage.

Cov'entry, a city of England, in Warwickshire, 18 m. S.E. of Birmingham. Its most remarkable public building is St. Michael's Cathedral, a beautiful specimen of the pointed style of architecture. *Manuf.* Watches, ribbons, and silken fabrics. *C.* was formerly celebrated for its blue thread, used for embroidering on white linen, and known as *C. blue. Pop.* 54,153. The legend of Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom, which has long given a fame to the town, is narrated as follows:—Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, had laid heavy taxes on the citizens, and would not remit them, even at the entreaty of his wife, the Lady Godiva,—who was as beautiful as she was modest,—except on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought she would never submit to. She, however, determined to do so; and, on the occasion, all the doors and windows were shut, and, Camden says, that nobody looked after her. The tradition, however, is, that a tailor would needs be peeping, and that he was thereupon struck blind. He is commemorated in an effigy protruding from a window in the High Street, and called "Peeping Tom of Coventry." Till very lately this legend was annually illustrated by a pageant and procession.

To send to Coventry, i. e., to ostracize a person from good society,—is an English saying which probably originated in the fact that at one time the citizens of *C.* had such a dislike to soldiers that a woman seen talking to a redcoat became at once the object of public scandal; hence, in the mess-room, the term "to send a man to *C.*" was simply synonymous with debarring him from society.

Cov'entry, in *Connecticut,* a post-town and township of Tolland co.

Coventry, in *New Hampshire,* a township of Grafton co., about 70 m. N.W. of Concord.

Coventry, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Chenango co.

Coventry, in *Ohio,* a flourishing township of Summit county.

Coventry, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Chester co., on French creek, abt. 67 m. E. S. E. of Harrisburg.

Coventry, in *Rhode Island,* an important town of Kent co., on a branch of the Pawtuxent river, 10 m. S.W. of Providence. *Pop.* (1890) 1,875.

Coventry, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Orleans co., 50 m. N. by E. of Montpelier.

Coventry Depot, in *Connecticut,* a post-office of Tolland co.

Cov'entryville, in *New York,* a post-village of Chenango co., 114 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Cove Point, in *Maryland,* on Chesapeake Bay, N. of the mouth of Patuxent River. It has a fixed light 50 feet high.

Cover, (*kuv'er,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *couvrir,* from Lat. *cooperire*—*con,* and *operio,* to cover.] To lay or place over, or overlay completely; to overspread; to clothe; to wrap up; to envelop; to infold, as, a hat *covers* the head.—To screen; to conceal; to disguise; to cloak; to secrete; to hide from sight; as, to *cover* one's shame.

"Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins."—1 *Peter* iv. 8.

—To brood, hatch, or sit on; to incubate.

"Whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male . . . diverts her with his song."—*Addison.*

—To shelter; to protect; to defend; to shield.

"His calm and blameless life . . .
And the soft wings of peace (doth) *cover* him round."—*Cowley.*

—To be sufficient for; to include or comprehend; as, the business does not *cover* expenses.

—To wear a hat or head-dress, as a mark of dignity.

"The king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was . . . to be *covered* in the presence of that king."—*Dryden.*

—To copulate with; as, a horse *covers* a brood-mare.

—*n.* Anything which is laid, set, or spread over another thing; an envelope; as, the *cover* of a letter.

—Anything which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; shelter; defence; protection; as, to be snug under *cover.*

"Under the *cover* of a supposed fact."—*L'Estrange.*

—Retreat or place of habitation of wild animals or game; as, a *cover* for foxes, to beat a *cover* for partridges. See Covert.

—A table-cloth; a plate set on a dinner-table; as, *covers* were laid for twelve persons.

Cov'ercle, *n.* A lid; a small cover.

Covered, (*kuv'erd,*) *a.* Devised and adapted for shelter and protection; as, a *covered* way.

Cov'ered-way, *n.* (*Fortif.*) A space left between the glacis and the edge of the ditch, all round the work. The glacis forms its parapet; it is provided with a banquette for musketry defence, and is often pallsaded to prevent an enemy taking it by a sudden rush. Here the garrison assemble before making sorties. It is generally about 11 yards broad.

Cov'erer, *n.* He or that which covers.

Cov'ering, *n.* That which covers; anything spread or laid over another, whether for security, protection, or concealment; envelope; wrapper; integument; case; lid; cover; clothing; dress; bed-clothes.

"With *cov'rings* of Sidonian purple spread."—*Dryden.*

Cov'erlet, *n.* [*Cover,* and Fr. *lit,* Lat. *lectus,* a bed or couch.] A bed-cover; a piece of furniture designed to be spread over all the other covering of a bed.

Cov'erley, (Sir Roger de,) the name given to a famous old English country dance, which in England almost invariably forms the last dance at public balls.

Coversed sine of an angle. (*Geom.*) The *versed sine* of the complementary angle.

Cov'er-shame, *n.* Something which is used to conceal infamy.

"Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness."—*Dryden.*

Cov'er-slut, *n.* Something used to conceal sluttish habits.

Cov'ert, *a.* [Fr. *couvert.*] Concealed; private; hid; secret; disguised; insidious; as, a *covert* design.

"And let us presently go sit in council
How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd."—*Shaks.*

—Sheltered; well protected; not open nor exposed; as, a *covert* alley.

—*n.* A place which covers or shelters; a thicket; a brake; a shady place, or a hiding-place.

"The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert.*"—*Addison.*

—Base-feathers on the quills of a bird's wings.

—*pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The *lesser coverts* (*tectrices primæ*) are small feathers which lie in several rows on the bones of the wings of birds. The *greater coverts* (*tectrices secundæ*) are the feathers that lie immediately over the quill-feathers and the secondaries. The *under coverts* are the feathers that line the inside of the wings.

Cov'ert, in *Michigan,* a post-office of Van Buren co.

Cov'ert, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Seneca co., on Cayuga Lake, 25 miles S. by E. of Waterloo.

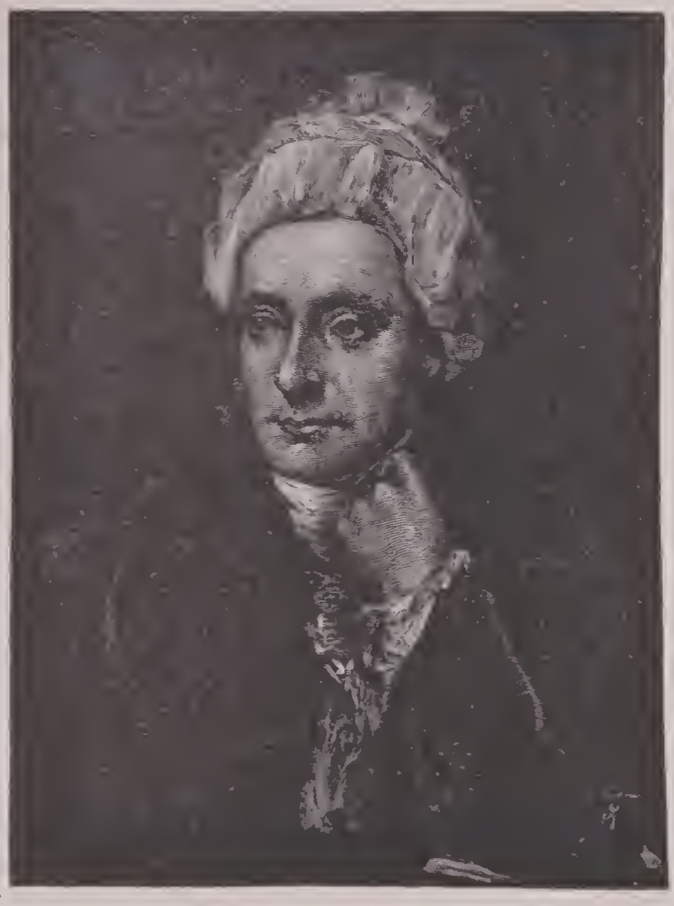
Cov'ert-Baron, *n.* [O. Fr. See Baron.] (*Law.*) Said of a wife who is under the protection of her husband.

Cov'ertly, *adv.* In private; secret; closely; insidiously.

Cov'ertness, *n.* Secrecy; privacy; insidiousness.

Cov'erture, *n.* [Fr. *couverture.*] Covering, defence; shelter.

"Their shame that sought vain *covertures.*"—*Milton.*



William Cowper

1731–1800

(*Law.*) The condition of a woman during marriage, because she is then under the cover, influence, and protection of her husband.

Cov'ert-way, *n.* (*Fortif.*) See COVERED-WAY.

Cove Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Huntingdon co.

Coves'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Albemarle co., abt. 103 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Covet, (*kuv'et,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *convoiter*, from Lat. *con*, and *votum*, from *voveo*, to vow, to wish for.] To wish for, or seek after with the whole desire of the heart; to desire earnestly to obtain; to long for; — in a good sense.

"But *covet* earnestly the best gifts." — 1 *Cor.* xii. 31.

—To desire inordinately, unreasonably, or unlawfully; to thirst, lust, or hanker after; to desire eagerly to obtain that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess: to desire to obtain by unlawful means; as, to *covet* another man's wife.

"If it be a sin to *covet* honour,
I am the most offending man alive." — *Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To have an earnest desire; — generally preceding *after*; as, he *coveted after* money.

Cov'etable, *a.* That may be coveted or eagerly desired.

Cov'eter, *n.* One who covets.

Cov'etingly, *adv.* Betokening an eagerness to unlawfully obtain.

Cov'etiveness, *n.* (*Phren.*) Acquisitiveness.

Cove'ton, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Barbour co.

Cov'etous, *a.* [Fr. *convoiteux.*] Very desirous; eager to obtain. — Excessively eager to obtain and possess; avaricious; eager for gain.

"The cruel nation *covetous* of prey." — *Dryden.*

Cov'etously, *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

Cov'etousness, *n.* Quality of being covetous; a strong or inordinate desire of obtaining or possessing; avarice or cupidity; eagerness for gain.

"Excess of wealth is cause of *covetousness*." — *Marlowe.*

Cove'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Saratoga co.

Covey, (*kuv'e,*) *n.* [Fr. *couvée*, from *couver*, to hatch, from Lat. *cubare*, to lie down.] An old bird with her young ones; but generally used to designate a number of partridges or other game. It also, in some countries, signifies a cover for game.

Cov'in, *n.* (*Law.*) A compact between two or more persons to deceive or prejudice others.

Cov'ing, *n.* [See COVE.] (*Arch.*) The exterior projection of the upper parts of a building beyond the limits of the ground-plan. — *C. of a fire-place*, the vertical sides, inclining backwards and inwards, for the purpose of reflecting the heat.

Cov'ington, in *Alabama*, a southern co., bordering on Florida; *area*, 1,240 sq. m. It is intersected by the Conecuh and Yellow-water rivers. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Andalusia.

Covington, in *Georgia*, a town, cap. of Newton co., abt. 130 m. W. of Augusta. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,000.

Covington, in *Illinois*, a village of Washington co., abt. 100 m. S. of Springfield.

Covington, in *Indiana*, a city, cap. of Fountain co., 73 m. W.N.W. of Indianapolis. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,100.

Covington, in *Kentucky*, a city, cap. of Kenton co., on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, and at the mouth of Licking River, which separates it from the town of Newport. It is well built, has many factories and may be deemed a suburb of Cincinnati. *Pop.* (1897) ab. 46,000.

Covington, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of St. Tammany parish, 45 m. N. of New Orleans.

Covington, in *Mississippi*, a S. co.; *area*, about 680 sq. m. It is intersected by Bouie River and Sun Creek, affluents of Leaf River. *Soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Williamsburg. *Pop.* (1890) 5,993.

Covington, in *Missouri*, a village of Warren co.

Covington, in *Nebraska*, a post-village and township of Dakota co.

Covington, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Richmond co., 80 m. S.W. of Raleigh.

Covington, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wyoming co. 33 m. S.W. of Rochester.

Covington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Miami co., on Stillwater Creek, 6 m. W. of Piqua.

—A village of Preble co., abt., 100 m. W. by S. of Columbus.

Covington, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield county.

—A township of Luzerne co.

—A post-village and township of Tioga co.

Covington, in *Tennessee*, a town, the cap. of Tipton co., 200 m. W. by S. of Nashville. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,200.

Covington, in *Texas*, a post-village of Hill co., about 13 m. N.N.W. of Hillsborough.

Covington, in *Virginia*, a township, cap. of Alleghany co., on Jackson's River, 196 m. W. by N. of Richmond.

Cov'inous, Cov'enous, *a.* (*Law.*) Collusive; fraudulent; dishonest.

Covode', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Indiana co.

Cow, *n.*: *pl.* COWS; *old pl.* KINE. [A. S. *ca*; Fris. *ku*: Du. *koe*; Ger. *kuh*; O Ger. *kô, kua*; Sansk. *gô.* The root occurs in the Heb. *gagha*, to low.] (*Zoöl.*) The female of the bull, or of the bovine genus of animals. See OX, and DAIRY

—A chimney covering. See COWL.

Cow, *v. a.* [Swed. *kufra*; Icel. *kuga*, to force; Dan. *kue*, probably allied to Swed.-Goth. *quafva*, to choke, damp, mortify, suppress. See CHOKE.] To depress with fear: to sink the spirits or courage of; to oppress with habitual timidity; to discourage; to dishearten.

"For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns of course are understood." — *Hudibras.*

Cow'an, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Union co.

Cow'an, in *Tennessee*, a township of Franklin co., abt. 87 m. S.S.E. of Nashville.

Cowanesque' Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Potter co., traverses Tioga co., and enters the Tioga River in Steuben co., New York.

Cowanesque, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Tioga county.

Cow'anshan'nock, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Armstrong co.

Cow'anshan'nock Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, traverses Armstrong co., and enters the Alleghany River.

Cow'ansville, in Lower Canada, a village of Missisquoi co., about 38 m. S.E. of St. John's.

Cowansville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Rowan co., about 100 m. W. by S. of Raleigh.

Cowansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Armstrong co.

Cow'ard, *n.* [O. Fr. *couard*; It. *codardo*, from *coda*, Lat. *cauda*, the tail: — probably in allusion to the fact that animals, when frightened, put the tail between the legs.] A person who lacks courage to meet danger or difficulty; a timid or pusillanimous man; a poltroon; a craven; a dastard.

"Where 's the *coward* that would not dare
To fight for such a land?" — *Scott.*

(*Her.*) A lion borne on a shield with his tail depressed between his hind legs.

—*a.* Destitute of courage; dastardly; timid; base.

"O *coward* conscience, how thou dost afflict me." — *Shaks.*

—Belonging to, or characterizing, a coward.

"I rais'd the house with loud and *coward* cries."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To frighten; to make to appear cowardly or timorous.

Cowardice, (*kou'ẽrd-is,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *couardise.*] Want of courage to face danger or difficulty; timidity; pusillanimity.

Cow'ardliness, *n.* Quality of being cowardly; want of courage; timorousness; cowardice; timidity.

Cow'ardly, *a.* Wanting courage to face danger; pusillanimous; dastardly; timid; faint-hearted.

"His genius was poor and *cowardly*." — *Bacon.*

—Befitting a coward; proceeding from fear; mean; base.

"I do find it *cowardly* and vile."—*Shaks.*

—*adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; basely.

Cow'bane, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARCHEMORA and CICUTA.

Cow'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VACCINIUM.

Cow'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Melothrus pecoris*, a N. American bird of the *Icteridæ* or Blackbird family. The most remarkable trait in its character is the unaccountable practice it has of dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds, instead of building and hatching for itself; and thus abandoning its progeny to the care and mercy of strangers. Its length is 7 inches; breadth, 11 inches; the head and neck is of a very deep silky drab; the upper part of the breast a dark changeable violet; the rest of the bird is black, with a considerable gloss of green when exposed to a good light; the tail is slightly forked; legs and claws, glossy black, strong, and muscular; iris of the eye, dark hazel. It inhabits the Southern States, but visits the N. in the summer.

Fig. 706. — COW-BIRD. (*Melothrus pecoris.*)

Cow'-brawl, *n.* (*Mus.*) An old and very celebrated Swiss melody or tune. Rossini has introduced this air with remarkable effect in the overture of *William Tell.*

Cow'-catcher, *n.* An iron apparatus, or frame-work, placed in front of a locomotive-engine, for throwing obstructions off a railroad-track, as cattle, &c.

Cow Creek, in *California*, traverses Shasta co., and enters the Sacramento River about 10 m. below Shasta City.

Cow Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Gallatin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Cow'die, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DAMMARA.

Cow'elitsk (or **COW'LITZ**) **Indians,** a tribe inhabiting Washington, N. of the Columbia river.

Cow'er, *v. i.* [Ger. *kauern*, to cower; Swed. and Goth. *kura*, to recline and rest after the manner of birds; Icel. *kura*, rest; akin to W. *cwrian*, to squat, to cower.] To crouch; to squat; to sink by bending the knees; to shrink through fear.

"Our dame sits *cow'ring* o'er a kitchen-fire."—*Dryden.*

Cowes, (*kōwz,*) a British sea-port, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, Lat. 50° 46′ N., Lon. 1° 17′ 45″ W. It is built on both sides of the river Medina, dividing it into two towns, *East* and *West Cowes.* The town has an excellent harbor, is much frequented for watering ships, and is the head-quarters of the Royal Yacht Club, and, moreover, a place of very fashionable resort, not only in the season, but for the greater part of the year. *Pop.* 7,071.

Cowe'ta, in *Georgia*, a W.N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 378 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Chattahoochee River, and on the E. by Line Creek. It is traversed by the Cedar, Wahoo, and sandy creeks. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, generally fertile *Cap.* Newnan. *Population*, (1890) 22,400.

Cow'hage, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DOLICHOS.

Cow'-heel, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A cow's-foot boiled, and served with milk and onions.

Cow'herd, *n.* A tender of cows.

Cow'hide, *n.* The hide of a cow undressed. — Leather made of the hide of a cow. — A whip made of a thick thong of cowhide.

—*v. a.* To administer a flogging with a cowhide.

Cow'-house, *n.* A place for housing cows; a byre. See SHIPPON.

Cow'ikee, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Barbour co.

Cowikee Creek, in *Alabama*, traversing Barbour co., flows into the Chattahoochee, abt. 10 m. above Eufaula.

Cow'ish, *a.* Timorous; pusillanimous; cowardly.

"It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* (*Bot.*) Same as COWHAGE. See DOLICHOS.

Cow'-itch, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DOLICHOS.

Cow'-keeper, *n.* A dairyman; one whose vocation is to keep cows for retailing milk to the public.

Cowl, *n.* [A. S. *cugle, cugele, cuhle*; Lat. *cucullus*; Armor. *kougoul*; W. *cwcwll*, a cowl, from *cwgn*, a knot, the primitive cowl being a piece of cloth tied round the head by a knot.] A sort of hood worn by the Bernardines and Benedictines. They are of two kinds, — the one white and very large, worn on ceremonial occasions and when assisting at the office; the other black, and worn on ordinary occasions, in the streets, &c.

—A cap or cover for a chimney which turns with the wind, used to facilitate the escape of *smoke.* (Sometimes written *cow.*) — A wire cap covering the smoke-stack of a locomotive engine. — A vessel carried on a pole by two persons for the transport of water.

Cowled, (*kowld',*) *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded; cowl-shaped; as, a *cowled* friar.

Cow'-leech, *n.* One who professes to cure the diseases of cattle.

Cow'-leeching, *n.* Art or practice of curing distempers in cows.

Cow'ley, in *Kansas*, a S. E. co., bordering on the Indian Ter.; *area*, 804 sq. m. *Cap.* Winfield.

Cow'ley, ABRAHAM, an English poet, B. in London, 1618. He is now almost forgotten, but was highly esteemed by Milton and Dr. Johnson. D. 1667.

Cowley, HENRY WELLESLEY, LORD, (brother to the Duke of Wellington,) B. 1773; and his son HENRY RICHARD, EARL COWLEY, were successively for many years British ambassadors to the courts of Vienna, Paris, &c. The former D. 1847.

Cow'lick, *n.* A wisp or tuft of hair turned up the temples, as if licked by a cow.

Cow'litz, or COWLITSK, in *Washington*, a N.W. co., bounded on the S. by the Columbia River. Traversed by the Cowlitz River. *Area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Cap.* Kalama.—The *Cow'litz, Cow'litsk*, or *Cow'elitsk* river joins the Columbia river about 60 m. from its mouth. *Pop.* in 1897, abt. 6,500.

—A post-village of Lewis co., on the Cowlitz River, 45 m. S. of Olympia.

Cowl'-staff, *n.* The staff or pole on which a cowl is supported between two men.

Cow'ner, *n.* (*Naut.*) An arched part of a ship's stern.

Co-worker, *n.* A co-operator; one who works jointly with another.

Cow'-parsnip, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HERACLEUM.

Cowpas'ture River, in *Virginia*, joins Jackson's River to form James River.

Cow'-pea, *n.* A variety of pea, cultivated instead of clover, in some parts of the U. States.

Cow'pens, in *Georgia*, a village of Walton co.

Cowpens, in *S. Carolina*, a vill. of Spartanburg district; near it, on Jan. 17, 1781, a signal victory was gained by the American forces under Gen. Morgan, over the English under Col. Tarleton.

Cow'per, WILLIAM, an English poet, B. at Berkhampstead, 1731, was the great-nephew of the lord-chancellor Cowper. After completing his education, his family procured him the place of clerk to the House of Lords, but his nervousness and constitutional timidity were such, that he was obliged to resign it. He now fell into so terrible a state of nervous debility, that he was for some time placed in the lunatic asylum of Dr. Cotton. The skill and humanity of that gentleman restored him, and he retired to Huntingdon. Here he became acquainted with the family of the Unwins; and after Mr. Unwin's death he removed with Mrs. Unwin to Olney, Bucks. His natural melancholy colored his religious views and feelings, and he fell often into the most painful despondency. But although his mind was so frequently bent down by dejection, he was a very voluminous writer. In addition to translating Homer, which he did with more accuracy than Pope, if with less polish, he wrote *The Task*, — the best of all his poems, — *Tirocinium*, and a host of smaller works; translated some of Madame Guyon's spiritual songs; and his correspondence, which exhibits him as one of the most elegant of English letter-writers, was extremely voluminous. Towards the close of his life his gloom deepened into absolute despair, from which he never wholly emerged, and he D. in Norfolk, 1800, four years after his benevolent friend, Mary Unwin.

Cow'-pox, *n.* (*Med.*) The vaccine disease. The slight febrile symptoms that attend this artificial disease are hardly of sufficient importance to merit a notice here. See VACCINATION.

Cow'-quake, *n.* (*Bot.*) The quaking-grass. See BRIZA.

Cow'rie, Cow'ry, *n.* [Hind. *kauri.*] A small shell used in the East Indies, as an equivalent for money, and of fluctuating value. See CYPRÆIDÆ.

Cow'-skin, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Douglas co.

Cow'slip, *n.* [A. S. *cuslippa* — *cu*, a cow, and *lippa*, a lip.] (*Bot.*) See PRIMULA.

Cow's'-lungwort, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of mullein. — *Johnson.*

Cow'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BROSIMUM.

Cow'-wheat, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MELAMPYRUM.

Cox, *n.* A diminutive form of COXCOMB. (R.)

Cox, DAVID, R.A., a distinguished English painter of landscape in water-colors, B. at Birmingham, 1793. His pictures of Oriental scenery are very fine. D. 1859.

Cox'cie, MICHAEL, a celebrated Flemish painter, B. at Mechlin, 1497; D. 1592. His pictures are now rare and valuable.

Coxcomb, (*koks'kōm,*) *n.* [*Cock's comb.*] The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; also the cap itself.

"If thou wilt follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*." *Shaks.*

—The top of the head.

"She rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a stick."—*Shaks.*

—A fop; a dandy; a vain, showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishmente.

"And some made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools."—*Pope.*

(*Bot.*) See CELOSIA.

Coxcombical, Coxcomical, (*koks-kom'ical,*) *a.* Foppish; conceited: pretentious; after the manner of a coxcomb; as, a *coxcombical* fashion.

Cox'combry, *n.* The manners or dresse of a coxcomb; foppishness; dandyism.

Coxe, ARTHUR CLEVELAND, an American prelate, poet and ecclesiastical writer of great fame, was born in 1818; etudied theology and became deacon in the P. E. Church in 1841, priest in 1842. Was rector of St. John'e, Hartford, Conn., 1843–54; afterward of Grace Church, Baltimore, and in (1863) of Calvary Church, New York. In 1864 became assistant bishop of Western New York, succeeding Biehop DeLancey upon the latter's deatb in 1865. Bishop *C.* was a man of exceeding piety and sweetnese of character, evidences of which are easily perceptible in his poems and other writings. Died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 20, 1896.

Coxe, TENCH, an American writer on political economy, B. 1756. Among his chief works are, *Memoir on the Cultivation, Trade. and Manufacture of Cotton* (1809), and *On the Arts and Manufactures of the United States* (1814). D. at Philadelphia, 1824.

Coxe, WILLIAM, an English divine and historian, B. in London, 1747. Among his many works, those which bave maintained a standard reputation are the *History of the House of Austria. History of the Kings of France of the House of Bourbon*, and the *Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough*. D. 1828.

Coxen'dix, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The haunch.

Cox'im River, in Brazil, rises in the prov. of Matto-Grasso, and joins the Taquari in Lat. 18° 24′ S.

Coxsae'kie, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Greene co., about 22 m. S. of Albany.

Cox's Mills, in *West Virginia*, a P. O. of Gilmer co.

Coxswain, (*koks'n,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) See COCKSWAIN.

Cox'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Berks co.

Cox'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Pitt co.

Coy, *a.* [O. Fr. *quoy;* Fr. *coi;* Sp. *quēdo*, from Lat. *quietus.*] Gentle; reserved; shy; shrinking from approach or familiarity; distaut; backward; modest; basbful; as, a *coy* demeanor.

"O woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please."—*Scott.*

—*v. a.* To bestow a carese by the land.

"While I thy amlable cheeks do coy."—*Shaks*

—*v. n.* To behave with reserve; to reject or shrink from contact or familiarity.

"What, *coying* it again!"—*Dryden.*

—To be backward and unwilling; to make difficulty.

"If he be coy'd
To hear Corminius speak, I'll keep at home."—*Shaks.*

Coy'acan, a town of Mexico, on a small stream flowing into Laguna de Oxochomilco, about 10 m. S. of the city of Mexico.

Coy'ish, *a.* In a coy manner; somewhat coy or diffident.

Coyle'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Butler co.

Coy'ly, *adv.* With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

Coyne, JOSEPH STIRLING, a popular English dramatist, B. 1805. He was early intended for the legal profession, which, however, he soon abandoned for the literature of the stage. In 1835 he made his *début* as a playwright, and from that time forward poured forth an almost innumerable succession of dramas and farces. Among the more noticeable these are, *Presented at Court, Pets of the Parterre, Did you ever send your Wife to Camberwell, The Tipperary Legacy, Pas de Fascination*, &c. His popular farce, *How to Settle Accounts with your Laundress*, was brought out upon both the French and the German stage. *C.* was also a writer of fiction, and anthor of *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*. D. 1868.

Coy'ness, *n.* Quality of being coy; reserve; shyness; backwardnese; modesty; bashfulness.

"When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides hut to be found again."—*Dryden.*

Coyote', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Prairie-wolf. See WOLF.

Coyote, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Ellie co.

Coy'pu, COUIA, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Myopotamus coipus* of Cuvier, a S. American rodent animal, family *Sciuridæ*. It resembles the beaver in many respects, though of smaller size. Its head is large and depressed; eare small and rouuded; muzzle pointed, with long stiff whiskers. Its hind feet are webbed, and its habite are aquatic; it swims with great case, lives in the vicinity of water, and burrows in the ground. Its tail is round, instead of being flattened like that of the beaver, and ite scaly covering is partly concealed by scattered hairs. It is easily domesticated, and its manners in captivity are very mild. The *C.* has two kinds of fur: long ruddy hair, which gives the tone of color; and a brownish ash-colored fur at its base, which, like that of the beaver, is used largely in the manufacture of hats. The fur is known in commerce under the names of *Racoonda* and *Nutria*.

Coyse'vox, ANTOINE, an eminent Freuch eculptor, B. at Lyons, 1640, D. 1720.

Coys'trel, *n.* Same as COISTREL, *q. v.*

Coy'ville, in *Kansas*, a post-village cap. of Wilson co.

Coy'za, *n.* (*Med.*) A cold in the head, with a running from the eyes and nose. See CATARRH.

Coz, *n.* A familiar contraction of *cousin.*

"Be merry, coz."—*Shaks.*

Coz'bi, a Midianite princess, daughter of Zur, and seducer of the Israelites, through the wicked counsele of Balaam.

Cozen, (*kŭz'n,*) *v. a.* [Ger. *kosen*, to talk, caress; O. Ger. *kósón*, to talk, dispute; Mid. Ger. *kosen*, to flatter.] To cheat, defraud, befool, deceive, or beguile, as by artifice or chicane.

"Goring loved no man so well hut that he would *cozen* him, and expose him to public mirth for having been *cozened*." *Clarendon.*

Cozenage, (*kŭz'n-ej,*) *n.* Cheat; trick; fraud; deceit; artifice; chicane; practice of cheating.

"They say this town is full of *cozenage*."—*Shaks.*

Coz'ener, *n.* One who cheats, cozene, or defrauds.

Co'zily, Co'sily, *a.* Comfortably; snugly; ae, *cosily* asleep.

Coz'mel Island, off the coast of Yucatan, Lat. 20° 35′ N., Lon. 86° 41′ W. It is about 24 m. in length from N. to S., and 7 in width.

Co'zy, Co'sy, Co'sey, *a.* [Fr. *causer*, to chat.] Snug; comfortable; easy; contented; as, a *cosy* little wife.

—In England, sociable; homely; domestic; familiar; as, a *cosy* chat.

Cr. An abbreviation of the word CREDITOR. (Opposed to *Dr.* for *debtor.*)

Crab, *n.* [A. S. *crabba;* allied to *grab* and *gripe.*] (*Zoöl.*) See CANCER.

(*Bot.*) The wild apple, eometimes so called from its harsh taste.

(*Mech.*) A wooden apparatus, somewhat like a capstan, but not furnished with a drum-head; it is used for similar purposes, and furnished with holes made to insert the bars.—A machine with three claws, used to launch ships, to heave them into dock, off the quay.

(*Astron.*) A sign of the zodiac. See CANCER.

—A sour, peevish, cross-grained, morose person.

To catch a crab. (*Sport.*) To make a bad stroke in rowing by allowing the oar to miss its dip in the water, and in so doing jerking the rower backwarde.

—*v. a.* To embitter; to annoy; to cause to be provoking to; as, adversity *crabs* some natures.—To cudgel or beat with a crab-stick or sapling.

—*a.* Rough; sour; austere; harsh; as, a *crab* vintage.

Crabbe, GEORGE, (*krăb,*) an English poet, whose truth to nature and strength of homely pathos atone for deficiency in ideal elevation, was B. in 1754, at Aldborough, in Suffolk, where his father was collector of salt duties. He went through an apprenticeship with a surgeon, and for a short while attempted practice; but, always attached to letters rather than business, he had little success, and came to London in 1780 to seek his fortune. When the failure of his first poem, *The Candidate*, had reduced him to great distress, he boldly laid his case before Edmund Burke. That great man read hie manuscripts, received him into his house at Beaconefield, and introduced him to his friends; and the

Fig. 707.—CRABBE'S BIRTHPLACE.

poem of *The Library*, published on his recommendation, wae received with great applause. His reputation was increased by *The Village*, which appeared in 1783; and the publication of *The Newspaper*, in 1785, closed the first series of his works. In the meantime, orders having been obtained for him, he became chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, married happily, and received in euccession several moderate preferments. In 1807 he published *The Parish Register*, to which were added *Sir Eustace Grey*, and other small poems; and *The Borough*, the most various and energetic of his works, made its appearance in 1810. In 1813, soon after the death of his wife, he was presented to the living of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, where he epent the remainder of his quiet and honorable life. His *Tales of the Hall* were published in 1819. D. 1832.

Crab'bed, *a.* Rough; peevish; austere; cynical;—applied in a mental, moral, or spiritual sense; as, a *crabbed* old maid.

—Harsh; rough; eour; unpleasing;—in relation to material tbings.

"A man . . . of swarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue." *Spenser.*

—Difficult; perplexing; not easy to comprehend.

"Lucretius hath chosen a subject naturally *crabbed*."—*Dryden.*

Crab'bedly, *adv.* Peevishly; roughly; morosely; with perplexity.

Crab'bedness, *n.* Quality of being crabbed; roughness; harshness: eourness, peevishness; asperity, difficulty; perplexity; as, *crabbedness* of disposition.

Crab'by, *a.* Sour; difficult; unapproachable.

Crab'-eater, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See AGOUARA.

Cra'ber, *n.* The water-rat.

"The cormorant, and the *craber*, which some call the water-rat." *Walton.*

Crab'-faced, *a.* Having a sour visage or perplexed countenance.

Crab'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ELEUSINE.

Crab'ite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A name sometimee applied to fossil crustaceans of the crab kind.

Crab Or'chard, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Williamson co.

Crab Or'chard, in *Kentucky*, a post-vill. and twp. of Lincolu co., abt. 60 m. S. by E. of Frankfort.

Crab Orchard, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Ray co.

Crab Orchard, in *Nebraska*, a P. O. of Johnson co.

Crab Orchard, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Cumberland county.

Crab Orchard, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Lee co.

Cra'bro, n., Crabron'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Hymenopterous insects, popularly kuown as Wood-waepe. Most of the larger species are marked with yellow rings; the smaller are generally wholly black. They are extremely active in their movements, and may be seen lively employed, in the hotteet sunshine, extracting nectar from the flowers, or running about in search of other insects, on which they prey.

Crab's'-claws, Crab's-eyes, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Different names for the common prepared chalk. See LIME

Crab'-tree, *n.* The tree that bears crab-apples, or wild apples, as the *Malus bacchata*, &c.

Crab Tree, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Crab Tree, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Haywood co.

Crab'-yaws, *n.* (*Med.*) The name in the W. Indies for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with edges so hard, that they are difficult to cut.

Cra'cidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, correspouding to the family PENELOPIDÆ, *q. v.*

Crack, *v. a.* [Du. *krak;* Fr. *crac;* formed from the sound.] To break, rend, or burst into chinks; to break partially, so as to cause a fissure; to eplit; as, to *crack* a porcelain vase.

"Look to your pipes . . . lest the frost *crack* them."—*Mortimer.*

—To produce a sharp, abrupt sound; to snap; as, to *crack* a whip.

"To *crack* the voice of melody."—*O. W. Holmes.*

—To make crazy or deranged; to weaken the intellect.

"He thought none poets till their brains were *cracked*."—*Roscommon.*

—To thrust out; to utter smartly or pungently.

"He takes his chirping point, he *cracks* his jokes."—*Pope.*

—To puff; to praise with exaggeration;—preceding *up;* as, to *crack up* the merits of an article. (Colloq.)

—To break into for a burglarious purpose; as, to *crack* a house. (Slang.)

—*v. i.* To burst partially; to split; to open in chinks; as, *to crack* one's skull.

"By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling."—*Boyle.*

—To utter a loud or sudden sharp sound.

"As loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*."—*Shaks.*

—To break into pieces; to become worthless or ruined; as, his credit is *cracked.*

—To boast; to swagger; to talk big or pompously;—with *of.* (Colloq.)

"And Ethiops *of* their sweet complexion *crack*."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* The sharp, abrupt sound which is made when a hard, brittle substance partially bursts, rends, or breaks, or when hard bodies come into collision, &c.; a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly or with vehemence; a violent report; as, the *crack* of ice.

"What, will the line stretch out to th' *crack* of doom?"—*Shaks.*

—A disruption; a chink or fissure; a narrow breach; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance; as, a *crack* in the ground.

"Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or *crack* of the skull."—*Wiseman.*

—Craziness of intellect; partial derangement of the mental faculties; lunacy; as, a *crack* in the brain.

—A crazed person; one who is insane.

"Parliament . . . looks upon me as a *crack* and a projector." *Addison.*

—That change of the voice which occure at puberty.

"Now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*."—*Shaks.*

—Breach of chastity; as, she has a *crack* in her reputation.

"I cannot believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress."—*Shaks.*

—A common harlot; a prostitute; as, a *crack* on the town.

—A boast; a bounce; a piece of brag.

"Leasings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*."—*Spenser.*

—A forward lad; one with pertueee and assumption of language.—A moment; an immediate epace of time; as, I'll be there in a *crack.* (Vulgar.)

—A horse famous for its speed; as, a racing *crack.*

—*a.* Something above the common in point of excellence; as, a *crack* orator, a *crack* horse, a *crack* ship.

Crack'-brained, *a.* Having the intellect impaired; crazy.

"The ill-grounded sophisms of those *crack-brained* fellows." *Pope.*

Crack'er, *n.* He who, or that which, cracks.

(*Pyrotech.*) A kind of firework, containing a quantity of gunpowder tightly confined in thick rolls of paper, and exploding with a loud, sharp noise.

"With squibs and *crackers* arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below."—*Swift.*

—An idle boaster; a loud, swaggering fellow.

"What *cracker* is this same, that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?"—*Shaks.*

—A hard, thin biscuit; as, a *cracker* with cheese.
—A mean white person. (A cant term used sometimes in the Southern States.)

Cracker's Neck, in *Georgia*, a village of Greene co., about 30 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Crack'-hemp, Crack'-rope, *n.* A gallows-bird; a man deserving the gallows; a person destined to be hanged.

"Come hither, *crack-hemp.* — Come hither, you rogue."—*Shaks.*

Crackle, (*krak'l,*) *v. i.* [Dim. of *crack*, q. v.] To make slight cracks; to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; as, to *crackle* paper.

"The unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them." — *Dryden.*

Crack'ling, *n.* The making of small, abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated; as, the *crackling* of twigs.
—The rind of roasted pork.
—(*pl.*) A kind of oil-cake, used as food for dogs.

Crack'nel, *n.* [Fr. *craquelin.*] A hard, brittle cake or biscuit.

"His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit." — *Spenser.*

Crack'-rope, *n.* Same as CRACK-HEMP, *q. v.*

Crack'-skull, *n.* A crazy or heedless fellow.

Cracks'man, *n.* A burglar. (Eng. slang.)

Craco'vian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Cracow.
—*a.* Relating, or pertaining, to Cracow.

Cracovienne, (*krā-kō've-ȳn',*) *n.* (*Dancing.*) The national dance of the Polish peasantry around Cracow. It has rather a melancholy than lively melody, in $\frac{2}{4}$ time, and is accompanied by singing.

Cracow, (*krā'ko,*) a city of Central Europe, previously to the 17th century the metropolis of the kingdom of Poland; now comprised in the Austrian empire. It is

Fig. 708. — ANCIENT CATHEDRAL OF CRACOW.

situate on the N. bank of the Vistula, where it is joined by the Rudawa, 160 m. S.S.W. of Warsaw, and 200 m. N.E. of Vienna. It has every appearance of falling rapidly to decay. The streets are crooked, the pavements wretched, and the houses, though massive and spacious, are old, and, in many cases, in a state of dilapidation. In its cathedral are the tombs of the most distinguished Polish kings, and the crown jewels were formerly deposited in it. Besides the cathedral, there is a castle, a university, a botanical garden, an observatory, and a library. It is connected by railway with Vienna, Berlin and Warsaw. *P.* (1891) 76,026.—A tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, with a height of 120 feet, stands at about 2 miles from the city. — The republic of CRACOW, of which the above city was the capital, embraced an area of 450 sq. m., with a population of abt. 142,000. After an insurrection, in 1846, it was incorporated with Austria.

Cra'cowes, *n. pl.* A kind of boots with long toes, formerly worn in N. Europe, and first made at Cracow; — whence the name.

Cradle, (*krā'dl,*) *n.* [A. S. *cradel*, dim. of *cræt*, a cart, a chariot; Gael. *creathall*; allied to Lat. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, wicker or hurdle work.] A movable bed in which infants are rocked. — It is perhaps not a little

Fig. 709. — CRADLE OF HENRY V.
(Tower of London.)

curious to contrast the magnificently artistic cradles exhibited in any modern furniture-store, with the cradle of a prince in the 14th century, represented in *Fig.* 709. It was made for the use of Henry Prince of Wales, afterwards king Henry V.

"To rock the *cradle* of reposing age." — *Pope.*

—State of infancy, or the earliest period of life; as, Greece was the *cradle* of the arts.

"Trained even from their *cradles* in arms and military exercises." — *Spenser.*

(*Ship-building.*) A frame placed under the bottom of a ship, in order to conduct her steadily into the water when she is to be launched, at which time it supports her weight while she slides down the descent or sloping passage called the *ways*, which are for this purpose daubed with soap or tallow.

(*Agric.*) A scythe with a frame to receive the grain when it is mowed.

(*Surg.*) A semicircle of thin wood, used for preventing the contact of the bed-clothes in wounds, fractures, &c.

(*Engraving.*) An apparatus employed in preparing the plates for mezzo-tinto engravings.

(*Mining.*) A wooden machine, resembling a child's cradle, used by gold-miners for washing away the detritus of gold from ores or sand.

—*v. a.* To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

"Conveyed to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb." — *Dryden.*

—To foster; to nurse in infancy; to nurture.

"Most wretched men
Are *cradled* into poetry by wrong;
They learn in suffering what they teach in song." —*Shelley.*

—To apply a cradle to; as, to *cradle* a ship.
—To cut and lay with a cradle, as standing grain.
—*v. n.* To lie or lodge in a cradle.

Cra'dle-clothes, *n. pl.* Coverings belonging to a cradle.

Cra'dle-hole, *n.* A gulley produced across a sleigh-track by frequent travel.

Cra'dle-scythe, *n.* (*Agric.*) A scythe with a frame so formed as to cut grain and lay it in a row.

Crad'ling, *n.* The act of applying a cradle to.

(*Arch.*) The timber ribs in arched ceilings or covers to which the laths are nailed for the purpose of receiving the plastering. The name is also generally applied to any wood or iron substructure intended to receive an external coating.

(*Cooperage.*) The cutting of a cask in halves lengthwise, in order to make it pass a narrow passage, the parts being afterwards united.

Craft, *n.* [A. S. *craft*; Ger. *kraft*; O. Ger. *kraft*; Icel. *kraptr*, power, strength; *krapta*, to be able; Sansk. *klrip*, to be capable, to accomplish.] Ability; art; dexterity; skill in manual occupation; a trade; a handicraft; as, a brother of the literary *craft*.
—Fraud; cunning; duplicity; artifice; guile; misapplied skill or dexterity; as, done by nefarious *craft*.

"And this deceit loses the name of *craft*." — *Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) A generic name for a ship or ships.

"Once more on the deck I stand, of my own swift-sailing *craft*."
Mackay.

Small craft. (*Naut.*) The smaller class of vessels, as sloops, schooners, luggers, yachts, &c.

Craft'ily, *adv.* In a crafty manner; artfully; cunningly.

Craft'iness, *n.* Quality of being crafty; artfulness; dexterity; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

Crafts'bury, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Orleans county, thirty miles North by East of Hartford.

Crafts'man, *n.*; *pl.* CRAFTSMEN. An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation or trade.

"The cunning *craftsman's* hand." — *Shaks.*

Crafts'master, *n.* A person who is skilled in his craft or occupation.

"He is not his *craftsmaster*, he doth not do it right." — *Shaks.*

Craft'y, *a.* Having craft; skilful in devising and pursuing a scheme or undertaking; as, a *crafty* piece of work.
—Cunning; artful; wily; sly; deceitful; subtle; able in deceiving and misleading others; as, a *crafty* adviser.

"Everybody is shy and distrustful of *crafty* men." — *Locke.*

Crag, *n.* [Gael. *creag*; W. *carreg*, *craig*, a rock; Ir. *creagh*; probably from the root of Gr. *rhegnuō*, to break.] A steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of rock.

"Clifts of burning *crags*, and fire and smoke." — *Fairfax.*

(*Geol.*) Gravel or sand mixed with shells.
—*n.* [Ger. *kragen*, the neck.] The neck of the human body.
—The thinner end of a neck of mutton. (Sometimes written *scrag.*)

Crag'ged, *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged; as, a *cragged* hill.

Crag'gedness, *n.* State of abounding with crags or jutting pointed rocks.

Crag'giness, *n.* State or condition of being craggy.

Crag'gy, *a.* Full of crags; abounding with projecting points of rocks; as, a *craggy* cliff.

Craig, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Switzerland co.

Craig, in *Virginia*, a S.W. central co. It is intersected by the sources of Craig's Creek, from which it takes its name. The surface is mountainous; but the soil in the valleys is generally fertile. *Cap.* New Castle. *Pop.* (1890) 3,794.

Craig'head, in *Arkansas*, a N. E. co.; *area*, about 950 sq. m. It is intersected by St. Francis, Auguille, and Cache rivers, the former of which here expands into a lake. Surface level, and the soil generally fertile. *Cap.* Jonesborough.

Craig's Creek, in *Virginia*, rises in Giles and Montgomery cos., and enters the James River in Botetourt co.

Craig's Mills, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Craigs'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Gaston co.

Craigsville, in *New York*, a post-office of Orange co.

Craigsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Westmoreland co., about 50 m. E. of Pittsburg.

Craigsville, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Lancaster dist.

Craigsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., about 23 m. W.S.W. of Staunton.

Crail, an ancient royal burgh, and sea-port of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the North Sea, 9 m. S.E. of St. Andrew's. It was formerly a place of importance, but is now much decayed. A considerable fishing-trade is still carried on. *Pop.* 2,127.

Crail, *n.* See CREEL.

Crain's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Moore co.

Crake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Corn-crake, or Land-rail (*Crex pratensis*), family *Rallidæ*, is very similar to the Water-rail, is fond of woody places, and high herbage or corn-fields in the vicinity of water, or marshy places, where it breeds; making its nest of a few dry plants, put carelessly together, and laying ten or twelve eggs of a dull white, marked with rust-color spots. Its note (crek-crek-crek), rapidly repeated, has been compared to the noise made by drawing a finger along the teeth of a comb. It is a bird of Europe, accidental in the U. S.

Crake'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EMPETRUM.

Cram, *n.* A cant term used at the English universities to denote all desultory knowledge pertaining to classical matters other than that acquired by composition and translation.

(*Manf.*) In weaving, a warp of more than two threads.
—*v. a.* [A. S. *crammian*; Du. *krammen*, to cramp; Icel. *kram*, to beat small; Swed. and Goth. *krama*, to press together; probably of the same origin as *ram.*] To thrust in by force; to press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to crowd; to stuff; to fill to superfluity; as, to *cram* a theatre with people. (Often preceding *up.*)

"As much love in rhyme,
As would he *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper." — *Shaks.*

—To fill with food to satiety; to stuff to repletion.

"Swinish gluttony . . . *crams*, and blasphemes his feeder."
Milton.

—To qualify for examination by a special course of study. (Used at the English universities.)
—*v. i.* To gorge; to stuff; to eat greedily, or to repletion.

"The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,
Soolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams*." — *Pope.*

—To prepare for public examination by an undigested and hasty curriculum of study. (Eng. Univ.)

Crambe, *n.* [Gr. and Lat., cabbage.] (*Bot.* and *Hort.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*, allied to the genus *Brassica* or Cabbage tribe. The species *C. maritima*, or Sea-kale, which grows wild on the sandy sea-shores of N. Europe, is cultivated in gardens like asparagus, under a covering which shields it from the action of light. In the wild state the plant is very acrid; but when blanched by the art of the gardener, the stem and leaf-stalks form a delicious vegetable, which is preferred by many to asparagus.

Fig. 710.—SEA-KALE. (*Crambe maritima.*)

Cram'bo, *n.* [Probably from *cram.*] A cramming or crowding of rhymes together.

"His similes in order set,
And every *crambo* he could get." — *Swift.*

(*Games.*) A play in which one person gives a word, and the parties contend who can find most rhymes to it.

Cramoi'sie, Cramoi'sy, *n.* [Fr.] Crimson; as, a *cramoisie* doublet.

Cramp, *n.* [A. S. *kramma*; D. *kramp*; Dan. *krampe*; Swed. and Goth. *krampe*; Fr. *crampon*; Ger. *krampf*, allied to *grimmen*, to gripe, and *kripen*, to crumple; It. *granfo*, a contracting or drawing together; Sansk. root *grabh*, to seize.] Restriction; restraint; limit; obstruction.

"A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind." — *L'Estrange.*

(*Building.*) A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.

(*Mech.*) A short bar of iron, with its ends bent so as to form three sides of a parallelogram; at one end a set screw is inserted, so that two pieces of metal, being placed between, can be held firmly together by the screw.

(*Med.*) An irregular spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the whole or different parts of the body, causing most severe pain by the knotty and hardened state into which their fibres are contracted. Though *C.* may involve the greater number of the muscles at once, the parts most generally affected are those of the feet, legs, thighs, abdomen, and arms. The cause sometimes proceeds from the sudden application of cold to the heated body, damp sheets, wet feet, or wet clothes; the irritation produced on the nervous system by the absorption of lead, arsenic, or other mineral poisons, and the exhaustion on long-continued evacuations, as in cholera; from the specific action of some animal *virus*, as in the bite of venomous reptiles, and in bathing, from coming in contact with cold springs, and a too lengthened stay in the water. In general, *C.* is readily removed by a forcible exertion of the antagonist muscles, so as to overcome the spasmodic contraction, or by friction and warmth. *C.* of the stomach is to be combated by the

external and internal use of stimulants, and by opium, ether, and other antispasmodics. — See SPASMS.

—*v. a.* To contract; to draw, bind, fasten, or hold together; to constrain; to confine within limits; to restrain; to hinder from action or expansion.

"Th' expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold." — *Thomson.*

—To hold or fasten with a cramp-iron.

—To fix by a cramp; as, to *cramp* the leg of a boot.

—To pain or affect with spasms or cramp.

"The contracted limbs were *cramp'd*." — *Dryden.*

—*a.* Difficult; knotty; as, a *cramp* syllogism.

Cramp'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TORPEDO.

Cramp'-iron, *n.* (*Mech.*) See CRAMP.

Cram'pit, *n.* The chape or piece of metal at the bottom of a sword; a chape.

Cramponee', *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) A cross with a cramp at each end.

Crampoons', *n. pl.* [Fr. *crampon.*] Sharp-pointed iron fastenings fixed to the shoes of soldiers, to enable them to keep a foothold when engaged in climbing a glacis preparatory to carrying a fort by assault.

—Large iron hooks resembling double-calipers, used for raising heavy weights, as blocks of stone, &c.

Cramp'-ring, *n.* A ring popularly supposed in olden times to possess the virtue of curing cramp, by reason of its undergoing consecration on Good Friday.

Cramp's Corner, in *New Hampshire*, a former post-office of Carroll co.

Cramp'ton's Pass, in *Maryland*, a locality near Burkittsville. A smart skirmish took place here, Sept. 14, 1862, between a detachment of Union troops under Gen. Franklin, and a Confederate force under Gen. Cobb, in which, after an action of several hours' duration, the latter retreated with a loss of about 600 men. The national loss in killed and wounded was 533 men.

Cramp'y, *a.* Troubled with cramp or spasms.

—Presenting an appearance of cramps; as, a *crampy* surface of country.

Cran, *n.* (*Scot.*) A measure of fish; as, a *cran* of herrings. (Peculiar to Scotland.)

Cranach, LUCAS, (*kran'ak,*) a German painter, B. at Cranach, near Bamberg, 1472, and called after the place of his birth, but whose family name was Sunder. He excelled in portraits and altar-pieces, the principal of these last being the *Crucifixion*, in the church of Weimar. He was court-painter to three electors of Saxony, Frederick the Wise, John the Constant, and John Frederick the Magnanimous. He was also the friend of Luther, and is said to have been the means of bringing about the marriage of the great reformer with Catharine Bora. D. at Weimar, 1553.

Cran'age, *n.* [L. Lat. *cranagium.*] Dues paid for the use of a crane at the loading and discharging of ships.

—Liberty to use a crane for the above-named purposes.

Cran'berry, *n.* [Ger. *kranbeere.*] (*Bot.*) See OXYCOCCUS.

Cran'berry, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Camden.

Cran'berry, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Allen co.

—A township of Crawford co.

Cranberry, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Butler county.

—A post-village and township of Venango county.

Cranberry Brook, in *New Jersey*, enters the Millstone abt. 3 m. S.E. of Princeton.

Cranberry Creek, in *New York*, a post-office of Fulton co.

Cranberry Isles, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Hancock co.

Cranberry Lake, in *New York*, in the S. part of St. Lawrence co. It is the source of Oswegatchie River. Length abt. 7 m.

Cranberry Plains, in *Virginia*, a former post-office of Carroll co.

Cranberry Prairie, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Mercer co.

Cranberry Summit, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Preston co., 243 m. W. of Baltimore.

Cran'brook, a town of England, co. Kent, 13 m. S. of Maidstone; *pop.* 4,500.

Craneh, *v. a.* See CRAUNCH.

Cran'dall, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lorain co.

Cran'dell Corners, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co.

Crane, *n.* [A. S. *cornoch, cran;* Ger. *kranich;* O. Ger. *kranuh;* Gr. *geranos;* Lat. *grus, gruis;* W. *garan,* a shank, a crane, from *gar,* a leg.] (*Mech.*) The name of machines used for raising heavy bodies in a perpendicular direction. They are of various forms, suitable for almost any purpose, and to most of them are adapted two or more wheels with teeth, for the purpose of obtaining power at the expense of time. The small wheel is turned by a windlass, and turns the larger one very slowly, but with great power. The common warehouse or cellar *C.* is generally an iron frame with two pulleys, which are usually inside the warehouse, while the *C.* is outside to raise goods from carts, &c., into the floors above. *C.* at the sides of canals or rivers, for landing goods, are sometimes made with a heavy stone placed to balance the weight at the end of the *C.* What is called the *jib C.* is often "riggod" up on shipboard, for shipping and unshipping goods. *C.* for very heavy purposes have been made upon the tubular principle, and consist of iron plates riveted together so as to form a hollow-curved *C.* similar to the hollow girders used in bridges. Where goods have to be brought from one particular spot to another, the swing *C.* is used. Among *C.* may be named the hydraulic-lift; this is exactly similar to the hydraulic press, only applied in a different manner, and is used to lift very heavy weights but short distances, as for raising heavy goods on to railway trucks, &c.

—A curved pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask; a siphon.

(*Zoöl.*) See GRUIDÆ.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of iron or timber on the sides of a ship, used to stow boats or spars upon.

—*v. a.* To bridle; to raise one's head loftily; — preceding *up;* as, the lady *craned up* her neck with disdain.

Crane, in *Ohio*, a township of Defiance co.

—A township of Paulding co.

—A township of Wyandot co.

Crane Creek, in *Iowa*, a village of Howard co.

Crane Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of Barry co., abt. 150 m. S. S. W. of Jefferson City.

Crane Creek, in *S. Carolina*, traverses Richland co., and enters Broad river a few miles above Columbia.

Crane-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TIPULA.

Crane River, in *Arkansas*, traverses Arkansas co., and enters White river.

Crane's-Bill, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GERANIUM.

(*Surg.*) A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

Crane's Forge, in *La.*, a former P. O. of Assumption par.

Crane's Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Greene co.

Crane's Town, in *Ohio*, a village of Wyandot co., 70 m. N. N. W. of Columbus.

Crane's Village, or CRANESVILLE, in New York, a post-village of Montgomery co., 13 m. from Schenectady.

Canes'ville, in *N. J.*, a former P. O. of Union co.

Canes'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Erie co., about 25 m. S. W. of Erie.

Cranesville, in *Tennessee*, See CRAINSVILLE.

Cranesville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Preston co., about 250 m. N. W. of Richmond, Va.

Crane'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Marquette co.

Cran'ey, in *W. Va.*, a former P. O. of Wyoming co.

Cra'nial, *a.* Belonging to, or like, a cranium, or skull.

Craniog'nomy, *n.* [Gr. *kranion,* and *gnomai,* to know.] Craniology.

Craniolog'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to craniology.

Craniol'ogist, *n.* One versed in craniology; a phrenologist.

Craniol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kranion,* and *logos.*] A discourse or treatise on the cranium or skull; PHRENOLOGY, *q. v.*

Craniom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *kranion,* and *metron.*] An instrument used for measuring the skulls of animals.

Craniomet'rical, *a.* Belonging to craniometry.

Craniom'etry, *n.* Art or practice of measuring the skulls of animals.

Cranios'copist, *n.* One who is versed in cranioscopy.

Cranios'copy, *n.* [Gr. *kranion,* and *skopein,* to view.] Examination of the cranium; the science which relates to the inspection of skulls.

Cra'nium, *n.* [Gr. *kranion,* allied to *kara, karēnon,* the head; Sansk. *kyr,* the skull; Fr. *crâne.*] (*Anat.*) The skull of an animal; the agglomeration of bones which enclose the brain.—See SKULL.

Crank, *n.* [D. *krinkel,* a curve, from *krinkelen,* to bend, to crook.] A winding or twisting; anything bent or turned; hence, colloquially, one mentally twisted.

"I send it through the rivers of your blood,
And through the *cranks* and offices of man." — *Shaks.*

—A sort of fanciful pun or conceit.

"Quips, and *cranks,* and wanton wiles." — *Milton.*

Crank, *n.* A rigid arm fixed at one extremity on a shaft perpendicular to its own axis, and receiving at the other an alternative impulse which causes it to revolve in a circle. It is the most usual mode of converting alternative, circular, or rectilinear motions into continuous circular motion, or vice versâ; and for this purpose the crank requires to be connected with the prime mover by a chord or a rigid rod. In building operations, it is used to change the direction of the motion of bell-wires, or other similar works.

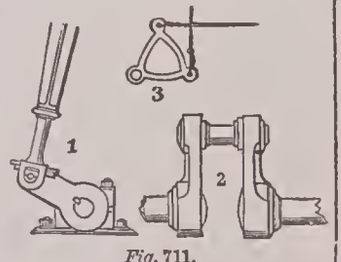


Fig. 711.
1, single crank; 2, double crank; 3, bell crank.

—An iron brace, used for various purposes.

—*a.* [O. Ger. and D. *krank,* weak; allied to A. S. *crang,* dead, and *crangan,* to submit, to die.] Healthy; sprightly; lively; brisk. — (*Naut.*) A ship is said to be *crank,* when, by the form of the construction, or by want of a sufficient quantity of ballast or cargo, or by being loaded too much above, it is incapable of carrying sail without being exposed to the danger of oversetting.

Crank'-axle, *n.* (*Mech.*) The driving axle connected to the piston-rods of a locomotive-engine.

Crank'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small species of woodpecker.

Cranked, (*krankt,*) *a.* Having a crank.

Cran'kle, *v. i.* To run in and out, or in flexures and windings.

—*v. a.* To crank into unequal surfaces; to crinkle; to break into angles.

—*n.* A crinkle; an inequality; an angular prominence.

Crank'ness, *n.* Health; vigor; sprightliness.

(*Naut.*) Liability to careen over, as a ship.

Crank'-pin, *n.* (*Mech.*) The cylindrical piece joining the ends of the crank arms, and attached to the connecting rod, or, in vibrating engines, to the piston-rod: if the crank has only one arm, the pin projects from the end of it.

Crank'y *a.* Weak in intellect; as, a *cranky* person. (Colloq.)

Cran'mer, THOMAS, Archbishop of Canterbury, B. at Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, 1489. The opinion which he gave on the question of Henry VIII.'s divorce from his first wife, Catharine of Arragon, recommended him to that monarch, who employed him to vindicate the measure, and sent him, in 1530, with other envoys, to maintain his view before the pope. He took with him the opinions which had been obtained from the foreign universities in favor of the same view. His mission was fruitless. On his way home, *C.* visited Germany, and at Nürnberg married a niece of Osiander. After his return he was raised by papal bull to the archbishopric of Canterbury, in which office he zealously promoted the cause of the Reformation. Through his means the Bible was translated and read in churches; and he greatly aided in suppressing the monastic institutions. A few weeks after his appointment he pronounced, in a Court held at Dunstable, the sentence of divorce of Catharine, and confirmed the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn. In 1536, when Anne Boleyn was destined to lose her reputation and her life, *C.* meanly stooped to promote the sentence of divorce. This and other compliances with the monarch's will insured him the gratitude of Henry, who upheld him in all his contests with Bishop Gardiner and others who accused him of heresy and faction. By Henry's will he was appointed one of the council of regency to Edward VI.; and as the young king was brought up chiefly under the archbishop's care, it enabled him to further the objects of the Reformation in a regular and consistent manner, by framing the liturgy, the homilies, articles of religion, &c. On the accession of Mary, he was committed to the Tower, along with Latimer and Ridley. In March, 1554, they were removed to Oxford, and confined there in the common prison, called the *Bocardo.* Latimer and Ridley bore their cruel fate with magnanimous courage; but the spirit and principles of *C.* temporarily gave way under the severity of his sufferings. He was induced, in the hope of saving his life, to sign no fewer than six recantations; but his enemies were determined to be satisfied by nothing short of his death. On the 21st March, 1556, he suffered martyrdom, as his fellow-reformers had done, opposite Baliol College. His courage returned at the end, and he died protesting his repentance for his unworthy weakness in changing his faith, and showing an unexpected fortitude in the midst of the flames. "*C.* was at once," says Macaulay, "a divine and a courtier," and the attempted combination of the two characters created those inconsistencies which shaded the purity of his life.

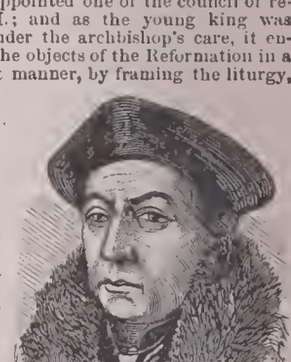


Fig. 712. — CRANMER.

Crannied, (*kran'nid,*) *a.* Having crannies, rents, chinks, or fissures.

"A wall . . . that had in it a *crannied* hole or chink." — *Shaks.*

Crannoges, (*krăn-noags',*) a term applied to the lake-dwellings and fortified islands of the ancient Celts. Although dwellings of this kind, on Lake Prasias, in Macedonia, were described by Herodotus, (Book V., chap. 16,) the subject did not attract much attention until vestiges of similar erections, much resembling the water-dwellings of the natives of Borneo, were discovered in 1839, in the county of Meath, Ireland, by Mr. W. R. Wilde. From that time, *C.* have been found in most towns of Ireland and Scotland, in Switzerland, Savoy, Upper Italy, Prussia, Denmark, &c. For some time it was a mania, succeeding to the mania of the *Roman camps,* and we believe that at the present time it would be difficult to find an European antiquary not being the discoverer of at least one *C.*

Cran'ny, *n.* [Fr. *cran;* Lat. *crena;* Arm. *kran,* an incision, a notch; Heb. *kur,* to dig, to pierce; Sansk. *k'hur,* to dig, to split.] A cleft; a rent; any small, narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall or other substance.

"And therefore beat and laid about,
To find a *cranny* to come out." — *Hudibras.*

—A hole; a corner; a secret, retired place.

"We seek it, ere it come to light,
In every *cranny* but the right." — *Cowper.*

(*Manf.*) In glass-making, an apparatus for fashioning and fixing the necks of glasses.

—*a.* Same as CRANK, *q. v.*

—*v. n.* To form crannies, or crevices. — To frequent crannies; as, "The *crannying* wind." — *Byron.*

Crans'ton, in *Rhode Island*, a township of Providence co., containing manufactories of cotton goods, prints, machinery, &c.

Cranta'ra, *n.* [Gael.] See FIERY CROSS.

Cra'onne, a town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, 12 m. S.E. of Laon; *pop.* 1,000. — Here, in 1814, Napoleon I. routed the Prussians.

Crap'audine, *a.* (*Arch.*) Applied to a door turning on pivots.

—*n.* (*Farriery.*) An ulcer on a horse's coronet.

Crape, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe,* for *crespe;* Lat. *crispus,* crisp.] (*Manuf.*) A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made; it is also used

for mourning purposes. *C.* is made of raw silk, gummed and twisted on the mill, and woven without crossing. Crapes are either *craped*, that is, crisped, or *smooth*; they are all dyed raw.

—*v. a.* To curl; to form into ringlets or tresses; as, to *crape* the hair.

Crape'-fish, *n.* Codfish salted and smoke-dried.

Crap'nel, *n.* See GRAPNEL.

Crap'ulent, Crap'ulous, *a.* Overpowered by liquor; sick from intemperance.

Crap'y, *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, crape.

Cra'ry's Mills, in *New York*, a post-office of St. Lawrence co.

Crash, *v. n.* [Formed from the sound.] To make the sound caused by the act of crashing; to make the loud, clattering, and multifarious sound of many things falling and breaking at once.

"There shall be a great *crashing* from the hills."—*Zeph.* i. 10.

—*v. a.* To crush; to break; to dash to pieces; to bruise; to crack. (o.)

"I pray you, come and *crash* a cup of wine."
Shaks.

—*n.* The sound produced by the act of crushing; the loud mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once; as, a *crash* of crockery.

—[Lat. *crassus.*] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Cra'sis, *n.* [Gr. *krasis*, from *keraō*, *kerannūmi*, to mix, to temper.] (*Med.*) A due mixture of the constituents of a fluid: as, the *crasis* of the blood, humors, &c.—Also sometimes used as synonymous with constitution, temperament, &c.

(*Gram.*) A contraction of two syllables into one, as *nil* for *nihil*.

Crass, *a.* [Lat. *crassus.*] Gross; crude; not subtilized or refined; as, "*crass* ignorance."—*Cudworth.*

Cras'sament, Cras'siment, *n.* [Lat. *crassamentum*, the sediment of a liquid, from *crassus*, thick, gross.] The thick, red part of the blood, as distinct from the *serum* or aqueous part; the clot.

Crassiu'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.* and *Geol.*) A family of mollusca, order *Lamellibranchiata*, called also *Astartidæ* and *Cycladidæ*. They are closely allied to the *Veneridæ*, and are interesting chiefly with reference to geology. The fossil species are very numerous, commencing with the *lias* period, and are distributed over the whole world. They may be regarded as having given place to the Veneridæ, which commenced with the oölitic period, and are among the most abundant bivalve mollusca of the present time.

Cras'situde, *n.* [Lat. *crassitudo*, from *crassus.*] Grossness; thickness; coarseness; crudeness.

"The greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea-water."
Woodward.

Crassula'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *crassus*, thick, from the thickness of its leaves.] (*Bot.*) The Houseleek or Stonecrop family, an order of plants, allianee *Violales*. DIAG. Polypetalous or monopetalous flowers, a many-leaved calyx, hypogynous petals, and follicular apocarpous fruit. They are succulent herbs or shrubs with exstipulate leaves. The flowers are perfectly symmetrical, the sepals, petals, and carpels being equal in number (from 3 to 20), and the stamens being also equal to them, or twice as many. The seeds are small; the embryo is in the axis of fleshy albumen. The *C.* are found in very dry situations in all parts of the world; a large number occur at the Cape of Good Hope. Astringent, refrigerant, and acrid properties characterize them, and have given a few some importance as medicinal plants. The genus *Sedum* is the most largely represented in North America.

Cras'sus, LUCIUS LICINIUS, a celebrated Roman orator, B. C. 140, who is introduced by Cicero, in his treatise *De Oratore*, as the representative of that writer's own opinions on the subject of oratory. He was unfortunate as a legislator, inasmuch as the law proposed by him, to compel all who were not citizens to depart from Rome, was a main cause of the Social War. He was distinguished for his love of the arts; and his mansion upon the Palatium is cited, both for its architecture and for the statuary and paintings with which it was adorned, as having been one of the most noteworthy in ancient Rome. He died B. C. 91.

Cras'sus, MARCUS LICINIUS, a celebrated Roman consul and triumvir, immensely rich and passionately fond of money, took part with Sulla in the civil war. As prætor, in B. C. 74, he was sent against the insurgent gladiators under Spartacus, and totally defeated them near Rhegium. The next year he was consul with Pompey, and made an extraordinary display of his wealth and hospitality. Pompey and *C.* were, however, personal enemies, and it needed the powerful influence of Cæsar to effect a formal reconciliation between them, which took place in B. C. 60, the first triumvirate being then formed. Consul again five years later, *C.* had Syria for his province, and made war on the Parthians. He was defeated by them with immense slaughter, and was put to death, B. C. 53. It is said that Orodes, king of Parthia, had melted gold poured into the dead mouth, with the taunt "Sate thyself now with that metal, of which in life thou wert so greedy."

Cratægus, (*kra-te'gus,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ*. They are trees or shrubs, small, deciduous, sometimes evergreen; mostly natives of Europe and N. America, and some of them of Asia and the N. of Africa. The species all flower and fruit freely: and the wood of all of them is hard and durable, and the plants are of considerable longevity. Almost all the flowers are white, and the fruit is generally red; though in some sorts it is yellow, purple, black, or green. The species *C. coccinea*, or White Thorn, is a thorny shrub or small tree, 10–20 feet high, found in thickets throughout the U. States.—*C. crus-galli*, the Cock-spur Thorn, the flowers of which are fragrant, is rare in this country. *C. azarolus* is a deciduous shrub, 15 feet high, native of Italy, and very ornamental. *C. oxyacantha* is the hawthorn, whitethorn, or May, so well known for the beauty

Fig. 713.—THE WHITE THORN.
(*Cratægus coccinea.*)

and fragrance of its flowers, and for being the best hedge-plant in Europe. Some varieties of this species are highly ornamental, producing double pink or scarlet blossoms. To this genus belongs also *C. terminalis*, the Chess-apple or Wild Service, chiefly found in the United States. Its fruit, pleasant to the taste, ripens in June.

Cratch, *n.* [Fr. *crèche;* Lat. *crates.*] A crib or palisaded frame for containing hay in a horse's manger.

"In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay."—*Spenser.*

Cratch'-cradle, *n.* Same as CAT'S-CRADLE, *q. v.*

Crate, *n.* [Lat. *crates.* See CRADLE.] A kind of large square hamper or basket of wicker-work, &c., used for the transportation of earthenware, &c.

Cra'ter, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *kratêr*, from *kerannūmi*, to mix.] A cup-shaped cavity; specifically, the circular cavity or mouth of a volcano, through which the lava, stones, scoria, &c. are for the most part ejected. See VOLCANO.

(*Astronom.*) A constellation allied to HYDRA, *q. v.*

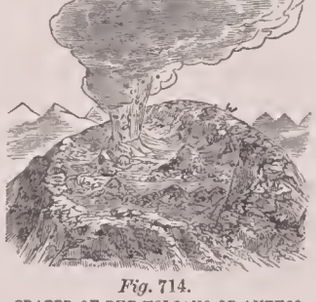


Fig. 714.
CRATER OF THE VOLCANO OF ANTUCO.
(South America.)

Crater'iform, *a.* Having the form of a crater.

Cra'terous, *a.* Resembling a crater.

Crat'erus, one of Alexander the Great's generals, conspicuous for his literary abilities as well as for his valor. He received as his share of Alexander's kingdom, Greece and Epirus, and wrote the history of his great commander. Killed in a battle against Eumenes, 321 B. C.

Crates, (*krai'tes,*) a philosopher of Bœotia, celebrated for his eccentricities. In the summer he would clothe himself as warm as possible, but in the winter his garments were uncommonly thin. Lived in the 4th cent. B.C.

Crathis, (*krai'this.*) (*Myt.*) A river in Magna Græcia, distinguished for giving a yellow color to the hair and beard of those who drank its waters.

Crati'nus, an Athenian poet, to whom the invention of satirical comedy is attributed. His powers of sarcasm are said to have been unrivalled. Although a very intemperate man, he attained the age of 96. Died B. C. 422.

Cratip'pus, a celebrated Peripatetic philosopher, B. at Mytilene, and a contemporary of Cicero. He appears to have been held in the highest estimation by the great men of his age. Cicero calls him the prince of all the philosophers whom he had known. Pompey visited him after his defeat at Pharsalia, and received at his hands the consolations of philosophy; and Brutus went to Athens, to which city *C.* had latterly betaken himself, to listen to his prelections, even while making preparations to meet Octavius and Antony. Nothing that *C.* wrote has survived.

Cra'to, a town of Brazil, prov. Ceara, 180 m. S. of Portaleza.

Craunch, Crauch. (*kranch,*) *v. a.* [D. *schransen*, to eat greedily. See CRUNCH.] To crush or bruise with the teeth; to crunch; to masticate with violence or noise.

Cravat', *n.* [Fr. *cravate.*] A kind of neckcloth, said to have been first introduced into France by the *Cravates* or Croatians.

"Hemp . . . others for *cravats* have worn."—*Hudibras.*

Cravat'ted, *a.* Having a cravat round the neck.

Crave, *v. a.* [A. S. *crafian;* Icel. *kref;* Dan. *kræve*, to require, demand; Swed. and Goth. *kraefeva;* Goth. *kropjan*, to cry out; Sansk. *hrap*, to speak: W. *crefn*, to cry, to crave, from *cref*, a cry, a scream.] To speak to as a suppliant; to ask earnestly and importunately; to ask submissively; to beseech; to entreat; to solicit; as, to *crave* a boon.

"As for my noble friends, I *crave* their pardons."—*Shaks.*

—To long for; to desire strongly; to call for or demand, as a gratification or need: as, a *craving* stomach.

Cra'ven, *n.* [O. Fr. *cravanter*, to foil, to overthrow. Anciently, a term of disgrace when one that was overcome in a single combat yielded, and cried *cravanté*, thus begging his life by admitting that he was overcome.] A recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.

"He is a *craven* and a villain."—*Shaks.*

(*Sports.*) In cock-fighting, a beaten and dispirited cock.

"No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*."—*Shaks.*

—*a.* Cowardly; base; mean; contemptible.

Cra'ven, in *N. Carolina*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on Pamlico Sound, at the mouth of the Neuse River, by which it is intersected; *area*, about 1,000 sq. m. Surface, level. *Cap.* Newbern. *Pop.* (1890) 20,600.

Cra'ven Mills, in *Tennessee*, a village of Wayne co.

Cra'ven's Landing, in *Tennessee*, a former post-office of Hardin county.

Cra'vensville, in *Missouri*, a village of Daviess co., about 140 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Crav'er, *n.* One who craves, begs, or supplicates.

Crav'ing, *n.* A vehement or urgent desire or calling for; a longing for; as, the *cravings* of hunger.

Crav'ingly, *adv.* In a craving manner.

Crav'ingness, *n.* State or condition of craving.

Craw, *n.* [Dan. *croe;* Ger. *krugen*, the neck, the throat. See CROP.] The crop, gorge, or first stomach of a fowl.

Craw'-fish, Cray'-tish, *n.* [Fr. *écrevisse*, from Gr. *karabos*. See CRAB.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Astacus fluvialis* is a crustaceous animal of the genus *Astacus*, differing in general appearance but little from the Lobster. They are found in almost every river, and even brook, in England; and their flesh is reckoned cooling and nutritious. Species of this genus are found in all parts of the world. In the mammoth caves of Kentucky, a species has been discovered; it is the *Astacus pellucidus* of Tellkampf.

Fig. 715.—CRAW-FISH.
(*Astacus fluvialis.*)

Crawfish River, in *Wisconsin*, rises in Columbia co., and flows nearly S. into Rock River at Jefferson.

Craw'ford, THOMAS, an eminent American sculptor, B. in New York, 1814. He studied art at Rome, and his most remarkable productions are the marble statue of *Orpheus*, now in the Boston Athenæum, the bronze figures of *Washington* (at Richmond), and *America* (for the dome of the Capitol at Washington). D. in London, 1857.

Craw'ford, WILLIAM HENRY, an American statesman, and noted duellist, born in Elbert co., Georgia, 1772. Admitted to the bar in 1798, he was elected U. States Senator in 1807, and was Secretary of the Treasury from 1816 to 1825. D. 1834.

Craw'ford, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Russell co., 72 m. E. of Montgomery.

Craw'ford, in *Arkansas*, a W. co., bordering on the country of the Cherokee Nation. *Area*, 585 sq. m. It is traversed by the Arkansas River, Frog Bayou, and Lee's Creek. The surface is mountainous. Coal and other minerals are found. *Cap.* Van Buren. *Pop.* (1890) 21,800.

Craw'ford, in *Georgia*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 289 sq. m. The Fliut river bounds it on the S. W., as does the Echaconnee creek on the N. E.; it is also drained by Spring and Walnut creeks. The surface is generally broken, and the soil moderately fertile. *Cap.* Knoxville. *Pop.* (1890) 9,400.

—A district of Harris co.

—A post-office of Oglethorpe co.

Craw'ford, in *Illinois*, an E. S. E. co., bordering on Indiana. *Area*, about 420 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash, and it is drained by the Embarras river and other smaller streams. The surface is generally prairie land, and the soil good. *Cap.* Robinson. *Pop.* (1890) 17,192.

—A post-office of Gallatin county.

Craw'ford, in *Iowa*, a W. co.; *area*, 600 sq. m. The Boyer and Soldier rivers, affluents of the Missouri, traverse it. *Cap.* Denison. *Pop.* (1890) 18,900.

—A township of Madison county.

—A township of Pottawattomie county.

—A township of Washington county.

Craw'ford, in *Michigan*, a N. co. of the southern peninsula; *area*, 620 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Otsego co., S. by Roscommon co., E. by Oscoda co., W. by Kalcaska co., and drained by the head-waters of the Au Sable river. *Pop.* (1894) 2,710.

—A post-office of Isabella county.

Craw'ford, in *Indiana*, a S. co., bordering on Kentucky. *Area*, about 280 sq. m. The Ohio river drains its S. border, and it is traversed by the Blue river. The surface is broken, and the soil rather poor. Coal and iron are the most valuable minerals. *Cap.* Leavenworth. *Pop.* (1890) 13,935.

Crawford, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., about 120 m. N. E. by E. of Augusta.
Crawford, in *Missouri*, a S. E. central county; *area*, about 600 sq. m. It is intersected by the Maramee river and by the Huzza, Dry and Crooked creeks. The surface is broken; soil, in some parts, good. Iron, copper and stone coal abound. *Cap.* Steelville. *Pop.* (1890) 11,828.
Crawford, in *N. Carolina*, the former capital of Stokes co., about 110 m. N.W. of Raleigh.
Crawford, in *New York*, a village and township of Orange co., 20 m. W. of Newburg
Crawford, in *Ohio*, a N. central county; *area*, about 412 sq. m. The head-waters of the Sandusky and Olentangy rivers intersect it. *Surface*, level and elevated; *soil*, productive. *Cap.* Bucyrus. *Pop.* (1890) 32,000.
—A township of Coshocton co.
—A village of Crawford co., abt. 70 m. N. of Columbus.
—A post-village and township of Wyandot co., 10 m. N. N. E. of Upper Sandusky.
Crawford, in *Pennsylvania*, a N. W. county, bordering on Ohio; *area*, 975 sq. m. The surface is undulating and the soil better adapted to grazing than to tillage. *Rivers.* Unimportant, but numerous creeks. *Min.* Iron ore and lime marl very abundant. *Prod.* Petroleum, lumber, butter, Indian corn, potatoes, &c. *Cap.* Meadville. *Pop.* (1890) 65,400.
Crawford, in *Wisconsin*, a S.W. county, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Iowa. *Area*, 612 sq. m. The Wisconsin bounds it on the S. E. It is also drained by the Kickapoo river. *Surface*, hilly. *Cap.* Prairie-du-Chien. *Pop.* (1890) 16,000.
Crawford House, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Coos co.
Crawford's Fork, in *Mo.*, a former P. O. of Cass co.
Crawford's Mill, in *Iowa*, a village of Henry co., on the Skunk river, about 37 m. W. N.W. of Burlington.
Crawfordsville, in *Indiana*, a city, the capital of Montgomery co. It is finely situated on the banks of Sugar creek, and is the seat of Wabash College. It has numerous manufacturing industries, and is a fine trading center. *Pop.* (1897) about 9,000.
Crawfordsville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Washington co., about 35 m. S. of Iowa City.
Crawfordsville, in *Kansas*, formerly the capital of Crawford co.
Crawfordsville, in *S. Carolina*, a former post-office of Spartanburg co.
Crawfordsville, in *Mississippi*, a vil. of Lowndes co.
Crawl, *v. n.* [D. *krielen;* Swed. and Goth. *kraella*, frequentative of *krueka*, to crawl; Scot. *crowl.* See CREEP.] To creep; to move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a snake; to move slowly on the hands and knees; to move without rising from the ground.

"That *crawling* insect, who from mud began." — *Dryden.*

—To move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously; to move with hesitation.

"He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room." — *Arbuthnot.*

—To advance slowly, slyly, or insidiously; to move about stealthily and clandestinely; as, to *crawl* into a person's good graces.

"Cranmer hath *crawled* into the favour of the king."—*Shaks.*

—To move about hated or despised; as, a *crawling* sinner.
—To experience a sensation as of insects or vermin creeping over one; as, *crawling* flesh.
—*n.* Act or movement of crawling; as, the *crawl* of an alligator.
Crawl, *n.* A spawning enclosure for fish.
Crawl'er, *n.* He who, or that which, crawls; a creeper; a reptile; a louse.
Crawl'ingly, *adv.* In a crawling manner.
Crax, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PENELOPIDÆ.
Cray, Cray'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel employed in fishing.
Cray'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CRAW-FISH.
Crayne'ville, in *Ky.*, a post-office of Crittenden co.
Cray'on, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Champaign co.
Crayon, (*kra'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from *craie*, chalk.] The name of a pencil of any kind in France, but applied more particularly in this country, as in England, to pieces of charcoal, and black, white, and red chalk, of a convenient size and shape, which are used for drawing on various kinds of tinted paper, and for sketching cartoons, or the outlines of paintings of considerable size on canvas. *C.* of various colors and tints are also made by mixing vegetable and mineral coloring-matter with pipe-clay or chalk, and giving consistency and adhesiveness to the mass by the addition of a little milk, gum-water, wax, soap, or some similar substance. Drawings in *C.* look soft and rich in coloring, but the outline is generally hazy and ill-defined. A metal tube, slit at both ends, which can become pressed at pleasure by a sliding-ring, and is called a *porte crayon*, is used to hold the chalk; but sometimes the material is enclosed in a casing of wood, and resembles a lead-pencil. Softness in shading is produced by rubbing the chalk-marks gently with a piece of leather or paper, which is rolled tightly together and cut to a blunt point at each end.
—A drawing made with crayons.
—*v. a.* To sketch with a crayon; to design; to plan.
Cray'on-drawing, Cray'on-painting, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The art or practice of drawing with crayons.
Cray'tonville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Anderson district.
Craze, *v. a.* [Fr. *écraser;* Swed. *kras*, to break or dash in pieces; Swed. and Goth. *krossa*, to rub together, to bruise; O. Ger. *krazjan*, to tear, to cut asunder. See CRUSH.] To crush; to break; to comminute.

"The tin ore passeth to the *crazing*-mill." — *Carew.*

—To crack; to weaken; to impair the natural force or energy of; to put in disorder.

"Till . . . sedentary numbness *craze* my limbs." — *Milton.*

—To crack the brain, or shatter the faculties of; to impair the intellect of.

"That grief hath *crazed* my wits." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To be in a crazed state; to act as a deranged person.
—*n.* State of craziness; mental derangement.
—A ruling propensity or passion; as, bibliomania is his *craze.*
Cra'zedness, *n.* A broken state; decrepitude; an impaired condition of the intellect.
Craze'-mill, Craz'ing-mill, *n.* (*Mining.*) In Cornwall, Eng., a mill for crushing tin-ores.
Cra'zily, *adv.* In a broken, confused, or crazy manner.
Cra'ziness, *n.* State of being broken, impaired, or weakened; as, the *craziness* of an old ship.
—State of being broken in mind; imbecility, or weakness of intellect; derangement.
Cra'zy, *a.* [Fr. *écrasé.*] Broken; decrepit; weak; feeble; impaired in body.

"Physic can but mend our *crazy* state." — *Dryden.*

—Imbecile, or disordered in intellect; deranged.
Crea'gerstown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., about 12 m. N. by E. of Frederick.
Creak, *v. n.* [Fr. *craquer;* W. *crec*, a sharp noise; formed from the sound.] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances; as, a *creaking* door, *creaking* boots, &c.

"The *creaking* locusts with my voice conspire." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To make a creaking noise with.
—*n.* A harsh, gratiug sound, produced by creaking.
Cream, *n.* [Fr. *crême;* It. *crema;* Lat. *cremor;* A.S. *ream;* Ger. *rahm;* Du. *room;* Icel. *rjómi*, perhaps allied to Gr. *rhōmē*, strength, and Heb. *rum*, to lift up one's self, to arise.] The oily part of milk. A semi-fluid, yellowish substance, which collects on the surface of milk, and which is made into butter by the process of churning. When the milk of any animal is allowed to stand for some time, it spontaneously undergoes certain changes, the cream rises to the surface, and forms a thin stratum, which consists chiefly of oily globules; while the milk below, which of course is thinner than it was before the *C.* was separated from it, is of a pale bluish color, and consists of a solution of the curd, or casein, in the whey. When *C.* is kept for some days, it gradually becomes thicker and partially coagulated; and if put into a linen bag and suspended in a cool room, it will acquire the consistence of soft cheese; and this is one among other modes of making cream-cheese. When *C.* is churned, it is resolved into butter and buttermilk. In order to make butter, it is not always necessary that the *C.* should be separated from the milk; but whether separated or not, the process is facilitated by allowing the liquid to stand for some time, during which a part of the sugar contained in the serum, or whey, is changed into an acid, which shortens the process of churning by facilitating the separation of the butter from the milk. When either cream or milk is churned without having previously become slightly sour, the process is more tedious; and sometimes, from causes not easily accounted for by the dairy-maid, it is unsuccessful, and the milk is said to be *bewitched.* The true cause, however, is the want of acidity; because it has been found that the addition of a very small portion of vinegar will dissolve the charm, and cause the almost immediate appearance of butter. *C.*, when separated from milk, and kept until it has become acid, is frequently eaten with sugar, and is one of the most delicious preparations of the dairy. Common *clotted C.* is simply milk and cream in a coagulated state, and sour. When the clotted *C.* is broken and stirred, and the whey drawn off, the mass may be turned into cheese by artificial pressure, or by suspending it in a porous bag, in a cool, airy situation. See BUTTER, CHEESE, DAIRY.
—That part of a liquor which separates from the rest, resides, and collects on the surface; as, *cream* of lime.
—The quintesseuce or best part of a thing; as, the *cream* of a joke, the *cream* of a scandal.
Cream of lime. See LIME.
Cream of tartar. See POTASH (BITARTRATE OF).
—*v. a.* To skim; to take off cream by skimming.
—To take the quintessence or choicest part of a thing.
—*v. n.* To gather cream; to flower or mantle; to become thick, like cream.

"There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle like a standing pond." — *Shaks.*

Cream'-cake, *n.* (*Confectionary.*) A kind of custard-cake.
Cream-cheese', *n.* Cheese made with clotted cream. See CREAM.
Cream'-colored, *a.* Of the color of cream; pale yellow; as, a *cream-colored* horse.
Cream'-faced, *a.* White; pale; having a coward look. *Shaks.*
Cream Ridge, in *Missouri*, a former post-office of Livingston co.
Cream'-slice, *n.* A description of thin wooden knife, used in dairies.
Cream'y, *a.* Full of cream; as, a *creamy* cheese.
—Resembling cream; rich; fatty; unctuous; as, a *creamy* skin.
Cre'ance, *n.* [Fr.] (*Sport.*) In falconry, a fine small line made fast to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.
Crease, (*krēs,*) *n.* [Icel. *kreisti*, to press; Arm. *kriz*, a wrinkle; Ger. *kräuseln*, to curl, to plait; L. Sax. *krüsen*, to crisp, to curl, to lay in folds, to plait.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything; a hollow streak like a groove; as, a *crease* in cloth.
—*v. a.* To make a crease or mark in a thing by compressing, folding, or doubling; as, to *crease* paper.
Cre'asote, *n.* See CREOSOTE.
Cre'at, *n.* [Fr.] (*Manege.*) A riding-master's assistant.
Creat'able, *a.* That may be created.
Create', *v. a.* [Lat *creo, creatus;* W. *creu*, to form, to make; It. *caraim*, to perform; Gr. *krainō*, to accomplish; Sansk. *kri*, to create.] To bring into being from nothing; to cause to be or to exist; to originate; to shape and organize.

"In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth." *Gen.* i. 1.

—To cause; to be the occasion of; to beget; to generate, to bring forth; as, to *create* offspring, to *create* an idea.

"Must I new hars to my own joys *create*?" — *Dryden.*

—To make or produce by new combinations; to form anew; to change the state or character of; to renew; to invest with a new character; as, to *create* a peer.

"All men were *created* equal."—*Jefferson.*

Cre'atine, or KREATINE', *n.* [From Gr. *kreas*, flesh.] (*Chem.*) A substance having basic properties found in flesh and wine. Flesh contains but a very small portion of this body. It is prepared by chopping up raw cod, mixing it with an equal weight of water, and expressing the liquid. The liquid is then heated, to coagulate the albumen and baryta; water is added as long as it occasions a precipitate. The filtered liquid is evaporated to a very small bulk, and yields crystals of nearly pure *C.* It crystallizes in colorless oblique prisms. It is sparingly soluble in cold water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Although neutral to test-papers, it forms definite compounds with some of the acids. By boiling *C.* with hydrochloric acid, a new base — *creatinine* — is formed.
Creat'inine, or KREATIN'INE, *n.* (*Chem.*) Is formed spontaneously in putrid wine, or by acting on creatine with hydrochloric acid, when hydrochlorate of *C.* is formed, from which the acid may be separated by boiling it with hydrated oxide of lead. It requires twelve parts of cold water for solution, but dissolves more readily in hot water and alcohol. Its solution restores the color of reddened litmus, and it appears to be somewhat strong in its basic properties, forming crystalline sulphates, hydrochlorates, and numerous double salts.
Crea'tion, *n.* [Fr. *création*, from Lat. *creatio — creo.*] Act of creating, especially the act of bringing this world into existence.—Act of making by new combinations; act of investing with a new character; act of producing; as, the *creation* of a peerage.— Anything produced or caused to exist; the aggregate of created things; any part of the things created; creatures; the world; the universe.

"Egeria, sweet *creation* of some heart." — *Byron.*

(*Theol.*) There is but one underived and reflecting cause by whose power and agency all things were at first created. *C.*, in its strict and primary sense, signifies the bringing into being of something which did not before exist. It is therefore generally applied to the general production of the materials out of which the visible world was composed. In a secondary or subordinate sense, it is used to denote those subsequent operations of the Deity upon matter by which the whole system of nature and all the primitive order of things received their forms, qualities, and laws. In this secondary sense, God is said to have created man out of the dust of the earth. The researches of modern science have raised many questions as to the accuracy of the account given by Moses, in the beginning of Genesis, of the *C.* of the world, or, at least, of the commonly received interpretation of it. To enter upon the several points of controversy, and to give the various solutions of them, would be to write a book; and this is the less necessary as, to our mind, no satisfactory solution of the difficulties has yet been arrived at. There is indubitable evidence that the world existed many ages, and underwent various changes, before it received its present races of inhabitants, others, of other forms and other properties, having lived their ages and become extinct. The difficulty is to reconcile these facts with what we find recorded in the book of Genesis. The most probable solution, and even that is not without its difficulties, is, that in Genesis we have an account of two distinct *C.*, separated from each other by a very long and undetermined period, the first being *in the beginning*, when God created the heavens and the earth; the other, when the work of the days was carried on, the days being understood to mean long periods of time. It is to be borne in mind that the great truth which Moses intended to convey to the children of Israel was, that God was the creator of all things; and that it was necessary for him to do this so as to be understood by them, and to conform his instructions to their preconceived or prereceived opinions. Scripture was intended to teach theology, not science— to reveal what could never have been found out by reason, and to leave to reason its own particular province. If, therefore, by the powers of reason man has come to see greater beauties and a sublimer depth in the works of God than have been revealed in his divine word, it seems very unreasonable to make use of this as an argument against the truth of revelation. To expect from the Bible a scientific account of the works of *C.* seems as unreasonable as if we were to expect an accurate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body from a child before he attempted to walk. God has given man instincts before reason; and though reason may teach us that instincts sometimes err, these errors cannot be advanced as an argument against the existence of the instincts, but are to be attributed to the imperfections of our nature. God is the author of nature, as well as of the Bible, and, instead of attempting to set up the one in opposition to the other, we ought

to wait with patience till some satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be arrived at. It was an excellent advice of an eminent divine, to learn to "*trust* God where we cannot trace Him." It is to be regretted that Christians have frequently been led into the error of attempting to establish the truth of Christianity upon a solution of such difficulties as those that occur in the Mosaic account of the *C.* If in the prophetic writings lengthened periods of time are expressed by the term *days*, the like interpretation may, without any stretch of the imagination, be given to the *days* of creation, the works of which, though long after the fact, were as much subject of revelation as the other. Science has already furnished us with several very remarkable proofs of the truthfulness of the Mosaic account. The order of *C.*, as given by Moses, is exactly that which science tells us had been followed. We are told also, that on the first day God said, "Let there be light, and there was light;" and afterwards we find that the sun and moon were not created or made to shine till the fourth day. This apparently manifest contradiction has been reconciled by modern science, which proves that light exists independently of the sun, and must itself have been an original and independent *C.*

Crea'tional, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to creation.

Crea'tive, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation.

"Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam." — *Thomson.*

Crea'tiveness, *n.* State of being created.

Crea'tor, *n.* [Lat.] A maker; a producer; distinctively, the Supreme Being, who called all things into existence out of nothing; that which creates, produces, or causes.

"Commit yourself into the hands of your faithful *Creator.*" *Jeremy Taylor.*

Crea'torship, *n.* State or condition of a creator.

Crea'tress, *n.* A female who creates.

Creat'ural, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature.

Creat'ure, *n.* [Fr. *créature*, from Lat. *creatura*, from *creo*, to create.] That which is created; a created being; everything besides the Creator, or everything not self-existent; an animal of any kind; a living being; a man; a beast.

"God's first *creature* was light." — *Bacon.*

—A human being, in contempt, tenderness, or pity; as, a dear *creature*, a poor *creature*, a common *creature*.

"The *creature's* at his dirty work again." — *Pope.*
"Cry, oh sweet *creature*, and then kiss me hard." — *Shaks.*

—A person who owes his rise and fortune to another; a dependant; a tool; a servile retainer.

"The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed." — *Clarendon.*

Creat'urely, *a.* Having the qualities of a creature.

"Relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to each other." — *Cheyne.*

Creat'ureship, *n.* State or condition of a creature. (R.)

Creaze, *n.* (*Mining.*) The work or tin in the middle part of the buddle or dressing.

Crébillon, Prosper Jolyot de, a French dramatic poet, was born at Dijon, in 1674. He was intended for the legal profession, but devoted himself to the tragic muse, and produced *Idomeneus*, which met with success. This was followed by *Atreus*, *Electra*, and *Rhadamistus*, which were still more successful. He then led a secluded life for many years, but again resumed his dramatic labors, and produced the tragedies of *Catiline* and *The Triumvirate*. Died 1762. — His son, Claude Prosper, b. 1707, was, for a time, in high repute for his wit and gayety, and for his clever but licentious novels, which are best forgotten. D. 1777.

Crebri-cos'tate, *a.* [Lat. *creber*, close, and *costa*, a rib.] (*Zoöl.*) Close-ribbed, as certain shells.

Crebri-sul'cate, *a.* [Lat. *creber*, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] (*Zoöt.*) Applied to shells marked with transverse furrows closely set.

Crécy, (*kres'se,*) an inconsiderable village of France, dep. Somme, 11 m. N. of Abbeville, famous in history for the victory obtained over the French, under Philip of Valois, by Edward III. of England, August 26, 1346. In this battle fell the king of Bohemia, the count of Flanders, 8 other sovereign princes, 80 bannerets, 1,200 knights, 1,500 gentlemen, 4,000 men-at-arms, with the duke of Alençon, and the flower of the French nobility. It has been said that cannon were first employed by the English in this battle, and that they contributed not a little to their success.

Cre'dence, *n.* [L. Lat. *credentia;* It. *credenza*, from Lat. *credo*, *credens*, to credit, to believe.] Reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, or from the testimony of others; belief; credit; trust; confidence.

"Love and wisdom, may plead for ample *credence.*" — *Shaks.*

—That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence.

"After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furnished." — *Hayward.*

(*Eccl.*) A small table near the altar, or communion-table, on which the bread and wine to be used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper are placed, previous to consecration. They were common in the early churches. This name is said to be derived from the practice in ancient courts of having a sideboard or credence-table, at which the cup-bearers and carvers (*credentiarii*) were required to taste the wines and meats before being presented to the monarch, in case of poison.

Creden'dum, *n.; pl.* Credenda. [Lat.] A thing authorizing belief; an article of faith.

"These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christianity." *South.*

Cre'dent, *a.* Believing; easy of belief. (R.)

"If with too *credent* ear you list his songs."—*Shaks.*

—Having credit; reliable; not to be questioned.

"My authority bears a *credent* bulk."—*Shaks.*

Creden'tial, *a.* Entitling to credit; as, a *credential* letter.

—*n.* That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

"Reason our best *credential* doth appear." — *Buckingham.*

—*pl.* Writings, testimonials, or letters, showing that one is entitled to credit, or is invested with authority; — usually applied to the instruments or letters which an ambassador or other diplomatic minister receives from his own government, to present to that to which he is sent, and which define his powers and show to what rank of minister he is intended to belong. Hence, the minister or ambassador must communicate their contents before being admitted to his first audience.

Credibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *crédibilité.*] Credibleness; state or quality of being credible.

Cred'ible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *credibilis*, from *credo.*] That may be believed; worthy of credit or of belief; having a claim to credit; as, a *credible* witness.

"Upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt." *Tillotson.*

Cred'ibleness, *n.* State or quality of being credible; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit or belief.

Cred'ibly, *adv.* In a credible or authoritative manner.

Cred'it, *n.* [Fr. *crédit*, from Lat. *credo*, *creditus.*] Faith or trust reposed; reliance on testimony; belief; faith; trust; confidence.

"I may give *credit* to reports." — *Spectator.*

—Reputation; good opinion; name; character; esteem; honor derived from the confidence of others; as, public *credit.*

"No rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave." — *Pope.*

(*Com.*) Reputation for pecuniary worth, which entitles a man to be trusted; as, my *credit* is good.

(*Book-keeping.*) The side of an account or cash-book, in which a credit is entered; also money or convertible securities possessed or due; as, a payment placed to one's *credit.*

—Influence derived from popular esteem.

"The *credit* of divine testimony." — *Hooker.*

(*Polit. Econ.*) The lending of wealth, or of the means of acquiring wealth, by one individual or set of individuals to another. The party who lends is said to give *C.*, and the party who borrows, to obtain *C.* Hence, *C.* may be defined to be the acquisition by one party of the wealth of another in loan, according to conditions voluntarily agreed on between them. Very exaggerated notions are commonly entertained of the influences of *C.*; but, in fact, all operations in which *C.* is given or acquired, resolve themselves into a new distribution of wealth already in existence. The *magical* effect that is every now and then ascribed to *C.*, is due to the fact that by the confidence implied in the giving *C.*, capital heretofore dormant or imperfectly productive becomes active or productive. A party who purchases goods payable at some future date, obviously acquires the command of so much of the capital of the seller of the goods as their value amounts to, in the same way that a party who has a bill discounted acquires the command of a corresponding portion of the capital of the discounter. Wealth is not created by the issue of bills; and all that their negotiation does, is to transfer already existing property from one individual or party to another; or, to exhibit the fact in a still more simple form, the *C.* given by A to B is an asset of A and a liability of B. To confound *C.* with wealth, is to confound the economical organization of society with society itself.

Public C. is the phrase used to express the trust or confidence placed in the State, by those who lend money to governments.

Cred'it, *v. a.* To believe; to confide in the truth of; as, to *credit* the belief of one's senses.

"Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage." — *Shaks.*

(*Com.*) To enter upon the credit side of an account: as *crediting* cash received. — To set to the credit of; as, to *credit* a person with goods bought from him.

Cred'itable, *a.* Reputable; that may be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable; as, a *creditable* way of living.

Cred'itableness, *n.* Quality of being creditable; reputation; estimation.

Cred'itably, *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without failure or disgrace.

Credit Foncier, (*krai'de fon(g)'se-a,*) *n.* [Fr., credit on lands.] A system of borrowing money on the security of landed property, repayment to be made by instalments, so as to extinguish the debt within a certain period, was first established in France in 1852. The *C. F.* is, on the general hypothesis of prudence in advances, of great public benefit. It is susceptible of many modifications, and has already found very useful applications in this country.

Cred'it Mobil'ier, *n.* [Fr.] The name given to a gigantic scheme promulgated in France in 1852, and sanctioned by the existing government, the objects of which are: 1. To take in hand and originate trading enterprises of all kinds, on the principle of limited liability. 2. To supersede or buy up trading companies; and to substitute script and shares of its own, for the shares and bonds of the company.—Under the title of The Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation chartered in Pa. in 1859, for the carrying on of a general loan and contract business, was reorganized in 1864 for the purpose — as it eventually turned out to be — of enabling the promoters of the Union Pacific R.R. to construct their line without incurring pecuniary loss in the event of the enterprise proving a failure. The integrity of its management becoming impeached, a Congressional investigation was ordered in 1872–3, and it resulted in proving that the affairs of the company had been conducted on an illegal and corrupt basis.

Cred'itor, *n.* [Lat.] One who credits, or gives credit in business transactions; one to whom a sum of money or other thing is due; one who has a just claim for money or other obligation; — correlative to *debtor.*

"*Creditors* have better memories than debtors."—*Franklin.*

Cred'itress, Cred'itrix, *n.* [Lat.] A female creditor.

Credit River, in *Minnesota*, a township of Scott co.

Cre'do. [Lat., I believe.] (*Eccl.*) A part of the service of the mass, beginning with the words, *Credo in unum Deum.* It is the confession of Faith of the Roman Catholic Church. See Athanasian Creed.

Credul'ity, *n.* [Fr. *crédulité;* Lat. *credulitas*, from *credulus* — *credo.*] Quality of being credulous; easiness of belief; a disposition to believe on slight evidence, or no evidence at all.

Cred'ulous, *a.* Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; easily deceived; unsuspecting; as, a *credulous* woman.

—Credible; easy of belief.

Cred'ulously, *adv.* With credulity.

Cred'ulousness, *n.* Quality of being credulous; credulity; easiness of belief; aptness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Creed, *n.* [Lat. *credo*, I believe; placed at the beginning of the Latin version of the Apostles Creed.] Any brief summary of Christian belief; but more especially either of the three confessions commonly called the Apostles, Nicene, and Athanasian. The term is derived from the Latin *credo*, q. v., in like manner as Paternoster, Avemaria, &c., are prayers named from the first words of these formulas in the Latin tongue.

Creek, *n.* [A. S. *crecca;* Fr. *crique.*] A shore or bank on which the water beats, running in a small channel from any part of the sea. It is also applied to any part of a large river, which is resorted to as a harbor or landing-place by small craft. In the United States, the term *creek* is used as synonymous with the English words *brook* and *rivulet.*

—A turn, winding, or alley; as, "Alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lanes." — *Shaks.*

Creedmoor', a locality in Long Island, N. Y., Queen's co., 11 m. E. of New York city. Here the largest and most complete rifle range in the U. States was established in 1871, by the American Rifle Association.

Creeks, a tribe of N. American Indians. See Muskogees.

Creeks'ville, in *New York*, a village of Otsego co., about 90 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Creek'y, *a.* Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

"Run bathing all the *creeky* shore a-flot." —*Spenser.*

Creel, Crail, *n.* An osier basket for carrying fish, used by anglers, &c. (Peculiar to Scotland.)

Creels burg, in *Kentucky*, a township of Russell co., on the Cumberland River, abt. 5 miles below Jamestown.

Creep, *v. n.* (*Pret.* and *imp.* crept.) [A. S. *crépan;* L. Ger. *krupen;* D. *kruipen;* O. Ger. *krifan;* Gael. *crubain;* W. *crepian;* Lat. *repo;* Gr. *herpō;* Sansk. *srip.*] To move with a slow and low pace; to move as a worm, insect, or reptile; to crawl.

"And every *creeping* thing that *creeps* the ground." — *Milton.*

—To move along the ground, or on the surface of any other body, in growth, as a vine.

"*Creeping* where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy green." — *Dickens.*

—To move slowly, feebly, or timorously, as an aged person.

"And ten low words oft *creep* in one dull line."—*Pope.*

—To move slowly and insensibly; to move secretly; to steal in; to move forward unheard and unseen; as, time *creeps* on.

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day."— *Shaks.*

—To be servile; to fawn; to insinuate into; as, to *creep* into the good graces of another.

"Humbly as they used to *creep* to holy altars." — *Shaks.*

—To experience a crawling sensation, as of anything noxious creeping over the body; as, the sight is enough to make one's flesh *creep.*

(*Mining.*) The depression which takes place on the surface, from the removal of beds of coal beneath. Masses of coal-seam, like huge pillars, are left by the miners for the support of the superincumbent strata; the pressure, however, of these beds is so great that, in course of time, the ceiling gradually sinks. A consequent depression takes place in the beds above, as also an alteration of the surface-level. But this, being so gradual, is seldom noticed, except when it is made evident from the accumulation of surface-water.

Creep'er, *n.* He or that which creeps; an insect; a reptile.

—Any parasite plant that creeps along the ground, or clings to other support.

"Winders and *creepers*, as ivy, briony, and woodbine.' — *Bacon.*

(*Zoöl.*) See Certhiadæ.

(*Bot.*) A plant growing on a support, or creeping along the ground.

—A kind of grapnel used for dragging the bottom of a river, harbor, &c., to recover things lost.

—A kind of patten or clog worn by women. — A contrivance fixed to a boot or shoe, to prevent the feet from slipping.

—*pl.* (*Arch.*) Same as Crockets, *q. v.*

Creep'-hole, *n.* A hole into which a person or animal may enter, to escape danger. — A subterfuge; an excuse; an evasion; as, a *creep-hole* out of a controversy.

Creep'ing-crow'foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RANUNCULUS.

Creep'ingly, *adv.* By creeping; slowly; insidiously.

Creese, (sometimes written KREESE, KRIS, and CREASE,) *n.* [Malay, *kris.*] A dagger, knife, or yataghan, used by the Malays.

"The cursed Malayan *crease.*" — *Tennyson.*

Cre'feld, a thriving town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 m. W. from the Rhine, and 13 m. N.W. of Düsseldorf. It is the principal place in Prussia for the manufacture of silk-velvets and silk-thread. It has also fabrics of woollen, cotton, lace, &c. *Pop.* 55,218.

Creigh'ton, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Guernsey co.

Cre'ma, a town of N. Italy, in Lombardy, on the Serio, 20 m. N.W. of Cremona. It has a splendid cathedral. *Pop.* 9,412.

Cremaillere, (*krā-māl-yār',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Fortif.*) A horizontal outline which is indented or zigzagged.

Cre'master, *n.* [Gr. *kremao,* I suspend.] (*Anat.*) A muscle that draws up and corrugates the skin of the scrotum.

Crema'tion, *n.* [Lat. *crematio,* from *cremo,* to burn.] A burning; particularly applied to the ancient custom of burning dead bodies.

Cremieux', ISAAC ADOLPHE, a French lawyer and republican, b. at Nimes, of Jewish parents, 1796; was a member of the Chambre des Deputés during the reign of Louis Philippe, and was made Minister of Justice after the revolution of 1848. After the *coup d'état,* he retired from political life, and devoted himself to his profession at the French bar. In Nov., 1867, he was elected deputy to the *Corps Législatif;* and, on the fall of the empire, 1870, accepted to be a member of the *Government of the National Defence.* Made a Senator in 1876, and d. 1880.

Crem'ocarp, *n.* [Gr. *kremao,* I suspend *karpes,* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A 2- to 5-celled, inferior fruit, the cells of which are 1-seeded, indehiscent, dry, perfectly close at all times, and, when ripe, hanging separate from a common axis, as in umbelliferous plants.

Cremona, (*krai-mo'na,*) a fortified city of N. Italy, in Lombardy, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, 48 m. S.E. of Milan. It has a vast number of churches, chapels, convents, and an inferior university. The cathedral is a massive structure, and the tower of Cremona is very curious, consisting of two octagonal obelisks, surmounted by a cross, and 372 feet in height. The Corso is very fine, and much resorted to. *Manf.* Silk, porcelain, and chemicals. It has, besides, been long noted for its superior violins. *Pop.* 31,101. This city is of great antiquity, having been created a Roman colony in 291 B C.

Cremona, *n.* (*Mus.*) A general designation of the violins made at Cremona, during the 17th and 18th centuries, chiefly by the family Amati. *C.* is also a name erroneously given to a stop in the organ; being nothing more than a corruption of *krumhorn,* an ancient wind-instrument, which it was originally designed to imitate.

Cremonese', *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or relating, to Cremona, Italy.

—*n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or citizen of Cremona.

Cre'mor, *n.* [Lat.] A milky substance; an oily liquor resembling cream.

"The food is reduced into a chyle or *cremor.*" — *Ray.*

Cre'nate, Cre'nated, *a.* [Lat. *crenatus,* from *crena,* a notch.] (*Bot.*) Notched; indented; scolloped; as, a *crenated* cell.

Cren'ature, *n.* (*Bot.*) The state of being notched; a notching.

Cren'ellate, *v. a.* [Fr. *créneler,* to notch, to indent, from Lat. *crena,* a notch.] (*Fortif.*) To make openings or embrasures in an embattled parapet, for the garrison to fire through.

Cren'ellated, *p. a.* Embattled; indented; furnished with crenelles; as, a *crenellated* wall.

Crenellated moulding. (*Arch.*) An indented moulding, used in Norman architecture.

Crenelle, (*kre-nel',*) *n* [Fr. *créneau;* from L. Lat. *crenellus,* a feather, a wing, a battlement.] (*Fortif.*) An opening in an embattled parapet; a loop-hole or embrasure through which to shoot.

Cre'nic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the constituents of vegetable mould, produced wherever leaves and other plants are decaying.

Cren'ulate, Cren'ulated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Notched with small rounded or convex teeth.

Cre'ole, *n.* [Fr.; from Sp. *criollo.*] A person, in either America or the West India Islands, of European progenitors; as, a Spanish *creole.* It is sometimes, also, applied, but wrongly, to any person born within tropical latitudes, of whatsoever color; as, a *creole* negro.

Creole'an, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the Creoles.

Cre'on. (*Myth.*) King of Corinth, promised his daughter Glauce to Jason, who thereupon repudiated Medea. Medea, in revenge, presented Glauce with a gown covered with poison. Upon wearing it, she expired in the greatest agonies. Creon and his family shared the fate of Glauce, whose sufferings will be found vividly depicted in the "Medea" of Euripides.

Cre'osote, *n.* [Gr. *kreas,* flesh, and *sozo,* I preserve.] (*Chem.*) A fluid containing oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, first found by Reichenbach, in the heavy oil obtained by the distillation of wood-tar. Its preparation is too tedious and troublesome to describe here. When pure, it is a colorless oily liquid of high refractive power, boiling at 398°. It is not easily kindled, but, when burnt, it gives forth a sooty, smoky flame. It has a burning taste, and its odor is peculiar. It is sparingly soluble in water, to which it gives its odor and taste. It is freely soluble in acetic acid, alcohol, ether, benzol, and tersulphide of carbon. It coagulates albumen immediately, and is the most powerful antiseptic known. Meat that has been plunged into a solution containing only one per cent. of this substance becomes dry and hard on exposure to the air, and does not become putrid. It is thought by many, from its composition and properties, to be a homologue of phenic acid.

(*Med.*) As a stimulant to ill-conditioned ulcers, and in certain eruptive diseases of the skin, *C.,* made into an ointment, is almost always attended with satisfactory results; while as an application to toothache, a few drops dissolved in alcohol, and applied on cotton to the tooth, will most frequently afford direct relief; the obnoxious taste, however, is often regarded as bad as the disease. *C.* acts as an antiseptic to decayed teeth. A few drops of it smeared on a paper placed in a safe, drive away all insects, and keep the meat fresh for several days longer than it could be otherwise preserved.

Cre'pance, Cre'pane, *n.* [From Lat. *crepare,* to crack.] (*Farriery.*) An ulcer seated in the middle of the fore-part of a horse's foot.

Crep'itas, *n.* [From Lat. *crepare,* to crack.] (*Med.*) The crackling noise which is produced upon pressing cellular membrane when it contains air.—Also the noise produced by a discharge of wind from the bowels.

Crep'itate, *v. n.* [Lat. *crepito, crepitatus,* frequentative of *crepo,* to rattle, to crack.] To crackle; to snap; to burst with a small, sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated, as salt in fire.

Crepita'tion, *n.* Act of bursting into a frequent repetition of small, sharp sounds; a small crackling noise.

(*Surg.*) A grating noise made by the two edges of fractured bones when they rub together. It is one of the indications of a fracture which the surgeon listens to hear, when forming an opinion as to the nature of the injury.

Cre'pon, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of woollen, silk, or mixed fabric resembling crape.

Crept, *imp.* of CREEP. *q. v.*

Crepus'cular, Crepus'culous, *a.* [Lat. *crepusculum,* dim. from *creper,* dusky, dark—a Sabine word; Sansk. *kshapâ,* night.] Pertaining to twilight.

"The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity." — *Glanville.*

Crescendo, (*kre-shen'dō,*) *n.* [It.; from Lat. *cresco, crescens,* to grow, to increase.] (*Mus.*) A term represented by the sign <, which is placed over a passage to direct the notes to be increased from soft to loud.

—*a.* With progressively increasing volume of voice or strength of tone; as, a *crescendo* movement.

Crescens, an assistant of St. Paul, said to have been one of the 70 disciples.

Crescent, (*kres'ent,*) *a.* [From Lat. *cresco, crescens,* to grow, to increase.] Increasing; growing; in an expanding state.

"Asturto, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns." — *Milton.*

—*n.* [Fr. *croissant.*] The moon in her state of increase, until one-half of her face is enlightened; anything resembling the figure or shape of the new moon.

"Two fair *crescents* of translucent horn." — *Pope.*

—A figure or representation of the new moon, as borne in the Turkish flag or national standard; the standard itself; and, figuratively, the Turkish power.

"Before the cross has waned the *crescent's* ray." — *Scott.*

(*Hist.*) The name of 3 orders of knighthood, viz.: 1. Instituted by Charles I., king of Naples and Sicily, in 1268; 2. That established in 1448 by René Duc d'Anjou; and 3. The Turkish order of the *C.,* instituted by the Sultan, Selim III., in 1801, which did not survive its founder.

(*Her.*) A device in the form of a new moon, borne on an escutcheon. When the horns are turned towards the chief or upper part of the shield, it is called *crescent,* in contradistinction to the terms *increscent* and *decrescent;* in the former of which the horns are turned to the right, and in the latter, to the left side of the shield. The *C.* is frequently used to distinguish the coat-armor of a second brother or junior family from that of the principal branch. As is well known, the *C.,* or, as it is usually designated, the *C. montant,* has become the symbol of the Turkish Empire, which has thence been frequently styled the Empire of the *C.* This symbol, however, did not originate with the Turks. Long before their conquest of Constantinople, the *C.* had been used as emblematic of sovereignty, as may be seen from the still existing medals struck in honor of Augustus, Trajan, and others, and it had always been the symbol of Byzantium. On the overthrow of this empire by Mohammed II., the Turks, regarding the *C.,* which everywhere met their eye, as a good omen, adopted it as their chief bearing; and it has continued ever since to decorate their minarets, their insignia, their dress, and in short anything appertaining to their empire. — At the present day, it is frequently to be seen on churches in Russia, generally surmounted with the cross, marking unquestionably the Byzantine origin of the Russian Church.

Fig. 716.
ARMS OF TURKEY.
(Golden crescent on sinople.)

Cres'cent, in *Iowa,* a township of Pottawattomie county.

Crescent, in *New York,* a post-office of Saratoga co.

Crescent City, in *California,* a post-town, cap. of Del Norte co.; Lat. 40° 48′ N., Lon. 124° 5′ W.

—A town of Tuolumne co., on the Tuolumne River, about 20 m. above its junction with the San Joaquin.

Crescent City, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Iroquois co.

Crescent City, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Pottawattomie co., on the Missouri River, about 7 miles above Council Bluffs.

Crescent Hill, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Bates co.

Crescen'tia, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order CRESCENTIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Crescentia'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Crescentia* or Calabash-tree family, an order of plants, alliance *Bignoniales.* DIAG. Parietal placentæ, succulent hard-shelled fruit, and an amygdaloid embryo with a short radicle. They consist of small trees, with leaves simple, alternate, or clustered, without stipules; flowers irregular, growing out of old branches or stems; calyx free, entire at first, afterwards splitting irregularly; corolla somewhat bilabiate; stamens didynamous (2 long and 2 short), with a fifth of rudimentary character; ovary one-celled, and surrounded by an annular disc; fruit indehiscent, woody; seeds large and numerous, without albumen, enveloped in a pulp. The order includes about 34 species, which have been arranged in 11 genera. They are natives exclusively of tropical regions. The sub-acid pulp of the fruit of *Crescentia cujete,* the Calabash-tree (*fig.* 717), is eaten by the negroes of Jamaica, and the hard shell is used for holding liquor or snuff, and for many other purposes. (See CALABASH.)—The fruit of *Parmentiara edulis,* another plant of this order, is eaten by the Mexicans; and that of *P. cerifera* is greedily devoured by cattle in Panama. The latter fruit resembles a candle in shape, and the plant is commonly called the candle-tree.

Fig. 717. — CALABASH-TREE.
(*Crescentia cujete.*)

Crescent'ic, *a.* Formed like a crescent. (R.)

Crescenti'no, a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, on the Pō, 20 m. from Turin. *Manuf.* Silks, and woollens. *Pop.* 6,374.

Cres'centville, in *Pennsylvania,* a village within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, on Tacony Creek.

Cres'cive, *a.* [From Lat. *cresco.*] Increasing; growing.

Cres'co, in *Iowa,* a thriving town, the cap. of Howard co., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, 150 m. S. S. E. of St. Paul. The trade center of a rich live-stock raising country where the breeding and rearing of fine cattle and sheep are extensively carried on. *Pop.* in 1897 estimated at 3,000.

Cresco, in *Kansas,* a post-village of Anderson co., about 52 m. S. by W. of Lawrence.

Cresco, or CERESCO, in *Minnesota,* a township of Blue-Earth co.

Cresco, in *New York,* a post-office of King's co.

Cress, *n.* [A. S. *cerse;* D. *kers;* Ger. *kresse;* Fr. *cresson;* It. *crescione;* L. Lat. *cresso;* probably allied to Lat. *cresco,* to grow, to increase.] (*Bot.*) A name given to many plants, of which the foliage has a pungent, mustard-like taste, and is used as salad. It is usually more strictly confined to the genus LEPIDUM, *q. v.* See also BARBAREA, CARDAMINE, NASTURTIUM, and TROPÆOLUM.

Cresselle', *n.* (*Eccl.*) An instrument of wood, which, during passion-week, is used instead of bells in Catholic churches.

Cres'set, *n.* [O. Fr. *croisset,* from L. Lat. *crucibulum,* from Lat. *crux,* a cross; Icel. *kross.*] A pitcher or lantern fixed on the top of a pole, to contain a torch; a great light set on a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. Cressets were originally surmounted by a small cross, from which custom they derive their name; and it was by carrying about a fiery cross that armies were raised in Scotland during the olden time. Shakspeare makes use of the word in Henry IV.:

"At my nativity
The front of heaven was full of fiery sparks,
Of burning *cressets.*"

Fig. 718.
CRESSET.

—In England, a kind of crane for sustaining a pot over the fire; as, a kitchen-*cresset.*

Cress'kill, in *New Jersey,* a post-office of Bergen co.

Cres'son, in *Pennsylvania,* a summer resort of Cambria co., 258 m. W. by N. of Philadelphia, on the crest of the Allegheny mountains.

Cresso'na, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Schuylkill co.

Cress'-rocket, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VELLA.

Crest, *n.* [Fr. *crête;* Lat. *crista;* probably allied to *cresco,* to grow, to rise.] The comb of a cock: a tuft or plume on the head of certain birds; any tuft or ornament growing on the head; as, a serpent's *crest.*

—Lofty mien; pride; spirit; fire; courage.

"The crag is won, no more is seen
His Christian *crest*, and haughty mien."—*Byron.*

—The top: the summit; as, the *crest* of a mountain, the *crest* of a wave.

—The arching of the neck of a horse.

(*Fortif.*) The summit-line of a slope or glacis.

(*Arch.*) A running ornament in a horizontal direction above the line of the cornice, as on the ridge of a roof, a canopy, or any similar works.

(*Her.*) A portion of the armorial bearings of a nobleman or gentleman entitled to bear coat-armor that is commonly used without the shield, being painted on the doors of carriages, and engraved on plate and signet-

Fig. 719.—ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE POPE.

rings. In the days of chivalry, the crest or cognizance of the wearer was borne on the helmet. (See *Fig.* 591.) It was made of leather or light wood, gilded and painted, and a wreath of twisted silk was fastened round the lower part, where it was attached to the helmet. In modern times the crest is always drawn on a wreath composed of the principal metal and color occurring in the bearer's coat-of-arms, the coils being of metal and color alternately. Sometimes the *C.* rests on a cap of maintenance. We give, as an illustration, the armorial ensigns of the Pope, in which the crest consists of the tiara and the keys of St. Peter.

—*v. a.* To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for.—To furnish with feathery lines.

Crest'ed, *p. a.* Wearing a crest; adorned with a crest or plume; having a tuft on the head, like a crest; as, a *crested* cock, a *crested* button.

"He tac'd his *crested* helm, and strode away."—*Dryden.*

(*Bot.*) Same as CRISTATE, *q. v.*

Crest'ed-diver, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Prodiceps cristatus.* See COLYMBIDÆ.

Crestfallen, (*krest'fauln,*) *a.* Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; heartless; spiritless; abject.

"They prolate their words . . . as if they were complaining and *crest-fallen.*"—*Howell.*

(*Manege.*) Having the head drooping aside, as a horse.

Crest'less, *a.* Without a crest; not of good family; of mean descent.

Crest'line, in *Ohio,* a city and R.R. center of Crawford co., 60 m. N. by E. of Columbus. Here are large shops of the Penna. R.R. Co. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,500.

Crest-marine', *n.* (*Bot.*) The Rock-samphire, *Crithmum maritimum.*

Crest'-tile, *n.* (*Arch.*) A kind of tile used to cover the ridge of a roof, upon which they fit on the principle of a saddle.

Cres'well, *n.* The broad margin of a shoe-sole.

Cresyl'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid, possessing very highly refractive powers, very sparingly soluble in water, either hot or cold, but easily soluble in alcohol, and in ether. It occurs as one of the products in the preparation of carbolic acid, and may be obtained by subjecting that portion of the *coal-tar creosote* which boils at the temperature between 392° and 428° to fractional distillation. *Form.* $C_{14}H_8O_2$. Cresylic acid corresponds to Carbolic acid, but is regarded as containing the hypothetical radical *cresyle* ($C_{14}H_7$) in place of phenyl. The analogy in composition is attended with a resemblance in properties, for cresylic acid has the same antiseptic property is carbolic acid, and is applicable to the same purposes. When acted on by nitric acid, it yields *trinitrocresylic acid* ($HO.C_{14}H_4(NO_4)_3O$), just as carbolic acid gives trinitrophenic acid ($HO.C_{14}H_2(NO_4)_3O$).

Creta'ceous, *a.* [Lat., from *creta,* Cretan earth, chalk.] Chalky; having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk; as, *cretaceous* salt.

Cretaceous Period, *n.* [From Lat. *creta,* chalk.] (*Geol.*) "The name given to the closing area of the Reptilian age. It is remarkable for the number of genera of mollusks and reptiles which end with it, and also for the appearance, during its progress, of the modern types of plants and fishes."—*Dana.* The chalk of Europe is one of the rocks of the period, so abundant as to have given its name to the formation. The chalk beds cover a large extent of surface in Europe and the east of Asia. The typical strata occur in the south-east of England, and are connected with similar beds in the north of France and Germany, and in Denmark. As developed in the S. of England, the cretaceous system is composed of calcareous, argillaceous, and arenaceous rocks, the former predominating in the upper, and the two latter in the lower portion of the system. The strata occurring in England have been arranged in the following groups:—*Upper chalk.* Generally soft white chalk, containing nodules of flint and chert, in more or less regular layers.—*Lower chalk.* Harder and less white than the upper, and generally with fewer flints.—*Chalk marl.* A grayish earthy or yellowish marly chalk, sometimes indurated.—*Upper greensand.* Beds of silicious sand, occasionally indurated to chalky or cherty sandstone, of a green or grayish white, with nodules of chert.—*Gault.* A bluish tenaceous clay, sometimes marly, with indurated argillaceous concretions and layers of greensand.—*Lower greensand.* Beds of green or ferruginous sands, with layers of chert and indurated sandstones, local beds of gault, rocks of cherty or chalky limestone (Kentish rag), and fuller's earth. A more comprehensive classification, derived from the study of Continental as well as English strata, is given below, with the estimated thickness of each subdivision:

Upper Cretaceous Series.

Maestricht and Faxoe	100 feet
White chalk with flints	500
White chalk without flints	600
Chalk marl	100
Upper greensand	100
Gault	150

Lower Cretaceous or Neocomian Series.

Lower greensand	850 feet
Speeton clay	60
Wealden beds	1,300

There is no place where all the above strata are present at once, and some are very local and inconstant.—In N. America "the *C.* beds occur at intervals along the Atlantic border S. of New York, from New Jersey to S. Carolina, extensively over the States along the Gulf border, and through a large portion of the Western interior region, over the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, from Texas northward, to the head-waters of the Missouri, and further N.W. in British America. The rocks comprise beds of sand, marl, clay, loosely aggregated shell limestone, and compact limestone; they include in N. America *no chalk.* The *C.* formation has a thickness in New Jersey of 400 feet; in Alabama, of 2,000 feet; in Texas, 800; and in the region of the Upper Missouri, of 2,000 to 2,500 feet." The life of the whole *C.* period was abundant. In its beds are found species of every class of animals having hard parts capable of preservation, except mammals; and even as regards these, most geologist believe their absence to be accidental, as they existed during the preceding period, though their fossil remains are rare. Birds having teeth are found. The more important useful products of this system are chalk, flint, fuller's earth, phosphatic nodules, and the so-called "firestone rock." The two latter are extensively employed as manures.

Creta'ceously, *adv.* After the manner of chalk.

Cre'tan, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or pertaining to Crete, or Candia.

Cre'tan, Crete, Cre'tian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of the island of Crete or Candia.

Crete. (Vulg. CANDIA.) A large and celebrated island of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Grecian archipelago, of which it forms the S. boundary. It lies between 34° 50′ and 35° 55′ N. Lat., and 23° 40′ and 26° 40′ E. Lon., its N.W. extremity being 80 m. S.E. of Cape Matapan, in Greece, and its N.E. termination 110 m. S.W. the nearest point of Asia Minor. It is long and narrow, its length from E. to W. being about 160 m., with a breadth varying from 6 to nearly 35 m.; *area,* 3,200 sq. m. *C.* is almost covered with mountains; the loftiest of which, as well as the most famous, is Mount Ida (now Psiloriti), 7,674 feet high. The climate is very healthy, and its luxuriant vegetation presents a wide and favorable contrast with some of the arid regions of continental Greece, but agriculture is in a deplorable state. Crete is highly interesting from its classical associations. It was the birthplace of Jupiter, "king of gods and men." Adventurers from Phœnicia and Egypt introduced arts and sciences into Crete, while Greece and the rest of Europe were involved in the darkest barbarism. The laws of Minos served as a model to Lycurgus; so that Crete became, as it were, a channel by which the civilization of the East was transferred to Europe. It was conquered by the Romans, after an obstinate resistance, anno 67 B.C. The Genoese and the Marquis of Montserrat successively possessed it. The Venetians bought it from the latter in 1204; and in 1669, after a 24 years' war, it was conquered by the Turks. The revolution in Greece was followed by one in Crete, and from 1821 to 1830 the island suffered the worst evils of a sanguinary and devastating war, without conquering its independence. Ever impatient of the Turkish yoke, the Cretans again broke out in open revolt in 1867, and for more than a year resisted courageously the forces of the Turkish empire, asking for union with Greece or independence. But the European powers prevented Grecian intervention, and in 1869 *C.* was obliged to submit to Turkey. Another revolt broke out in 1897, in which Greece sent an army to *C.* in defiance of the powers of Europe and despite the fact that their fleets gathered round the island and threatened Greece with blockade. For the details of this insurrectionary movement, see GREECE. The island is divided into the provinces of Candia, Retimo, and Canea, so named from their capital cities. The population, which was over 1,000,000 in ancient times, has been gradually reduced by various causes until it is now about 300,000.

Crete, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Will co.

Crete, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Indiana co.

Cre'tic, *n.* (*Anc. Pros.*) In Greek and Latin poetry, a foot consisting of two long syllables separated by a short one.

Cre'ticism, *n.* A cretism.

Cre'tin, *n.* [Fr. *crétin.*] One affected with cretinism.

Cre'tinism, *n.* [Fr. *crétinisme,* perhaps from *chrétien,* a Christian, because Cretins were regarded as beings incapable of sinning, and thus were regarded with some kind of respect.—According to others, from the Romance or Grison *cretina,* a corruption of Lat. *creatura,* a creature.] A species of insanity approaching to idiocy, depending on an imperfectly developed brain, and a scrofulous condition of the blood. This low mental standard is generally found to exist in those who have the gutteral malformation of a *goitre.* The inhabitants of whole valleys in some of the Swiss cantons are found afflicted with this double misfortune of goitre or bronchocele, and idiocy or cretinism.—See GOITRE.

Cre'tism, Cre'ticism, *n.* Lying; falsehood;—derived from the ancient Cretans, who were incorrigible liars. (*Titus* i. 12.)

Creuse, a central dept. of France, comprising portions of the old provs. of the Limousin, Auvergne, and Berry. *Area,* 2,244 sq. m. It is mountainous, and in many parts barren, the rearing of live-stock being the chief branch of rural industry. *Min.* Coal and salt. *Cap.* Guéret. *Pop.* 274,057.

—A river of France, which gives its name to the above dept. After a course of 150 m., it falls into the Vienne, 12 m. N. of Chatellerault.

Creux, (*krō,*) *n.* [Fr., a cavity] (*Sculp.*) A kind of sculpture, when the lines and figures are cut and formed within the face of the plate.

Creu'zer, GEORG FRIEDRICH, a German philologer, b. at Marburg, 1771; was professor of Philology and Ancient History at Heidelberg from 1804 to 1848. His literary fame rests chiefly on his *Symbolics and Mythology of the Ancient Nations, and particularly of the Greeks.* D. 1858.

Crevasse', *n.* [Fr., a crevice.] A deep crevice or cleft in the surface of a glacier.—In the U. States, an opening made in the levee of a river.

Crève'cœur, [Fr., heart-breaker.] A Dutch port in the prov. of N. Brabant, on the Meuse, 4 m. N.N.W. of Bois-le-Duc. It figured somewhat prominently in the wars of the Dutch and Spaniards.

Creve Cœur, in *Missouri,* a P. O. of St. Louis co.

Cre'vet, *n.* A goldsmith's crucible.

Crevice, (*krev'is,*) *n.* [Fr. *crevasse,* from *crever;* Lat. *crepo,* to crack, to chink, to break.] A cleft; a fissure; a chink; a cranny.

"I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To crack; to flaw; as, to *crevice* a wall.

Crevillen'te, a town of Spain, prov. Alicante, 20 miles W.S.W. of Alicante city; *pop.* 7,825.

Cre'vis, *n.* A cray-fish. (Used locally in England.)

Crew, *n.* [A.S. *cread,* or *cruth.* See CROWD.] A crowd; a collected mixed assembly.

"A noble *crew* of lords and ladies."—*Spenser.*

—A company; a band; a gang;—used in a depreciatory sense.

"The Titan race, a rebel *crew.*"—*Addison.*

(*Naut.*) The company of seamen or sailors belonging to a vessel of whatsoever description; as, to ship a *crew.*

"The anchors dropped, his *crew* the vessels moor."—*Dryden.*

Crew, *imp.* of CROW, *q. v.*

Crew'el, *n.* Yarn twisted, and wound on a knot or ball.

"Silk or *crewel,* gold or silver thread."—*Walton.*

Crew'et, *n.* Same as CRUET, *q. v.*

Crib, *n.* [A.S. *cryb;* Du. *krib;* Ger. *krippe,* dim. of *krippchen,* akin to Gr. *krabbatos,* a couch.] A small bed or couch; as, a child's *crib.*—A manger; a rack; as, a *crib* for hay.

"The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet."—*Pope.*

—A small habitation; a cottage; a cabin.

"Liest thou in smoky *cribs?*"—*Shaks.*

—A corn-bin.—A stall for cattle.—A prison; a house of detention; a lock-up. (Cant.)

—Anything copied literally from an author's work;—used colloquially.

—*v. a.* To shut up or confine in any narrow abode; to cage; to confine.

"Now I am cabin'd, *cribb'd,* confined."—*Shaks.*

—To pirate or pilfer, as from a literary work. (Cant.)

—*v. n.* To crowd or huddle together.

Cribbage, (*krib'aj,*) *n.* [Etymol. uncertain. Perhaps from the low word *crib,* to take, steal, or purloin.] (*Games.*) A game played by two persons with a complete pack of 52 playing-cards. It is divided into two classes, the 5-card and 6-card games. The 5-card is the original game, and affords the greatest scope for the exercise of skill. The points are scored upon a board, and 61 points constitute the game. All the kings, queens, knaves, and tens count as 10 each, and the rest of the cards according to their ordinary value; that is, 6 for six, 5 for five, and so on. The points which reckon for the game are fifteens, sequences, flushes, pairs, &c. After dealing, the players gather up their cards, and having taken out two each, place them, with their faces down, on the table. These four cards form the *crib,* which becomes the property of the dealer, under certain conditions. Points are scored in two different ways in cribbage,—first in play, and second in reckoning up the cards held. After the crib is put out, the pack is cut by the non-dealer, and a card turned up by the dealer. When this card is

a knave, it is called 2 *for his heels*, and counts 2 to the dealer; and a knave held in hand, of the same kind as the turn-up card, entitles the player to score 1; it is called 1 *for his knob*. A 6-card *C.* is played in a very similar manner, but is inferior in science to 5-card *C.* When three parties play at the game, each plays on his own account; and when four play, sides are generally chosen.

Crib'bage-board, *n.* An oblong piece of wood or ivory containing holes, on which cribbage-players score their game by the insertion of pegs.

Crib'bing, Crib'-biting, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A bad habit met with especially in horses which spend a considerable amount of leisure in the stable. The act consists in the animal seizing with his teeth the manger, rack, or any other such object, and taking in at the same time a deep inspiration, technically called *wind-sucking*. *C.* springs often from idle play, may be first indulged in during grooming, especially if the operation is conducted in the stall, and the animal be needlessly teased or tickled; is occasionally learned, apparently, by imitation from a neighbor; and in the first instance is frequently a symptom of some form of indigestion. It usually leads to attacka of indigestion. It can be prevented only by the use of a bar-muzzle, as shown in *Fig.* 720; but in those newly acquired cases resulting from gastric derangement, means must further be taken to remove the acidity or other such disorder.

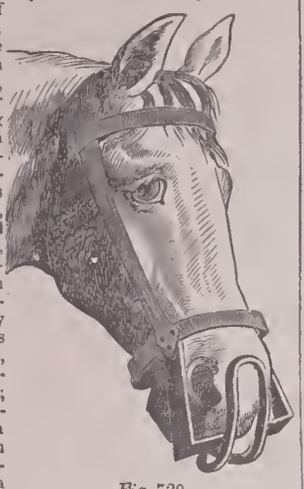


Fig. 720.
BAR-MUZZLE FOR CRIBBERS.

Crib'-biter, *n.* A horse addicted to biting its crib or manger.

—One who is dissatisfied with his board and lodging; a grumbler.

Crib'ble, *n.* [Lat. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve; akin to *cerno*, *crevi*, to sift, to winnow; Sansk. *kri*, to separate.] A coarse sieve or screen for sifting sand, gravel, or corn.

—*v. a.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve, as meal.

Crib'rate, Crib'rose, *a.* [From Lat. *cribrum*, a sieve.] Perforated with holes like a sieve.

Crib'riform, *a.* [From Lat. *cribrum*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form and characteristics of a sieve.

(*Anat.*) A process in one of the bones of the skull, so called from being perforated with holes for the passage of nervous filaments.

Cric'tns, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Hamstea, *q. v.*

Cri'cha, in Brazil. See Crixa.

Crichton, James, (*kri'ton,*) surnamed the Admirable, b. in Scotland, 1560. His father was a lord of session, and through his mother he was of royal descent. He was educated at the university of St. Andrew's, and graduated M. A. in 1575. He was one of the young men selected to be fellow-students of the young king, James VI., under the direction of George Buchanan. He then went to France, where he continued his studies, and also, as he adhered to the Roman Church, took part in the war carried on by Henry III. against the Huguenots. The beauty of his person, the strength and agility he displayed, joined to his multifarious accomplishments and surprising capacity of eloquent talk, made him the admiration of all. About 1580 he went to Italy, visiting probably Genoa and Rome, and then Venice, where he was warmly received by the great printer Aldus. He was introduced to the Doge and Senate, created astonishment at Venice and Padua, by his brilliant off-hand discourses on philosophy, theology, and other high themes, and his challenge to disputation in any of several languages, and on either side of any controversy. He next went to Mantua, and was appointed tutor to the son of the duke. Attacked in the streets one night by a party of men armed and masked, he overcame them by his superior skill, and recognized his pupil, to whom he at once presented his sword. The young prince immediately ran him through with it, fatally, 1582. He has left no literary remains of importance.

Crichtonite, (*kri'ton-it,*) *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Menaccanite.

Crick, (*krik,*) *n.* [From *creak*; It. *cricche*, a creak.] A local spasm or cramp; a stiffness of certain muscles; as, a *crick* in the neck.

Crick'et, *n.* [Du. *krekel*; Ger. *grille*; W. *criciad*, *cricell*, cricket, and *cricellu*, to chirp, to chatter; Lat. *gryllus*; Fr. *grillon.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Gryllides*, a family of insects, sub-order *Orthoptera*, which comprises "the crickets of the hearth," the mole-crickets, and the grasshoppers. The crickets are distinguished from the other members of this family by their long antennæ, and by the comparative smallness of their thighs. Their bodies are short, thick-set, and soft, with the head, corselet, and abdomen of equal length and breadth; the elytra, which do not completely cover the belly, are curved squarely, and are not roof-shaped, as in the locust and grasshopper. In the winged species the wings exceed the elytra, and project even beyond the abdomen, in the form of a sort of bifid tail. The cricket's chirping noise, as it is called, is produced by the friction of the bases of their elytra, or wing-cases, against each other, these parts being curiously adapted to produce this sound. There are many people to whom the chirp of the Domestic Cricket is not merely an agreeable sound, but who regard the presence of these active insects as a good omen, when heard from the fireside, on a cold winter evening. In the winter months, the *C.* takes up its abode with man, usually selecting rooms on the lower floor, and greatly affecting the kitchen, where there is generally no lack of food lying about. Sometimes it selects chinks and crevices in which to hide, and often burrows in the mortar, where, through the long evenings, it chirps continuously. Its monotonous chant is considered very amusing by some; by others, whose temperaments are of a nervous nature, it is thought to be disagreeable and irritating. In the summer, the *C.* takes its departure, and finds an abode in the crevices of garden-walls, and similar places. At this season it does not forget its melody; but, on the contrary, it is said to chirp more pertinaciously on fine nights. Shakspeare, Milton, Cowper, and many other poets have noticed the chirp of *The Cricket on the Hearth*. On it Dickens has written some humorous pages, which, perhaps, will survive many of his larger productions.—The *Field-cricket* is much larger, and also rarer, than the preceding; it is also more noisy. It is of a blackish color, with a large head in proportion to the body, and full, prominent eyes. It frequents hot sandy districts, in which it forms its burrow at the side of foot-paths, &c., in situations exposed to the sun, to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches; and sits at the mouth of it, watching for its prey, which consists of other insects.—See Mole-cricket.

Fig. 721.—HOUSE-CRICKET,
(*Gryllus domesticus.*)

Crick'et, *n.* [A. S. *cryce*, a stick.] (*Games.*) A well-known athletic game, much played in England and America. It is played upon a level piece of turf, generally of about one or two acres in extent. In a full game of *C.*, there are 11 players on each side; and 2 bats, a ball, and 2 sets of wickets, with bails, are required. There must also be 2 umpires and 2 scorers. Although an ordinary game is usually played with 11 on each side, there is no restriction as to numbers; the parties may stipulate for 11 against 22, 12 against 20, &c. When a game is about to be played, the wickets, or stumps, are placed opposite each other, 3 on either side, at a distance of 22 yards. Each wicket is 27 inches in height from the ground, and the 3 are connected at the top by 2 loose bails, 4 inches long each. Two lines are then drawn upon the grass at either end. The first is in a line with the stumps, and is called the *bowling-crease*; the other is parallel, 4 feet in front of the wicket, and is called the *popping-crease*. Having chosen sides and tossed for innings, the players on the side which is out take their places. The bowler places himself behind the wicket from which he intends to bowl, and the wicket-keeper directly behind the wicket opposite to him.

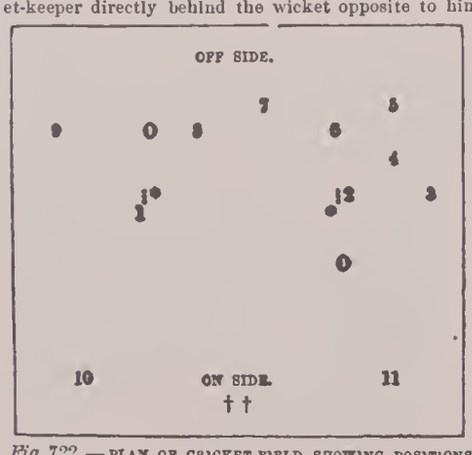


Fig. 722.—PLAN OF CRICKET-FIELD, SHOWING POSITIONS OF PARTIES ENGAGED AT DOUBLE WICKET.

Names of parties indicated by the figures: **, Batters; 1, Bowler; 2, Wicket-keeper; 3, Long-stop; 4, Short-slip; 5, Long-slip; 6, Point; 7, Cover-point; 8, Mid-wicket; 9, Long-field off; 10, Long-field on; 11, Leg; OO, Umpires; ††, Scorers. This is the usual placing of the field-men, but bowlers make such alterations as they deem best to oppose the batters.

The rest of the men on the outside are called fielders, and consist of the long-stop, point, cover-point, short-alip, long-slip, middle-wicket, long-field off, long-field on, and leg. All being arranged in their places, the players on the inside send out two batsmen, who take up their posts before each wicket respectively. One of the umpires then calls *play!* and the bowler delivers the ball towards the opposite batsman, his object being either to hit the wicketa, or to bowl it in such a way that the batsman may play a catch. In either of these cases the striker is out. But if the batsman can hit away the ball to such a distance that he is able to exchange places with the opposite batsman, he scores one run to his side. Every time an exchange of places safely occurs, a run is scored to the side who has the innings. The delivery of every four balls constitutes an "over," when the bowling is transferred to the opposite wicket, and all the fielders change their positions accordingly. When a batsman is put out, another of the players on his side takes his place, and so on, till all the players but one are put out, when those who have had their innings field out, and those who have been fielding out take their innings. Each side has two innings, and the party that makes the largest score wins the game. There are several stringent laws with regard to the bowling. If the bowler sends a ball on the outside of the *popping-crease* at the opposite wicket, it is called a *wide-ball*, and scores one to the inside. The bowler must also deliver the ball with one foot behind the *bowling-crease;* the ball must be bowled, and not thrown or jerked, and the bowler must not raise his hand or arm above his shoulder in delivering the ball. An infraction of these rules constitutes a *no-ball*, which scores one to the inside. There are many other laws of *C.* They are essentially the same in America as those in England, and the code revised by the Marylebone Club is held as the highest authority.

—*v. i.* To play at cricket.

Crick'et'-ball, *n.* A hard ball used in the game of cricket.

Crick'et-bat, *n.* A bat made of ash or lignum vitæ, used by cricketers to strike the ball.

Crick'eter, *n.* A cricket-player; one skilled in the game of cricket.

Crick'et-ground, *n.* The field or ground set apart for cricket.

Crick'et-match, *n.* A contest or match at cricket between two sets of players.

Cri'coid, *a.* [Gr. *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) Having the appearance or form of a ring.

Cried, *imp.* of Cry, *q. v.*

Cri'er, *n.* One who cries: one who makes public proclamation; an usher in a court of justice, &c.; as, a town-*crier*.

"He openeth his mouth like a *crier*."—*Eccl.* xx. 15.

Crillon, Louis de Balbes de Berton de, (*kri'yon.*) a French general, b. in Provence, 1541. He distinguished himself during five reigns, Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV., and received from Henry IV. the title of "Le Brave des Braves." D. 1615.

Crillon-Mahon, Louis de Berton des Balbes de Quiers, Duc de, a French general, b. 1718. He served in the Italian campaign of 1733, in the German campaign of 1742, in which he was taken prisoner, and at the battle of Fontenoy. He was at the taking of Namur, at the battles of Rocoux, Rosbach, and Lützelberg, soon after which he entered the service of Spain. In 1782 he took Minorca, and received the title of Duke of Mahon. D. at Madrid, 1796.

Crim. con., *n.* (*Law.*) See Criminal.

Crime, *n.* [Lat. *crimen*; Gr. *krima*, from *krinō*, to separate, to judge, to decide, to condemn; Sansk. *kri*, to separate.] An act which violates a law or rule, divine or human, and subjects to judgment and condemnation; a breach of the laws of right, prescribed by God or man.

(*Law.*) The violation of a right when considered in reference to the evil tendency of such violation as regards the community at large; although it may be a civil injury, if considered in relation to the damage which the party who is made the subject of it individually sustains. The distinction of public wrongs from private—of *crimes* from *civil injuries*, seems, upon examination, to consist in this—that private wrongs, or civil injuries, are an infringement or privation of the civil rights which belong to individuals, considered merely as individuals. Public wrongs, or crimes and misdemeanors, are a violation of the same rights, considered in reference to their effect on the community in its aggregate capacity; and, thus understood, they are classed either as *felonies* or *misdemeanors*.

Capital crime. Any crime which incurs the penalty of death.

Crime'a, (The,) a peninsula of European Russia, in the S. of the government of Taurida, formed by the Black Sea on the W. and S., the straits of Caffa and the Sea of Azov on the E., and on the N. connected with Russia by the isthmus of Perekop. *Ext.* 190 m. long, with a breadth of about 110. *Area*, 8,600 sq. m. The centre and W. portion consists of a vast steppe, covered mostly with swamps and salt marshes, barren in the extreme, but, upon the plains, affording pasturage to large flocks of broad-tailed sheep. In the S. there are numerous valleys of great fertility, exhibiting a constant succession of beautiful fields, forests, and meadows. Here the mountains slope towards the steppes on the N. Their highest point is Tchatir-dagh, which is 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Alma, Salghir, and Tchernaya. *Climate.* Unequal and variable; sometimes severe in the winter, and at others not so. The temperature of summer is occasionally as high as 100° Fahrenheit in the shade. The spring is the most genial and healthy season, and the autumn the most unhealthy. The forests are considerable, and furnish pine, ash, oak, elm, and poplar. The wild animals are the wolf, fox, fallow-deer, roebuck, and hare. Among birds may be noticed the Alpine vulture; and numerous kites and hawks are trained to falconry by the Tartars. The domestic animals are the camel, dromedary, horse, ox, and sheep. The principal towns are Simferopol (the capital), Baktshi-serai, Sebastopol, Kaffa, Kertch, and Perekop. *Pop.* 200,000, more than two-thirds of whom are Tartars, and the remainder Russians, Germans, and Greeks. Lat. between 42° 20′ and 46° 10′ N.; Lon. between 32° 40′ and 36° 30′ E. This country was, at one time, con-

sidered the granary of Greece, especially of Athens; and Demosthenes speaks of it in his oration against Leptines. Towards the end of the 11th cent., the Genoese settled in it, but were expelled by the Tartars in 1474. In 1783 the Russians took possession of the country, and the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; but its peaceable possession was not secured to them till 1791. The *C.* now forms the greater part of the Russian government Taurida, and was, in 1854, invaded by the French, British, Italian, and Turkish armies. This was followed by the battle of the Alma, and the siege of SEBASTOPOL, under which name the causes and consequences of the quadruple alliance against Russia are briefly related.

Crimea, in *Michigan*, a village of Muskegon co.

Crim'inal, *a.* Guilty of a crime; guilty; wicked; atrocious; iniquitous; abandoned.

"Neglect of any of the relative duties renders us *criminal* in the sight of God." — *Rogers.*

—Partaking of a crime; involving a crime.

"What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think *criminal* in ourselves." — *Rogers.*

Criminal Conversation. (*Law.*) Adultery; — often used in the abbreviated form of *crim. con.*

Criminal Law. See LAW, (CRIMINAL.)

—*n.* A person who has committed a crime; a malefactor; a culprit; a transgressor; a convict; a felon.

Crim'inaiist, *n.* One practised in the criminal law.

Criminal'ity, *n.* [Lat. *criminalitas.*] Quality of being criminal, or a violation of law; guiltiness; quality of being guilty of a crime.

Crim'inaiiy, *a.* In a crimin l manner; wickedly; in a wrong or iniquitous manner; not innocently.

Crim'inalness, *n.* Guiltiness; criminality.

Crim'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *criminor, criminatus*, from *crimen.*] To accuse; to charge with a crime; to allege to be guilty of a criminal act, offence, or wrong.

Crimina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *criminatio.*] Act of criminating; accusation; charge of having been guilty of a criminal act, offence, or wrong.

Crim'inative, *a.* Charging with crime; criminatory.

Crim'inatory, *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing.

Crimp, *v. a.* [A.S. *gecrympt*, crimped; Ger. *krimpen*, to shrink.] To pinch up in ridges; to plait; to curl or crisp the hair; to crinple; as, to *crimp* the edging of a cap.

—To seize. — To decoy or impress into the army; to allure into the hands of a press-gang; as, to *crimp* a seaman.

(*Cookery.*) To make crisp by gashing, as cod-fish.

—*a.* [A.S. *acrymman*, to crumble; D. *kruimelen*, to crumble; Ger. *krümeln*; L. Sax. *krumean.*] Easily crumbled; friable; brittle.

"The fowler . . .
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades."
Philips.

—Inconsistent; not forcible; paradoxical. (R.)

"The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear hackwards and forwards." — *Arbuthnot.*

—*n.* A person employed to entrap seamen into the power of a press-gang; one who provides a ship with hands by inveigling them on board by means of artifice.

"Jack had a run for it from the *crimps*."—*Marryat.*

—In England, a kind of factor who supplies shipping with coals, and various other necessaries.

Crimp'age, *n.* Act or practice of crimping.

Crimp'ing-iron, *n.* An instrument for crimping and curling the hair; a curling-tongs.

Crimp'ing-machine, *n.* An apparatus for crimping the ruffles of a shirt, women's cap-borders, &c.

Crim'ple, *v. a.* [Dim. of *crimp.*] To shrink; to cause to shrink; to crimp; to curl; to contract or draw together.

Crimson, (*krĭm'zn,*) *n.* [Fr. *cramoisi*; It. *cremisi*, from Ar. *kirmizi*, the name of the insect which produces the dye.] A deep red color; a red tinged with blue; also, a red color in general.

"Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks." — *Shaks.*

—*a.* Of a beautiful deep red; as, a *crimson* tint.

—*v. a.* To dye with crimson.

—*v. n.* To become of a bluish-red in color; to crimson.

"Young love, that *crimsons* Beauty's cheek." — *Davies.*

Crim'son-warm, *a.* Heated to a crimson color or deep red.

Cri'nated, *a.* [From Lat. *crinis*, the hair.] Hairy.

Cri'natory, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to the hair.

Crin'cum, *n.* A cant term for a cramp, crick, or whimsey.

"For jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind." — *Hudibras.*

Cri'nei, Cri'net, *n.* A feather of exceeding tennity.

Cringe, (*krĭnj,*) *v. a.* [A.S. *crangan*, to submit, to die, to perish.] To draw together; to contract.

"You see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To bend or bow submissively, or with servility; to fawn; to make court by mean compliances.

"The *cringing* knave who seeks a place." — *Swift.*

—*n.* An obsequious bow; servile civility or complaisance.

"Far from me
Be fawning *cringe*, and also false dissembling looks." —*Philips.*

Cringe'ling, *n.* One who cringes meanly and contemptibly.

Cringer, (*krĭnj'r,*) *n.* One who fawns, cringes, or comports himself with servile obsequiousness.

Cring'ingly, *adv.* In an obsequious or cringing manner.

Cringle, (*krĭng'gl,*) *n.* [Dan. *kringle.*] (*Naut.*) A short piece of rope with each end spliced into the bolt-rope of a sail, confining an iron ring or thimble.

—A thick twig used for closing a gate.

Criniculi'ural, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to the growth of hair.

Crinig'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *criniger.*] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

Cri'nite, *a.* [Lat. *crinitus*, from *crinio*, from *crinis*, hair.] Having the appearance of hair; like a tuft of hair.

(*Bot.*) Bearded with long hairs.

Crinkle, (*krĭng'kl,*) *v. n.* [D. *krinkelen*; allied to *crankle* and *crank*, q. v.] To run in and out with short turns, flexures, or bends; to bend; to wrinkle; to deflect.

"Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie? "—*King.*

—*v. a.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to mould into sinuosities, or unequal surfaces.

"Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes." — *E. B. Browning.*

—*n.* A winding, turn, or bend; a wrinkle; a sinuosity.

Cri'no, *n.*; *pl.* CRINONES. [Lat. *crinis*; It. *crine, crino*, hair.] (*Med.*) A cuticular disease, supposed to arise from the insinuation of a *hair-worm* under the skin of infants.

Cri'noid, Crinoid'ean, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the genus *Crinoidea*, q. v.

Crinoid'ai, *a.* Possessing, or consisting of, Crinoids.

Crinoid'ea, or Crinoideæ, *n. pl.* [Fr. *crinoïde.*] (*Pal.*) The name given by Miller to an extensive order of fossil animals, belonging to the class *Echinodermata*, and so named from their lily-like appearance. The principal families are described under the head of ENCRINITE.

Crinoid'ean, *n.* One of the Crinoidea.

Crinoline, (*krĭn'o-lĭn,*) *n.* [Fr., from *crin*, horse-hair; Lat. *crinis*, hair, and *lin*, flax; Lat. *crinum.*] (*Manuf.*) A texture, of which the warp is of flax, and the woof

Fig. 723.— COSTUME OF THE TIME OF ELIZABETH, (1575.)

of horse-hair; hence, a lady's stiff petticoat, made originally of hair-cloth, and used in order to distend female apparel. The term originated among the Parisian milliners, and at first was applied only to this particular kind of hair-cloth; but it is now extended to every kind of hoop by which women's dresses are expanded. The hoop, or crinoline, as now generally worn, is made of various materials, such as cane, whalebone, steel wire, &c. Some are made of very extensive size, reaching a circumference of even five yards. The hoop came into fashion about 1856, and it remained in vogue some years. The habit of wearing hoops is not new, as they formed an article of attire in the reign of Elizabeth; they were then called *fardingales* (fig. 723). They went out of fashion in James I.'s reign, but came in again in 1711, and remained in fashion till the reign of George IV.

Cri'nose, *a.* [From Lat. *crinis.*] Hairy.

Crinos'ity, *n.* State of hairiness.

Cri'num, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Amaryllidaceæ*. It contains a considerable number of species, natives of different tropical and sub-tropical countries, generally with umbels of large and beautiful flowers, some of them among the most admired ornaments of our hot-houses. *C. amabile*, an Indian species, is much esteemed for its fragrance as well as its beauty, and flowers about four times a year. All the species require a rich, open soil, plenty of room for their roots, and the frequent removal of suckers. — The bulbs of *C. Asiaticum* are powerfully emetic, and are used in some parts of the East In cases of poisoning.

Crinze, *n.* A beaker; an old-fashioned drinking-cup.

Crioc'eris, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See EUPODA.

Crip'pic, *n.* [A. S. *creopore*, lame; O. Ger. *crupel*; Ger. *krüppel*; Swed. *krympling.* See CREEP.] One who creeps, halts, or limps; a lame person; one who has lost, or never enjoyed, the use of his limbs.

—*a.* Lame; halting in gait. (R.)

—*v. a.* To lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet.

"Chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found." — *Dryden.*

—To disable; to deprive of the power of action or exertion; to incapacitate for utility; as, to *cripple* one's energies.

Cripple Creek, in *Colorado*, a city and capital of Teller Co., the centre of a rich gold-mining district, 40 m. N. and W. of Florence. Pop. (1900) 10,147.

Cri'sis, *n.*; *pl.* CRISES. [Gr. *krises*, from *krinō*, to separate, to decide, to judge; Sansk. *kri*, to separate.] A critical period of time; time when anything is at its height, or maximum effect; acme; juncture; conjuncture; decisive moment; turning-point of anything.

"In the very *crisis* of the late rebellion." — *Addison.*

(*Med.*) A name applied to the decisive period or event of a disease — a sudden and considerable change of any kind, occurring in the course of its progress, and producing an influence upon its character. Among ancient physicians, it was applied to that tendency which fevers were supposed to possess, of undergoing a sudden change at particular periods of their progress. Hence, there were what were called *critical* days — certain days in the progress of an acute disease on which a sudden change, either favorable or unfavorable, would take place. The seventh, fourteenth, and twentieth or twenty-first days, were regarded as eminently critical. Little importance is now attached by medical men to critical days.

Crisp, *a.* [O. Ger. *crisp*; Lat. *crispus*; O. Fr. *crespe*; It. *crespa*; W. *crisbin.*] Formed into curls or ringlets.

"The Ethiopian black, flat-nosed, and *crisp*-haired."—*Hale.*

—Brittle; friable; easily broken or crumbled; as, a *crisp* pie-crust. — Indented; sinuous; winding; as, a "*crisp* channel." — *Shaks.*

—Having a certain quality of spirit and vigor; as, the *crisp* tone of a violin. — Effervescing; full of spirit and liveliness; — used in relation to liquors.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *crispo*, from *crispus*; A. S. *cirpsian*] To contract or form into ringlets or curls, as the hair.

"A man with *crisped* hair."—*Ben Jonson.*

—To make undulating or wavy; to give a twisted appearance to; as, "*crisped* brooks." — *Milton.*

—*v. n.* To construct curly sinuosities on the border of anything; as, a "*crisping* ripple." — *Tennyson.*

Cris'pate, Cris'pated, *a.* [Lat. *crispatus.*] Presenting a crisped aspect.

Cris'pature, *n.* State of being curled.

Crisp'er, *n.* He or that which crisps or curls.

Cris'pin, a saint and martyr, was descended from a noble Roman family. About the middle of the 3d cent., under the reign of Diocletian, he, along with his brother Crispianus, fled from Rome into Gaul, where he worked as a shoemaker in the town which is now called Soissons, and distinguished himself by his exertions for the spread of Christianity, as well as by his works of charity. According to the legend, his benevolence was so great that he even stole leather to make shoes for the poor! From this, charities done at the expense of others have been called *Crispinades*. In the year 287, he and his brother suffered a cruel martyrdom. Both brothers are commemorated on the 25th October.

Crisp'ing-iron, Crisp'ing-pin, *n.* A curling-iron; an instrument for *crisping* cloth, &c.

"The mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins*."
Isaiah iii. 22.

Crisp'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) The same as RUTILE, *q. v.*

Crisp'ly, *adv.* In a crisp manner; with crispness.

Crisp'ness, *n.* State of being crisped or curled; brittleness.

Crisp's Cross Roads, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Crisp'y, *a.* Curled; formed into ringlets or undulations.

"Those *crispy* snaky locks."—*Shaks.*

—Brittle; friable; dried so as to break short.

Criss'-cross, *n.* A mark, thus, X, used by persons who are unable to write their own signature.

—A child's game.

—*adv.* Oppositely; in a contrary manner.

—Contrarily; antagonistically; disagreeably; as, things are getting altogether *criss-cross.*

Criss'-cross-row, *n.* See CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

Cris'tate, Cris'tated, *a.* (*Bot.*) That has an elevated appendage resembling a crest.

Crite'rion, *n.*; *pl.* CRITERIA; sometimes wrongly written CRITERIONS. [Gr. *kritĕrion*, from *krinō*, to judge.] A rule, mark, or standard by which a correct judgment or estimate can be formed; a measure; a test.

"We have here a sure infallible *criterion*."—*South.*

Crite'rional, *a.* Serving as a criterion; relating to a criterion.

Crith'mum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*. The species *C. maritimum* is the samphire, which is commonly used as an ingredient in mixed pickles. It is found growing on the sea-shore, and occasionally on old walls.

Crithomancy, *n.* [Fr. *crithomancie*, from Gr. *krithē*, barley, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination by cakes, practised by the ancients.

Crit'ias, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens. He was a pupil of Socrates, but his political conduct was such as to render him by no means a credit to his great master. He is said to have distinguished himself even among the Thirty for cruelty and avarice. When Thrasybulus and his patriotic friends took up arms against the Thirty, Critias was slain in an attack made on the Piræus, in the year 404 B.C.

Critic, (*krĭt'ik,*) *n.* [Gr. *kritikos*, from *krinō*, to discern, to judge.] One skilled in judging of the merits of literary works; a judge of merit or excellence in the fine arts generally; a connoisseur; a judge; a careful observer; as, a competent *critic.*

"Believe a woman, or an epitaph,
Or any other thing that's false, before
You trust in *critics*."—*Byron.*

—A severe examiner or judge; a censorious reviewer; a carper; a caviller.

"And stand a *critic*, hated yet caress'd."—*Byron.*

—A critique; a criticism. See CRITIQUE.

Crit'ic, Crit'ical, *a.* [Lat. *criticus*; Gr. *kritikos.* See CRITIC.] Relating to, or containing, criticism; capable of

judging; able to discern, distinguish, and decide; as, a *critical* mind.

—Nicely exact; judiciously appreciative; discriminating.

"Virgil was *critical* in the rites of religion."—*Stillingfleet.*

—Inclined to find fault; captious; censorious; cavilling; fastidious.

"For I am nothing, if not *critical*."—*Shaks.*

—Relating or pertaining to criticism; partaking of the spirit of critical inquiry and observation; as, a *critical* notice of a work.

—Relating to a crisis; decisive; momentous; fraught with weighty consequences; as, a *critical* moment, *critical* circumstances, *critical* point of any business or sickness.

—Possessing just and true principles of criticism; as, a *critical* analysis.

Critical Philosophy. The metaphysical system of Kant is sometimes so termed, from his famous work, the *Kritik der Reinen Vernunft* (Critic of Pure Reason).

Crit'ically, *adv.* In a critical manner; exactly; accurately.

"*Critically* to discern good writers from bad."—*Dryden.*

—At a crisis; at the momentous point of time.

Crit'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being critical; exactness; nicety.

—Incidence to a particular period of time.

Crit'icisable, *a.* Susceptible of criticism.

Crit'icise, Crit'icize, *v. a.* To examine carefully with reference to beauties, and blemishes or faults in; to make remarks on the merits of a performance; to pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame.

"Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity, to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person."—*Addison.*

—*v. n.* To judge with attention to beauties and faults: to make observations on the merits and demerits of a literary or dramatic performance, or a work of science or art; to play the critic; to animadvert; to utter censure.

"But, spite of all the *criticising* elves,
Those who would make us feel—must feel themselves."—*Churchill.*

Crit'iciser, Crit'icizer, *n.* A critic; one who criticises.

Crit'icism, *n.* The art of judging with propriety any object or combination of objects. In a less extended sense, the application of the principles of taste to matters connected with literature and the fine arts. The object which it proposes is, to distinguish what is beautiful and what is faulty in every performance; from particular instances to ascend to general principles, and so to form rules or conclusions concerning the several kinds of beauty in works of genius. It lays down those forms or ideas which answer to our conception of the beautiful, and points out, by reference to these, the excellencies or defects of individual works. The rules of *C.* are not formed by any induction *a priori*, — that is, they are not formed by a train of abstract reasoning independent of facts and observations. *C.* is an art founded wholly on experience, founded on the observation of such beauties as have been found to please mankind most generally. Such observations, taking their rise at first from feeling and experience, were found upon examination to be so consonant to reason and the principles of human nature, as to pass into established rules, and to be applied for judging of the excellence of any performance. In a still more limited sense, *C.* is applied to a particular branch of literature, being then synonymous with CRITIQUE, *q.v.*

Critique, (*krit-ēēk'*), *n.* [Fr.] A critical review or essay; an analytical examination of the merits or demerits of a published work of literature, science, or art; a remark or animadversion passed upon beauties and faults; a criticism.

Crit'tenden, JOHN JORDON, an American statesman, born in Woodford co., Ky., in 1786. He commenced life as a lawyer at Hopkinsville, became U. S. Senator in 1817, and attorney-general under Pres. W. H. Harrison. He tendered his resignation to President Tyler; and, in 1848, he received the Whig nomination for governor of Kentucky, to which office he was elected by a large majority. He was attorney-general in President Fillmore's cabinet, from July, 1850, till the accession of President Pierce, and was after re-elected to the U.S. Senate. D. 1863.

Crit'tenden, in *Arkansas*, an E. co., bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Tennessee. *Area*, about 994 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Francis river. The surface is a low alluvial plain, often inundated by the Mississippi, and the soil very fertile. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* (1890) 13,940.

Crittenden, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Crittenden, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Cass co.

—A village of Hendricks co., about 26 m. S. of Indianapolis.

Crittenden, in *Kentucky*, a W. co., bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Illinois. *Area*, abt. 420 sq. m.—*Rivers.* Cumberland river and Tradewater creek.—*Min.* Coal, lead, and iron. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* (1890) 13,119.

—A township and village of Grant co., about 27 m. S. of Covington.

Crittenden, in *Missouri*, a village of Daviess co., about 60 m. E.N.E. of St. Joseph.

Crittenden, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.

Crittenden Springs, in *Kentucky*, a former post-office of Crittenden co.

Crix'a, or CAICHA, in Brazil, a city of the province of Goyaz. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Crix'a, or CAICHA RIVER, in Brazil, rises in the mountains N. of the town of Goyaz, and flowing N.W., enters the Araguay. Length, 200 m.

Criz'zel, Criz'zeling, Criz'zle, *n.* [Probably from *grizzle, q.v.*] A semi-transparent coating sometimes found on the surface of glass.

Cro'a, the name of 5 small islands in the mouth of the Amazon River.

Croak, (*krōk,*) *v. n.* [O. Fr. *croäquer*, to croak as a raven; Ger. *krächzen*; Lat. *crocio*; Gr. *krōzō*, formed from the sound.] To make a low hoarse noise in the throat; to caw.

—To forebode evil without adequate cause; to grumble; to murmur; as, a *croaking* parson.

—*v. a.* To speak or utter in a low, hollow, hoarse tone of voice; as, a *croaking* bull-frog.

—*n.* The low, harsh, hollow sound of voice of a frog, or crow, or any like sound; a caw.

"The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race."—*Dryden.*

Croak'er, *n.* An habitual grumbler; one who is incessantly complaining, foreboding, or finding fault.

Cro'at, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Croatia.

Croatia, (*kro'she-ah,*) a prov. of the Austro-Hungarian empire, forming with Slavonia a crown-land of the Hungarian kingdom, bounded N.W. by Carniola and Styria, N. by Hungary, S. by Servia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia, and W. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic. Total area 16,773 sq. m.; total *pop.* (1890) 2,200,977. Croatia, which is the western part of the crown-land, is intersected by the Julian Alps, and is barren in the S., but in the N. three

Fig. 724. — CROAT.

are tracts of the greatest fertility. Cattle-raising is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, which are of a Slavonian stock. *Rivers.* The Save and the Drave. *Principal cities.* Agram, the cap. both of the crown-land and of the prov., Karlstadt, and Old Sziszek. The town of Fiume, formerly belonging to Croatia, is now an integral part of the Empire of Austria-Hungary. See also SLAVONIA.

Croceous, (*kro'shus,*) *a.* [Lat.] Resembling, or containing, saffron.

Cro'ches, *n. pl.* [From Gael. *croic*, a stag's horn.] Small knobby protuberances on the horns of deer.

Crochet, (*krō-shā',*) *n.* [Fr., dim. of *croc*, a hook; Icel. *krokr*, a hook; Dan. *krog*; Armor. *krôk* or *krog.* Literally, a small hook.] A species of knitting, performed by means of a small hook, called a *crochet-needle*; the materials operated upon being fancy worsted, Berlin-wool, cotton, or silk.

—*v. a.* To practise crochet-work; as, to *crochet* a baby's hood.

Croeid'olite, *n.* [Gr. *krokis*, or *krokys*, a woof, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of protoxide of iron, soda, and magnesia.

Crock, *n.* [A. S. *crocca*; Fris. *krocha*; Ger. *krug*; Swed. *krog*; Swed. and Goth. *krok*; Dan. *kroc*; akin to Gr. *krōssos*, a water-pail, a pitcher.] A pitcher with a narrow neck; an earthenware vessel; as, a *crock* of butter.

—*v. a.* To pack or deposit in a crock; as, to *crock* butter.

Crock, *v. a.* To stain or besmear with soot.

—*v. i.* To throw off soot, or other scorious remains.

Crock'ery, *n.* [From *crock.*] Earthenware; fine pottery; fictile vessels for domestic use, baked, glazed and figured.

Crock'ery Creek, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Ottawa co., on Grand River; *pop* abt. 900.

Crock'et, *n.* [Fr. *crochet.*] (*Arch.*) Ornaments of foliage or animals running up the back of a pediment, arch-pinnacle, or spire, from the corbels below to the finial above, in which latter the *C.* on both sides appear to merge. — Projecting leaves, flowers, or bunches of foliage used in Gothic architecture to decorate the angles of spires, canopies, pinnacles, &c.

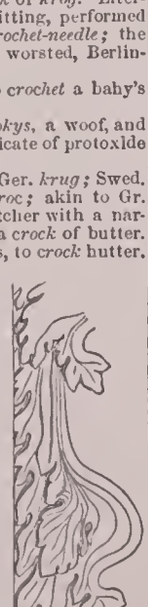


Fig. 725. CROCKET.

Crock'ett, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Houston co., abt. 190 m. N E. of Austin City.

Crock'etted, *a.* Ornamented with crockets; as, a *crocketted* church-spire.

Crock'ett's Bluff, in *Arkansas*, a village of Arkansas co.

Crock'ettsville, in *Alabama*, a village of Russell co., abt. 65 m. E. by N. of Montgomery.

Crock'y, *a.* [See CROCK.] Sooty; smutty.

Croc'odile, *n.* [Gr. *krokodeilos*—*krokos*, saffron, and *deilos*, fearful.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the family CROCODILIDÆ. *q. v.*

Crocodil'ian, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a crocodile.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) A crocodile; one of the crocodile family.

Crocodil'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Crocodile family, order *Sauria*, comprises the Crocodile of the Nile, the Gavial of the Ganges, and the Alligators of America. The crocodile is the largest of the lizard tribe. This formidable animal usually measures from 18 to 30 feet, the tail alone being from 5 to 7 feet in length; the body is rough and covered with thick scales, so hard as to be impenetrable to pistol or musket-shot; the head is large, and the stretch or gap of jaw greater than that of any other animal, both jaws being furnished with a row of sharp-pointed teeth. The crocodile has four feet, which are webbed, the anterior ones having 5 toes, while the hind feet have only 3, the internal one alone on each foot being guarded with a nail. The crocodile is only vulnerable through his eyes, which are remarkably small, and his belly, which is undefended by scales. This reptile is gregarious, and on hot days great numbers bask together on the sandy banks of their native rivers. The female lays some hundreds of eggs, which she deposits loosely in the ground to be hatched by the heat of the sun: they are of the size and appearance of the eggs of a goose, and fortunately fall a prey to many birds and animals who hunt for them; the natives also indulging extensively in the luxury of crocodiles' eggs, which they regard as a great delicacy. The Alligator (see fig. 87) has the muzzle broad, obtuse, and greatly resembling that of the pike. The teeth are unequal, the fourth lower ones largest, and entering into holes in the upper jaw, and the toes semi-palmate. It is very voracious, devouring all kinds of animal substances, and is particularly attracted by fish, dogs, ducks, or other animals in motion. It is found from the Carolinas to Paraguay.

—*n.* (*Logic.*) A sophistical argument.

—*a.* Pertaining to, or like, a crocodile. — Consisting of crocodiles.

Crocodile tears. Tears of affected sorrow; hypocritical weeping; — derived from the ancient fable that crocodiles shed tears over their victims.

Crocodil'ity, *n.* [Gr. *krokodeilos*, a fallacy of the sophists.] A sophistical method of reasoning.

Cro'coite, Cro'coisite, *n.* (*Min.*) A chromate of lead. Its lustre is vitreous; color, various shades of bright hyacinth-red; streak orange-yellow. *Comp.* Oxide of lead 68·9, chromic acid 31·1 = 100. It was first observed in Siberia, in crystals in quartz veins.

Croceon'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *krokos*, saffron.] Of the color of saffron; yellowish.

Croceon'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow substance resulting from the action of potassium on carbonic oxide. It is not easily soluble, and has a sour astringent taste.

Cro'cus, *n.* [Gr. *krokos*; Lat. *crocus*; Gael. *croch*; Heb. *karkōm*; Chald. *karkem*, to be dyed a saffron color; Sansk. *kankom*; Armen. *khekhrym.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Iridaceæ*, yielding some of our most beautiful spring-flowers. *C. sativa* (fig. 726) is the Saffron crocus, the karcom of the Bible. The dried stigmas of this plant, with the top of the style, constitute *Hay-saffron*, or, when pressed together, *Cake-saffron.* The

Fig. 726. — CROCUS SATIVA.

latter is seldom met with in the shops, the product sold for it being simply the pressed flowers of the safflower. (See CARTHAMUS.) Saffron is much used as a flavoring agent, chiefly in the S. of Europe. In this country it is principally employed as a coloring agent in pharmacy, and medicinally in certain nervous affections.

(*Chem.*) A name sometimes applied to any mineral powder of a deep yellow or a red color.

Cro'sus, the fifth and last king of Lydia. He succeeded his father Alyattes, 560 B.C. He was so successful in all his enterprises that he soon became one of the richest monarchs of that time. The legend says, that, vain of his wealth, he asked the philosopher Solon what he thought of his good fortune: "I pronounce no man fortunate until his death," was the sage's reply. Subsequently *C.* was made prisoner by Cyrus, king of Persia. When bound to the stake and about to be burnt to

death, he recalled the words of Solon, and thrice repeated his name. Cyrus demanded an explanation. *C.* gave it, and Cyrus not only spared his life, but also took him into his favor and protection. At the death of Cyrus he recommended *C.* to the favor of Cambyses, who treated him with great cruelty, and ordered him to be put to death; but of the time and place of the death of *C.* nothing is known.

Croft, *n.* [A.S. *croft;* Swed. and Goth. *kraft,* a cave; Belg. *krafte, krufte;* probably allied to Gr. *kruptō,* to hide, to conceal; L. Lat. *croftam,* a lea, a small field inclosed, a close; Gael. *owil,* a crook, a little eminence, a croft.] A close, or a little field inclosed, adjoining or near a farm-house or other rural dwelling; a small farm.

Crofters. The descendants of the Highland Clansmen, they occupy small farms or crofts, formerly, until 1745 they held the lands in common with the Chiefs, with common right of pasture, fishing, &c., but since then, the Chief gradually assumed these rights, they have become very poor and destitute.

Croise, *n.* [Fr. *croisé,* a crusader.] A crusader; a pilgrim who fights for the cross.

Croissant', *n.* [Fr., crescent.] (*Her.*) A cross terminating like a crescent at all its ends.

Croix, St. See St. Croix.

Cro'ly, George, D.D., an English poet, romance-writer, and preacher, b. at Dublin, 1780. He entered the English Church, and was rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook, London. His best work is the romance of *Salathiel,* but it was as a popular preacher that his fame was most extended. Died 1860.

Cro'ker, *n.* A large water-fowl found on the Chesapeake, and other rivers in Virginia.

Cro'ma, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A musical character; a quaver.

Crom'arty, a small co., in the N. of Scotland, in the form of a peninsula, on the Murray Frith. *C.* the chief town, is a small sea-port on the *C.* Frith, 20 m. N. of Inverness, with a *pop.* of about 2,800.

Crome, Croom, *n.* In some parts of England, a crook.

Cro'mer, a small sea-port of England, on the N.E. coast of Norfolk, 20 m. from Norwich; *pop.* 1,500.

Crom'ford, a small town of England, in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 2 m. from Matlock. Here Sir Richard Arkwright erected his first cotton-spinning mill. *Pop.* (1895) 2,034.

Cromlech (*krom'lek*), *n.* [W. *cromlech—crom,* bending, concave, and *llech,* a flat stone.] (*Antiquity.*) A name applied to rude erections found in many parts of French Brittany, Wales, Cornwall, Denmark, Germany, &c., consisting of huge flat stones resting on others set on end. *C.* have usually been supposed to have served as altars, to the Druids, but their first purpose was to serve as places of burial.

Fig. 727.
CROMLECH IN THE ISLAND OF ANGLESEA.

Cromor'na, *n.* [It. *cromorno.*] (*Mus.*) A reed stop in the organ.

Crom'well, Oliver, Lord Protector of England, b. 1599. His father was Robt. Cromwell, of a family possessed of a baronetcy, and his mother being a daughter of Sir Thomas Steward, efforts have often been made to show that he was connected with the royal family. Little or nothing is known of his youth, and all the histories of his wild life about this time seem to have been greatly exaggerated by the Royalist party. When 21 years old he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas Bourchier, and thus, both by descent and alliance, he was a member of the higher class of country gentlemen. Though he had been elected to the brief parliament of 1628, it was not till 1640 that he was known in the House of Commons, and Sir Philip Warwick, who observed his rise, has left a curious notice of his personal appearance. "His apparel," he said, "was very ordinary, for it was a plain cloth suit, which seemed to have been made by an ill country tailor. His stature was of good size; his sword stuck close to his side; his countenance swollen and reddish, his voice sharp and untunable, and his eloquence full of fervor." He had been for some years establishing an influence with the Puritan party, who frequented his house and bowed to his strong judgment. He showed his great business capacities in the struggle of the Long Parliament, but it was not until the Parliament raised a military force, to which he brought a troop of horse, that his powers of organization and command were fully developed. He speedily rose to authority as lieutenant-general of the horse; and when he was specially exempted from the self-denying ordinance, so that he could both deliberate in parliament and hold command, he became the most powerful man in the country. He showed his eminent sagacity in reconstructing the army, and infusing into it high spirit along with stern discipline. At the battle of Naseby, in 1645, it was seen, in the signal destruction brought on the well-officered royal army, how effectually he could strike with the weapon he had constructed. His military policy throughout was to despise secondary means and ends, but to invest himself with overwhelming power and crush his enemy. He saw the large share which artillery must bear in warfare, and anticipated modern generals in fostering that destructive arm. His repeated victories over the Royalists, his establishment of the predominance of the army over Parliament, and of the Independents over the Presbyterians; his relentless exertions to bring Charles I. to the block, and his dismissal of the Parliament, are all great events in the history of the day, which cannot

Fig. 728.—OLIVER CROMWELL.

be narrated with sufficient distinctness without much detail. In 1649 he conducted an exterminating war in Ireland, instigated by the ferocious principle that whatever human being opposed him should be put to death. In Scotland, where he saw there were more suitable materials for the sort of government he desired, he was rather a pacificator than an oppressor. It was on the 16th of December, 1653, that he took the title of *Lord Protector,* and became virtually king of Britain, and a king who submitted to very little constitutional restraint. How far he was sincere in the religious convictions by which he professed to be led, has been matter of endless debate: and as a secret buried with him who alone possessed it, it may occupy controversy to the end of time. That he was under powerful religious impulses cannot be doubted — the question arises as to the extent to which he really believed that by their power alone, and by no promptings of worldliness, he was driven on in his ambitious career. He was an enlightened internal reformer, and showed himself equal to the hard task he had undertaken, by sharp decisive means keeping down plotting Royalists, jealous Presbyterians, and intractable Levellers; and by a magnanimous foreign policy, leaving England greater and more honored than he had found her. He did not succeed with his parliaments, and had to rule mostly without them. At last care, anxiety, and growing perplexities wore him out; he became gloomy and suspicious; was overwhelmed by sorrow at the death of his favorite daughter, Elizabeth, Lady Claypole; fell sick, and died about a month after her, Sept. 3, 1658, the anniversary of his two victories of Dunbar and Worcester. He was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster; but the body was torn from its resting-place at the Restoration, exposed at Tyburn, with those of Bradshaw and Ireton, the head cut off, and the remains buried under the gallows. *C.* had appointed his eldest son, Richard, to succeed him; but the reins of government were not to be held by one so incompetent; and having been compelled by the officers to dissolve the parliament, he abdicated, April 22, 1659, and ended his days in tranquil seclusion at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712. His brother Henry, whose upright administration, as viceroy of Ireland, had gained him many friends, also retired to private life, and died in 1674.—The most important contribution to the history of this great man yet made is the *Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell,* by Thomas Carlyle. Other valuable works are Guizot's *Lives of Oliver and Richard Cromwell,* and the *Life of Oliver Cromwell,* by John Forster.

Crom'well, Thomas, Earl of Essex, chief minister to Henry VIII., b. about 1490. He was the son of a blacksmith, appears to have served in the Italian wars for a time, and on his return to England entered the service of Cardinal Wolsey, won his esteem, and was faithful to him in his disgrace. He then entered the king's service, and obtained, with his favor, many of the highest offices of state. He was privy-councillor, principal secretary of state, and, about 1536, vicar-general, and vicegerent, in all matters of religion. *C.* was the friend of Cranmer, and contributed by various measures to the establishment of the reformed doctrines and worship. In 1539 he was created earl of Essex, but he soon lost the favor of the king. In 1540 he was imprisoned, attainted on charges of treason, heresy, and extortion, was not allowed to make any defence, and was executed on Tower Hill, July 28, 1540. He did not fall like a brave man, but made the most abject entreaties to the king for his mercy. His character and measures are painted in most unlike colors by writers of different parties.

Crom'well, in *Connecticut,* a town and township of Middlesex co. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,000.

Cromwell, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Noble co.

Cromwell, in *Ky.,* a vill. and twp. of Ohio co.

Crom'well, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Huntingdon co.

Crone, *n.* [Gael. *cronan;* Scot. *croon.*] A decrepit, crafty, complaining old woman.

"The old *crone* lived in a hovel."—*Irving.*

Cro'nel, Cor'onel, *n.* The lance-head of a tilting-spear.

Cro'net, *n.* The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

Cron'stadt (*kron'stat.*) [Ger. *Kronstadt;* Hung. *Brasso.*] A walled city of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania, cap. of co. of same name, in the "Saxon-land," 120 m. S.E. of Klausenburg. This is the largest, most populous, and chief commercial town of the prov., possessing many fine public buildings, and a motley population of various nationalities. *Manuf.* Woollens, stockings, skins, leather, wooden-wares, &c. It enjoys a good transit trade. *Pop.* (1897) 32,274.

Cron'stadt, a strongly fortified maritime town of European Russia, govt. of St. Petersburg, of which city it is the port, besides being the principal station of the Russian navy. It stands on the S.E. extremity of the island of Kotline in the Gulf of Finland, about 20 m. W. of the capital, with which it connects by regular steam-communication. Its shape is triangular, its base being towards the S. Being, as it were, the advanced outwork of St. Petersburg, *C.* is very strongly fortified. The narrow channel which bounds the island of Kotline S., and is the only practicable passage from the Gulf of Finland to the cap., is protected on the side of *C.* by a fortress erected on a detached islet; and on the opposite side by the batteries of the Riesbank, and the castle of Cronslot. *C.*'s streets are regular and well paved, with one-storied wooden houses. There are many fine buildings here belonging to the govt., as the naval hospital, arsenal, admiralty, cannon-foundry, &c. On the S. side of the town are three ports: the E., or *Imperial port,* will accommodate 35 ships of the line; the second, or *Middle port,* is used chiefly for the repair and equipment of ships; the W., or *Mercantile port,* will contain 600 vessels of any size. The harbor is liable to be blocked up with ice for months. Two-thirds of the external commerce of Russia is carried on through *C. C.* is connected with St. Petersburg by a sea canal 20 m. long, with a depth of 22 ft., commenced in 1878, opened 1885, thus practically bringing the sea to the capital, and making that city a port of entry. *Pop.* (1895) 42,603.

Cron'stedtite, *n.* (*Min.*) A rhombohedral mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms, or amorphous. It is an hydrated silicate of iron, named after the Swedish mineralogist Cronstedt.

Cro'ny, *n.* [From *crone.*] An intimate companion; a confidential or familiar friend or associate.

"His ancient, trusty, drouthy *crony.*"—*Burns.*

Cron'ycal, *a.* See Acronycal.

Croo'dle, *v. n.* To cower down in a huddled position; to hang or bend over; as, to *croodle* by a fire. (Used in some of the English counties.)—To coax; to persuade; to talk insinuatingly to.

Crook, *n.* [Swed. *krok,* a hook; Goth. *krugga,* a rod, a staff; Fr. *croc;* Armor. *kroḱ,* a hook; W. *crwg,* a crook. The root is probably found in O. Heb. *karagh,* to bend, to bow.] Any bend, turn, curve, or flexure; as, a *crook* in the back.

—Any bent or curving tool; as, a reaper's *crook,* or sickle. An instrument or staff curving at the end; as, a shepherd's *crook.* (Also, a bishop's staff of office or crosier.)

"He left his *crook,* he left his flocks."—*Prior.*

—An artifice; a trick; a device; a subterfuge; as, to do anything by hook or *crook.*

(*Mus.*) A circular tube belonging to musical instruments, such as a French-horn or trumpet. It fits into the end of the instrument next the mouthpiece, for the purpose of making the pitch of the instrument suit the key of the music; the notes of the parts for these instruments being always written in the natural key of C, with the name of the key of the piece marked in letters.

—*v. a.* To bend; to curve; to deviate from a straight line; to make a curve or hook.

"And *crook* the pregnant hinges of the knee."—*Shaks.*

—To pervert; to lead astray from the path of rectitude; to divert from an original purpose.

"Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends."—*Bacon.*

—*v. n.* To be bent or diverted from the original shape; to have a curvature.

"Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked more than a finger long, *crooking* upwards."—*Camden.*

Crook, in *W. Virginia,* a twp. of Boone co.

Crook'-back, *n.* A hunch-back; a person with a crooked back or gibbous shoulders.

"Aye, *crook-back,* here I stand to answer thee."—*Shaks.*

Crook'-backed, *a.* Having a round back or shoulders.

"As well may a *crook-back'd* lass be called Europa."—*Dryden.*

Crook'ed, *p. a.* Bent from a straight line; curved; bowed; awry; as, a *crooked* nose. a *crooked* lane.

—Winding in moral conduct; without rectitude; deceitful; perverse; untoward; as, a *crooked* policy.

"As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape."—*Shaks.*

Crook'ed Creek, in *Arkansas,* a township of Boone co.

Crooked Creek, in *Illinois,* a tributary of the Illinois river, which it joins near Beardstown.

—A township of Jasper co.

Crooked Creek, in *Indiana,* traverses Spenser co., and falls into the Ohio River not far from Rockport.

Crooked Creek, in *Indiana,* rises in Steuben co., and passing into Michigan, joins the Fawn River.

Crooked Creek, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Steuben co.

Crooked Creek, in *Iowa*, a tributary of Skunk river, which it enters in Henry co.
Crooked Creek, in *Minnesota*, a township of Houston co.
Crooked Creek, in *Missouri*, traverses Monroe co., and flows into the N. Fork of Salt river.
Crooked Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of Shelby co.
Crooked Creek, in *N. C.*, a former P. O. of Stokes co.
Crooked Creek, in *Ohio*, traverses Paulding co., and enters the Auglaise river.
Crooked Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in the W. central part of the State, and joins the Alleghany river in Armstrong co.
Crooked Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Tioga co.
Crooked Creek, in *N. Carolina*, traverses Marlborough co., and empties into the great Pedee river.
Crook'ed Fork, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Morgan co.
Crook'ed Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a former post-office of Montgomery co.
Crook'ed Islands, of the Bahamas, consisting of Crooked Island, Castle Island, Fortune Island, and Aklin's Island; Lat. 22° 30′ W., Lon. 74° W.
Crook'ed Lake, in *New York*, within the limits of Steuben and Yates cos. It is about 18 m. in length by abt. 1½ in breadth. Its surface is stated to be abt. 487 ft. above Lake Ontario, or 718 ft. above sea-level.
Crook'edly, *adv.* In a crooked or perverted manner.
"If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us." — *Jeremy Taylor.*
Crook'edness, *n.* State of being crooked; a winding, bending, or turning; curvity; inflection; as, the *crookedness* of a pathway.
"The absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*." — *Hooker.*
—Perverseness; obliquity of conduct; depravity; as, *crookedness* of temper.
—Bodily deformity or curvature; as, the *crookedness* of bowed legs.
Crook'ed River, in *Maine*, rises in Oxford co., and enters the Sebago Pond, in Cumberland co.
Crook'ed River, in *Missouri*, traverses Ray co., and joins the Missouri River, a few miles below Lexington.
Crook'ed Tree, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Noble co.
Crooks'ville, or BANCROFT'S MILLS, in *Pennsylvania*, a manufacturing village of Delaware co., on Ridley Creek.
Croom, a town and parish in Munster, co. of Limerick, Ireland, about 5 m. S S.E of Adare.
Croom, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Prince George co.
Croon, *v. a.* To sing in a murmuring tone, as if to one's self.
"*Crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet." — *Burns.*
—To hush to sleep by singing in a low tone of voice; as, *crooning* an infant to sleep.
—*v. i.* In Scotland, to moan, or utter low sounds, as of bodily pain. — To hum softly; to sing in a soft, murmurous manner.
—*n.* A low, suppressed, repeated moan.
—A simple song; a rustic air.
Crop, *n.* [A. S *crop*, a bunch, berry, an ear of corn, the craw of a bird; O. Ger. *kroph*, a pigeon's neck; D. *krop*; Ger. *kropf*, the maw of a bird; W. *crob*, that which is shrunk into a round heap, a bunch; probably akin to Lat. *carpo*, *carpere*, to pluck, to gather.] A knob; a knot; a bunch; the top of anything; as, the *crop* of a hunting-whip, the *crop* of a bush.
—That which is cut off, plucked off, or gathered.
—A gathering into a heap; a cluster; as, a *crop* of difficulties.
—The craw of a bird, into which the food is collected.
"By their high *crops* and coruy gizzards known."—*Dryden.*
—The corn or fruits of the earth while growing, or when collected; harvest; as, a fair *crop*, green *crops*, &c.
"Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*."—*Milton.*
—Hair cut close or short; as, a prisoner's *crop*.
(*Metal.*) Ore or tin of first quality, after it is dressed or cleaned for smelting.
(*Mining.*) *C.* or OUT-CROP is the edge of a stratum where it rises to the surface, or, as the miners say, comes out to the day. The line of out-*crop* of a bed along a level surface is called its *strike*; it is described by its relation to one or other of the points of the compass.
—*v. a.* To cut off the top or the ends of anything; to cut off; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap; to cut off prematurely; to gather before it falls; as, to *crop* grass, as a horse, to *crop* the hair, to *crop* a thistle, to *crop* a dog's ear, &c.
"Death destroys
The parents' hopes, and *crops* the growing boys."—*Creech.*
—To cultivate and take crops from; as, to *crop* a harvest. —To cultivate by a rotatory system of sowing; as, to *crop* a piece of land. — To *crop out*, to come to light, to appear to view; as, the mystery will *crop out*. — (*Geol.*) To rise above the surface of the ground, as a stratum of coal, or a series of strata.
Crop'-ear, *n.* A person or animal having the ears cropped.
Crop'-eared, *a.* Having the ears cropped or cut short; as, a *crop-eared* dog.
Crop'ful, *a.* Having a filled crop or stomach; filled to repletion; satiated; surfeited.
Crop'-lifting, *n.* Theft of a standing crop of grain, &c.
Crop'per, *n.* A kind of pigeon having a large crop.
"Of tame pigeons, there be *croppers*, carriers, runts."—*Walton.*
(*Law.*) One who, having no interest in the land, works it in consideration of receiving a portion of the crop for his labor.
Crop'per, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Shelby co.; formerly called CROPPER'S DEPOT.
Crop'sey, JASPER FRANK, an American landscape-painter, b. at Westfield, Richmond co., N. Y., 1823. In 1847 his health compelled him to visit Europe. He came back in 1850; and in 1856 he embarked for England, where he has since resided. His principal works in America are: *Sibyl's Temple*, *American Harvesting*, *Peace*, *War*, and *Niagara Falls*.
Crop'seyville, in *New York*, a post-office of Rensselaer co.
Crop'-sick, *n.* Sick with excess in eating and drinking.
Crop'-sickness, *n.* Sickness arising from a surfeit of food or drink.
Crop'well, in *Ala.*, a twp. of St. Clair co.
Croquant, (*krō'kănt,*) *n.* [Fr., from *croque*, to crackle between the teeth.] A kind of hard paste or cake.
Croquet, (*kro-kā'*) *n.* (*Games.*) A game played with balls and mallets. Its object is to propel a ball through a number of hoops fastened into the ground, to a fixed goal, and thence back to the starting-point. The laws of the game have been explained in treatises by M. Jacques and Captain Mayne Reid.
Crore, *n.* [Hind.] In India, a sum of ten millions; as, a *crore* of rupees.
Cros'by, in *Ohio*, a thriving township of Hamilton co.
Cros'byville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Fairfield co., about 50 m. N. of Columbia.
Crosette', *n.* (*Arch.*) A truss, or couple, in the flank of an architrave of a door, window, or other aperture in a wall.
Crosier, (sometimes written CROZIER.) (*kro'zhi-ẽr,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *crocia*; Fr. *crosse*; from *croix*, Lat. *crux*, a cross.] (*Eccl.*) A bishop's crook or pastoral staff, a symbol of pastoral authority and care, consisting of a gold and silver staff, crooked at the top, and which is either carried before the bishops and abbots, or is held in the hand when giving benediction. The use of *C.* is very ancient. The Byzantine *C.* had at the top either a cross or a knob, with curved serpents on both sides. Strictly speaking, the *C.* is a staff surmounted by a cross, although it is generally confounded with the pastoral staff, which is made in the form of a crook.

Fig. 729. PASTORAL STAFF.

(*Astron.*) A small constellation in the S. hemisphere, composed of four stars in the form of a cross. It is situated near the Antarctic circle, and therefore never visible to our latitude.
Crosiered, (*cro'zhi-erd.*) *a.* Bearing a crosier; as, a *crosiered* prelate.
Cros'let, *n.* Same as CROSSLET, *q. v.*
Cross, *n.* [It. *croce*; Fr. *croix*; Lat. *crux*. Etymol. unknown.] A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other in a variety of forms, of which those shown in fig. 730 are the most usual examples. The cross was used

Fig. 730.

as a very general instrument of punishment from the earliest times. Among the Syrians, Jews, Egyptians, Persians, and especially the Carthaginians, it appears to have been the usual military punishment. (*Val. Max.* ii. 7; *Herod.* iii. 125–159.) But in no part of the ancient world was this punishment so generally resorted to as in the Roman empire, where it was regarded as the most infamous of deaths, and, except in cases of sedition, was inflicted only on slaves or the vilest malefactors. By the Roman law, the culprit was scourged previously to the crucifixion, either in the prætorium or on the way to the place of execution. On his arrival there he was stripped of his garments, and then either nailed by the hands and feet to the cross, or, as sometimes happened, only fastened to it by ropes. In order to hasten death, it was the practice to break the legs or to pierce the body of the sufferer with a spear or other sharp instrument; but this was not always done; and instances have occurred of persons who, after being suspended for some considerable time on the cross, were taken down and survived. By the Jewish law, it was ordained, that the body of the culprit should be removed from the cross on the day of his execution; but the Romans frequently allowed it to hang till it dropped piecemeal to the ground. In general, the cross was erected near some great road or highway, in order to indicate more distinctly the ignominy of the culprit and the severity of his death. — By the death of Christ, the cross, from being an object of horror, became the symbol of the Christian world, and, from respect for this symbol, Constantine abolished the punishment of crucifixion throughout the Roman world. The cross is still regarded with the utmost veneration by the Roman Catholic Church, in which certain festivals are observed in memory of circumstances connected with the cross; as, the *Invention* or *Discovery* and *The Exaltation of the Cross*: the former commemorating the so believed discovery of the true cross by the Empress Helena, and the latter its restoration to Calvary by Heraclius. — The cross on which our Lord suffered is commonly considered to have been the *crux capitata* or LATIN CROSS (fig. 731); but the cross with equal limbs (+) or GREEK CROSS, has been the model followed in the architecture of Eastern churches. The large cross over the entrance to the chancel of a church was called the *Rood* or *Holy Rood*; it is often elaborately ornamented. Monumental crosses were and are still often raised in Catholic countries, to mark a boundary, the entrance of a sanctuary, or as record of some event. We give (fig. 731) a beautiful

Fig. 731. — CROSS OF THE 10TH CENTURY, AT MONASTERBOICE, IRELAND.

specimen of stone cross, of the 10th century. It is the smaller of two crosses at Monasterboice, near Drogheda, 35 m. from Dublin. It is now almost as perfect as it was when, ten centuries ago, the artist pronounced his work finished.
—The doctrine of Christ's sufferings, and of the atonement, or of salvation by Christ; as, to preach the *Cross*.
—A line drawn through another.
—Anything that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hinderance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience; as, life is full of *crosses*.
"To fret thy soul with *crosses* and with cares."—*Spenser.*
—A mixing of breeds in the production of animals; as, a *cross* between a bull-dog and a terrier.
—The mark of a cross used as a signature by those who are unable to write; as, John Smith + his mark.
—In Ireland, church lands; as, a sheriff of the *cross*.
"In each of these counties-palatine, there was one sheriff of the liberty, and another of the *cross*." — *Davies.*
(*Her.*) An ordinary formed by lines drawn palewise and fesswise, enclosing (if bounded by the escutcheon) one-fifth of the shield, or one-third if charged. A *C.* gules is termed *the cross of St. George*. A plain *C.* is one of which the extremities do not reach to the circumference of the escutcheon, but are *couped*, or cut off in a straight line. There are many other kinds of *C.*, not reaching the circumference of the escutcheon, known in heraldry; the following are only a few, most commonly used in bearings: A *cross crosslet* is one crossed on each arm. Such a *C.* between four plain crosses is termed *a Jerusalem cross*. A *cross flory* has three points at each end. A *Maltese cross* has arms increasing in breadth toward the end, with double points. The *Cross of St. Andrew* is as the middle one in fig. 730. A *cross fitchy* has the lower limb pointed, as if to fix in the ground. A *patriarchal cross*, the insignia of patriarchs or archbishops, is plain, having two bars, the upper smaller than the lower. A *cross moline* terminates in representations of the ends of the *fer-de-moulin*, or mill-rind. It is the difference of the eighth son of a family.
(*Surveying.*) An instrument formerly used in surveying, for laying out perpendicular lines, but now seldom employed.
To take up one's cross. To submit with patience and resignation to worldly afflictions.
Cross and pile. (*Games.*) A play with money, at which it is put to chance whether one side bearing a cross, when tossed up, shall fall face upward, or the reverse side, called *pile*.
"*Cross* I win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own." — *Swift.*
—*a.* Transverse; oblique; passing from side to side; falling athwart.
"And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way." — *Dryden.*
—Adverse; opposite; obstructing; perverse; untractable;

vexatious; froward; contrary; contradictory; perplexing; as, a *cross* fate, a *cross* experience.
—Peevish; fretful; ill-tempered: as, a *cross* child.
—Mutually inverse; interchanged; in an opposite ratio; as, a *cross* question, a *cross* breed.
—*v. a.* To draw or run a line or lay a body across another; to place across, or athwart; as, to *cross* swords, to *cross* a bank-check.

"To *cross* the cudgels to the laws."—*Hudibras.*

—To mark with a cross or crosses.
—To erase; to cancel; to expunge; —preceding *out, off, over;* as, an item is *crossed out* of the schedule.
—To make the sign of the cross; as, she *crossed* herself fervently.

"Friars . . . exorcise the beds, and *cross* the walls"—*Dryden.*

—To pass from side to side; to pass or move over; as, to *cross* the street.

"We sought the dark abodes, and *cross'd* the bitter lake."—*Dryden.*

—To thwart; to obstruct; to impede; to retard; to perplex; to embarrass; to counteract.

"An oyster may be *crossed* in love."—*Sheridan.*

—To clash or interfere with; to be incousistent with; to stop; to hinder.

"Their wills clash with their understandings, and their appetites *cross* their duty."—*Locke.*

—To infuse new or mixed blood; as, to *cross* the breed of horses or dogs.
—To debar; to preclude; to cut off.

"From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To *cross* me from the golden time I look for."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To lie or be athwart of.
—To move or pass from one side toward the other, or from place to place; —often followed by *over;* as, to *cross over* a gutter.
—To mix breeds or races; to intermix blood.

Cross, in *Iowa*, a former post-office of Ringgold co.

Cross, in *Wisconsin*, a flourishing township of Buffalo county.

Cross-action, *n.* An action by a defendant in an action against the plaintiff in the same action, upon the same contract, or for the same tort.

Cross Anchor, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Spartanburg co.

Cross Anchor, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Greene co.

Cross'anville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Perry co.

Cross'-armed, *a.* With arms across.

(*Bot.*) That has opposite branches nearly perpendicular to the stem.

Cross'-arrow, *n.* (*Mil.*) The arrow, or shaft, of a cross-bow.

Cross'-bar, *n.* A transverse bar.
—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Round bars of iron, bent at each end, used as levers to turn the shank of an anchor.

Cross-barred, (*kros'bard,*) *a.* Fastened by transverse bars.

Cross'-bar Shot, *n.* (*Naut.*) A round shot with an iron bar passing through it, and pitting out on either side; employed for damaging the spars and rigging of an enemy's ship during a naval engagement.

Cross Bayou', in *Louisiana*, traverses Catahoula Bayou, and connects with Saline Bayou.

Cross'-beam, *n.* (*Arch.*) A beam laid across another.

(*Naut.*) A great piece of timber so called, crossing two others, called bites, and to which the cable is fastened when a ship rides at anchor.

Cross'-bearer, *n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a chaplain or other ecclesiastical person, intrusted with bearing the cross in solemn processions.

Cross'-bill, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CURVIROSTRA.

Cross'-bill, *n.* (*Law.*) A bill brought by a defendant in a suit against a plaintiff in or against other defendants in the same suit, or against both, touching the matter in question in the original bill.

Cross'-birth, *n.* (*Midwifery.*) Labor impeded by the presentation of the fœtus in an unnatural position.

Cross'-bite, *n.* A hoax; a deception; a cheat; a counter-trick.

"The fox . . . without dreaming of a *cross-bite* . . . fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another."—*L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* To contravene by deception; to counter-cheat.

"As nature slily had thought fit,
For some by-ends, to *cross-bite* wit."—*Pryor.*

Cross'-bow, *n.* (*Mil.*) See ARBALEST.

Cross-bow'er, Cross-bow'man, *n.* One who uses a cross-bow for shooting.

"The French assisted . . . with the *cross-bowers* of Genoa, against the English."—*Raleigh.*

Cross'-breed, *n.* A breed produced from the male and female of different kinds or species.

Cross'-bun, *n.* A bun marked with a cross; —usually eaten on Good Friday in commemoration of the Crucifixion.

Cross'-chocks, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber fayed across the dead-wood amidships, to make good the deficiency of the heels of the lower futtocks.

Cross Creek, in *Kansas*, a former P. O. of Jackson co.

Cross Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio river about 3 m. below Steubenville.
—A post-township of Jefferson co.

Cross Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Washington co.

Cross Cut, in *Pennsylvania*, a former P. O. of Lawrence county.

Cross'cut, *v. a.* To cut across; as, to *crosscut* a scantling.

Cross'-cut, *n.* A short cut across.—A shorter path or passage than by the high road; as, a *cross-cut* over a field.

Cross'cut-saw, *n.* (*Carp.*) A large saw, managed by two persons, for sawing crosswise large logs or timber.

Cross'-days, *n. pl.* (*Eccl.*) The three days preceding the Feast of Ascension.

Cros'sen, a town of Prussia, 68 m. from Berlin. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, hosiery, &c. *Pop.* 7,246.

Crossette', *n.* [Fr., from *croix.*] (*Arch.*) A truss or cousule on the flank or return of an architrave of a door, window, &c.

Cross-examina'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

Cross-exam'ine, *v. a.* (*Law.*) To test evidence by examining a witness by the opposite party or his counsel.

Cross'-eyed, *a.* Having eyes which cross or intersect each other's range of vision.—Oblique-eyed.

Cross'-fire, *n.* (*Mil.*) A firing from two or more parts of a military work, so that the lines of fire cross each other.

Cross'-flow, *v. i.* To flow across, or in an opposite direction.

Cross Fork, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Clinton co.

Cross-fur'row, *n.* (*Agric.*) A furrow or open trench cut across other furrows to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it to the margin of the field, where it may find its way to an open ditch or some other general drain.

Cross-gar'net, *n.* A kind of cross hinge.

Cross'-grained, *a.* Having the fibres across, transverse, or irregular; as, *cross-grained* timber.
—Perverse; intractable; not condescending; as, a *cross-grained* old maid.

"The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross-grained* woman, is incurable."—*L'Estrange.*

Cross'-head, *n.* (*Mech.*) In the steam-engine, a cross bar fixed centrally on the top of a piston-rod, and connected to the beam; its motion is confined to a direct line by guides at each end; or, in the side lever and beam engines, by an apparatus called a *parallel motion.* —*Cross-Head Guides.* The parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder and driving-wheel axle; they are also called *motion bars.* —*Cross-Head Blocks.* The parts which slide between the parallel guides. The ends of the cross-head are fitted into these blocks. The cross-head, cross-head block, and cross-head guides constitute what is called *the motion of the engine.*

Cross Hill, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Kennebec co.

Cross Hill, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Laurens district.

Cross'ing, in *Indiana*, a former P. O. of La Porte co.

Cross'ingville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Crawford co., about 240 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Cross-jack (*kroj'ak*), *n.* (*Naut.*) The lower yard of a ship's mizzen-mast.

Cross Keys, in *Georgia*, a district of De Kalb co.

Cross Keys, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Gloucester county.

Cross Keys, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Union district.

Cross Keys, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Rockingham co., near Harrisonburg. Near here, on June 7, 1862, a smart encounter took place between a National force under the command of Gen. Fremont, and a body of 5,000 Confederate troops under Gen. Ewell, with no decisive advantage to either side. The Union loss was 684; that of the Confederates is unknown.

Cross Kill Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.

Cross (or LA CROSSE) **Lake,** in British N. America. It is about 20 m. long from N. to S. It receives the Beaver, and is the source of the Mississippi River.

Cross Lake, in *Louisiana*, in Caddo parish, W. of Shreveport. Length 15 m.; breadth about 2½ m.

Cross'land, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Callaway co.

Cross'-legged, *a.* Having the legs across one another.

Cross'let, Cros'let, *n.* [Dim. of CROSS, *q. v.*] (*Her.*) A small cross.

Cross'ly, *adv.* Athwart, so as to intersect something else; adversely; in opposition; unfortunately; peevishly; fretfully.

Cross'ness, *n.* State or quality of being cross; intersection; peevishness; fretfulness; ill-humor; perverseness.

Cros'son's Store, in *Arkansas*, a P.O. of Randolph co.

Cross'-patch, *n.* A vulgarism for a cross, peevish, ill-tempered person.

Cross'-pawls, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Pieces of timber that keep a vessel together while in her frames.

Cross'-piece, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber connecting two bitts.
—A rail near the knightheads, to which the running rigging is belayed.
—A part of anything which is worked or fitted crosswise.

Cross Plains, in *Alabama*, a village of Calhoun co., abt. 13 m. N. of Jacksonville.

Cross Plains, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Calhoun co.

Cross Plains, in *Georgia*. See DALTON.

Cross Plains, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ripley co., abt. 80 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Cross Plains, in *Missouri*, a village of Callaway co., abt. 40 M. N.N.E. of Jeffersou City.

Cross Plains, in *Tennessee*, a township of Robertson co., abt. 35 m. N.N.E. of Nashville.

Cross Plains, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dane co., abt. 16 m. W. of Madisou.

Cross'-purpose, *n.* A contrary purpose.

"That sport was probably the diversion of the age, and of the same stamp with our modern *cross-purposes.*"—*Whalley.*

—(*pl.*) A conversational game; an enigma; a riddle.

To be at cross-purposes. To think or act in innocent contradiction to another.

Cross-quar'ters, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) A cruciform foliaged ornament.

Cross-ques'tion, *v. a.* To cross-examine: to put counter-questions to; as, to *cross-question* a talebearer.

Cross'-reading, *n.* A cross or contrary reading.

Cross River, in *New York*, a P. O. of Westchester co.

Cross-road, *n.* A road which crosscs a country, or which cuts athwart other roads; a by-road.

Cross Roads, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Charles co.

Cross Roads, in *Missouri*, a village of Osage co., abt. 15 m. S.S.E. of Jefferson City.

Cross Roads, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., about 8 m. S. W. of Mount Holly.

Cross Roads, in *Ohio*, a former P. O. of Madison co.

Cross Roads, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.

Cross Rock, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Madison co.

Cross'row, *n.* The alphabet; —so named from having formerly a cross placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. See CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

"And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G."—*Shaks.*

—A row transversely crossing another.

Cross'-sea, *n.* (*Naut.*) A swelling sea, whose waves break and chop in contrary directions.

Cross'-sill, *n.* A sill which connects a cross-tie.

Cross'-somer, *n.* A beam of timber.

Cross Sound, in *Alaska*. It separates King George III. Archipelago from the mainland on the N.W. Cross Cape is at its N.W. entrance.

Cross'-spales, *n.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of timber placed across a vessel, and nailed to the frames, to keep the sides together until the knees are bolted.

Cross'-springer, *n.* (*Arch.*) In groined vaulting, the rib which extends diagonally from one pier to another.

Cross'-staff, *n.* A kind of quadrant formerly used at sea, for taking the altitude of celestial bodies.

Cross'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ANDALUCITE, *q. v.*

Cross'-tie, *n.* A railway sleeper laid crosswise to connect the rails.

Cross Timbers, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Hickory co.

Cross'-tining, *n.* (*Agric.*) A mode of harrowing crosswise.

Cross'-trees, *n.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of oak supported by the cheeks and trestle-trees at the mast-heads, to sustain the tops on the lower mast, and to spread the top-gallant rigging at the top mast-head.

Cross-vault'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) Is formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults of arch-work.

Cross'ville, in *Tennessee*, the capital of Cumberland co., about 111 m. E. S. E. of Nashville.

Cross'-way, *n.* A way or road that crosses another road, or the chief road; an obscure path intersecting the main road.

Cross'wicks, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Chesterfield township, Burlington co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Trenton.

Cross'wicks Creek, in *New Jersey*, separates Mercer and Burlington cos., and enters the Delaware River at Bordentown.

Cross'-wind, *n.* A side-wind; an unfavorable wind; an adverse wind.

Cross'wise, *adv.* Across; in the form of a cross.

Cross'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of GALLIUM CRUCIATUM.

Crotala'ria, *n.* [Gr. *krotalon*, a rattle.] (*Bot.*) A very extensive genus of tropical herbs or shrubs of the order *Fabaceæ*, the most important of which is the *C. juncea*, the *San, Sann*, or *Shunum Hemp* of India, a plant extensively cultivated for its fibre, which is considered equal, if not superior, to Russian hemp. The genus is represented in this country by *C. sagittalis*, the Rattlebox, a plant about a foot high, with a hairy aspect, and inflated pods, in woods and sandy fields, N. H. to Ark. Stem herbaceous, rigid. Leaves alternate, entire, nearly sessile, rounded at the base. The plant is best distinguished by its opposite, united, decurrent stipules, so situated that each pair appears inversely sagittate. Sepals long, hairy. Corolla small, yellow. Seeds few, rattling in the turgid pod. It blossoms in June.

Crotal'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See RATTLESNAKE.

Cro'talum, *n.* [Gr. *krotalon.*] (*Antiq.*) An ancient kind of castanet, used by the Corybantes, or priests of Cybele. This instrument must not be confounded with the modern *crotalo*, a musical instrument used chiefly by the Turks, and corresponding exactly with the ancient cymbalum.

Crotch, (*kroch.*) *n.* [Fr. *croc*, crochet.] A fork or forking; the parting of two legs or branches.

"Save step for a stile of the *crotch* and the bough."—*Tusser.*

(*Naut.*) See CRANE.

Crotched, (*krocht,*) *a.* Forked; having a crotch; as a *crotched* stick.—A term for peevish, testy, ill-humored; —used in some parts of England; as, a *crotched* old bachelor.

Crotch'er's Ferry, in *Maryland*, a former post-office of Dorchester co.

Crotchet, (*kroch'et,*) *n.* [Fr. *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, a hook.] A small crotch or hook, or forked piece of wood

"The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise."—*Dryden.*

—A peculiar turn of the mind; an eccentric tendency; a whim or fancy; a perverse conceit.

"Faith, thou hast some *crotchets* in thy head now."—*Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) A note in music, equal in duration to the half of a minim, or the fourth of a semibreve; written thus:

—*pl.* (*Printing.*) Hooks or brackets inclosing words thus [ ].

(*Portif.*) A break in the glacis belonging to a covered way.

(*Mil.*) Formation of troops in an order parallel to the line of battle.

(*Surg.*) An obstetrical instrument, whose name indicates its shape, and which is used in the extraction of the fœtus, when it becomes necessary to destroy it to expedite its delivery.

(*Naut.*) Crooked pieces of iron, used on board sloops and long-boats.

Crotch'eted, *a.* Marked with crotchets; possessing musical notation.

Crotch'ety, *a.* Having crotchets in the brain; whimsical; capricious; as, a *crotchety* genius.

Croth'ersville, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

Cro'ton, *n.* [Gr. *krotōn*, the dog-tick, in reference to the resemblance of the seeds to that vermin.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The seeds of the species *C. tiglium*, and probably also those of *C. pavana*, constitute the *croton* or *tiglium seeds*, of the Materia Medica. They yield, by expression, an oil called *croton oil*, which, in minute doses of a single drop, is a powerful drastic cathartic, and, when applied externally, acts as a rubefacient and counter-irritant. The seeds are used without preparation, in India, as purgative pills. *C. eleuteriu* and *cascarilla*, natives of the Bahama Islands and Jamaica, yield the aromatic tonic bark commonly known as *cascarilla* or *eleatheria bark*. *C. pseudo-China* yields the *quilled copalche bark* of Pereira, and *C. suberosum* the *corky copalche bark* of the same author. In their medicinal properties the copalcho barks resemble cascarilla. The aromatic bark known as *Malambo bark* is the produce of *C. malambo*. It is used as a remedy in diarrhœa and as a vermifuge; also externally, in the form of an alcoholic tincture, in rheumatism.

Cro'ton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Lee co., abt. 25 m. N. W. of Keokuk.

Croton, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Newaygo co.

Croton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co.

Croton, in *New York*, a former P. O. of Delaware co.

Croton, or **Croton Landing,** in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 36 m. N. of New York city.

Croton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Licking co.

Croton, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lawrence co.

Croton. (*Anc. Geog.*) See CROTONA.

Cro'ton-bug, *n.* [From *Croton*, N. Y.] (*Zoöl.*) An Insect of the family *Coreidæ*.

Croton Corners, in *New York*, a village of Chemung co.

Croton Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 51 m. N.N.E. of New York city.

Croton'ic, *a.* Having the qualities of, or pertaining to, the croton-plant.

Croton'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained from croton-oil. *Form.* $C_5H_6O_4$.

Cro'ton-oil, *n.* (*Med.*) See CROTON.

Croton River, in *New York*, a stream which rises in Dutchess co., and flows through Putnam co. into Westchester co., where it joins the Hudson River abt. 35 m. above New York city, which it supplies with water through the *Croton Aqueduct*.

Crotophag'inæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *krotos*, a noise made by striking, and *phago*, to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-fam. of birds, of the fam. *Caculidæ*. Its two chief American representatives are the ani or keel-bill, *Crotophaga ani* (fig. 130); and the Black Parrot, *Crotophaga rugirostris*, which is found from Florida to Brazil. See ANI.

Crotoy, (Le,) (*kro'toi,*) a town of France, 10 m. from Abbeville, in the fortress of which Joan of Arc was confined by the English.

Crouch, *v. n.* [Ger. *kriechen*, to creep, to cringe. See CREEP and CRINGE.] To stoop low; to bend down in a squatting position; to lie close to the ground; as, a *crouching* tiger.—To bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn.

"They crouch beneath their fatal foe." — *Dryden.*

Croud, *n.* Old spelling of CROWD, *q. v.*

Croup, (*kroōp,*) *n.* [Fr.; Goth. *kroppjan*, to cry out; Swed. *hrap*, to speak.] (*Med.*) An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, but frequently extending also to the trachea and bronchial tubes. This disease is not mentioned by medical writers before the middle of last century, and it is the opinion of many that it did not exist prior to that time. Both from the importance of its situation, and the rapidity with which it runs its course, *C.* is one of the most dreaded and fatal affections in the range of juvenile diseases. The causes which lead to *C.*, or *cynanche trachealis*, though sometimes depending on a low damp situation, are far more frequently induced by constitutional than by local accidents, and are to be looked for rather in certain characters in the child, such as a leucophlegmatic, or white-skinned, puffy, indolent habit of body, than from external influences. Children of a dull and sluggish temperament are far more liable to *C.* than the thin, active, and sanguineous. The period at which the disease most generally occurs is between the ages of 3 and 10 years. *C.*, at certain wet seasons, is often epidemic, and by some has been considered contagious; but in this respect it is only like whooping-cough, sympathetically so, children taking it from imitation rather than from infection. The *symptoms* begin with restlessness, which in a few hours is followed by a wheezing in the throat and hoarseness, most heard during sleep, while a short dry cough soon after succeeds, attended with a tightness and constriction in the throat, indicated by the child frequently raising its hand to the part, as if to remove some obstruction. The difficulty of breathing becomes rapidly more distressing, and the face assumes an aspect of great anxiety; the veins in the neck become swollen and knotted, or varicose, and the voice, every time the child speaks or coughs, has a sharp metallic ring, which soon settles in a steady sound, like the crow or croupy noise made by fowls when caught and held in the hand — that character, in fact, which has given to the disease the popular name which it bears. The cough, at first dry, is after a time attended by a thick, ropy expectoration, which, clinging like glue to the fauces, and extremely difficult to remove, causes the child great suffering to expel, the patient appearing half suffocated in its abortive attempts to void the adhering whitish phlegm. With these symptoms come on thirst, heat, and considerable fever; the pulse is quick and vibrating, while the efforts of the child to obtain air cause it to arch the neck back in a manner most distressing to witness; till, the anxiety of countenance and difficulty of inspiration increasing, the little patient expires about the *third day*, strangulated from the interruption of air to the lungs. The paroxysms of this disease usually come on in the evening, and become intensified about midnight, the patient seeming freer and better during the day. A *favorable* termination may be expected when the expectoration is free from the first, the breathing little interfered with, and the febrile symptoms slight; but a *fatal* result may be anticipated when the anxiety and difficulty of breathing are great, the metallic sound more acute, and there is no appearance of expectoration. That parents may see the necessity of attending to this fatal disease *immediately*, and better understand the object for which the different remedies are given, we purpose explaining the peculiar morbid action which takes place in *C.*, and the reason why it is so rapid in its course, and often so fatal in its termination.—*C.* is an inflammation of that delicate membrane which, continued from the mouth, lines the whole inner surface of the *larynx* and windpipe, and finally of the *bronchial tubes*, or air-passages. Though the inflammation may extend from the larynx to the bronchi, the mischief is, in general, confined to that portion of the membrane lining the trachea, or windpipe. The consequence of this inflammation is to induce the vessels of the membrane to throw out a thick, tough secretion, to protect the structure from the action set up. This effusion, in character like a thin coat of gelatine, and called professionally the *adventitious* or *false membrane*, is spread out along the whole circumference of the tracheal tube. This sheath within a sheath, though rendering the breathing much more difficult and oppressive, would still not of itself prove fatal to the function of breathing, but the adventitious membrane possesses this peculiar character, that as soon as the whole passage has been lined, the membrane closes either above or below, and, like the finger of a glove dropped down the tube, effectually cuts off all access of air to the lungs, thus accounting for those efforts of the child, by straightening the throat and arching the neck, to overcome an impediment, that, once completely formed, terminates its life. It is to induce the re-absorption of this false membrane, loosen it from its hold of the windpipe, and cause it to be expelled, that all the efforts of the physician are bent; hence the importance of using energy and dispatch in the treatment. In so rapid and fatal a disease, medical advice ought to be immediately obtained. Bleeding, except by leeches, is not now generally approved of by medical men; some recommend emetics and purgatives; others opium and calomel. Warm bathing, or sponging with warm water, should be had recourse to, as well as the inhalation of a watery vapor. The following extract from the *Medical Gazette of Paris* (1869) indicates a treatment remarkable for its simplicity. We give it publicity, as we believe, for the benefit of mothers, though without assuming any personal opinion of its merits: "Langantarie, a French doctor, after observing the effect of sulphur on the oilium of grape-vines, was led to administer it in several cases of croup. He mixes a teaspoonful of sulphur in a glass of water, and gives a teaspoonful of the mixture every hour. Its effect is described as wonderful. The disease is cured in two days, the only symptoms remaining, being a cough arising from the presence of loose pieces of false membrane in the trachea. Langanterie says he has followed this plan in seven cases, all being severe, especially the last, in which the child was cyanotic, with protruded rolling eyes, and noisy respiration."

Croup, *n.* [Fr. *croupe;* L. Lat. *cruppa;* It. *groppo*. See CROP, and CRUPPER.] The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse.

Croupade', *n.* [Fr., from *croupe.*] (*Manege.*) A higher leap than a curvet, or one that keeps a horse's fore and hind quarters at an equal height, to enable him to truss his legs under his belly without jerking.

Croup'er, *n.* See CRUPPER.

Croupier, (*kroo'pe-ūr,*) *n.* [Fr.] A person who presides at a gaming-table, and collects the stakes.—A vice-chairman at a public dinner or banquet.

Croup'y, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating, or appertaining to, or resembling croup.

Crouse's Store, in *New York*, a P. O. of Dutchess co.

Crout, *n.* (*Cookery.*) See SOUR-KROUT.

Crow, *n.* [A. S. *craw;* Ger. *krähe*, formed from the sound it makes; Ar. *kak;* Lat. *corvus;* Fr. *corbeau.*] (*Zoöl.*) The crow family (*Corvidæ*), ord. *Insessores*, comprises birds that have a strong bill, compressed towards the points, and covered at the base with stiff, bristly feathers, which advance so far as to conceal the nostrils. The plumage is dense, soft, and lustrous, generally dark, but sometimes of gay colors. They are very omniferous, and remarkable for their intelligence. The family, widely diffused over the world, includes the common crow, type of the Corvidæ, and the above, which will be described here; and the RAVEN, the FISH-CROW, the ROOK, the JAY, and the MAGPIE, *q. v.* The common crow of N. America, *Corvus Americanus*, (Audubon,) is about 20 inches long, and the wings about 13 inches. It is remarkable for its gregarious and predatory habits. The bill is straight, convex, and compressed. The nostrils are placed at the base of the bill, and are pantalous; the tongue short, and bifid at the tip; the toes are separated almost to the base, and the middle one is the longest; the wings subelongated and acute, and the tail composed of 12 feathers. They pair, and commence building operations in March — the old to repair their nests, the young to frame new ones; but

Fig. 732.—COMMON CROW, (*Corvus Americanus.*)

they are such thieves, that while the one is fetching materials, the other must keep watch to prevent the rising fabric from being plundered by their neighbors. As soon as the nest is finished, and the eggs produced, (five, bluish-green, with dark blotches,) the male takes upon himself the care of providing for his mate, which he continues during the whole period of incubation. They frequent the same rookeries for years, but allow no intruders into their community. They feed chiefly on worms, and the larvæ of insects; they also eat grain and seeds, whence they have sometimes been supposed injurious to the farmer; but they amply repay him for what they take, by destroying the vermin in his fields.

Crow, *n.* A bar of iron; a crow-bar; any thick piece of iron used as a lever.—The sound uttered by a cock.—Part of the entrails of an animal; as, bullock's liver and *crow.*—A vaunt; a boast; a cause for triumph over another.

To pluck a crow. To be contentious about anything of little value.

"If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it." *L'Estrange.*

Crow, *v. n.* (*imp.* CREW or CROWED; *pp.* CROWED.) [A. S. *crawan;* Ger. *krähen;* formed from the cry of the bird.] To cry as a cock; to cry and make a noise as a cock in joy, gayety, or defiance.

"Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer,
For *crowing* loud, the noble chanticleer." —*Dryden.*

—To boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapor; to swagger.

"Selby is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on." —*Richardson.*

—To utter a shrill cry of pleasure or glee; as, a *crowing* baby.

Crow'-bar, *n.* (*Carp.*) A bar of iron used as a lever; a crow.

Crow'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EMPETRUM.

Crow-black'bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Quiscalus versicolor*, a beautiful bird of N. America, east of the central plains. It belongs to the fam. *Icteridæ*, is 13 inches long, head and neck steel-blue, and the rest of the body black, with varied metallic reflections. In autumn, they are seen by large flocks upon the corn-fields, where they commit depredations.

Crowd, *n.* [A. S. *cruth, cread;* W. *crwd*, a round lump; Swed. and Goth. *kroeta*, a congeries, a crowd.] A collection; a collection of things collected, or closely pressed together; a medley of things; as, a "*crowd* of islands."—*Pope.*

—A number of persons collected into a close body without order; a throng; a promiscuous medley of people; a great multitude; a concourse; a swarm.

"'Midst the *crowd*, the hum, the shock of men."—*Byron.*

—The populace; the common orders of people; the mob; the rabble; the canaille; the vulgar.

—*v. a.* To thrust, urge, press, or drive together; as, to be *crowded* up.

"Ye unborn ages, *crowd* not on my soul!" —*Gray.*

—To fill by pressing numbers together without order; to fill to excess; to encumber by multitudes.

"One *crowded* hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name."—*Scott.*

—To urge by solicitation; to dun; to pester.

To crowd sail. (*Naut.*) To carry a heavy press of sail; to run under additional canvas.

—*v. n.* To press forward in numbers; to swarm in multitudes; to be numerous; as, to *crowd* around any object in the street.

—To thrust, urge, or press forward; as, to *crow* into a supper-room.

"A mighty man, had not some cunning sin
Amidst so many virtues *crowded* in."—*Cowley.*

Crowd, Croud, Crouth, *n.* [W. *crwth.*] (*Mus.*) A kind of ancient violin, or stringed instrument.

"The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *crowd.*"—*Spenser.*

Crowd'er, *n.* A person who crowds another or others

Crow'der's Creek, in *N.* and *S. Carolina*, enters the Yadkin in the latter State, York dist.

Crow'der's Mountain, in *N. Carolina*, a township of Gaston co.

Crow'dy, *n.* Water-porridge. (Scot.)

Crowell's Mills, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Bladen co.

Crow-fish, *n.* See NUX VOMICA.

Crow-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of campion.

Crow'-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RANUNCULUS.

(*Naut.*) A number of small lines run through an euphroe to suspend an awning by.

Crow'-keeper, *n.* A scare-crow; a figure set up in corn-fields to keep crows from the grain.

Crow'landville, or COOK'S MILLS, in Upper Canada, a village of Welland co.; *pop.* about 200.

Crow Meadow, in *Illinois*, a village of Marshall co., about 122 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Crown, *n.* [Fr. *couronne;* Lat. *corona;* W. *crwn*, round, circular; Ger. *krone.*] The top or summit of anything; as, the *crown* of the head, the crown of a hill. — That which is placed upon or surrounds the head; a diadem or ornament worn on the head by kings and sovereign princes as a badge of regal authority and dignity; a wreath; a garland; as, a *crown* of laurel.

(*Hist.*) An ornament for the head, no less ancient than universal in its use, which had its origin probably in the fillets which served to prevent the hair from be-

Fig. 733. — ANTIQUE GARLANDS, DIADEMS, AND CROWNS.

ing dishevelled by the wind. As ornaments, crowns were originally simple garlands of leaves worn on joyous or festal occasions; but at a very early age they became marks of distinction or honor. Among the ancients, especially in the Roman republic, they were conferred upon citizens for deeds of valor or merit. There were crowns of various kinds, each appropriated to a particular purpose; some were simple garlands of bay-leaves, while others were made of gold or other metals. Among these various species of crowns we may mention: 1. The *Eastern C.*, which appears on coins of Greek oriental sovereigns; 2. The *Triumphal C.*, borne by Julius Cæsar, and subsequently adopted as the Crown Imperial; 3. The *Obsidional C.*, conferred upon commanders who had distinguished themselves in the defence of fortified places; 4. The *Civic C.*, for saving the life of a citizen; 5. The *Mural C.*, for soldiers distinguished in besieging armies, etc. — From this ancient usage, the *C.* was early borrowed as an emblem of sovereignty in Europe, especially as an emblem of imperial or royal power, potentates and nobles of a lesser degree being decorated with the *Coronet.* The crowns of kings and emperors are usually made of gold and fashioned after the model of the ancient diadem. Among the crowns renowned in history deserves to be mentioned the famous *Iron Crown of Lombardy*, worn by Charlemagne, which for many centuries had been in possession of the Austrian emperor, but has, together with the kingdom of Lombardy, reverted to the united kingdom of Italy. Napoleon I. wore it when he was crowned king of Italy at Milan.— See DIADEM.

—Regal power; sovereignty; royalty; as, a succession to the *crown*, in the name of the *crown*, &c.

—Honorary distinction; honor; glory; reward; —anything sought for and obtained as a prize; as, a mural *crown.*

"Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give." — *Dryden.*

—A piece of money stamped with the figure of a crown.

"Satisfies his appetite, and owes no man a *crown.*"—*Suckling.*

—In England, a silver coin of the value of five shillings sterling ($1.25), equal to two half-crowns.

"An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or *crowns.*"—*Locke.*

—That part of a hat or cap which covers the head above the brim; also, the circular surface at the top of the hat.

(*Bot.* and *Arch.*) See CORONA.

(*Naut.*) Part of an anchor. See ANCHOR. — The bight of the turn of a cable or hawser.

—Among lapidaries and jewellers, the higher cut surfaces in a rose-diamond.

(*Eccl.*) The tonsure, or round shaved spot on the top of the cranium. See TONSURE.

(*Geom.*) A plane ring comprehended between two concentric perimeters.

Pleas of the crown. (*Law.*) See PLEAS.

(*Jewelry.*) The upper-work of a rose-diamond, which centres on a point at top.

—*v. a.* To invest with a crown, or regal ensign or ornament; to invest with regal dignity, power, and authority. — To cover as with a crown; to bestow an honorary reward or distinction on, as a wreath, garland, &c.; as, to *crown* a poet with the bays. — To reward; to recompense; as, success *crowns* labor.

"She 'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame."—*Roscommon.*

—To terminate or finish; to complete; to perfect.

"The *crowning* privilege of friendship is constancy." — *South.*

"Amidst the grove that *crowns* yon tufted hill." — *Byron.*

To crown a knot. (*Naut.*) To pass the strands of a knot over and under each other.

Crown'-antler, *n.* The topmost antler of a stag's horn.

Crowned, *p. a.* Invested with a crown, or with regal power and dignity; as, a *crowned* head. — Full above the brim with liquor; as, a *crowned* goblet.

Crown'er, *n.* An old spelling of CORONER, *q. v.*

"The *crowner* hath set on her, and finds it Christian burial." *Shaks.*

Crown'et, *n.* An old spelling of CORONET, *q. v.*

—The crowning point, or end of an enterprise. (R.)

Crow'-net, *n.* A net for decoying wild-fowl.

Crown Glass, *n.* The glass usually employed for windows. It differs from *flint glass* in containing no oxide of lead, and is made of a mixture of 100 parts of sand, 35 of soda-ash or potash, and 35 of chalk. It is, therefore, essentially a silicate of soda, or potash and lime. See GLASS.

Crown-imperial, *n.* (*Bot.*) FRITILLARIA.

Crown-jewels, *n. pl.* The regalia, or jewels, appertaining to the sovereigns of a country.

Crown'-land, *n.* Land which is the property of the sovereign, as part of the dignity of the crown.

Crown'less, *a.* Without a crown; dispossessed of a crown.

Crown'let, *n.* A small crown. (R.)

Crown'-paper, *n.* A particular kind of writing-paper, bearing the water-mark of a crown.

Crown Point, in *Indiana*, a town, cap., of Lake co., abt. 130 m. N.W. of Indianapolis. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,300.

Crown Point, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Essex co. It was taken by Allen and Warner from the English in 1775. Has large beds of iron ore and deposits of phosphate of lime. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,500.

Crown'-post, *n.* (*Arch.*) The middle post of a trussed roof.

Crown-prince', *n.* In some European monarchies, the title borne by the heir-apparent to the crown.

Crown'-saw, *n.* (*Mech.*) A species of circular saw formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a hollow cylinder.

Crown'-scab, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A cancerous scab or sore formed round the corners of a horse's hoof.

Crown'-side, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) That part of a criminal prosecution which is conducted by counsel representing the crown; as in the United States it is the people who are represented in indictments.

Crowns'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Anne Arundel co.

Crown-thistle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FRITILLARIA.

Crown-wheel', *n.* (*Mech.*) Circular motion is communicated at right angles by means of teeth, or cogs, situated parallel to the axis of the wheel. Wheels thus formed are denominated *crown*, or *contrate wheels*; they act either upon a common pinion, or upon a lantern.

(*Horol.*) The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

Crown'-work, *n.* (*Fortif.*) An out-work running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions, at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains. It is designed to gain some hill or other advantageous post, and cover the other works.

Crow'-quill, *n.* The quill, or large feather of the crow, used in fine writing.

Crow River, in *Minnesota*, is formed by the union of the N. and S. forks, and flowing N.E., enters the Mississippi about 6 m. above Anoka.

Crow's-bill, *n.* (*Surg.*) A kind of forceps for extracting bullets from wounds.

Crow's-feet. (*Mil.*) Iron-pointed stars, or nails so radiating, that however thrown on the ground, they will always have a point uppermost. They are used as obstacles to the approach of an enemy, are especially useful against cavalry, and very similar to a *col-trop*, (fig. 481.)

Crow's-feet, *n. pl.* The wrinkles appearing on the human face in the corners of the eyes, indicating the effects of age or dissipation.

Crow's-foot, *n.* (*Mil.*) See CALTROP.

Crow's-nest, *n.* (*Naut.*) A look-out place in the form of a cask, set in the cross-trees of a ship.

Crow's Nest, in *New York*, a peak of the Highlands, on the W. side of the Hudson, in Orange co.

Crow'-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) The top-stone of the gable end of a house.

Crowth, *n.* See CROWD.

Crow'-toe, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the hyacinth species.

"The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine." — *Milton.*

Crow'-trodden, *a.* Showing crow's-feet in the corners of the eyes.

Crow'ville, in *Indiana*, a former P. O. of Warwick co.

Crow Wing, in *Minnesota*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 540 sq. m. The Mississippi River bounds it on the N. and W., as partly does Lake Mille Lacs on the E. The surface is diversified. *Cap.* Brainerd. *Pop.* 11,561.

—A village of Benton co., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of Crow Wing River.

—A village of Crow Wing co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 100 m. N.N.W. of St. Anthony.

Crow-wing River, in *Minnesota*, rises in Becker co., and, flowing S.E., enters the Mississippi River, about 9 m. above Fort Ripley.

Crox'ton, in *Ohio*, a former post-office of Jefferson co.

Croy'don, a town of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. S. of London. It is a clean, handsome town, and possesses some fine old churches.

Croy'don, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Sullivan co., about 40 m. W.N.W. of Concord.

Croy'don, in *Utah*, a post-office of Morgan co.

Croydon Flat, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Croyle, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cambria co.; *pop.* 886.

Croyl'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) Crystallized caulk.

Croze, *n.* A tool used by coopers.

Cro'zet Islands, a group in the S. Indian Ocean; Lat. 46° 27′ S.; Lon. 52° 14′ E.

Cro'zierville, in *Pennsylvania*, a manufacturing village of Delaware co.

Crozon, (*kro'zawng,*) a sea-port town of France, dep. Finistère, 25 m. from Quimper; *pop.* 9,485

Crozoph'ora, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ.* The species *C. tinctoria*, a native of S. France, yields, by expression, a green juice, which is converted, by the combined action of ammonia and the air, into the purplish dye called *turnsole.*

Cru'ces, in the U. States of Colombia, a village on the Isthmus, and abt. 20 m. N.N.W. of the city of, Panama.

Crucial, (*kroo'shal,*) *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *crux, crucis*, a cross.] In the form of a cross; transverse; passing across.

—Severe; trying; searching, as if bringing to the cross; as, a *crucial* test.

Cru'cian, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Cyprinus gibelio*, a yellow fish of the family *Cyprinidæ.*

Crn'ciate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Cross-shaped; cruciform.

Cru'cible, *n.* [L. Lat. *crucibulum;* It. *crogiuolo*, and *crocciulo*, an earthen vessel for melting metals; Fr. *creuset.* See CROCK.] (*Chem.*) A vessel made of some material capable of resisting a high temperature, used by chemists and metallurgists for fusing metals or chemical compounds. According to the material to be melted, and the heat required for fusion, they are made of platinum, iron, plumbago, porcelain, clay, or lime. Those made of hard refractory clay, such as the Cornish or Hessian *C.*, are most usually employed. They will stand a very high heat without melting. Plumbago *C.* serve a double purpose, acting not only as vessels, but as reducing agents. Platinum *C.* are used in operations where a clay *C.* would be acted on by the fluxes employed. Where a very high temperature is required, as, for instance, in melting platinum, a lime *C.* is used.

(*Smelting.*) A repository at the vent of a furnace for the fused metal.

Cru'cifer, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the *Cruciferæ* or BRASSICACEÆ, *q. v.*

Crucife'reæ, *n. pl.* Same as BRASSICACEÆ, *q. v.*

Crucif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *crucifer—crux, crucis*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing the cross.

(*Bot.*) Having four petals in the form of a cross, as certain flowers.

Cru'cifier, *n.* A person who crucifies another; whence, one who subjects himself or others to any painful test or ordeal.

"Visible judgments were executed on Christ's *crucifiers.*" *Hammond.*

Cru'cifix, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *crucifixus—crux*, and *figo*, to fix.] A cross on which the body of Christ is fastened in effigy; a representation, in painting or in statuary, of our Lord fastened to the cross.

Crucifixion, (*kroo-se-fik'shun,*) *n.* The act of fastening to a cross, or of crucifying; the mode of putting to death by nailing or fastening to a cross. See CROSS. — Death upon a cross; death by being fastened to a cross. Agonizing mental suffering.

Cru'ciform, *a.* [Lat. *crux*, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape or form of a cross; as, a *cruciform* style of architecture.

(*Bot.*) Consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross.

Crn'cify, *v. t.* [Lat. *crucifigo—crux*, and *figo*, to fix.] To fix or nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross.

"They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh." — *Heb.* vi. 6.

—To subdue; to mortify; to destroy the power of; as, *crucified* feelings.

Crncig'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *cruciger.*] Bearing the cross.

Cru'cite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ANDALUCITE, *q. v.*

Crnd, *n.* A curd. (Prov. Eng.) See CURD.

Crnd'dle, *v. n.* To crowd; to huddle; to squeeze up in a body.—To bend, stoop, or squat. (Used in some parts of England.)

Crude, *a.* [Lat. *crudus*, from *cruor;* W. *crau*, blood.] Raw; in a primary state; not cooked or prepared by fire and heat; as, *crude* ore. — Unripe; immature; harsh; as, *crude* juices. — Rough; austere; unrefined; in a natural state; as, *crude* elements.

—Indigested, or not well digested; unconcocted in the mind.

"Absurd expressions, *crude* abortive thoughts."—*Roscommon.*

—Unfinished; immature; not brought to perfection; as, a *crude* composition.

"Th' originals of nature, in their *crude* conception."—*Milton.*

—Undigested; not acted upon by the gastric powers of the stomach.

"A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no *crude* surfeit reigns."—*Milton.*

—Possessing or exhibiting the fundamental germs of knowledge or ability; having a superficial groundwork of mental capacity; as, a *crude* philosopher.

(*Painting.*) Applied to a picture where the colors are rudely laid on, and do not blend or harmonize with one another.

Crudely, *adv.* Without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

"The question *crudely* put, to shun delay."—*Dryden.*

Crude'ness, *n.* Crudity; rawness; state or quality of being crude; as, *crudeness* of judgment.

Cru'dity, *n.* [Lat. *cruditas.*] State of being crude; rawness; unripeness; something in a crude state; indigestion.

"A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the stomach."—*Arbuthnot.*

—Anything undigested or immature; as, the *crudity* of a proposition.

Cru'el, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *crudelis,* from *crudus—cruor,* blood.] Bloody-minded; unmerciful; unfeeling; hard-hearted; inhuman; void of pity or compassion; disposed to pain, afflict, torture, or oppress others; as, a *cruel* husband.

"I must be *cruel,* only to be kind."—*Shaks.*

—Barbarous; ferocious; brutal; fell; severe; destructive; savage; causing pain, suffering, or misery; as, a *cruel* tyrant.

"*Cruel* as death, and hungry as the grave."—*Thomson.*

Cru'elly, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty; as, to be treated *cruelly.*

Cru'elty, *n.* [Fr. *cruauté;* Lat. *crudelitas.*] Quality of being cruel; a savage or barbarous disposition or temper; inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; brutality; ferocity; infliction of unnecessary pain or distress.

"The *cruelty* and envy of the people."—*Shaks.*

—A cruel act; barbarous treatment.

"'Tis a *cruelty* to load a falling man."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) *Cruelty to animals* is an indictable offence, and punishable by common law.

Cru'et, Crew'et, *n.* [Fr. *cruchette,* dim. of *cruche.* See CAOCK.] A vial or small glass bottle for holding condiments for the table, as pepper, vinegar, &c.; a castor.

Cru'et-staud, *n.* A table-appurtenance; a frame for holding cruets.

Cruikshank, (*krook'shank.*) GEORGE, A.R.A., an eminent English artist, B. in London, 1792. He is especially celebrated for the humorous and caricature engravings, that have left his studio to become examples of their kind of art. His *Comic Almanac,* and the illustrations of the earlier works of Charles Dickens, are familiarly known, and highly appreciated both in Europe and the U. States. Of late years, *C.* has principally devoted his genius to painting in oil; in this department his chief works are, *The Worship of Bacchus, Tam O'Shanter,* and *Disturbing the Congregation* (now the property of Queen Victoria). D. Feb. 1878.

Cruise, Cruse, *n.* A small bottle, cup, flagon, or cruet.

"A *cruise* of fragrance, formed of burnish'd gold."—*Pope.*

Cruise, (*krōōz.*) *v. n.* [Ger. *kreuzen;* D. *kruissen;* from *kruis,* Fr. *croiser,* to cross.] To sail hither and thither, in directions which cross each other; to rove on the sea without any certain course, in search of an enemy's ship for capture, or for protecting commerce; to rove for plunder; as, to *cruise* off Jamaica, to *cruise* for slavers, &c.

—*n.* A voyage made in course that cross each other; a sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ships, or by a pirate in search of plunder; as, a yachting *cruise.*

Cruis'er, *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; specifically, an armored war vessel possessing high speed and some offensive power, designed chiefly to protect a nation's interests abroad. See CRUISER, in SECTION II.

Crul'ler, *n.* Same as KAULLEA.

Crumb, (*krum,*) *n.* [A. S. *cruma;* D. *kruion;* Low A. S. *kröme;* Ger. *krume,* from low A. S. *cruman,* to rub to pieces; probably akin to Heb. *garam,* to cut off or away; Gael. *criomag.*] A small fragment, bit, pick, particle, or piece; usually a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off.

—The soft part of bread which is easily crumbled; opposed to *crust.*

To a crumb, entirely; completely. — *To pick* or *gather up one's crumbs,* to regain health and vigor; to be able to eat with heartiness and relish.

—*v. a.* To comminute, or break into small particles; as, to *crumb* a loaf of bread.

Crumb'-cloth, *n.* A covering placed over a carpet as a protection.

Crum'ble, *n.* A very minute particle; a small crumb.

—*v. a.* [D. *kruimelen;* Ger. *krümeln;* Gael. *criomagaich,* from *criomâj,* a bit, a fragment.] To break into small fragments or pieces; to divide into minute parts; to comminute.

"Flesh, also, shall be *crumbled* into dust."—*Herbert.*

—*v. n.* To fall, break, or part into small pieces or fragments; to fall to decay; to perish.

"What house, when its materials *crumble,*
Must not inevitably tumble?"—*Swift.*

Crum Creek, in *New York,* a P. O. of Fulton co.

Crum Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* traverses Delaware co., and enters the Delaware River.

Crum Elbow, in *New York,* a P. O. of Dutchess co.

Crum'mable, *a.* That may be broken into crumbs by the fingers.

Crum'my, *a.* Full of crumbs; as, a *crummy* loaf.

—Soft; not crusty.

Crump, *a.* [A.S. *crumb, crump;* Ger, *krumm;* W. *crom;* Armor. *kromm,* crooked; allied to *rump, rumple, crimp, crimple.*] Crooked; bowed; bent.

"He was *crump*-shouldered, and the right side higher than the left."—*L'Estrange.*

—Crusty; hard; knobby; as, a *crump* loaf.

Crump'et, *n.* A kind of cake made of flour, milk, and butter, and baked on an iron girdle. (It is similar to a *muffin.*)

Crum'ple, *v. a.* [From *crump.* See RUMPLE.] To draw, contract, or press into wrinkles, creases, or folds; to rumple or crook; as, a *crumpled* dress.

"They *crumpled* Sir Roger's palm into all shapes."—*Addison.*

—*v. n.* To wrinkle; to pucker; to contract in an irregular manner.

Crump'ling, *n.* A small degenerate apple.

Crump'ton, in *Maryland,* a P. O. of Queen Anne co.

Crump'y, *a.* Crump; brittle; frangible.

Cru'or, *n.* [Lat.] Coagulated blood; gore.

Cru'orine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See BLOOD.

Crup, *n.* Brittle; frangible; crusty. — Harsh; surly; forbidding. (Local English.)

Crup'per, *n.* [Fr. *croupière.* See GROUP.] The buttocks of a horse; the croup.

—A strap of leather, which passes over the croup or rump of a horse, or a strap which is huckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail, prevents the saddle from shifting forward.

—*v. a.* To place a crupper upon, as a horse.

Cru'ra. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The bundles of nervous fibres which expand into the hemispheres of the cerebrum (*crura cerebri*), or of the cerebellum (*crura cerebelli*).

Cru'ral, *a.* [Lat. *cruralis,* from *crus, cruris,* a leg; akin to A.S. *kshura,* the hoof of an animal.] Belonging to the leg; as, the *crural* muscles.

—Shaped like a leg or root.

Crusade', *n.* [Fr. *croisade,* from Lat. *crux, crucis,* a cross; It. *crociata;* Sp. *cruzada.*] (*Hist.*) A military expedition under the banner of the cross, as that against the infidels of the Holy Land.

—Any war or expedition undertaken on pretence of defending the cause of religion; a romantic or enthusiastic enterprise; as, a *crusade* against vice.

—A coin of Portugal. See CRUSADO.

(*Hist.*) In the European history of the Middle Ages, crusades were wars undertaken by confederacies of chiefs and soldiers, with a religious object. Those which were engaged in by a great part of the nations of Europe for the recovery of Palestine from the infidels, are now frequently denoted by this peculiar name. The term *crusade* is derived from the sacred symbol of the cross, which was borne by the warriors engaged in it over their arms; the color of the cross often served to designate the nation of the soldier; as the white cross on a red ground, France; the red cross on a white ground, England. The principal *C.* for the conquest of Palestine were: 1. The *first,* A. D. 1096, excited by the preaching of Peter the Hermit and the encouragement of Pope Urban II., in which Godfrey of Bouillon headed the Christians, who made themselves masters of Jerusalem and a great part of Palestine. 2. The *second,* A. D. 1142, in which Conrad III. of Germany and Louis VII. of France led armies to complete the conquest of Palestine, but without success. 3. The *third,* A. D. 1189, was occasioned by the capture of Jerusalem by Sultan Saladin; Frederick (Barbarossa) of Germany, Philip Augustus of France, and Richard Cœur de Lion of England, were the chief among the confederate monarchs; the capture of Acre was almost the only fruit of this great expedition. 4. The *fourth* crusade was conducted by the king of Hungary, Andrew II., in 1217. 5. The *fifth* (1228) was conducted by Frederick II. (grandson of Barbarossa), who recovered Jerusalem, but for a short time. 6. The *sixth,* A. D. 1248, by Saint Louis, king of France, against Egypt, but without success. Among other wars which have been at various times denoted by the name of *C.,* that against Raymond, count of Toulouse, and his heretical vassals, the Albigeois, of which the first leader was the famous Simon de Montfort, is the most memorable. (See ALBIGENSES.) Whether the *C.* exercised a beneficial influence on the state and condition of society, is a question which has long engaged the attention of the learned. They were undoubtedly carried on at an enormous expense of human life, and, in the end, produced no material result, while during their continuance they necessarily retarded all progress in the peaceful pursuits of the arts or manufactures; but, on the other hand, we believe that they have exercised a most beneficial influence upon the civilization of Europe. The various nations of Europe were united together in one common cause, and taught to know and sympathize with each other; they were brought into contact with two new civilizations, — the Greek and the Saracenic, each more advanced and refined than their own; and commercial enterprise received from the *C.* its first and greatest stimulus.

Crusade', *v. n.* To engage in a crusado; to wage war against in a spirit of religious zeal or moral enthusiasm.

Crusad'er, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

Crusa'do, *n.* [Pg. *cruzado.*] A Portuguese coin bearing the stamp of a cross.

"Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse full of *crusadoes.*" *Shaks*

Crusca. (Accade'mia del'la,) (*kroos'kă.*) [It., the academy of bran or chaff.] One of the earliest, and one of the most celebrated of the societies of modern Europe. It was founded at Florence in 1582, and has recently been incorporated with two other societies, under the name of the *Royal Florentine Academy.*

Cruse, *n.* Same as CRUISE, *q. v.*

Cru'set, *n.* [Fr. *creuset.*] A goldsmith's melting-pot.

Crush, *v. a.* [Swed. *krossa,* to bruise; Goth. *ga-kroten,* to crush together; Fr. *écraser;* It. *crosciare;* probably allied to Heb. *garas,* to break in coarse pieces; Ar. *garash.*] To bruise; to press or squeeze into a mass, so as to destroy the previous continuity of the parts; to break or bruise; to pound: as, to *crush* a lump of sugar.

"Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape,
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine."—*Milton.*

—To overwhelm and beat down by power or pressure.

"Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain."—*Dryden.*

—To subdue; to overpower; to prostrate; to oppress; to conquer past resistance; as, to *crush* an enemy.

"This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength."—*Milton.*

To crush a cup. To finish a glass of wine or grog. — *To crush out.* To stamp out by pressure; to obliterate; as, *to crush out* grape-juice, *to crush out* a rebellion.

—*v. n.* To be pressed into a smaller compass by external weight or force.

—*n.* A violent collision or rushing, which breaks or bruises the bodies; or a fall that breaks or bruises into a confused mass.

"Wreck of matter, and the *crush* of worlds."—*Addison.*

—A close, forcible pressure of many persons together; as, to get out of the *crush.*

Crush'er, *n.* He who, or that which, crushes. — Anything that confounds or destroys; as, his argument is a *crusher.*

Crush'-room, *n.* An ante-chamber; as, the *crush-room* of an opera-house.

Cru'so, in *New York,* a post-office of Seneca co.

Crust, *n.* [Lat. *crusta;* It. *crosta;* Ger. *kruste;* Low A. S. *korste;* O. Ger. *krusta;* W. *crest;* allied to Gael. *rusg,* rind, skin, bark.] Any shell or hard outer coat, covering, or case of anything; as, a *crust* of soot, the *crust* of society.

—A piece of hard bread; a piece of bread hardened by long keeping.

"Give me a *crust* of bread, and liberty."—*Pope.*

—The cover or case of a pie: as, short *crust.*

—An incrustation or collection of concreted matter found in bottles of wine; as, the *crust* of port-wine.

Crust of the Earth. See SECTION II.

—*v. a.* To cover with a crust or with a hard case or coat; to spread over the surface a substance harder than the matter covered.

"*Crusted* with bark, and hard'ning into wood."—*Addison.*

—To cover with concretions.

—*v. n.* To gather or contract into a hard covering; to incrust; to envelop; as, *crusted* with bark.

—To concrete or freeze, as superficial matter; as the pond *crusted* in a few hours.

Crus'ta, *n.* [Lat.] (*Fine Arts.*) An engraved gem; an intaglio.

Crusta'ceæ, CRUSTACEANS, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A class of animals, branch *Articulata,* which are covered with a soft shell or crust. These consist of crabs, lobsters, and many others of a much less complicated structure. Their solid envelope may be regarded as a kind of epidermis; for beneath it we find a membrane like the true skin of higher animals; and at certain times it detaches itself and falls off, in the same manner as the epidermis of reptiles separates itself from their bodies. The *C.* respire by means of *branchiæ,* usually attached to their feet or to their jaws; they have from five to seven pairs of feet; their head is frequently not distinct from the trunk, provided with from two to four jointed, setaceous antennæ; and two compound movable eyes seated on peduncles, which are sometimes movable, and at others fixed: they have a distinct heart, and a regular circulating system; and their organs of reproduction are placed either in the feet or tail. The limbs vary from ten to fourteen, each having six articulations. The two anterior limbs, and sometimes even three on each side, are provided with forceps; at other times they are terminated by simple hooks, and in many instances by appendages which fit them for swimming. The mouth has usually two mandibles, a *labium* or lip below, and from three to five pairs of jaws: these small leg-shaped appendages are not fitted for locomotion, but being situated near the mouth, assist in the operation of feeding. Animals of this class live in various situations, suited to their organization: some inhabit considerable depths of the ocean, others are found on rocky shores, or in muddy shallows; some, such as crawfish, inhabit rivers, under stones and banks; while the land-crab takes up its abode in inland situations, making periodical journeys to the coast in vast numbers, for the purpose of depositing its eggs. Some of the *C.* have the power of emitting light in the dark. Others are endowed with the power of not only detaching one of their limbs, when seized upon by an enemy, but have also the faculty of reproducing the severed limb. *C.* may be divided, according to Dana, into the three orders DECAPODA, TETRADECAPODS, and ENTOMOSTRACA, *q. v.*

Crusta'ceau, *a.* Crustaceous; relating or pertaining to the *Crustaceæ.*

—*n.* A member of the *Crustaceæ* class of animals.

Crustaceolog'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to crustaceology.

Crustaceol'ogist, *n.* A person versed in crustaceology.

Crustaccol'ogy, *n.* [Lat. *crustaceæ,* and Gr. *logos,* treatise.] The science relating to animals of the *Crustaceæ* class.

Crustaceous, (*krus-ta'she-us,*) *a.* Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of crust or shell. — Shelly; belonging to shell-fish.

Crusta'ceousness, *n.* The quality of having a jointed shell.

Crust'al, *a.* Crusty; made of crust.

Crustalog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to crustalogy.

Crustal'ogist, *n.* Same as CRUSTACEOLOGIST, *q. v.*

Crus'tated, *a.* [Lat. *custratus.*] Covered with a crust

Crusta'tion, *n.* Incrustation.

Crustific, *a.* [Lat. *crusta,* and *facere,* to make.] Making a crust.

Crust'ily, *adv.* In a crusty manner; peevishly; harshly; morosely; snappishly.

Crust'iness, *n.* Quality of being crusty; hardness; as, the *crustiness* of a loaf of bread.

—Hardness; snappishness; peevishness; moroseness; surliness; as, *crustiness* of manner.

Crust'y, *a.* Having a crust; like crust; of the nature of crust; pertaining to a hard covering.—Abrupt in speech or manner; snappish; short; surly; peevish; morose; as, a *crusly* old bachelor.

Crut, *n.* The rough part of the bark of an oak, or other tree.

Crutch, (*krŭch,*) *n.* [A. S. *cricc, cryc;* Ger. *krücke;* It. *croccia,* from Lat. *crux,* a cross. See CROSS.] A staff, with a cross-piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder, to support the lame in walking.

—Something resembling a crutch; a support.

(*Naut.*) A knee, or piece of knee-timber, placed inside a vessel, to secure the heels of the cant-timbers abaft.

—*v. a.* To support on crutches; to prop, or sustain, with miserable helps, that which is feeble.

"Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse." — *Shaks.*

Crutched, (*krŭtcht,*) *p. a.* Supported with crutches; as, a *crutched* veteran.—Marked with the sigu of the cross; as, *crutched* friars.

Cruth, *n.* (*Mus.*) See CROWD.

Crux, *n.*; *pl.* CRUCES. A puzzle, enigma, or predicament; a crucial test.

Cruza'do, *n.* See CRUSADO.

Cruz, (Santa,) (*krōōz,*) a town of the island of Teneriffe, capital and chief commercial port of the many islands; Lat. 8° 28′ 12″ N., Lon. 16° 14′ 18″ W. The harbor is very secure, with a capacity for 10 or 12 vessels of war; it has a mole which juts ont far into the sea. *Pop.* 8,070.

Cry, *v. n.,* (*imp.* and *pp.* CRIED.) [Fr. *crier;* It. *gridare;* Goth. *gretan, greitam;* A. S. *graetan;* W. *criaw,* from *cre,* a cry, that which penetrates or pervades; O. Ger. *quar,* to groan; Ger. *kreischen;* Sansk. *gr,* to sound, to mutter; *gir,* the voice.] To utter the shrill sounds of weeping, lamentation, sorrow, distress, snrprise, fear, or terror, joy or gladness, prayer or entreaty, &c.; as, to *cry* in pain.—To speak, call, or exclaim with vehemence; to call importunately; to proclaim; to exclaim; to vociferate; to shriek; to scream; as, to *cry* for justice.

—To utter in articulate sonnds, as animals.

"The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee." — *Joel* i. 20.

—To cry out; to exclaim; to scream; to clamor; to vociferate.

To cry out against. To lament or inveigh loudly; to complain noisily.—*To cry to.* To implore; to beaeech; as, to *cry to* Heaven.—*To cry you mercy.* To heg your pardon or excuse.

—*v. a.* To utter loudly; to publish abroad.

"If the man who turnips *cries,*
Cry not when his father dies." — *Dr. Johnson.*

—To proclaim; to name loudly and publicly for giving notice; as, to *cry* a salo by auction.

"Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him." — *Crashaw.*

To cry up. To extol; to raise in value by public praise or proclamation.

"Those who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our constant snccess at a most prodigious rate." — *Swift.*

To cry down. To depreciate; to diminish the value of by public dispraise.

"Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion." — *Tillotson.*

Cry, *n.*; *pl.* CRIES. A lond sound uttered by the mouth, whether of man, or of beast; the loud voice of man, or of beast, articulate or inarticulate; a loud or vehement sonnd, uttered in weeping or lamentation; a shriek or scream; as, the *cry* of an infant.

"And with no language but a *cry.*" — *Tennyson.*

—Clamor; outcry; lond exclamation; acclamation; as, an electioneering *cry.*—Lamentation; jubilation; lond voice in distress, prayer, supplication, terror, alarm, joy, triumph, &c.; importunate call or utterance; as, a *cry* of anguish.—Proclamation, as by hawkers of their wares; public announcement by outcry; as, a street *cry.*—A pack of hounds or hunting-dogs.—A clique of persons; —used in a contemptnous seuse.

"Yon common *cry* of curs whose breath I hate." — *Shaks.*

Cry'er, *n.* Old spelling of CRIER. *q. v.*

Cry'er, *n.* Same as FALCON GENTLE, *q. v.*

Cry'ing, *a.* Notorious; common; great; calling for vengeance and punishment; as, a *crying* evil.

Cry'ing-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COURLAN.

Crypt, *n.* [Gr. *kryptĕ,* from *krypto,* to bide; Fr. *crypte.*] (*Arch.*) A low chamber under a church, or cathedral, with a vaulted roof, the groined arches of which spring

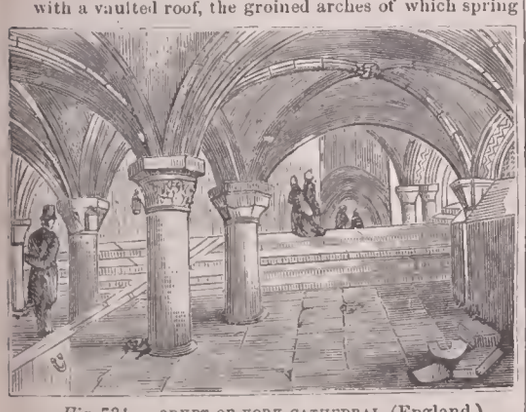


Fig. 734.—CRYPT OF YORK CATHEDRAL, (England.)

from short but massive columns. Sometimes the *C.* extends under the entire church; but they are generally of much smaller dimensions. Divine service was formerly performed in them, and they were also used as places of burial.

Cryp'olite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in prisms often a little tapering, of a snow-white color. *Sp. gr.* 2·9 to 3·077. *Comp.* Alnminum, 13·0; sodium, 32·8; flnorine, 54·2 = 100. It is fnsible in the flame of a candle. It occurs in West Greenland, where it coustitutes a large bed in gneiss, and is shipped in large quantities to Pennsylvania, where it is used for making soda; and for the manufactnre of a white glass, which is a good imitation of porcelain.

Cryp'ta, *n.*; *pl.* CRYPTÆ. [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The name given to the small, round receptacles for secretion in the leaves of some plants, as the orange and the myrtle.

(*Anat.*) Little rounded excrescences, in which the minute ramifications of the arteries terminate in the cortical part of the kidneys.

Cryp'tic, Cryp'tical, *a.* Hidden; secret; occult; as, "*Cryptic* ways of working." — *Glanville.*

Cryp'tically, *adv.* Occnltly; secretly.

Cryptobran'chus, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos,* hidden, and *brauchia,* gills.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A genus of Batrachia, in which the gill-aperture disappears early in life. Three species are knowu: the *Cryptobranchus* (menopoma) *Alleghaniensis,* found in many rivers of N. America; the *C. fuscus,* from South Carolina; and the *C. japonicus,* which is the largest of all knowu naked Amphibia, being three feet long. A fossil species is found in the tertiary strata at Œningen.

Cryptoga'mia, CRYPTOGAMS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kryptos,* concealed, and *gamos,* marriage.] (*Bot.*) The groups of the flowerless plants. The great distinctive character of *C.* does not consist in the absence of decided male and female organs, nor in their minuteness, for in the greater part their presence has now been ascertained beyond all doubt. The main point is, that the reproductive organs are not true seeds containing an embryo, but mere cells consisting of one or two membranes enclosing a granular matter. These bodies, whether called *spores* or *sporidia,* produce by germination a thread or mass of threads, a membrane, a cellular body, &c., as the case may be, which either at once gives rise to the fruit, or to a plant producing fruit. The consideration of the relations between the reproductive organs of *phænogams* (or flowering plants) and *C.,* is one of the most interesting which is to be found in botany; but it is also one of the most abstruse and difficult. *C.* are divided into the two classes, THALLOGENS and ACROGENS, *q. v.*

Cryptoga'mian, Cryptogam'ic, Cryptog'amous, *a.* [Gr. *kryptos,* concealed, and *gamos.*] (*Bot.*) Having the fructification concealed, as in plants of the order *Cryptogamia.*

Cryptog'amy, *n.* (*Bot.*) Concealed fructification.

Cryp'togram, *n.* A secret writing; a writing in cipher, the meaning of which is not superficially intelligible; a cryptograph.

Cryptog'raphal, *a.* Pertaining to cryptography.

Cryptog'rapher, *n.* One who writes in secret characters.

Cryptograph'ical, *a.* Written in cipher, or secret characters.

Cryptog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *cryplographie;* Gr. *kryptos,* secret, and *grapho,* I write.] Also termed *Polygraphy* and *Steganography.* The art of writing in a manner intelligible only to those admitted into the secret of the method, either by conventional signs (cipher), or by other contrivances.

Cryptol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos,* and *logos,* treatise.] Enigmatical language.

Cryptotæ'nia, *n.* [Gr. *krypto,* to conceal, and *taiuia,* a wreath or border.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* The Hone-wort, *C. Canadensis,* 1–2 feet high, umbels paniculate, white small flowers, is common in moist woods.

Crystal, (*krĭs'lal,*) *n.* [Fr. *cristal;* Lat. *crystallus;* Gr. *krystallos,* from *kryos,* icy cold, frost, ice, and *stellō,* to set.] (*Min.* and *Chem.*) This term, which was originally applied to the beautiful transparent varieties of silica, or quartz, knowu under the name of *rock-crystal,* is now applied to any inorganic solid body, bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, and produced by the operation of chemical affinity in the transition from the fluid to the solid state. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

—A superior description of glass.—The glass belonging to a watch-case.—Anything having the form of a crystal.

—*a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; pure; clear; pellncid; transparent; as, "a *crystal* stream."

Crystal, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Tama co., abont 10 m. N. of Toledo.

Crystal, in *Maine,* a P. O. of Aroostook co.

Crystal, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Montcalm co., about 40 m. N.N.W. of Lansing.

Crystal Lake, in *Illinois,* a post-village of McHenry co., on a small lake of the same name, 43 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Crystal Lake, in *Minnesota,* a township of Hennepin co., abont 4 m. from Minneapolis.

Crystal Lake, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Marquette co., about 10 m. N. of Montello.

—A post-office of Waupacca co.

Crys'talline, *a.* [Lat. *crystallinus.*] Consisting of, or resembling, crystal; as, *crystalline* glass.

—Bright; clear; diaphanous; pellncid; transparent; as, "the *crystalline* sky." — *Milton.*

C. lens, or *C. humor.* (*Anat.*) The lens of the eye, a lentiform pellncid substance, enclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior part of the vitreous hnmor. See EYE.

C. rocks. (*Geol.*) The name given to such rocks as granite, quartzite, marble, and others, which show by their crystalline structure that they have been brought into their present state owing to the action of chemical forces. In the early history of geology, such rocks are called *primitive,* but they are certainly not limited to any geological age, examples being found in the newest as well as the oldest. Even granite is comparatively modern, and there is no reason why crystalline rocks should not be at the present time in course of formation.

Crys'tallizable, *a.* That may be crystallized.

Crystalliza'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The spontaneous assumption of well-defined geometrical forms by bodies in passing from the fluid, or aëriform, state to the solid condition. Bodies not capable of assuming the crystalline form are termed *amorphous* or *colloid;* those which form crystals, *crystalloid.* When a substance crystallizes in two distinct forms, which cannot be derived from the same original, it is said to be *dimorphous.* Sulphur, for instance, will crystallize in octohedra or prismatic crystals. Some substances are even *trimorphous.* Sulphate of nickel crystallizes in right rhombic prisms, square-based octohedra, and oblique rhombic prisms, according to the temperature at the time of evaporation. Bodies crystallizing in similar forms are called *isomorphic.* The alums and fluor-spar; carbon, gold, copper, and their compounds; the potassium compounds of chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, form *isomorphous* groups. *C.* may be effected in several ways—by evaporation, by sublimation, by fusion, or by slow electrical action. It sometimes happens that precipitates are thrown down in a crystalline form; thus, when tartaric acid is added to a solution of potash, the tartrate of potash falls down in minute crystals. *C.* by evaporation is effected either by allowing a hot satnrated solution of the salt to cool gradually, or by spontaneous evaporation. In the former case the masses of crystals are small and confused. Where single perfect crystals are required, the method of crystal-feeding invented by Leblanc must he resorted to. A small but perfect crystal is first obtained by one of the methods mentioned, and placed in a cold concentrated, but not saturated, solution of the substance in question, after which the crystal is turned regularly twice every day, taking care to expose a fresh surface each time, until the crystal has reached the desired size. As the solution becomes weaker, it should be replaced by a fresh quantity of the original strength. Great care must be taken not to use a saturated solution, otherwise fresh crystals will form in the vessel, and on the original crystal. A glass plate may be used to lay the crystal on in the solution, and a pair of horn or boxwood tweezers are better than the fingers for turning it. By these means crystals of very large size may he made. The solution should, as much as possible, be kept at the same temperature, and the crystal should be turned very regularly. *C.* by fusion is resorted to in the case of metals and other insoluble substances. The metal, or other body, is melted in a ladle or crucible, and allowed to cool until the top-crust is solid; it is then pierced with an iron rod, and the melted substance not yet solidified is allowed to run out. Fine masses of crystals of bismuth and sulphur may he obtained in this way. Many salts do not appear to be capable of crystallizing without holding a certain portion of water in combination, termed *water of crystallization.* Thus, ordinary carbonate of soda has ten equivalents of water united with it. Some crystals part with this water very easily, losing their crystalline form, and falling to powder merely by exposure to the atmosphere. Such salts are called *efflorescent,* in contradistinction to those which absorb water from the atmosphere, which are termed *deliquescent.* Many salts have the property of crystallizing without water of crystallization; others, again, crystallize in different forms, according to the number of equivalents of water they contain. Biborate of soda, or borax, for instance, crystallizes in prisms or octohedra, according as it contains ten or five atoms of water of crystallization. The forms which crystals assume are also influenced by the purity of the solution from which they are crystallized; for instance, iodide of potassium assumes a prismatic form when crystallized from a neutral solution, but if from one containing carbonate of potash, the resulting crystals are cubical. As to the force causing *C.,* we as yet know but little; all we know at present is, that electricity and light both accelerate *C.* If a weak voltaic current be passed through a solution of silica, it will gradually crystallize round the wires; and if camphor be exposed to the light, crystals will form thicker on the most illuminated side.

Crys'tallize, *v. a.* To form into crystals; to cause to form crystals.

—*v. n.* To be converted into a crystal or crystals; to unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a determinate and regular solid.

Crystallog'enic, Crystallogen'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to the production of crystals.

Crystallog'eny, *n.* [Gr. *krystallos,* crystal, and *genesthai,* to be born.] The science of the production of crystals.

Crystallog'rapher, *n.* One who is versed in crystallography.

Crystallograph'ic, Crystallograph'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to crystallography.

Crystallograph'ically, *adv.* In a crystallographic manner.

Crystallog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *krystallos,* and *graphō,* to write, to describe.] A description of crystals; the doctrine or science of crystals or crystallization.—A treatise on crystallization.—Although the forms of crystals appear to be infinite, yet, upon carefully considering their axes, angles, faces, and edges, they are found to fall into six well-defined groups, which are distinguished from each other by the relative positions and lengths of their axes. These six groups are again subdivided into

divisions according to the arrangement of their planes with respect to their axes. The subject of *C.* is a very difficult one, and only to be learned by means of an extensive series of models. It will therefore be necessary to treat the matter somewhat cursorily, referring the student to the names given to the various forms of crystals; and to Dana's *System of Mineralogy*, the standard work upon the subject. The six crystalline systems mentioned are: 1. *Regular system*, in which the axes are equal and rectangular. The cube, octohedron, and rhombic dodecahedron are the principal members of this system. 2. *Square prismatic*, in which two of the axes only are equal, all three being rectangular. 3. *Right prismatic*, in which all the axes are unequal, and all rectangular. It may perhaps assist the memory, if it is borne in mind that in each of the above systems the whole of the axes are rectangular, while in the following three the axes are all inclined to each other. 4. *Rhombohedral*, in which the three axes are equal, but not rectangular. 5. *Oblique prismatic*, one axis rectangular to two, but all unequal. 6. *Double oblique*, in which all the axes are unequal, and none rectangular. The forms belonging to different systems shade off gradually into each other. Thus, the cube, by being slightly increased on one of its faces, becomes a square prism; and the square prism, by having one of its sides slightly enlarged, becomes a right prism. Many forms are derived from each other by having slices removed from their angles or edges. Thus the octohedron may be modified into a cube by having its angles gradually sliced away, and into the rhombic dodecahedron by having its edges treated in the same manner; and alum, which crystallizes as an octohedron, is often found crystallized with its edges or angles sliced away, and approaching one or the other of the forms mentioned. See ISOMORPHISM, and POLYMORPHISM.

Crys'talloid, *a.* [Gr. *krystallos*, and *eidos*, form.] Crystal-like; pellucid, like crystal.

Crystal'lotype, *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, and *typos*, type.] (*Photog.*) A photographic delineation on glass.

Crystalol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Chem.*) The science of the crystalline structure of inorganic bodies.

Crys'tal Peak, in *Nevada*, a P. O. of Washoe co.

Crystal Springs, in *Mississippi*, a vill. of Copiah co., 25 m. S.W. of Jackson.

Crystal Valley, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Trempealeau co., on Dutch Creek.

Cso'ma de Körös, ALEXANDER, a Transylvanian traveller and philologist, b. about 1790. He was in early life seized by the desire to investigate the origin of the Magyar race, and after a course of study at Göttingen, he went, in 1820, to the East. He visited Egypt and Persia, and spent several years in a Buddhist monastery in Tibet, diligently studying the Tibetan language and literature; imagining he recognized resemblances between the Tibetan and Magyar. He next lived some years in Calcutta, where he compiled his *Dictionary of Tibetan and English*, and a *Grammar of Tibetan*. D. at Darjeeling, as he was setting out on another journey into Tibet, 1842.

Cte'noides, CTENOID'IANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ktenoides*, like a comb.] A name given by Agassiz to one of his orders of fishes, characterized by scales composed of layers with pectinated or toothed posterior margins. These combs, overlapping one another, give a rough feel to the skin; the scales are horny or bony, without enamel. The Ctenoid order includes the following families: *Chetodontes, Pleuronectes, Percoïdes, Polyacanthes, Scienoides, Sparoides, Scorpenoides, Aulostomes.*

Ctenola'brus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes of the family *Labridæ*, having a denticulated preoperculum, and three spinous rays to the anal fin. The Conner, Blue-perch, or Burgal, *C. Burgall* of the N. Atlantic, 6 to 12 inches long, color generally blue, very abundant on the coast from June to September, is an excellent fish for the table, when fried.

Ctenoph'oræ, BEROID MEDUSÆ. *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of *Acalephs*, containing more or less spherical or ovate Jelly-fishes, which have the body built of 8 homogeneous segments, bearing 8 rows of locomotive appendages, more or less distinctly indicated.

Ctesibius, (*te-sib'e-us,*) a mathematician of Alexandria, the inventor of the pump and other hydraulic instruments. Lived in the 2d century B. C.

Cub, *n.* [Probably akin to Icel. *kobbi*, a sea-calf, a seal.] The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the bear and the fox; a puppy; a whelp; as, a bear's *cub.*

—A young boy or girl; —applied in a contemptuous sense.

"Two daughters . . . but, such two unlicked *cubs*." — *Congreve.*

—*v. a.* or *n.* To bring forth a cub or cubs; —hence, to bring forth young, as a woman. (Used contemptuously.)

"*Cubb'd* in a cabin, on a mattress laid." — *Dryden.*

Cu'ba, a large Island of the W. Indies, belonging, until 1898, to Spain, and the largest and most important of the Antilles group, —whence its poetical appellation of *Queen of the Antilles*. The figure of *C.* is long and narrow, approaching to that of a crescent, with the convex side looking towards the N.; its W. portion lying between Florida and the peninsula of Yucatan, leaves two entrances into the Gulf of Mexico; the distance from Cape San Antonio the most W. point of the island, in Lat. 21° 54′ N., Lon. 84° 57′ 15″ W., to the nearest point in Yucatan, is 125 m. across; and that from Point Icacos, the most N. point in the island, in Lat. 23° 10′ N., Lon 81° 11′ 45″ W., is 49 m. N.E. by E. from Cape San Nicolas Mole in Hayti; and Cape Cruz, in *C.*, is abt. 95 m. N. from the nearest point of Jamaica. The greatest length of the island, following its curve, is about 660 m.; its breadth, which is very irregular, varies from 11 to 135 m; while the coast-line may be estimated at 1,800 m. Total area (with dependencies), 48,489 Eng. sq. m. The coasts of *C.* are very much indented, and it is surrounded by many islands, keys, and reefs. Notwithstanding the general difficulty of approaching its shores, the island has several excellent harbors,—that of Havana

Fig. 735.— ENTRANCE OF HAVANA.

being one of the best in the world. The land skirting the sea-shore, almost all round the island, is so low and flat as scarcely to be raised above the level of the sea, which greatly increases the difficulty, especially in the rainy season, of communicating with the interior. In the lagoons near the shore, —especially on the N. side of the island, which are filled with sea-water during spring-tides, —sufficient salt is collected for the use of the inhabitants. A cordillera stretches from one end of *C.* to the other, dividing it into two unequal sections; that on the N. side being, for the most part, the narrower of the two. Of the geology little is known beyond what may be found in Humboldt. This cordillera is one great calcareous mass, which rests upon a schistose formation. Its summit presents a naked ridge of barren rocks, occasionally interrupted by more gentle undulations. It attains, in some parts, an elevation of about 7,000 feet, the highest summit being about 7,500 ft. — *Clim.* In the W. half of the island, the climate is such as is to be expected along the N. limit of the torrid zone, presenting many inequalities of temperature from the near neighborhood of the American continent. The seasons are spoken of as the *rainy* and the *dry*; but the line of demarcation is not very clearly defined. The warmest months are July and Aug., when the mean temp. is from 28° to 29° of the centigrade, or from 82° to 84° Fahr. The coldest months are Dec. and Jan., when the mean temp. is nearly 10° Fahr., less than under the equator. During the rainy season the heat would be insupportable but for the regular alternation of the land- and sea-breezes. The weather during the dry season is comparatively cool and agreeable. It never snows in *C.*, but hail and hoar-frost are not uncommon; and, at an elevation of 300–400 ft. above sea-level, ice has been found several lines in thickness, when the N. wind has happened to prevail for several successive weeks. Hurricanes are not so frequent as in Hayti and the other W. India islands, and seldom do much damage on shore. In the E. part of the island, particularly in the neighborhood of Santiago, earthquakes are not unusual. The most severe on record are those which took place in 1675, 1682, 1766, and 1826. — *Zoöl.* The only indigenous quadruped known in *C.* is the *jutia* or *hutia*, shaped like a rat, but from 12 to 18 inches in length, exclusive of the tail; of a clear black color, feeding on leaves and fruits, and inhabiting the hollows and clefts of trees. Its flesh, though insipid, is sometimes eaten. Amphibious oviparous animals, as the crocodile, cayman, manati, tortoise, and *jicotea*, are common; the first on the coast, and the others in the rivers and lagoons. The *perro jibaro* is the domestic dog restored to a state of nature. It becomes fierce and carnivorous, though not so much so as the wolf of Europe; never attacking man until pressed in the chase. Whatever be their original color, they uniformly degenerate into a dirty black, with a very rough coat. In spite of the efforts made to extirpate them, they increase in numbers, and do great damage among the cattle. The domestic cat, called the *gato jibaro*, when it becomes wild, commits similar depredations in the poultry-yard. The most valuable of the domestic animals are the cow and pig. The sheep, goat, and ass are not in such general use, although, of late years, the great jackass of the Spanish peninsula has been introduced with some success for the purpose of breeding mules. The feathered race are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage, but they are far too numerous for separate notice here. The rivers, though not large, are well supplied with excellent fish, as, also, are the bays and inlets. Oysters, and other shell-fish too, are plenty, but of inferior quality, and adhere to the branches of the mangrove trees which surround the coast. Snakes of large size are of rare occurrence, though some have been seen 10 to 12 ft. long, and 7 or 8 inches in diameter. Of insects, the bee is turned to valuable account by the exportation of its wax, and the use made of its honey. The mosquito tribe are troublesome, and the phosphorescent family, as fire-flies, &c., are remarkable for the brilliancy of the colored lights they exhibit. — *Veg. Prod.* The forests of *C.* are of vast extent. Mahogany and other hard woods are indigenous, and several sorts are well suited for ship-building. The palm tribe are as eminent for beauty as utility, while of vines there is great variety: some of such strength as to destroy the largest of the forest-trees in their parasitical embrace. Tropical fruits are abundant and various; of these the pine-apple, and orange and its varieties, are the most highly esteemed. Of the alimentary plants, the *platano*, or plantain, is by far the most important. Next in order come the sweet and bitter *yuca*; the sweet root being eaten as a vegetable, and the bitter converted into bread after its poisonous juice has been extracted. The sweet potato, the yam, and other farinaceous roots are also known, although not in such general use as in other of the W. India islands. The maize, or Indian corn, is indigenous, and extensively used; the green leaves for fodder, under the name of *malloja*, and the grain in various forms for man and beast. Rice is cultivated in considerable quantity; and a variety of beans, especially the *garbanzo*. Garden stuffs are scarcely known, except in Havana and other large towns, and there only in the dry season. Horticulture is very little attended to. The raising of sugar constitutes by far the most important branch of industry carried on in *C.*; following next in order, comes tobacco and coffee; and, after the outbreak of the American civil war, the growth of cotton, once an important product of this island, was again resumed, but only to a limited extent, and with no very brilliant success. — *Min.* The pursuit of the precious metals was the first object of the early discoverers; but if gold was found on this island at all, it was probably in washing the sands of some of the rivers, as no traces of the supposed mining operations are now to be found. The gold and silver sent to Spain from this and other of the W. India islands, soon after their discovery and conquest, consisted, most likely, of the accumulations of the natives. In the course of the 17th cent., the copper mines near Santiago, in the E. part of the Island, were wrought with some success, but were abandoned upwards of 100 years ago, from the imperfect knowledge which then existed of the art of extracting the metal from the ore. When the mines were abandoned, a large quantity of the mineral, amounting to several hundred tons, was left on the spot as worthless; but having been subjected to analysis by a new "English proprietor," it was found to be so rich in metal as amply to repay the expense of sending it to England for smelting. In consequence of this discovery, the old workings were explored, and companies formed for the purpose of renewing the mining operations on a scale of corresponding magnitude. The *Cobre* and *Santa Clara* mines are now worked very successfully. Coal of tolerable quality has been found in the vicinity of Havana. The Cuban coal is highly bituminous, and in some places degenerates into a form resembling the asphaltum—which is found in the pitch lake of Trinidad. The ships of the discoverers were repaired with this bitumen, which is often found near the coast in a semi-liquid state, like petroleum or naphtha. Marbles and jaspers of various colors, and susceptible of a high polish, are found in many parts of *C.*, and in its chief dependency, the Isle of Pines. The mineral waters of San Diego, Madringa, and Guanabacao have obtained some celebrity; but with the exception of the last, which is within a few miles of Havana, they are difficult of access, and, consequently, but little resorted to. — *Com. and Ind.* The chief agricultural products of *C.*, as already stated, are sugar, coffee, and tobacco. The *ingenios*, or sugar estates, with large buildings and mills for sugar-refining and distillation of rum, are the most important industrial establishments of the island, varying in extent from 500 to as much as 10,000 acres. The U. States take about 70 or 80 per cent. of the sugar grown in *C.*, the greater part of the remainder passing to Europe. After the "ingenios," the *cafetales*, or coffee estates, are the most important establishments. They vary in extent from 100 to upwards of 1,000 acres, or even more in the mountain districts,—the number of hands employed being as high as 100 in the low country, but generally averaging 50 or 60 negroes to 1,000 acres. The first coffee plantation was established in 1748, the seeds having been brought from San Domingo. Though at one time coffee was sent out from *C.* in enormous quantities, it does not now figure largely in the exports. Tobacco is indigenous to *C.*, and its excellent quality is celebrated in all parts of the world. The estates devoted to its cultivation are scattered over the greater part of the island, but the finest qualities of tobacco are those grown in the country west of Havana, known as the "Vuelta abajo." Among the other industrial establishments of *C.* may be mentioned the numerous cattle farms, cotton plantations, chocolate plantations, and *colmenaries*, or farms devoted to the production of honey and wax. The imports consist mainly of jerked beef from S. America, codfish from Canada and New England, flour from Spain, rice from the Carolinas, Spain, and the East Indies, wine and olive oil from Spain, coal and petroleum from the U. States, besides large quantities of American, British, German, and French manufactures and hardware. During the period of Spanish occupation the imports were carried mainly in Spanish ships, there being heavy differential duties in their favor. This discrimination has ceased since the freeing of *C.* from Spanish rule. There are no manufacturing industries of importance in the island except the production of cigars, of which large numbers are exported annually. These are made largely from the famous "Vuelta Abajo" tobacco, whose quality stands unequalled in the world. The exports of sugar have long been almost entirely to the United States, which received as much as 95 per cent. of the entire product, amounting annually to about 1,000,000 tons, though there has been a large decrease in the demand of recent years, owing to the competition of beet-root sugar, of European production. Steamers ply between Havana and all the chief ports on the coast and the other West India islands. There is also a mail steamship line to Cadiz twice a month, and lines to New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, Southampton, Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg and the ports of Central America. The

CUBA
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 75 100
Explanation:
Capital of Cuba thus: HAVANA
Capitals of Provinces thus: Matanzas
Railroads:
Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of Cuba.
FLORIDA
Miami
The Everglades
Biscayne Bay
Cape Sable
KEY LARGO
Florida Bay
FLORIDA KEYS
Straits of Florida
Key West
MARQUESAS KEYS
DRY TORTUGAS
Fort Jefferson
REBECCA SHOALS
GULF OF MEXICO
DOG ROCKS
SALT CAY BANK
Nicholas Channel
Santaren Channel
ANQUILA ISLANDS
ORANGE CAY
RIDING ROCKS
GREAT ABACO I.
Providence N. W. Channel
Providence N. E. Channel
JOULTER CAYS
WHALE CAY
NEW PROVIDENCE I.
Nassau
ANDROS ISLAND
GREAT BAHAMA BANK
BAHAMA ISLANDS
ELEUTHERA ISLAND
CAT ISLAND
SAN SALVADOR
CONCEPTION I.
RUM CAY
LONG ISLAND
CROOKED I.
ACKLIN I.
FORTUNE I.
Crooked Island Passage
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Old Bahama Channel
HAVANA
LA HABANA
MATANZAS
Matanzas
Cardenas
PINAR DEL RIO
Pinar del Rio
SANTA CLARA
Santa Clara
Cienfuegos
Trinidad
Sancti Spiritus
PUERTO PRINCIPE
Puerto Principe
SANTIAGO DE CUBA
Santiago de Cuba
Holguin
Manzanillo
Gibara
Baracoa
Guantanamo
Golfo de Cazones
Golfo de Guacanabo
ISLE OF PINES
(ISLA DE PINOS)
Nueva Gerona
Yucatan Channel
C. San Antonio
C.Corrientes
CAYO LARGO
CAYO ROSARIO
Canarreos
Pico de Turquino
Sierra del Maestra
C.de Cruz
QUEEN'S GARDENS
(JARDINES DE LA REINA)
Windward Passage
LITTLE CAYMAN
CAYMAN BRAC
GRAND CAYMAN
CARIBBEAN SEA

CUBA.

Land surface,
Sq. m. 44,000
Pop. 1899..1,572,845

PROVINCES.

Pop. Thousands.		
424	La Habana	C 4
202	Matanzas	D 4
173	Pinar del Rio	B 4
88	Puerto Principe	G 5
356	Santa Clara	E 4
327	Santiago de Cuba	J 6

CITIES-TOWNS

Pop. Thousands.		
235	Havana	C 3
43	Santiago de Cuba	K 6
36	Matanzas	D 3
30	Cienfuegos	E 4
25	Cameguey	H 5
21	Cardenas	D 3
14	Manzanillo	H 6
13	Guanabacoa	C 3
13	Santa Clara	E 4
12	Sagua la Grande	E 4
12	Sancti Spiritus	F 5
11	Regla	C 3
11	Trinidad	E 5
8	San Antonio de los Banos	C 4
8	Guines	C 4
7	Colon	E 4
7	Santiago de los Vegas	C 3
7	Guantanamo	K 6
7	Caibarien	F 4
6	Gibara	J 5
6	Remedios	F 4
6	Guanajay	C 4
6	Holguin	J 6
5	Marianao	C 3
5	Placetas	F 4
5	Camajuani	E 4
5	San Luis	K 6
5	Guira de Melena	C 4

submarine cable between the island and Florida was laid, in 1867–68, and that to Jamaica in 1870. A third cable, laid in 1871, connects Batabanó to Santiago de Cuba.—*Political Divisions and Government.* C. was divided during the Spanish period into 6 provinces or departments, comprising within their limits 166 *partidas*, or counties. These departments had each a capital bearing the same name with itself. The government was vested in a Captain-General, appointed by the mother country, who was supreme military commandant, and also civil governor of the W. division of the island. He was assisted by a Council of Administration. The island was represented in the Spanish Cortes by 16 senators and 3 deputies. The remaining provinces had each a governor, who had independent civil power, responsible only to the court of Spain. The island was also apportioned into 6 military divisions, identical in topographical distribution with the 6 civil provinces, the chiefs, or governors, of which were, of course, subordinate to the captain-general. The royal court (*Real Audiencia*), of Puerto Principe, of which the Captain-General was the *ex-officio* president, had the supreme jurisdiction in all civil and criminal affairs. After the close of the war of 1898 the island was placed under military rule by the United States, until a stable form of government could be instituted. A bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in C. was passed by the Spanish Congress, Jan. 21, 1880, and was promulgated as a law, Feb. 18. This law provided that from the date of its promulgation all slaves from 55 and upwards should become free. Slaves from 50 to 55 were to be liberated on Sept. 17, 1880; from 40 to 45, in 1884; from 35 to 40, in 1886; and from 30 to 35, in 1888. Those under 30 were to be emancipated in 1890. This action was followed, in 1886, by a decree absolutely emancipating all the slaves.—*Education.* The University of Havana was established in 1722 by a pontificial bull of Innocent XIII., which was approved by the Spanish government, Jan. 5, 1729, but it was only in 1863 that Gen. Concha, in connection with the professors, drew up a system of education assimilated to that of Spain. The expenses of education in the higher branches are defrayed from the public revenues and the town councils pay the expenses of primary education.—*Railroads, &c.* Down to a recent period the means of locomotion between the different parts of the island were very deficient. The common roads were, in general, badly constructed, and during the rainy season were for the most part impracticable for wheel conveyances. The long, narrow shape of the island, by lessening the distance from the interior to the seacoast, obviated, in some degree, these difficulties. But down to a comparatively late period, it was customary in most parts for the negroes to be employed in the severe drudgery of carrying produce in baskets on their heads, to and from the estates to the seaports, or to the public highways. During the last forty years, however, this system has been wholly abandoned by the introduction of a very well-planned system of railways. At the commencement of the year 1897 C. possessed 28 lines, of an aggregate length of about 1,000 miles. These roads are all controlled by private companies. The principal and first-constructed track runs from Havana to Guines and La Union; it was begun as early as Nov., 1835. Another important line, from Cardenas to Macagua, was started in 1838, and a branch from Cardenas to Jacaro, in 1839. The other railroads have been constructed since 1840, and the whole of them afford the most rapid and perfect means of communication to the inhabitants of every important place in the island. The cars on some of the lines are drawn by horses, so that the roads have been built at a comparatively small cost. They have, however, been of the greatest service to the island and may, perhaps, be regarded as the principal cause of whatever extension of cultivation and general prosperity C. has enjoyed.—*Principal Towns.* Besides the three leading cities above mentioned, the chief commercial towns are Puerto Principe, Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Guanabacoa, Santo-Espiritu, Guines, Manzanillo, Bayamo and Sagua la Grande, all of which, excepting Puerto Principe, Santo-Espiritu, Guines and Bayamo, are seaports.—*Population.* The population of C., according to the most recent statistical authority (1899), numbers 1,572,797 people, of whom 948,583 are Spanish 467,782 negroes, 42,497 Chinese, and the remainder other nationalities. There has been a very slow increase of population, growth in numbers being checked by the civil strife that has been so long desolating the finest sections of the unhappy island. This computation of population is of course entirely irrespective of the American military force then stationed in C.—*History.* C., or, to use the favorite metaphor, "the richest jewel in the crown of Spain," was discovered by Columbus, Oct. 28, 1492. It was first named *Juana*, then *Fernandina*, and afterwards *Santiago*, and *Ave Maria*. The natives called it *Cuba*, which name has since come into general use. Columbus returned to the island April 29, 1494, and again in 1502. The first Spanish settlement was formed in 1511, and the conquest was completed by Volasquez in 1512. The colonists carried on continual war with the aboriginal inhabitants, who were almost exterminated by 1560. The cultivation of tobacco and the sugar-cane was introduced about 1580. Gen. Lopez having, in spite of prohibitione from the government of the U. S., invaded C. at the head of an expedition of American filibusters, May 17, 1850, and again Aug. 12, 1851, was captured by the Spanish authorities and executed at Havana, Sept. 1, 1851. C. had long been treated harshly and oppressively and used largely as a mine for the replenishment of the treasury of Spain, while the people of the island were given no voice in their own government. This state of affairs created intense dissatisfaction, and the country had long panted for liberty, when, upon the receipt of the news of the Spanish revolution, Sept.–Oct., 1868, an insurrection broke out in this colony on the 10th of the last-named month, and spread with such rapidity that in a few weeks a force of 15,000 men were in the field, the movement embracing the eastern and much of the central divisions of the island. The insurrection continued until until 1878, when, both sides being worn out and hopeless of success, terms of peace were offered and accepted. Full pardon was granted to all engaged in the war, and freedom to the slaves who had taken part. The reforms promised were not given and the result was a new rebellion, which broke out in the province of Santiago in 1895, and soon assumed the dimensions of a revolution. The Spanish government took vigorous steps for its suppression, sending to C. during that year about 84,000 soldiers, while within the next two years this army was increased to fully 200,000 men. Yet this vigorous effort proved vain, the insurrectionists refused to meet the troops in the open field, but lurked in the forest and mountains, maintaining a guerrilla warfare, while yellow fever, the scourge of the island, decimated the unacclimated troops. The insurgents gained considerable aid from the United States, from which a number of filibustering expeditions set out despite the vigilance of the government, and the insurrection made great progress during 1895 and 1896, extending, under its able leaders, Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo, until it involved the entire island and threatened the city of Havana itself. General Callega, the captain-general, proving unequal to the situation, he was succeeded by Martinez Campos, who had brought the former insurrection to an end. But the present outbreak proved beyond his powers, and he was recalled in February, 1896, being succeeded by General Valeriano Weyler, a man who had won a reputation as a hard fighter and a brutal soldier, and from whom Spain looked for speedy success. Troops were sent him in large numbers, with an abundance of military stores, yet despite all his efforts the insurgents remained unsubdued and Weyler failed as signally as his predecessors had done. General Campos had attempted to confine the insurgents by constructing military lines across the island, consisting of forts, ditches, and barbed-wire defenses. These, known as *trochas*, were added to by Weyler, who also, to prevent the country people from aiding the insurgents, obliged these to gather around the towns and the forts, their plantations being destroyed and their food supply cut off. On the other hand, General Gomez, the insurgent leader, destroyed many of the sugar plantations and prevented the grinding of the cane, that the resources of Spain might be decreased. The war had thus degenerated into a campaign of destruction and cruelty. There was little loss from fighting, but much from disease, from the barbarous treatment and execution of prisoners, and from starvation among the *reconcentrados*, the country people whom Weyler had forced to leave their homes and gather around the forts and in the towns. No provision was made for the support of these, the charity of the people was quite inadequate to provide for them, and they died in such multitudes that by the end of 1897 fully 200,000 of them are said to have starved to death. The terrible state of affairs which thus existed in C. awakened the greatest sympathy in the United States, which in time developed into so deep an indignation that Spain felt compelled to withdraw General Weyler, and replace him, in the autumn of 1897, with General Ramon Blanco, a man of more humane spirit. The new captain-general made some feeble efforts to better the condition of affairs, but the evil had grown almost beyond remedy, while the earnest endeavors of charitable Americans to supply the starving Cubans with food were in a measure hindered by obstacles which the Spanish officials threw in their way. In the words of President McKinley, the situation had grown "intolerable," and the indignation of the Americans developed into a decidedly warlike feeling. On the other hand, the Spaniards were growing increasingly hostile to the United States, and in January, 1898, a riot broke out in the city of Havana of so threatening a character that it was felt advisable to send a war vessel to the harbor of that city, as a measure of protection to the American residents. In consequence, the battleship *Maine* was sent thither. A disastrous event succeeded. On the night of February 15 a submarine mine was exploded under this vessel, wrecking her so completely that she quickly sank, with most of her crew, to the bottom. Of the ship's company of 353 men, only 48 escaped uninjured, and 266 lost their lives. This terrible event caused a wave of intense indignation in the United States. Nearly every one believed that the mine had been exploded by Spanish hands, and the demand for redress by the people extended to Congress and the other branches of the government, which instituted vigorous preparations for war. The President made an effort to avert hostilities, but Spain showed an unwillingness to adopt any satisfactory measures in C., and on April 19 Congress passed a resolution demanding that Spain should withdraw all her forces from C., on penalty of war if she refused. Spain answered by recalling her minister from Washington, and issuing a declaration of war on the 24th, which was followed by a declaration on the part of the U. S. on the 25th, with the statement that war had existed since April 21. On the morning of the 22d the United States fleet, under Admiral Sampson, sailed from the harbor of Key West, and before nightfall the Cuban coast was under blockade for a distance of 160 miles, including Havana. In the south, the port of Cienfuegos was blockaded. During the succeeding month the active events of the war were confined to the capture of prizes and minor conflicts with Cuban forts,—with the exception, on May 1, of a naval battle at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, for which see UNITED STATES. The American navy, though not large, consisted of a number of the most powerful and best armed of modern warships, considerably surpassing those of Spain in strength. To the Atlantic fleet was added the fine battleship *Oregon*, sent round from the Pacific coast. Spain possessed a single battleship and a number of cruisers and torpedo boats. Of her cruisers, the four most powerful, with three torpedo boats, were sent to American waters, their coming exciting a degree of apprehension in the coast cities of the U. S., part of whose fleet was kept on patrol duty along the coast. The Spanish squadron made its appearance in middle May, at Martinique, and afterwards at Curaçoa, whence it sailed north and entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. It had been sought by the American squadrons at San Juan, in Porto Rico, and Cienfuegos, in southern Cuba, but was finally discovered at Santiago, and that port was put under strict blockade. By the 1st of June, all the battleships and a number of the monitors and cruisers of the American navy lay off this port, a force much superior to that of the Spanish fleet. In addition to the blockade, an effort was made to prevent the escape of the Spanish ships by sinking a large vessel, the *Merrimac*, in the narrow channel to the harbor. This failed, the channel being only partly closed, while Richmond P. Hobson, the daring leader of the expedition, and his men were taken prisoners. They were subsequently exchanged. The presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago caused the sending of a land expedition to that city, instead of to Havana, as originally intended. An army of 200,000 volunteers had been called out, which, with the regular army and some special corps, made a total force of 278,500 men. Of these, an army of about 15,000 men, under Major-General William R. Shafter, sailed from Tampa, Florida, on June 14, and landed on the Cuban coast east of Santiago on the 22d. On the 24th, the cavalry division, under General Joseph H. Wheeler, consisting partly of regulars and partly of a special volunteer force known familiarly as "Rough Riders," was ambushed by a superior force of Spaniards on a hill on the road to Santiago, and, after a sharp brush, drove them out and captured the position. The road thus cleared, the whole army moved upon Santiago, whose front was strongly fortified by batteries and rifle-pits, with a further defense in rows of barbed-wire fencing. Advance positions were held in force on a steep hill known as San Juan, and in and around the village of El Caney. These positions were attacked on July 1, the small supply of artillery rendering it necessary to carry them by infantry charges. In this an extraordinary boldness was shown, the men charging in the face of well-manned rifle-pits and of a hot fire from Mauser rifles, driving out the enemy, though with a heavy loss in killed and wounded. On the 2d the Spaniards sought, but in vain, to retake the lost positions. The 3d was marked by one of the most remarkable events of the war. On the morning of that day the Spanish squadron, under Admiral Cervera, consisting of the armored cruisers *Infanta Maria Teresa*, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Viscaya*, and *Cristobal Colon*, with two torpedo-boat destroyers, made a sudden dash from the harbor, in the hope of escaping the blockading fleet. The attempt ended in a disastrous failure, the vigilant blockaders promptly pursuing and pouring upon the fugitive ships an incessant and destructive fire of shot and shell. The result was that three of the squadron were driven ashore in flames within a few miles of the harbor, while the *Cristobal Colon*, hotly pursued by the *Brooklyn* and the *Oregon*, was beached and sunk after a run of forty-eight miles. The torpedo boats *Furor* and *Pluton* were attacked by the *Gloucester*, a gunboat improvised from a yacht, and both sunk. So great was the difference in the skill of the gunners, that while the Spanish ships were riddled and a large number of their crews killed and wounded, the American ships were hardly touched, their losses being one man killed and one wounded. These victories on land and water brought the contest to a rapid conclusion, negotiations for surrender being soon after entered into with General Toral, the Spanish commander, and surrender made on July 16. All the troops in Santiago and the eastern extremity of C. were surrendered on condition that they should be conveyed to Spain at the expense of the U. S. It was fortunate for the United States that the campaign ended so soon, for virulent sickness soon after broke out among the troops, putting a large portion of them out of the service. In the treaty of peace subsequently concluded, Spain renounced all claim to sovereignty over C., the Spanish troops being withdrawn and replaced by U. S. soldiers, and the island placed under an American governor-general. The occupation lasted only until C. had drafted a constitution and organized a government of its own, as an independent republic. The constitution was adopted June 12, 1901, on December 31 T. Estrada Palma was elected President, and shortly afterward the U. S. troops were withdrawn. In the constitution the U. S. was given certain rights in the island, largely of a protective character, and those rights seemed imperilled by a threatening revolution that broke out in 1906. The intervention of the U. S. was requested, and Secretary Taft, who was sent to the island, found it necessary to take temporary possession in the name of the United States until peaceful relations could be restored.

Cu'bitus, *n.* [Lat.] See CUBIT.
Cu'bizit, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ANALCITE (*q. v.*).
Cub'less, *a.* Without cubs; as, a *cubless* lioness.
Cub Prairie, in *Ill.*, a former P. O. of Jefferson co.
Cu'bo-cube, *n.* (*Algeb.*) The 6th power; — 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.
Cu'bo-cubo-cube, *n.* (*Algeb.*) The 9th power; — 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2.
Cu'bo-dodecahe'dral, *a.* Having the joint forms of a cube and a dodecahedron.
Cu'boid, Cuboid'al, *a.* [Gr. *kubos*, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a cubo; nearly in the shape of a cube.
Cu'bo-octohe'dral, *a.* Having the joint forms of a cube and an octohedron.
Cucamon'go, in *California*, a post-office of San Bernardino co.
Cuck'ing-stool, *n.* See DUCKING-STOOL.
Cuck'old, *n.* [From It. *cuculo;* Lat. *cuculus*, a cuckoo; Fr. *coucou*, a cuckoo, and *cocu*, a cuckold.] One who is cuckooed; one who is served as the cuckoo serves other birds, viz., by laying its egg in their nest to be hatched by them; — hence, a man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.

"Why who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch?" — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To make a man a cuckold by holding criminal conversation with his wife.

"If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, and me a sport." — *Shaks.*

—To render a husband a cuckold by having sexual intercourse with another man.

"That's to *cuckold* thee before thy face." — *Dryden.*

Cuck'oldize, *v. a.* To make a cuckold.
Cuck'old's-neck, *n.* (*Naut.*) A knot by which a rope is secured to a spar, the two parts of the rope crossing each other and seized together.
Cuck'oldom, *n.* The act of adultery; the state of being a cuckold.

"It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself." — *Arbuthnot.*

Cuck'oo, *n.* [Lat. *cuculus;* Fr. *coucou;* Ger. *kuckuk.*] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the family CUCULIDÆ, *q. v.*
Cuck'oo-bad, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RANUNCULUS.
Cuck'oo-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARDAMINE.
Cuck'oo-spit, Cuck'oo-spittle, *n.* (*Bot.*) A spumous dew or exudation found upon the joints of certain plants, as lavender and rosemary.
(*Zoöl.*) See CERCOPIDÆ.
Cucui'sas, a town of Venezuela, 28 m. S.W. of Caracas; *pop.* abt. 6,000.
Cucu'lidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Cuckoo family of birds, order *Scansores*, distinguished by a gently curved, and generally lengthened bill, lengthened tarsi, rather short toes, long and soft tail, with 8 or 12 feathers. To the genus *Coccygus*, or *Cuculus*, belong the two following migratory species: *C. canorus*, the common European cuckoo, which differs from almost every other bird in not constructiug a nest, nor under any circumstances hatching its own eggs, which it deposits in the nests of other birds, as of the hedge-sparrow. The unfledged young have a remarkable instinct, which impels them to unceasing efforts to expel their helpless companions from the nest, which they effect by pushing them in the hollow of their backs to the verge of their nest, and tilting them over, until they at length monopolize all the care and provision of the foster-parent. — The yellow-billed Cuckoo, *C. Americanus*, is thus described by Wilson: — "From the imitative sonnd of its note, it is known in many parts by the name of the *cow-bird;* it is also called in Virginia the *rain-crow*, being observed to be most clamorous immediately before rain. This species arrives in Pennsylvania, from the South, in April, and spreads over the country, as far at least as Lake Ontario. It leaves us, on its return southward, about the middle of September. Far from sharing the unnatural and proverbial conduct of the European Cuckoo, it builds its own nest, hatches its own eggs, and rears its own yonng. It is 13 inches long, and 16 inches in extent; the whole upper parts are of a dark glossy drab, with greenish silky reflections; the tail is long; the whole lower parts are pure white; the legs and feet light-blue; the toes placed 2 before and 2 behind, as in the rest of the genus; the bill is long, a little bent, very broad at the baso, dusky-black above, and yellow below; the eye hazel, and feathered close to the eyelid, which is yellow."

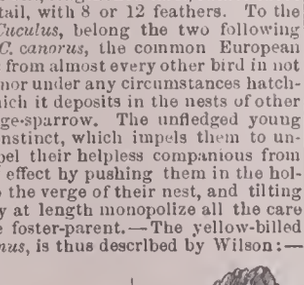


Fig. 737. — CUCKOO.
(*C. Americanus.*)

Cu'cullate, Cu'cullated, *a.* [L. Lat. *cucullatus.*] Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl. — Having the resemblance or shape of a hood, as a leaf, or a petal.
(*Zoöl.*) Applied to the prothorax of insects, when elevated into a kind of ventricose cowl or hood which receives the head.
Cu'culus, *n* (*Zoöl.*) The cuckoo. See CUCULIDÆ.
Cu'cumber, *n.* [Fr. *coucombre;* from Lat. *cucumis, cucumeris*, said to be derived from *curvus*, crooked; Ger. *kukumber.*] (*Bot.*) See CUCUMIS.
Cucu'miform, *a.* [Lat. *cucumis*, and *forma*, form.] Of a curved cylindrical form, like a cucumber.
Cu'cumis, *n.* [See CUCUMBER.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*. The species *C. sativus*, distinguished by heart-shaped, acumiuately pentangular leaves, which are rough with hairs approaching to bristles, aud oblong fruit, is a native of the middle and S. of Asia, and has been cultivated from the earliest times. Its fruit, the cucumber, forms an important article of food in its native regions, the Southern States, &c., aud is an esteemed delicacy in colder countries,

Fig. 738. — CUCUMBER.
(*C. sativus.*)

where it is produced by the aid of artificial heat. Many varieties are in cultivation, with fruit from 4 inches to 2 feet in length, rough, smooth, &c. Young cucumbers are much used for pickling, aud are called *gherkins*. The *C.* requires a sunny situation and a free, rich soil. To this genus belong many other species valued for their edible fruit, especially the melon, *C. melo*, and the watermelon, *C. citrullus*. See MELON.
Cucur'bit, Cucur'bite, *n.* [Lat. *cucurbita*, gourd.] (*Chem.*) A vessel in the shape of a gourd; but sometimes made shallow, with a wide mouth.
Cucur'bita, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*. The fruit of several species are employed as articles of food; thus, *C. ovifera* is the vegetable marrow, or egg-squash (fig. 739), one of our most delicate table-vegetables; *C. maxima* is the red gourd or pumpkin, which, when boiled, tastes like a young carrot; *C. pepo* is the white gourd, a favorite culinary vegetable in most countries; *C. verrucosa* is the warted squash, club-squash, crook-neck squash, &c., long cultivated by the Indians west of the Mississippi; cultivated in our gardens for its numerous well-known varieties of fruit; *C. lagenaria*, the bottle-gourd, is native within the tropics, and often cultivated for the hard, woody rind of the fruit, used for ladles, bottles, &c., as the fruit of the calabash-tree.

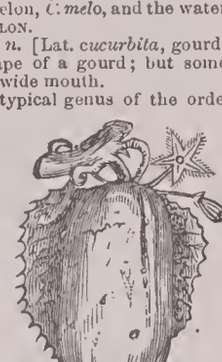


Fig. 739.
VEGETABLE MARROW.
(*C. ovifera.*)

Cucurbita'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Cucurbitales*. DIAG. Monopetalous flowers, strictly parietal placentæ and pulpy fruit. — Tho plants are natives of hot climates in almost every part of the world; they abound in the E. Indies, many occur in Peru and Brazil, aud a few are found in Europe and N. America. They are all herbs with tuberous or fibrous roots, which are annual or perennial, and with stems which are generally succulent, and either prostrate or climbing by means of tendrils. The leaves are rough, alternate, and radiate-veined. The flowers are unisexual, monœcious, or diœcious. The calyx is monosepalous, and, in the female flowers, superior. The corolla is monopetalous, four- or five-parted, sometimes fringed, with strongly-marked reticulated veins, perigynous, and occasionally scarcely distinguishable from the calyx. The male or sterile flower has generally 5 stamens, which are epipetalous, and either distinct, or monadelphous, or triadelphous, the anthers being two-celled, usually long and sinuous, rarely straight. Now and then male flowers are found with only 2 or 3 stamens. In the fertile or female flower the ovary is inferior, the style is short, and the stigmas are more or less dilated. The fruit is usually a pepo, as in the cucumber; or, rarely, but a succulent berry, as in the bryony. The seeds are more or less flattened and exalbuminous. An acrid, bitter, purgative principle characterizes the plants of this order, and is especially evident in the pulp surrounding the seeds. In some cultivated species the acridity is scarcely perceptible, and the fruits are edible. 56 genera, including 270 species, have been described. — See CUCUMIS, CUCURBITA.
Cucurbita'ceous, *a.* [From Lat. *cucurbita*, a gourd.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to the gourd species of plants, as the pumpkin, melon, cucumber, &c.
Cucur'bitales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The cucurbitale alliance of plants. DIAG. Diclinous exogens, with monodychlamydeous flowers, inferior fruit, parietal placentæ, and embryo without a trace of albumen. The *C.* includes the three orders *Cucurbitaceæ*, *Datiscaceæ*, and *Begoniaceæ*.
Cucur'bitive, *a.* Having the form of gourd-seed.
Cucu'ta, (formerly *Rosario*, or *San José de Cucuta*,) a town of S. America, in the Republic of Colombia, prov. Pamplona, on the frontier of Venezuela, 28 m. N. N. E. of Pamplona; Lat. 7° 37′ N., Lon. 72° 14′ W. The first Congress of Colombia met and formed a republican constitution here in 1820. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.
Cud, *n.* [A.S. *cud*, from *ceowan*, to chew, *cwith*, the womb; Goth. *qvilhus*, the belly; Icel. *qvidr*, the lower belly; probably allied to Gr. *kulos*, a hollow, from *kuō*, to hold, to contain.] The paunch, stomach, or belly of a ruminating animal. — The food which ruminating animals bring up in portions from the first stomach to be thoroughly masticated or chewed. — A quid of tobacco.
Cud'bear, *n.* A crimson dye prepared from *Lecanora tartarea*.
Cuddalore', a sea-port of British India, in the Carnatic, prov. Arcot, 86 m. S.S.E. of Madras; Lat. 11° 43′ 24″ N., Lon. 79° 49′ E. This is a flourishing place, and has manufactures of cotton and paper.
Cuddapah'. [Hind. *cripa*, mercy.] An interior town of Hindostan, British presidency of Madras, on the Cuddapah River, 507 feet above sea-level, 120 m. N.W. of Madras. *Trade.* Sugar and jaghery.
Cud'den, *n.* [Gr. *kuddle*, a pig.] A clown; a stupid rustic.
(*Zoöl.*) Same as coal-fish. See GADUS.
Cud'dle, *v. n.* [Probably from *coddle;* O. Fr. *cadeler*, to pamper, to cherish, to make much of.] To cower; to squat; to lie close or snug.

"She *cuddles* low behind the brake." — *Prior.*

—*v. a.* To hug; to embrace; to fondle; to hold sexual intercourse.
—*n.* A close hug or loving embrace.
Cuddlebackville, in *New York*, a P.O. of Orange co.
Cud'dler, *n.* One who cuddles another; one who nestles down, or squats.
Cud'dling, *n.* Act or position of lying closely embraced; practice of squatting.
Cud'dy, *n.* [Fr. *cahute;* etymol. uncertain.] A small hut or cabin.
(*Naut.*) A small cabin in the fore-peak of a ship, used by the sailors. Sometimes also applied to the CABOOSE, *q. v.*
—A booby; a bumpkin; a boor; a dolt; a cudden.
Cudgel, (*kuj'el*,) *n.* [W. *cogel*, a truncheon, a cudgel, from *cog*, a lump, a mass, a block of wood.] A knobbed or knotted stick; a short, thick staff or stick, to administer a beating with; a club; a truncheon.

"His surly chief ne'er failed to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back." — *Dryden.*

To cross the cudgels. To forbear a contest; — from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one cudgel over another.

"It is much better to *cross the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion." — *L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* To beat with a cudgel; to beat in general.

"*Cudgel* thy brains no more about it." — *Shaks.*

Cud'geller, *n.* One who uses a cudgel over another.
Cud'gel-proof, *n.* Able to resist a stick or cudgel.

"His doublet was of sturdy huff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof*." — *Hudibras.*

Cud'le, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CUTTLE-FISH.
Cud'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GNAPHALIUM.
Cud'worth, RALPH, an English philosopher and theologian, B. in Somersetshire, 1617. In 1654 he was appointed master of Christ's College, and in 1678 prebendary of Gloucester. He was a man of great learning, and in philosophy a Platonist. His principal work is the *True Intellectual System of the Universe*, a defence, substantially, of revealed religion against materialists and atheists. It was translated into Latin by Mosheim, and has been several times republished. *C.* was also author of a *Treatise on Eternal and Immutable Morality*, a continuation of the *Intellectual System:* and several theological works. D. 1688. Lady Masham, the friend of Locke, was the only daughter of *C.* A new edition of *C.*'s great work was published in 1830, with a Life by Birch.
Cue, *n.* [Fr. *queue;* Lat. *cauda.*] The tail; the end of a thing; a long roll of hair hanging from the back of the head; a queue; the curl of a wig. — See QUEUE.
—The last words of a speech, which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin; as, to give the proper *cue*.

"And so every one according to his *cue*." — *Shaks.*

—A catch-word; a hint; an intimation; a short direction.

"The motive and the *cue* for passion." — *Shaks.*

—The part which any man is to play in his turn; humor, turn, or temper of mind.

"Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter." — *Shaks.*

—The straight rod used in impelling balls at billiards; as, to chalk the end of a *cue*.
—*v. a.* To tie into a cue or tail, as the hair.
Cuen'ça, a walled city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on a high mountain, near the confluence of the Jucar and Huecar rivers, 86 m. E.S.E. of Madrid, and 136 S.W. of Saragossa. This city is very ancient, presents many fine architectural remains, and was given in dowry by Ben Abat the Moorish king of Seville, with his daughter Zaida, to Alfonso VI., king of Castile, in 1072. *Manuf.* Paper and wool. *Pop.* 6,700.
Cuen'ça, or RAMBAE, a city of S. America, in Ecuador, cap. of a prov. of same name, in a spacious plain, 9,000 feet above sea-level, and 186 m. S. of Quito; Lat. 2° 56′ S., Lon. 79° 12′ W. Its houses are mostly built of adobe, or unburnt brick. *Manuf.* Confectionery, cheese, and hats. *Pop.* 25,000.
Cueruava'ca, a small town of the Mexicau confederacy, 40 m. S. of the city of Mexico.
Cue'ro, in *Texas*, a town, the cap. of De Witt co., about 90 m. S. by E. of Austin. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,000.
Cuer'po. *n.* [Sp; Lat. *corpus.*] The body.

"Exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage." — *Hudibras.*

Cue'vas, a town of Spain, prov. Castellon, 51 m. N.E. of Almeria; *pop.* abont 4,000.
Cuff, *n.* [Swed. and Goth. *kuffa*, to insult with stripes; Swed. *skuffa*, to push, to shove; Goth. *kaupatjan*, to buffet; Fin. *kopsia*, to smite; allied to It. *sciaffo;* Gr. *kolaphos*, a box on the ear.] A blow; a buffet; a slap; a stroke; a box.

"He gave her a *cuff* on the ear." — *Arbuthnot.*

—*v. a.* To beat; to strike with the fist, or with talons or wings, as a fowl.

"Were not you, my friend, abused, and *cuffed*, and kicked?" — *Congreve.*

—To buffet, as by the action of wind and weather.
—*v. n.* To fight; to scuffle.
"Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport." — *Dryden.*

Cuff, *n.* [Probably from O. Fr. *coëffe*, Fr. *coiffe*, a hood, coif, lining, as applied to the sleeve; allied to Gr. *kuptō*, Heb. *kaphaph*, to bend, to curve, *kaphal*, to fold, to double.] The part of the sleeve turned or folded back from the hand

Cuf'fee, Cuf'fey, *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] A cant term applied to negroes; it is sometimes used by them as a surname.

Cu'fic, *a.* [From *Cufa*, in Persia.] Relating to inscriptions and coins bearing the *kinji* or Cufic writing, or old Arabic.

Cu'i bo'no. [Lat.] Of what use? To what end?

Cuilo'ma, or COLO'MA, in *Cal.*, a town of Eldorado co.

Cuinage, (*kwin'ej,*) *n.* [From COINAGE.] (*Mining.*) In Cornwall, Eng., placing of the stamp of the arms of the duchy of Cornwall on smelted blocks and ingots of tin.

Cuirass, (*kwi-ras',*) *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse*, from *cuir*, Lat. *corium*, skin, leather; It. *corazza*, a breastplate.] (*Mil.*) A breastplate; a covering for the breast; originally, as the name denotes, of leather, also of quilted linen, cloth, &c. The *C.* of plate-armor succeeded the hauberk, hacqueton, &c., of mail, about the reign of Edward III.; and from that period the surcoat, jupon, &c., which were usually worn over the coat of mail, began to be laid aside. From that time too the *C.* or breastplate continued to be worn, and was the last piece of defensive armor laid aside in actual warfare. There were cuirassiers in the English civil wars, and in the French service nearly to the end of the 17th cent.; after this period, the *C.* was generally laid aside, until it was again employed by some of Napoleon's regiments, and it is now, in most European services, worn by some regiments of heavy cavalry.

Cuirassier, (*kwe-ras-se'a,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A horse-soldier armed with a cuirass or breastplate; as, a *cuirassier* of the Imperial guard.
"*Cuirassiers* all in steel for standing fight."—*Milton.*

Cuish', Cuisse', *n.* [Fr. *cuisse.*] (*Mil.*) Armor for covering the thighs; circular plates of steel, that encircled two-thirds of the thigh till they met the knee and leg defences.

Cuisine, (*kwe-zēēn',*) *n.* [Fr.: from Lat. *coquina.*] Cookery; art or manner of cooking.—The kitchen or department of an establishment where cookery is carried on; as, chief of the *cuisine* (*chef-de-cuisine*).

Cuiss', Culs'sot, Cuis'sard, *n.* [Fr., from *cuisse*, the thigh.] Same as CUISH, *q. v.*

Cui'vre, *n.* [Fr.] Copper.

Cuivre, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Andrain co.

Cujas, JACQUES, (*kū'zhās,*) or, in Latin, **CUJACIUS,** a very celebrated French jurist, was born at Toulouse in 1520. He was the son of a tanner, but successfully pursued knowledge under difficulties, and made himself a great name. He began lecturing on the Roman Law in 1547, was chosen professor at Cahors in 1554, and in the following year removed to Bourges, where, with occasional intervals, he taught for the rest of his life. He was much persecuted by rival professors, and in the last years of his life suffered greatly from the distracted condition of his country. He enjoyed the patronage of Margaret of Valois, and his fame drew pupils from all parts of Europe; among them were the critic Joseph Scaliger and the historian Thuanus. His works fill 10 vols. folio, and consist of editions of the original works on the Roman law, with commentaries and expositions, &c. D. 1590.

Cu'lage, *n.* (*Naut.*) The laying up of a ship in dock, to be repaired.

Cul'bertson's, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mercer co.

Cul'breath, in *Georgia*, a village of Columbia co.

Culdees', *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order, whose origin is attributed to St. Columba, an Irish monk of the 6th cent., who evangelized the western parts of Scotland, and founded a monastery in Iona. The word is probably contracted from the Gaelic *Gille De* (or servants of God), words corresponding to the Latin *Cultores Dei.*
"The dark-attired *Culdees*
Were Albyn's earliest priests of God."—*Campbell.*

Cul-de-four', *n.* [Fr., bottom of an oven.] (*Arch.*) The arched roof of a niche, on a circular plan.

Cul-de-lamp', *n.* [Fr.] (*Fine Arts.*) Applied to several fanciful decorations, as arabesques.

Cul-de-sac', *n.* [Fr., the bottom of a bay.] A street or alley, having only one entrance and exit.
(*Zoöl.*) Any bag-shaped cavity, or tubular vessel, or organ, open only at one end.

Cul'drum, in *Minnesota*, a former P. O. of Morrison co.

Cule'bra, a sea-port of Costa Rica; Lat. 10° 35′ N., Lon. 85° 38′ W.

Culebra River, in Costa Rica, enters the Caribbean sea near the Lake of Chiriqui.

Culebra, or PASSAGE ISLAND, in the W. Indies, a small island belonging to the Virgin group, off the E. coast of Porto Rico. *Pop.* about 400.

Cu'lex, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Linnæan genus of insects corresponding to the *Culicidæ*, or Gnat family. See GNAT.

Culi'acan, [Mex. *Huei Colhuacan,*] an interior town of Mexico, State of Cinaloa, 105 m. E.S.E. of Cinaloa, and 170 S.E. of El Fuerte. It is a depôt for goods in transit to and from Guaymas. *Pop.* 4,000.

Culic'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Gnat family. See GNAT.

Culic'iform, *a.* [Lat. *culex*, a gnat, and *forma*, form.] Gnat-shaped.

Cu'linarily, *adv.* In kitchen fashion; after the manner of cooks or cookery.

Cu'linary, *a.* [Lat. *culinarius*, from *culina*, a kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens; as, *culinary* utensils

Cull, *v. a.* [Fr. *cueillir;* Lat. *colligo — con*, and *ligo*, to gather.] To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many.
"Like the bee, *culling* from ev'ry flow'r."—*Shaks.*

Cul'leu, in *New York*, a post-office of Herkimer co.

Cul'lender, *n.* Same as COLANDER, *q. v.*

Cull'er, *n.* One who culls, or who picks or chooses from many.

Cul'let, *n.* Broken and waste glass, used in the manufacture of new glass.

Cullibil'ity, *n.* Same as GULLIBILITY, *q. v.*

Cul'lible, *a.* Same as GULLIBLE, *q. v.*

Cul'ling, *n.* Refuse; dross; debris.

Cul'lion, *n.* [O. Fr. *couille, couillon.*] A mean wretch; a lubberly coward; a poltroon; a cully.
"Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion.*"—*Shaks.*
(*Bot.*) A bulbous root.

Cul'lis, *n.* [Fr. *coulis.*] A strong broth for invalids; a savory jelly.
(*Arch.*) A channel, groove, or gutter.

Cullo'den, or **Drummos'sie Moor,** a desolate level table-land in Scotland, 3 m. E. of Inverness, on which the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the Highlanders, in their attempt to replace the Stuart dynasty on the throne in 1746.

Cullo'den, in *Georgia*, a township of Monroe co.

Cullman, in *Alabama*, a county, organized 1877, from parts of Blount and Winston counties. *Cap.* Cullman. *Pop.* (1890) 13,500.

Culls, *n. pl.* Refuse, or rejected timber.

Cul'ly, *n.* [O. Fr. *couillon.*] The companion or bully of a courtesan; a person who is meanly deceived, duped, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; one who is bamboozled.
"Yet the rich *cullies* may their boasting spare." — *Dryden.*
—*v. a.* To deceive; to trick, cheat, or impose on; to jilt.
"A trick to *cully* fools."—*Pomfret.*

Cul'ly, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Sullivan county.

Cul'lyism, *n.* State or condition of a cully.

Culm, *n.* [Lat. *culmus;* allied to *culmen*, the top, summit; *columen*, a pillar, a column.] (*Min.*) A slaty kind of anthracite, occurring in Wales. The strata in which it is found are often called the *culm measures.*
(*Bot.*) The stem of grasses, which is hollow, and has a peculiar organization.

Cul'men, *n.* [Lat.] Top; summit; culmination.

Cul'merville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Allegheny co.

Culmiferous, *a.* [Lat. *culmus*, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing culms or stalks.

Cul'minant, *a.* Culminating.

Cul'minate, *v. n.* [From L. Lat. *culmino, culminatum*, from Lat. *culmen*, top, summit.] To reach the top or summit; to be vertical; to come to, or be in, the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet.
"All sunshine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator." — *Milton.*
—To attain to the highest pitch or point of rank, power, or accomplishment.
—*a.* Growing upward.

Culmina'tion, *n.* Act of culminating; the transit of a heavenly body over the meridian or highest point of altitude for the day.—Top; crown; highest point of honor; power; reputation, &c.

Culnai', a village of Peru, Canta district, in the Andes, 10,000 feet above the sea.

Culpabil'ity, *n.* State of being culpable; culpableness; blamableness.

Cul'pable, *n.* [L. Lat. *culpabilio*, from *culpa*, a fault; Fr. *coupable.*] Blamable; deserving blame or censure; blameworthy; censurable; faulty; wrong; criminal; immoral; sinful; as, a *culpable* act.

Cul'pableness, *n.* State of being culpable; guilt; wrong-doing.

Cul'pably, *adv.* In a culpable or blamable manner.

Cul'peper, in *Virginia*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, about 673 sq. m. The S. border is washed by the Rapidan, as is the N.E. by the N. branch of the Rappahannock. The Hazel River traverses its N. part. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* (1890) 13,233. *Cap.* Culpeper, formerly known as Culpeper Court House.

Culpeper, in *Virginia*, a pleasant town, cap. of Culpeper co. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,650.

Cul'prit, *n.* [Lat. *culpæ, reatus — culpa*, a fault, and *reatus*, the state of impeachment, from *reus*, a party accused.] The condition of one charged with an offence; a person arraigned in court for a crime.
"An author is in the condition of *a culprit;* the public are his judges."— *Prior.*
—Any person convicted of a crime; a criminal.

Culp's Hill, (BATTLE OF.) See GETTYSBURG.

Cult, *n.* [Fr. *culte.*] Homage; worship; veneration.—A system of rites established for religious worship.

Culsh, (*kulch,*) *n.* Oyster-spawn.

Cul'ter, *n.* Same as COULTER, *q. v.*

Cultiros'tral, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Coulter-shaped, as the bill of the stork, &c.

Cul'tivable, Cul'tivatable, *a.* Susceptible of tillage or cultivation; as, a *cultivable* soil.

Cul'tivate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *cultivato, cultivalum;* Fr. *cultiver*, from Lat. *culo, cultum*, to till.] To till; to prepare the soil for crops; to manure, plough, dress, sow, and reap; to labor on, manage, and improve in husbandry; as, to *cultivate* a farm.
—To improve by care, labor, instruction, or study; to refine and improve by correction of faults, and enlargement of powers, faculties, or good qualities; to study; to labor earnestly for the improvement of anything; to strive or endeavor to make better; as, to *cultivate* the mind.
"To *cultivate* the wild, licentious savage,
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts." — *Addison.*
—To foster; to cherish; to study exceptionally; to devote one's special attention and application to; as, to *cultivate* an art or science, to *cultivate* a friendship.
—To develop, raise, or produce by tillage and husbandry; as, to *cultivate* a crop.

Cultiva'tion, *n.* (*Agric.*) The art of preparing the soil for those particular crops which it is required to bear. The ordinary agricultural implements used for this purpose are the plough, the spade, and the hoe. In some modified form, these instruments have been in use among all nations, at all times. The soil, by their means, is stirred and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and loosened, so that the roots of plants may make their way more easily through it. Other objects are also effected by complete inversion and careful cultivation of the soil. The surface-plants are buried and allowed to decay; water in excess passes through it in wet weather; and in dry seasons more moisture is retained. In dry climates the soil requires to be well ploughed and rolled, but in wet climates these operations must be restricted.

Cul'tivator, *n.* One who cultivates, ameliorates, or improves.
—A person who cherishes, fosters, or promotes; as, a *cultivator* of geology.

Cul'tivator, *n.* (*Agric.*) An implement of the horse-hoe kind, chiefly used in working fallows. It consists of a frame of iron, into which a number of coulters, or *tines*, are introduced; which, when the instrument is drawn along lands already ploughed, penetrate to the bottom of the furrow, and thoroughly pulverize the soil. See GANG.

Cul'trate, Cul'trated, *a.* [Lat. *cultratus*, from *culter*, a ploughshare.] (*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Shaped like a coulter or pruning-knife; cultirostral.

Cul'triform, *a.* Edged or sharpened after the manner of a pruning-knife.

Cultriv'orous, *a.* Swallowing, or pretending to swallow, knives.

Cult'ural, *a.* Pertaining to culture; having a tendency to foster culture.

Cult'ure, *n.* [Lat. *cultura*, from *colo, cultus.*] Act of tilling or preparing the earth for crops; cultivation; the application of labor or other means to improve, ameliorate, refine, enlarge, increase, strengthen, advance, or correct; as, the *culture* of the social amenities of life.
"The earth requiring little or no care or *culture.*"—*Woodward.*
—State or condition of being cultivated; mental or physical amelioration, enlightenment, advancement, or refinement; civilization; as, a person of high mental *culture.*
"One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture.*"—*Tatler.*
—*v. a.* To cultivate.

Cult'urelcss, *a.* Without culture; deprived of, or rejecting culture.

Cult'urist, *n.* One who cultivates or cultures.

Cul'ver, *n.* [A. S. *culfra, culefra;* corrupted from Lat. *columba*, a pigeon.] A wood-pigeon.
(*Mil.*) An ancient piece of ordnance. See CULVERIN.

Cul'ver-house, *n.* A pigeon-house; a columbary; a dove-cote.

Cul'verin, *n.* [Fr. *coulevrine*, from Lat. *colubrinus.*] A piece of ordnance, used in the 16th and 17th cent., of great length, and formed to throw a ball to a considerable distance. It was 5½ inches in the bore, and threw a ball about 18 lbs. in weight. The bore of the *demi-culverin* was 4 in., and the weight of the ball about 9 lbs.

Cul'verkey, *n.* The Columbine flower.
"I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands." — *Walton.*

Culver's Station, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Tippecanoe co.

Cul'vert, *n.* [Fr. *couverl;* O. Fr. *culvert*, covered, from Lat. *cooperio, coopertum — con*, and *operio*, to cover.] (*Engineering.*) An arched channel of masonry, built beneath the bed of a canal, for the purpose of conducting water from under the same; in this sense, it may be either a siphon or a surface drain. It is applied in the sense of an arched drain in engineering works upon railways, or analogous structures.

Cul'vertail, *n.* (*Carp.*) Same as DOVETAIL, *q. v.*

Cul'vertailed, *a.* Dovetailed in the joints.

Cumæ, or CUMA, (*ku'ma.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) The earliest Greek colony in Italy, situated on the Campanian shore, a little N. of Baiæ, and said to have been founded B. C. 1050. From about B. C. 700 to B. C. 450, it enjoyed the highest prosperity. It resisted an invasion of the Etruscans, B. C. 522. Aristodemus obtained the supremacy B. C. 505, and was expelled by the nobles after he had exercised it about 20 years. Tarquinius Superbus, the exiled king of Rome, sought refuge at *C.* B. C. 496. Hiero I., tyrant of Syracuse, came to the aid of the Cumæans, and defeated the Carthaginian and Tyrrhenian fleet, B. C. 474. The Samnites captured *C.*, 420 B. C., put the male inhabitants to death, and established a colony. It was admitted to the Roman franchise, B. C. 338. Sylla retired to the neighborhood of *C.* after his abdication, B. C. 79. Narses captured the town after a long siege in 553. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1538. *C.* was also celebrated as the abode of the fabled Sibyl, and for a long time her supposed cave was shown to visitors. In the bay of *C.*, Menecrates, admiral of Sextus Pompeius, defeated the fleet of Octavius, B. C. 38.

Cumana, (*koo-mā'nă,*) a city of Venezuela, cap. of a prov. of same name, situated near the mouth of the Gulf of Cariaco, and on the river Manzanares, 1 m. from

the sea; Lat. 10° 27′ 52″ N., Lon. 64° 4′ 47″ W. It is the oldest city founded by Europeans in S. America. Diego Castellon commenced it in 1523, and called it New Toledo. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1855. *Pop.* 8,000.

Cumanaco'a, a town of Venezuela, dep. Cumana; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Cum'bal, in the U. States of Colombia, a mountain-peak of the Andes, just N. of the equator. Height 15,620 feet.

Cum'bent, *a.* [Old Lat. *cumbo, cumbens.*] Lying down; reclined; recumbent.

Cum'ber, *v. a.* [D. *kommer,* distress, difficulty, grief; Ger. *kümmern,* intensative or frequentative of O. Ger. *kúmjan,* to mouru, complain; *kummer,* trouble, vexation. sorrow; Swed. *bekymra,* to trouble; L. Sax. *quimen;* Goth. *quainon,* to sorrow; allied to Gr. *kinūros,* wailing.] To encumber; to load or crowd; to embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct; to busy; to distract, as with cares.

"The multiplying variety of arguments . . . is not only lost labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpose." — *Locke.*

Cum'berlaud, William, Duke of, the second son of George II., king of England, b. 1721. He, in 1745, commanded the British at the battle of Fontenoy, where they were defeated by the French. In the next year, at Culloden, he defeated Prince Charles Edward Stuart. D. 1765.

Cum'berland, a N.W. co. of England, bounded N. by the Solway Frith and the river Liddel, which separates it from Scotland for 30 m.; W. by the Irish Sea; S. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and E. by Northumberland and Durham. *Area,* 1,523 sq. m. The surface is mountainous; Skiddaw attains an elevation of about 3,050 feet. It is watered by the Eden, Eamont, Derwent, Cocker, Caldew, Elk, Liddel, and Irthing; it has numerous lakes, among which are Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, Derwentwater, and Ullswater. A large portion of this county is devoted to grazing purposes. The mineral products are slate, limestone, coal, and lead; its most important and valuable item, however, is *plumbago,* the finest being procured from Borrowdale, *q. v. Manuf.* Ginghams, calicoes, corduroys, sail-cloth, carpets, paper, &c. *Chief towns.* Carlisle, Whitehaven, Penrith, Cockermouth, Keswick, and Workington *Pop.* (1891) 266,549.

Cumberland, a peninsula of British N. America, having Davis's Strait on the N.E., and Northumberland Inlet on the S.W.

Cumberland, in *Illinois,* an E.S.E. co.; *area,* about 310 sq. m. It is drained by the Embarras River, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface is mostly prairie and timber lands. Soil generally fertile. *Cap.* Toledo. *Pop.* (1890) 15,200.

—A post-twp. of Fayette co.;—now called Brownstone.

Cumberland, in *Ind.,* a p.-v. of Marion co.

Cumberland, in *Kentucky,* a S. co.; *area,* about 375 sq. m. It is traversed by the Cumberland River. The soil is fertile. *Cap.* Burkesville.

—A village in the above co.

—A post-office of Wayne co.

Cumberland, in *Maine,* a S.W. co.; *area,* about 900 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N.E. by Androscoggin River, and on the S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Portland.

—A prosperous town and township of the above county. *Pop.* (1890) 1,487.

Cumberland, in *Maryland,* a city, cap. of Alleghany co., on the Potomac River. It has a large trade, and, next to Baltimore, is the largest city in the State. A few m. W. of the city, upon the summit of the Alleghanies, commences the district known as the Cumberland coal region, which extends W. of the Ohio River. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Cumberland, in *New Jersey,* a S.S.W. co.; *area,* about 480 sq. m. Delaware Bay washes its S.W. border, and it is drained by the Maurice River and the Cohansey and Tuckahoe Creeks. The surface is level; the soil, E. of the Cohansey, is light and sandy; W. of the creek it is composed of clay and sandy loam. *Cap.* Bridgeton. *Pop.* (1895) 49,815.

Cumberland, in *North Carolina,* a S. central co.; *area,* about 950 sq. m. It is traversed by Cape Fear River, and two of its tributaries, Little River and Rockfish Creek. The surface is diversified, and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Fayetteville. *Pop.* (1890) 27,321.

Cumberland, in Nova Scotia, a N.W. co. *Cap.* Amherst.

Cumberland, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Guernsey co., about 80 m. E. of Columbus.

—A village of Licking co., 18 m. E. of Columbus.

Cumberland, in *Pennsylvania,* a S.S.E. co.; *area,* about 545 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Susquehanna, and is also drained by the Conedogwinit and Yellow Breeches creeks. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and agriculture is in a very forward state. *Cap.* Carlisle. *Pop.* (1890) 47,230.

—A township of Adams co.

—A village of Bedford county; about 100 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.

—A township of Greene co.

Cumberland, in *Rhode Island,* a township of Providence co.

Cumberland, in *Tennessee,* an E. central co.; *area,* abt. 700 sq. m. It is traversed by Obed's River, and Daddy's Creek. *Surface,* mountainous. *Cap.* Crossville. *Pop.* (1890) 5,376.

Cumberland in *Virginia,* a S.E. co.; *area,* about 310 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Appomattox River, and partly on the N. by the James River. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* good. *Cap.* Cumberland Court-House. *Pop.* (1890) 9,482.

Cum'berland Basin, is the N.E. portion of Chignecto Bay, which communicates on the S.E. with the Bay of Fundy. It is celebrated for its fisheries.

Cumberland Bay, on the N. side of the island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chili. Lat. 33° 37′ S.; Lon. 78° 53′ W.

Cumberland Bay, in *New York,* a portion of Lake Champlain, extending into Clinton co.

Cumberland Centre, in *Maine,* a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 55 m. N.W. of Augusta.

Cumberland City, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Clinton co.

Cumberland City, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Stewart co.

Cumberland Court-House, in *Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of Cumberland co., abt. 50 m. W. of Richmond

Cumberland Ford, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Knox co.

Cumberland Furnace, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Dickson co.

Cumberland Gap, a narrow pass, separating Kentucky and Tennessee, and important as commanding those States, and as being the line of communication between Richmond and N. Alabama, and the towns on the Mississippi. It was seized by the Confederates early in the civil war. Being evacuated by them in June, 1862, it was occupied by the Nationals, who were compelled to abandon it in September. On Sept. 9, of the following year, it was recaptured by Gen. Burnside.

Cumberland Gap, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Claiborne co.

Cumberland Hill, in *Rhode Island,* a post-village of Providence co., abt. 12 m. N. by W. of Providence.

Cumberland House, in British N. America, a station of the Hudson's Bay Co., on the W. side of Pine Island Lake, in Lat. 54° N., Lon. 102° 40′ W.

Cumberland Iron Works, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Stewart co., abt. 55 m. W.N.W. of Nashville.

Cumberland Island, on the E. coast of *Georgia,* off Camden co. It is 20 m. long, by 1 to 5 m. wide.

Cumberland Mountains, a range of the Appalachian group, extending along the S.W. border of Virginia and the S.E. of Kentucky; and passing across the State of Tennessee into the N.E. part of Alabama. The range has a total length of abt. 50 m., rarely exceeding 2,000 feet in height. It is essentially composed of the same groups of stratified rocks as those of the Alleghany Mountains.

Cum'berland Presbyte'rians. See Presbyterianism.

Cumberland River, one of the most considerable tributaries of the Ohio. It rises in the Cumberland Mountains in Kentucky; flows W., then S.W. into Tennessee, then W., and then N.W. into Kentucky again, where it joins the Ohio River. Length, over 600 m.

Cumberland University. See Lebanon, Tennessee.

Cumberland Valley, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Bedford co.

Cum'bersome, *a.* Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; as, a *cumbersome* duty. — Unwieldy; intractable; unmanageable; as, a *cumbersome* load.

"Clogg'd with his clothes, and *cumber'd* with his years." *Dryden.*

Cum'bersomely, *adv.* In an encumbering manner.

Cum'bersomeness, *n.* Quality of being cumbersome or encumbering.

Cum'ber-world, *n.* That which encumbers the world. (R.)

Cumbo'la, in *Pennsylvania,* a mining village in Schuylkill co.

Cum'brance, *n.* An encumbrance; burden; hinderance; impediment.

"Riches, . . . the wise man's *cumbrance.*" — *Milton.*

Cumbre, (La,) a principal pass of the Andes, between Santiago, in Chili, and Mendoza.

Cum'brian, *n.* A native of the county of Cumberland, England, from *Cumbria,* the ancient name of that country.

—*a.* Relating or pertaining to Cumberland, Eng.; as, the *Cumbrian* hurr.

Cum'brian Mountains, a great knot of mountains, abt. 50 m. in length and breadth, in the N.W. of England, occupying parts of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. This tract is unsurpassed in the British Islee for picturesqueness and beauty, and is much frequented by tourists. Its highest summits are Fell Pike, 3,166 feet; and Snaefell, 3,100 feet.

Cum'brous, *a.* Burdensome; unwieldy; impeding; clogging; obstructive.

"He sunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight." — *Swift.*

—Oppressive; vexatious; confused; jumbled.

"The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire." — *Milton.*

Cum'brously, *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Cum'brousness, *n.* State of being cumbrous or oppressive.

Cum'frey, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Comfrey.

Cum'in, *n.* See Cuminum

Cum'ing, in *Nebraska,* a N.E. co., *area,* abt. 400 sq. m. It is traversed by the Elkhorn River, and the Plum and Pebble creeks. The surface is undulating prairie and timber lands, and the soil fertile. *County-town,* West Point.

Cum'ing City, in *Nebraska,* a post-village of Washington co., about 30 m. North North West of Omaha City.

Cumin'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic acid, formed when oil of cumin is added to fused hydrate of potash. It crystallizes in colorless plates.

Cu'minum, Cum'in. [Lat. *cuminum;* Ar. *gamoun* Fr. *cumin.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* The only species, *C. cyminum,* is a dwarf, fennel-looking plant, cultivated in the S. of Europe and Asia Minor for its fruits or seeds, which are hot and aromatic, like those of the caraway and anise. The essential oil of Cumin seed is a mixture of a hydrocarbon termed *cymol* ($C_{10}.H_{14}$), and of an oxyhydrocarbon called *cuminol* or *hydride of cûmyl* ($C_{10}H_{12}O$.

Fig. 740. — Cumin, (*C. cyminum.*)
a, the flower; *b,* the fruit or seed.

Cu'mming, John, a Scottish divine and popular preacher of the Scotch Church in Crown Court, Covent Garden, London; b. in Aberdeenshire, 1810. He is author of numerous works chiefly directed against the Roman Catholic Church. The principal are his *Apocalyptic Sketches, Lectures on the Parables, Voices of the Night.* - D. 1881.

Cum'ming, in *Georgia,* a township and village, cap. of Forsyth co., on Vickery's Creek.

Cumming, or Double Wells, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Warren co., about 57 m. W. of Augusta.

Cummings, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Lycoming co.

Cumming's Mill, in *Tennessee,* a village of Jackson co.

Cumming's Point, in *S. Carolina,* the N. extremity of Morris Island, at the entrance of Charleston harbor, about 1 m. S.S.E. of Fort Sumter.

Cum'mingsville, in *Mississippi,* a village of Itawamba co.

Cum'mington, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Hampshire co.

Cummington, in *Illinois,* a village of Maconpin co.

Cummington West Village, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Hampshire co.

Cum'min's Creek, in *Texas,* enters the Colorado River from the N. near Columbus.

Cummin's Creek, in *Texas,* a former P. O. of Ellis co.

Cum'minsville, in *Ohio,* a village of Hamilton county.

Cum'minsville, in the province of Ontario, a village of Halton county.

Cum'ru, or Cymru, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Berks county.

Cun'shaw, *n.* (*Com.*) A benefaction; a gift of money; a bonus. (Used in China.)

—*v. a.* To make a money present to; as, to *cunshaw* a ship's purser.

Cu'mu-cir'ro-stra'tus, *n.* (*Meteor.*) The rain-cloud, or nimbus seen round the sun before rain.

Cu'mulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *cumulo, cumulatus,* from *cumulus,* a heap.] To form a heap; to heap together.

"Mighty shoals of shells, bedded and *cumulated.*" — *Woodward.*

Cumula'tion, *n.* Same as Accumulation, *q. v.*

Cu'mulatist, *n.* One who accumulates, heaps, or collects together.

Cu'mulative, *a.* Composed of parts in a heap; forming a mass. — That augments by addition; that is added to something else.

Cu'mulose, *a.* Possessing heaps; composed of heaps.

Cu'mulo-stra'tus, *n.* (*Meteor.*) See Cloud.

Cu'mulus, *n.* (*Meteor.*) See Cloud.

Cun, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) See Con.

Cunab'ula, *n. pl.* [Lat., cradles; Fr. *cunables.*] (*Bibliol.*) A term applied to the copies now existing of the first printed books, or to such as were printed in the 15th century.

Cunax'a, a town of Assyria, where Cyrus the younger was defeated by his brother Artaxerxes, B. C. 401.

Cuneta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cunctatio.*] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.

"Celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation.*" *Browne.*

Cuneta'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who dallies, delays, or procrastinates; an idler; a sluggard.

"Being unwilling to discourage such *cunctators.*" — *Hammond.*

Cund, *v. a.* To give notice to. (O. and R.)

"A halker . . . who *cundeth* the master of each boat." — *Carew.*

Cundinamar'ca, in the U. States of Colombia, a central dep. containing the cap. of the republic, Bogota; *pop.* 600,000.

Cu'neal, *a.* [Lat. *cuneus,* a wedge.] Having the form or appearance of a wedge; relating to a wedge.

Cu'neate, Cu'neated, Cuneat'ic, *a.* (*Zoöl.* and *Bot.*) Applied to an animal, or part, or leaf, &c., when their longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and narrows gradually downwards.

Cuneiform, Cu'niform, (*ku-ne'e-form.*) *n.* [Lat. *cuneus,* a wedge, and *forma,* form; Ger. *keilförmig.*] The name given to the inscriptions found on old Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian monuments, from the characters being formed like a wedge. This species of writing

as it is the simplest, so it is the most ancient of which we have any knowledge. It is so called from the letters being composed of parts resembling a wedge, a nail, or an arrow-head. It is found carved in rocks and sculptures, or stamped on bricks and tiles; and is met with on the ancient monuments of Persepolis, and other cities of the Persian empire, among the ruins of Babylon and Nineveh,

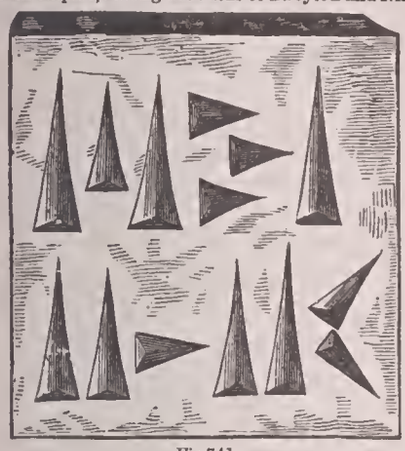


Fig 741.
CUNEIFORM CHARACTERS ON AN ASSYRIAN BRICK.

and even in Egypt. It appears to have been first employed in Babylonia and Egypt, and to have subsequently spread to Media and over the Persian empire. There are three distiuct alphabets or kinds of *C.* writing, and which are mostly found together in parallel columns, being translations of each other. The most ancient of these is the Babyloniau-Assyrian, which cousists of a great number of characters; this is the one which has given most trouble to philologists, and in which best progress has been made. The second of these is called the *Median*, which is a modification of the first, and consists of about 100 characters. The most recent is the *Persian*, which consists of only 39 to 44 letters. It is much more refined than the others, aud the forms are much less complicated. The letters here are all very distinctly formed, none beiug at all doubtful, and the words are separated from each other by an oblique stroke. This language is believed to be the origiual of the modern Persian, and to be nearly allied to the Sanskrit. There is every reasou to believe that the employment of the *C.* character originated in Babylonia, while the system of writing to which it was adapted is of very remote origin. Much progress has already been made in deciphering these aucieut records, with the result that much light has been thrown on the early history of the world. The first accounts of the *C.* characters were brought to Europe about the beginning of the 17th cent., and some time afterward imperfect copies of them were published. The first publicatiou of a connected inscription was made by Le Bruyn at Amsterdam, in 1714; and subsequently Niebuhr published copies of some which he had found at Persepolis and elsewhere, and which were more accurate than any that had appeared before. Still, for long after this, nothing was done towards the deciphering of the language. Mauy, indeed, were of opinion that they belonged to no language; that they were mere ornaments carved at the caprice of the architect, &c. Grotefend, of Hanover, was the first who made any progress in the deciphering of these characters, and brought the result of his labors before the Academy of Göttingen in 1802. Since that time there have been many able and active laborers in the field and the reading of cuneiform inscriptions, even those of very remote date, has become comparatively easy. See BABYLONIA, &c.

Cunette', *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A narrow ditch in the middle of a dry ditch, serving as a drain, or, if filled with water as an obstacle to the enemy.

Cun'ha, a town of Brazil, about 120 m. E.N.E. of Saõ Paulo. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Cuui'la, *n.* [Lat. peuny-royal.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*. The Dittauy, *C. mariana*, is a perennial herb, 1 to 2 feet high, growing in rocks and in dry woods from New York to Georgia aud Arkansas. Its corolla, nearly twice as long as the calyx, is a pale-red color. The herb is delightfully fragrant, and used in febrifugal infusions.

Cun'ning, *a.* [A.S. *cunnan, connan;* Ger. *kennen*, to know; Goth. *kunnan*, allied to Sansk. *kan*, to shine.] Knowing; skilful; experienced; well instructed; wrought with skill; learned. — Artful; crafty; astute; wily; subtle; designing; deceitful; full of tricks and stratagems. — Performed with skill or ingenuity; ingenious; rare; curious.

"An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery." — *Spenser.*

—Revealing, exhibiting, or expressing ingenious, dexterous, or striking qualities or characteristics; as, a *cunning* contrivance.

—*n.* Faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity; craft or craftiness; suhtlety; artifice.

"Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom." *Locke.*

Cun'ningham, ALLAN, a popular English novelist and biographer, b. in Dumfriesshire, 1785. He is author of a *Memoir of Burns;* several lyric *Poems and Ballads;* the novel of *Paul Jones; The Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*, &c. D. 1842.

Cun'ningham, in *Pennsylvania*, a former post-office of Clarion co.

Cunningham's, in *Texas*, a former P.O. of Bastrop co.

Cunningham's Island, in *Ohio*, near the W. end of Lake Erie, constituting a part of Ottawa co.

Cunningham's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mercer co.

Cunningham's Store, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Person co.

Cun'ningly, *adv.* In a cunning manner; craftily; with artful deceit.

Cun'ning-man, *n.* A man who professes fortune-telling; or, to instruct how to recover lost or stolen property.

"T' attack the *cunning-man* for plunder." — *Hudibras.*

Cun'ningness, *n.* Slyness; deceitfulness; artfulness; craft.

Cunonia'eeæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Saxifragales*. DIAG. Distinct styles, aud opposite leaves with large interpetiolar stipules. — They are trees or shrubs, natives of S. America, the Cape, the E. Indies, and Australia. They are nearly allied to the *Saxifragaceæ*. Most of them have astringent properties. There are 22 genera and 100 species.

Cuntline, (*kŭnt'lin,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The space between the bilges of two casks, stowed side by side. Where one cask is set upon the *C.* between two others, they are stowed *bilge and cuntline*.

Cup, *n.* [A.S. *cop;* Fris. and D. *kop;* Ger. *kopf;* Lat. *cupa*, a tub, a cask; W. *cwb*, from *cw*, a rouudness, a concavity; Fr. *coupe.*] A small vessel to drink out of; a chalice; a goblet; as, a china *cup*.

"Life's enchanted *cup* but sparkles near the brim."—*Byron.*

—The liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; a draught; a bumper; as, Moselle-*cup*.

—*pl.* Social entertainment in drinking; a drinking-bout; a jollification; as, he is good-tempered in his *cups*.

"Flowing *cups* pass swiftly round."—*Lovelace.*

—That which is to be received or endured; a draught;—hence, by implication, sufferings; afflictions; good received; blessings or favors.

"And taste of sorrow's *cup*." — *Gascoigne.*

(*Surg.*) A glass vessel used for drawing blood; a cupping-glass.

—Anything hollow or concave like a cup; as, the *cup* of the kuee, the *cup* of a flower.

"In much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup*."—*Woodward.*

Cup and ball. (*Games.*) A child's toy, consisting of a cup attached to a wooden or ivory handle, and a ball; the latter to be thrown up and caught in the cup. — *Cup and can.* Familiar companions; boon associates; — the *can* being the large vessel out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a constant compauion.

"Swear he's a most facetious man,
That you and he are *cup and can*."—*Swift.*

—*v. a.* To supply or furnish with cups of liquor.

"With thy grapes our hairs he crown'd!
Cup us, till the world go round."—*Shaks.*

(*Surg.*) To apply a cupping-glass to procure a discharge of blood from a scarified portion of the body.

"They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short, they cur'd."*Pope.*

Cupa'nia, *n.* [In honor of the Italian botanist Cupani.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapindaceæ*. The species *C. sapida* flourishes in the W. Indies, and is in some respects a valuable and interesting tree. The distilled water of the flowers is used by the negro women as a cosmetic, and the succulent, slightly acid arillus of the seed is eaten for dessert. The fruit containing the seeds is commonly known as the *Akee-fruit*.

Cu'par-Fife, a town of Scotland, cap. of Fifeshire, 10 m. W. of St. Andrew's, on the Eden. *Manuf.* Linen. *Pop.* 6,600.

Cup'-bearer, *n.* An officer of state, formerly attached to a monarch's household, who attended at the royal table to serve with wine; one who attends to the filling of cups or glasses at a revel or feast; as, Ganymede, the *cup-bearer* of Jupiter.

Cupboard, (*kub'urd,*) *n.* [*Cup*, and A.S. *bur*, a bower, a receptacle.] A receptacle or closet for holding cups, crockery, &c.; a small case or inclosure in a room, with shelves, destined to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like.

Cupboard-courtship, cupboard-love. Love or attentions paid with a view to a regale from the cupboard; as, a policeman's *cupboard-courtship*.

To cry cupboard. To feel the pangs of hunger; to express a demand for food.

Cu'pel, Cop'pel, *n.* [Lat. *cupella*, from *cupa*, a tub, a cask: Gr. *kupellon*, a big-bellied drinking-vessel, dim. of *krupē*, a hole, a hollow; Fr. *coupelle.*] A small cup generally made of bone-ashes, used for extracting base metals from gold and silver. The compound, on being heated in the cupel, loses the base metals by their becoming oxidized, and sinking into the cupel. See ASSAYING.

—*v. a.* To refine by means of a cupel.

Cu'pel-dust, *n.* Powder used in refining metals.

Cupella'tion, *n.* The process of refining gold, silver, and some other metals in a cupel, or by scarification.—See ASSAYING.

Cup'ful, *n.; pl.* CUPFULS. The quantity that a cup will contain.

Cup'gall, *n.* A description of gall found on oak-leaves.

Cupi'ca, in Colombia, a village and sea-port on a bay of the same name, near the entrance to the Bay of Panama, Lat. 6° 40′ N., Lon. 77° 50′ W.

Cu'pid, *n.* [Lat. *cupido*, from *cupiditas*, desire.] (*Myth.*) The Roman name of the god of love. Cicero speaks of three divinities under this appellation (*De Nat. Deor.* iii. 23); but the one usually meant when spoken of without any qualification was the son of Mercury and Venus. He is geuerally represented as a beautiful child with wings, blind, and carrying a bow and quiver of arrows. See EROS.

Cupid'ity, *n.* [Lat. *cupiditas*, from *cupidus—cupio*, to long for, to desire.] An eager desire or longing to possess something; an inordinate or unlawful desire of wealth or power; hankering; avarice; covetousness; lust of gain.

Cup'-moss, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CLADONIA.

Cu'pola, *n.* [It.; Sp. *cúpula;* Fr. *coupole*, from *coupe*, a cup.] (*Arch.*) The hemispherical roof which covers a circular building; a hemispherical vault on the top of a building, adorning the rouud top of a structure. See DOME.

—The round top of a furnace;—sometimes the furnace itself.

Cup'per, *n.* A scarifier; one who uses a cupping-glass.

Cupping, (*kup'ping,*) *n.* [From the cup-like form of the glasses employed.] (*Surg.*) The application of cupping-glasses, from which the air has been previously expelled, to the skin, with the view of attracting blood to the part, and, if necessary, abstracting it. *C.* was practised by the ancients, and is frequently resorted to in the present day. In performing the operatiou, the part is first washed with warm water, in order to promote the flow of blood to it; and then, a small bell-shaped glass, from which the air has been partially expelled by holding it for an instant over the flame of a spirit-lamp (fig. 742), is immediately applied to the spot, and the usual amount of atmospherical pressure on the part being thus diminished, the blood flows towards it, producing a distention of the blood-vessels and an elevation of the surface. This is called *dry-cupping*, and is frequently of great service in removing certain kinds of pain. Several glasses may be used. Frequently also an air-pump is used for attracting blood. The glass is readily removed by inserting the nail of the finger between the edge of it and the skin, so as to admit the air. When it is intended to abstract blood, the *C.*-glass is removed as soon as the part is sufficiently swollen, and the scarificator applied to it. This instrument contains a number of lancets (usually 10 or 12), which by touching a spring, are made to inflict a corresponding number of wounds, the depth of which may be regulated by the operator. Immediately on the wounds being made, the *C.*-glass is applied, exhausted as before, and the blood allowed to flow into it until a sufficient quantity has been extracted. If the blood coagulates, or the glass be full, it should be carefully removed, the part sponged with warm water, and the glass again applied to it. *C.* is preferable to any other method of bloodletting in many kinds of inflammatory diseases.

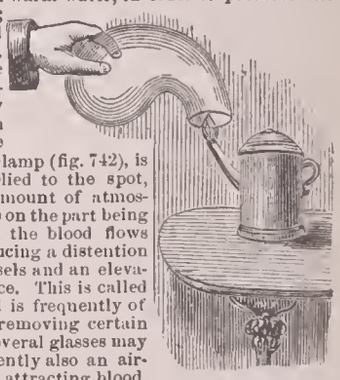


Fig. 742.
EXHAUSTING THE AIR FROM A CUPPING-GLASS.

Cup'ping-glass, *n.* See CUPPING.

Cu'preous, *a.* [Lat., from *cuprum*, copper.] Coppery; consisting of or resembling copper.

Cupres'sus, *n.* [From the island of Cyprus, where the cypress is very abundant.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Pinaceæ*. The White Cedar, *C. thyoides*, is a tree, 40 to 60 feet high, quite common in the Middle States. It usually occurs in swamps, which it densely and exclusively occupies. The leaves consist of short, minute,

Fig. 743. — WHITE CEDAR.
(*Cupressus thyoides.*)

evergreen scales, covering the finely divided branchlets, in four imbricated rows, and each one furnished with a minute gland or tubercle on the back. The wood is white, fine-grained, and wonderfully light, soft, and durable. Used in the manufacture of shingles, pails, fences, &c. Posts made of this cedar it is said will last 50 years.

Cu'pric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) This acid never occurs in a separate state. When finely divided copper is fused with nitre and hydrate of potash, a cuprate of potash is formed, which is an exceedingly unstable salt, easily decomposed with potash, oxygen, and copper.

Cupriferous, *a.* [From Lat. *cuprum*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or yielding copper; as, *cupriferous* ore.

Cu'prite, *n.* (*Min.*) The red oxide of copper, which is also known as octohedral copper ore, from the form of its crystals.

Cu'proid, *n.* [Lat *cuprum*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Crystall.*) A solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles.

Cuproplum'bite, *n.* (*Min.*) A double sulphide of lead and copper, found in Chili in granular masses of a lead-gray color, with a metallic lustre, and a cubic cleavage.

Cup'-rose, *n.* A familiar name for the poppy.

Cu'pulate, *a.* Cupuliferous.

Cu'pule, *n.* [Lat. *cupula.*] (*Bot.*) The cup or husk of the acorn and similar fruits, forming a sort of involucre.

Cupulif'eræ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The same as COAYLACEÆ, *q. v.*

Cupulif'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *cupula*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Possessing a cupule.

Cup'-valve, *n.* (*Mach.*) The cup-valve for a steam-engine resembles a conical valve, made to fit a cover in the form of a vase, or of the portion of a sphere.

Cur, *n.* [Belgic, *korre*, a country-house dog; W. *corgi*, cor, a dwarf, and *ci*, a dog.] A dog that snarls or growls, but lacks the courage to bite; as, a mangy *cur*.—A surly, snarling, contemptible person.

"What would ye have, ye *curs*?"—*Shaks.*

Cu'ra, a town of Venezuela, about 45 m. S.W. of Caracas; *pop.* about 4,500.

Cur'able, *a.* That may be healed or cured; admitting a remedy; as, a *curable* disease.

Curabil'ity, *n.* State of being curable, or susceptible of cure.

Cur'ableness, *n.* Curability; possibility to be healed.

Curaço'a, CURAÇAÕ, CURAZOA, (*koo-ra-sō'*,) a group of small islands in the West Indies, situated near the N. shore of Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea. They consist of Curaçoa, Bonaire, Aruba, and Little Curaçoa. *Chief town*, Willemstad, on the island of *C.*, one of the handsomest towns in the W. Indies; Lat. 12° N., Lon. 69° W. These islands depend upon rain for water. The coasts, on the whole, are difficult of access, the principal bay being that of St. Anna, on which Willemstad stands. The soil in many places is arid and unproductive. Among the exports of *C.* may be noticed maize, beans, and other kinds of pulse; cattle, salt, and madder. *C.* chiefly owes its prosperity to its commerce with the neighboring islands and coasts. In 1827 it became a free harbor. The island was discovered by Spain in 1527; taken from that country by the Dutch in 1634; conquered by the English in 1807; and restored to Holland in 1815. Total *pop.* 20,844.

Curaçoa, (*koo-ra-sō'*,) a sweet and agreeable liqueur, obtained by digesting orange-peel in sweetened spirits, and flavoring with cinnamon, and cloves or mace. It is made in great perfection by the Dutch in the islands of Curaçaõ, from which it derives its name. The spirits employed in its manufacture are usually reduced to nearly 56 under proof, and each gallon contains about 3½ lbs. of sugar. *C.* varies in color; the darker kind being produced by digesting in it powdered Brazil-wood, and mellowing the color by caramel or burnt sugar.

Cu'racy, Cu'rateship, *n.* Office or employment of a curate; a benefice held by license from a bishop.

Cu'raray, in Ecuador, a river rising in the Andes, 65 m. S.S.E. of Quito, and joining the Napo River 87 m. below San Miguel

Cu'rarine, *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaloid contained in *Curara*, the Onrari, Wourali, or Arrow Poison of the South American Indians.

Curas'sow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PENELOPIDÆ.

Cu'rate, *n.* [Lat. *curator*, he who takes charge of, or *curatus*, careful, anxious, from *curo*, to care for.] One to whom the cure or care of souls is committed; a clergyman who holds a curacy.

—In the English Church, a clergyman hired to perform the duties of a rector or vicar.

Cu'rateship, *n.* See CURACY.

Cur'ative, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure; as, a *curative* remedy.

Cura'tor, *n.* [Lat.] In a general sense, signifies a person who is appointed to take care of anything. Among the ancient Romans, there were officers in every branch of the public service, to whom this appellation was given; thus we read of *Curatores aquarum, frumenti, viarum, operum publicorum, Tiberis*, &c.: *i. e.*, persons who distributed corn, superintended the making of roads and the public buildings, or were conservators of the rivers, &c.—In learned institutions, the officer who has charge of libraries, collections of natural history, &c., is frequently styled *C.*

(*Civil Law.*) The guardian of a minor who has attained the age of fourteen. Before that age, minors are under a tutor. The guardianship of persons under various disabilities, and of the estate of deceased or absent persons and insolvents, is also committed to a *C.*

Cura'torship, *n.* Office or vocation of a curator.

Cura'trix, *n.* [Lat.] A female who tends, cures, or heals.

Curb, (*kerb,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *courber*, from Lat. *curvo.*] To bend the will, or to the will of; to control; to restrain; to check; to hold back; to confine; as, to *curb* one's temper.

"Where pinching want must *curb* thy warm desires."—*Prior.*

—To guide or restrain with a curb; as, to *curb* a horse.—To supply with a curb, as a pavement, well, &c.

—*n.* [Fr. *courbe.*] That which curves, bends, or keeps in check; restraint; check; hinderance.

"By these men, religion, that should be
The *curb*, is made the spur to tyranny."—*Denham.*

—Part of the bit of a horse's bridle which serves to guide, restrain, or manage him.

"Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear."—*Dryden.*

—A curb-stone.—A stone frame-work erected round the mouth of a well.

(*Farriery.*) A hard and callous tumor, running along the inside of a horse's hind hoof.

Curb'less, *a.* Unrestrained; without a curb or check.

Curb'-plate, *n.* (*Arch.*) The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical roof or dome;—the wall-plate of a skylight; the plate which receives the upper rafters of a curb-roof.

Curb Roof, *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight down from the ridge to the walls, are at a given height received on plates;

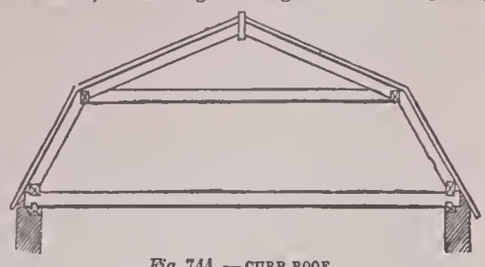


Fig. 744.—CURB ROOF.

which, in their turn, are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is through the medium of the wall plates, directly upon the wall. It presents a bent appearance, as in the diagram (fig. 744), whence it derives its name; it is also called the *mansard* roof, from the name of the celebrated French architect who very frequently resorted to its use.

Curb'-stone, Curb, *n.* The line of stone-work which borders the footpath of a road. It is generally made of a hard durable stone, such as granite.

Curcu'lio, Curculion'idæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., a weevil.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of snouted coleopterous insects, including the Diamond beetles and other splendidly colored species; as well as the Corn and Nut weevils, and a variety of others scarcely less destructive to grain, fruit, and vegetable products in general. The most important have been described under their genera. (See BAUCAUS and CALANDRA; others will be found under their respective names.) We notice only here, as typical of the genus Curculio, the Clover-weevil, *C. apricane*, which often does much injury to fields of common red clover. It lays its eggs among the flowers, and the little grubs make their way through the calyx into the pod.

Cur'cumine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring matter of *Curcuma longa*. It is nearly insoluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol. Its yellow color is changed to brown by alkalies, which leads to its use in the laboratory as a test of alkaliuity.

Curcu'ma, *n.* [Ar. *curkum.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Zingiberaceæ*. The dried tubers or rhizomes of *C. longa* constitute the *turmeric* of the shops. Turmeric is extensively cultivated in almost every part of India, being employed as a condiment by the natives. It forms the principal ingredient of curry-powder; giving to that compound its peculiar odor and bright yellow color. It is used for dyeing yellow, and for making turmeric-paper; which is used as a test for free alkalies, being turned by these from a yellow to a reddish-brown color. As a medicinal agent, turmeric is a mild aromatic. The rhizomes of another species, *C. augustifolia*, contain much starch, which, when extracted, forms East India arrow-root, or Curcuma starch.

Curd, *n.* [Ir. *cruth*, curdled milk, allied to Gr. *kruos*, icy cold, *kruōdēs*, icy, chill, and Lat. *cruor*; Eng. *gore*, with a notion of the curdling, congealing effects of cold; Scot. *cruds*; W. *crwd*, a round lump.] Milk formed into lumpy masses, by coagulation; the thickened part of milk which is formed into cheese; as, *curds* and whey.—The coagulated part of any liquid.

—*v. a.* To curdle; to congeal; to coagulate.

—*v. n.* To disintegrate into curds and whey.

Curd'iness, *n.* State of being curdy.

Cur'dle, *v. n.* (Sometimes written CRUDLE.) To change into curds, as milk.

"Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheese."—*Thomson.*

—To congeal; to coagulate, or concrete.

—*v. a.* To change into curds, as milk.

"There is in spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk."—*Floyer.*

—To cause to thicken, coagulate, congeal, or concrete.

"Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan t' assail."—*Spenser.*

Curd'less, *a.* Without curds; deprived of curds; as, *curdless* whey.

Curds'ville, in *Ky.*, a twp. of Daviess co.

—A village of Mercer co.

Curdsville, in *Virginia*, a township of Buckingham co.

Curd'y, *a.* Full of curds; coagulated; curdled.

Cure, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *cura*, care, from *quæro*, to seek, to search for; implying solicitude.] Act of healing; restoration to health from disease, and to soundness from a wound; as, a perfect *cure*.

—A remedy; a restorative; that which cures or heals.

"The wise for *cure* on exercise depend."—*Dryden.*

—System of medical or hygienic treatment of disease, &c.; as, the water-*cure*.

—The cure of souls; spiritual charge; benefice or employment of a curate; a curacy; as, indncted into a *cure*.

—Remedial means for the palliation or removal of anything evil.

"By way of a *cure* for the corruption of good manners."—*Swift.*

—*v. a.* [Lat. *curo*, from *cura*, cure.] To heal; to restore to health, or to soundness; to remove or destroy, as a disease.

"Love the sole disease thou canst not *cure*."—*Pope.*

—To remedy, obviate, remove, or destroy any mischievous or objectionable tendency, habit, quality, or appetite; as, to *cure* a hopeless attachment.

"I never knew a man *cured* of inattention."—*Swift.*

—To preserve from decay or corruption, as by drying, salting, jerking, &c.; to pickle; as, to *cure* a ham.

—*v. n.* To effect a restoration to health and soundness.

—To become convalescent and restored to health, soundness, and vigor.

"The lover of his fond passion 's *cur'd*."—*Waller.*

Cure, *n.* [Fr.] In France, a curate.

Cure'less, *a.* That cannot be cured or healed; incurable; as, a *cureless* complaint.

Cur'er, *n.* A healer; one who cures.

"He is a *curer* of souls, and you a *curer* of bodies."—*Shaks.*

Cure'ton's Store, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Lancaster co.

Curette', *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) An oculist's instrument, shaped like a little scoop.

Curfew, (*kūr'fū.*) *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*—*couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire.] The ringing of a bell or bells at eight o'clock at night, as a signal to the inhabitants to put out their fires and retire to rest. (This ancient custom, very common in the Middle Ages throughout Europe, is still retained in many of the country districts of England.)

Cu'ria, *n.*; *pl.* CURIÆ. [Lat.] (*Anc. Hist.*) A word applied to a division of the Roman people, and the place of assembly for such a division. Each of the three ancient Romulian tribes, the *Ramnes*, *Tities*, and *Luceres*, was subdivided into ten curiæ. The plebeians had no connection with the curiæ, and the clients of the patricians were members of the curiæ only in a passive sense; thus the curiæ alone contained those that were real citizens, and their assembly alone was the legitimate representative of the whole people. Each *curia* had its own place of worship, which was superintended by a priest, (*curio,*) who was assisted by another, called *curialis flāmen*. The word *curia* is also used to designate the place in which the senate held its meetings; as, *curia* Hostilia, *curia* Julia, *curia* Pompeii, &c.

(*Arch.*) The building in which the higher council of the State met, in a Greek or Latin city. It is described by Vitruvius as being adjacent to the Forum. Its form was quadrangular; either square or oblong. Half-way up each wall there was a projecting shelf, or cornice, to prevent the voice being lost in the height of the building. A sort of religious character was conceived to belong to the senate-house, and there were often statues of the gods placed in it.

Cu'ria, in *Arkansas*, a village of Independence co.

Curia'tii. (*Rom. Hist.*) See HORATII.

Curi'co, a maritime district of Chili, containing rich mines of gold and copper. Curico, cap. of this district, has a *pop.* of 2,500.

Curialis'tic, *a.* [From Lat. *curia.*] Belonging to a court of law or justice.

Cur'ing-house, *n.* A place or kitchen set apart for the curing of meats.—In Cuba and Barbadoes, that part of a sugar-works devoted to the draining and drying of the saccharine concretions.

Curiolog'ic, *a.* [Gr. *kyriologikos.*] Relating to rude hieroglyphic inscriptions.

Cu'rios, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) A commercial abbreviation of CURIOSITIES, *q. v.*

Curios'ity, *n.* [Fr. *curiosité*; Lat. *curiositas.*] Quality of being curious; a strong desire to see something novel, or to discover something unknown; a disposition to scrutinize or pry into; inclination to inquiry; inquisitiveness; as, woman's *curiosity*.

—Accuracy; exactness; nice performance.

"Our senses . . . are too gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature."—*Ray.*

—A thing unusual; an object of curious contemplation; an interesting spectacle; a rarity; as, the *curiosities* in a museum.

Curios'ities, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) Objects of art or rarity; as, Chinese *curiosities*.

Curio'so, *n.* [It.] A virtuoso; a dillettante; an adept in curious works of art or *virtù*.

Cu'rious, *a.* [Fr. *curieux*; Lat. *curiosus*, from *cura*, care.] Eagerly solicitous; strongly desirous to see what is novel, and hear what is new, or to discover what is unknown; solicitous to see or to know; habitually inquisitive; as, a *curious* child.

—Accurate; solicitous to be correct; careful; nice; exact; difficult to please; scrupulous; as, *curious* discrimination.

—Exhibiting or requiring skill, care, or nicety; artistic; rare; as, "the *curious* touches of art."—*Milton.*

—Singular; strange; unusual; of rare occurrence; what could hardly have been expected; as, a *curious* coincidence.

"By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed."—*Fairfax.*

—Anxious or eager to learn or acquire; attentive to; diligent about; disposed to pry into, or be inquisitive about; preceding *after* or *of*.

"Well read, and *curious of* antiquities."—*Dryden.*

Cu'riously, *adv.* In a curious manner; skilfully; singularly.

Cu'riousness, *n.* State or quality of being curious; curiosity; inquisitiveness.—Exactness; carefulness; nicety of accomplishment.

Curiti'ba, in Brazil, a town, cap. of a comarca of the same name, 108 m. W. of Paranagua.

Curitib'ia River, in Brazil, rises in the mountains of Cubatão, flows a circuitous S. course; then W., after receiving the São José, and finally joins the Ignaçu.

Curl, *v. a.* [D. *krullen*; Ger. *kräuseln*, to curl, to crisp, from *kraus*, curled, crisp; Lat. *crispus*, curled, crisped;

Icel. *krulla*, to crisp; Dan. *kralle;* from the root of *crook.*] To form into ringlets; to crisp; as, to *curl* the hair.

"The wealthy *curled* darlings of our nation." — *Shaks.*

—To twist; to coil: to writhe, as a serpent. — To dress or ornament with curls; as, to *curl* a wig. — To ripple; to raise in waves or undulations.

"The ruffian billows . . . *curling* their monstrous heads."—*Shaks.*

—*v. i.* To shrink or contract into ringlets, as the hair.— To take a bent, twisted, wiuding, or coiled form ; to coil, as a serpent. — To rise and ripple in waves or undulations.

"While *curling* smokes from village tops are seen." — *Pope.*

—In Scotland, to practise the game of curling.

—*n.* A ringlet of hair, or anything of a like form.

"Shakes his ambrosial *curls*, and gives the nod." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A waving sinuoslty or flexure ; a winding ; a twist; as, a *curl* of mahogany, the *curl* of a wave.

(*Agric.*) A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves, on their first appearance, appear curled and shrunk up; and, conseqnently, as they do not present a sufficient surface to the light to elaborate the sap in a sufficient manner for carrying on the growth of the plant, it never acquires strength, and either dies, or produces very imperfect tnbers. The cause of the disease in the first instance is generally supposed to be the unhealthy state of the set; but something also may be owing to bad management and improper soil.

Curl'edness, *n.* State of being curled.

Curl'er, *n.* Oue who curls; a hair-dresser; a perruquier.

—In Scotlaud, one who plays at the game of curling.

Cur'lew, *n.* [Fr. *courlieu.*] (*Ornith.*) See SECTION II.

Curl'iness, *n.* State or quality of heing curly ; as, *curliness* of the hair.

Curl'ing, *n.* (*Games.*) In Scotland, a game played upon the ice by a number of persons.

—*p. a.* Bending; twisting; forming into ringlets.

Curl'ing-irons, Curl'ing-tongs, *n. pl.* A pair of tongs used by hair-dressers for curling the hair.

Curl'ingly, *adv.* In a curling manuer.

Curls'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Clarion co.

Curl's Wharf, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Henrico co.

Curl'y, *a.* Having curls ; tending to curl ; full of ripples ; as, a *curly* wig.

Curmudgeon, (*ker-muj'on,*) *n.* [A. S. *ceorl*, a churl, and *modiân*, *modigan*, to be proud, to swell.] A churlish-minded man; an avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser ; a niggard ; a hunks ; a screw.

"Nor shalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou dispatch it without grudging."— *Hudibras.*

Cur'ran, JOHN PHILPOT, an Irish advocate and orator, B. at Newmarket, co. Cork, 1750. In 1783 he obtained a seat in the Irish parliament as member for Kilbeggan. In debate, *C.*, who was one of the few liberal members then in the house, was usually charged with the duty of replying to opponents; for which important duty his ready speech and cutting retort admirably qualified him. But his sarcasm led him into several duels, in which fortunately little harm was done on either side. In 1788, he was in favor of the formation of the Irish volunteers; and, in subsequent years, he was constaut and eloquent in his appeals to government to adopt a different policy towards Ireland, as that which it was pursuing was likely to drive the people into rebelliou. Government gave no heed, and the rebellion of 1798 was the consequence. *C.* had retired from parliament before the Union, of which he was a warm opponent. He was appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland in 1806, an office he held until 1813, when he resigned. He died in London, 1817.

Cur'ran, in *Illinois*, a prosperous township of Saline co.

—A post-villiage and township of Sangamon co.

Curran, in *Missouri*, a village of Stone co.

—A post-office of Barry county.

Cur'rant, *n.* [From *Corinth*, where they were originally grown.] (*Bot.*) The dried fruit of a species of grapevine extensively cultivated in the Grecian Islands. See VITIS.—The common red, white, and black fruit of two species of the genus RIBES (*q. v.*).

Cur'rency, *n.* [See CURRENT.] A flowing or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course ; constant flow ; a passiug from person to person, or from age to age ; circulation ; as, *currency* of information, *currency* of time.

—General reception, or estimation ; common valuation ; as, to give *currency* to a report.

(*Fin. and Polit. Econ.*) A circulating medium of exchauge; that which passes current as money or in lieu of money, whether coin or paper. Some economists include checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and all other written or printed instruments that take the place of cash in the exchanges.—*C. in the U. S.* The earliest American paper *C.* was issued by the colony of Massachusetts, in 1690, to pay the cost of the expedition against Quebec; it was increased after the capture of Louisburg by the New England volunteers. That colony also issued a series of silver coins of its own, of which the famous "piue tree shilling" is the best kuown example. The paper currency named was gradually redeemed. Duriug the Revolutionary War the States and Congress alike issued paper money when coin had failed, there being no other way to meet the expenses of that great struggle. At that time the principles of finance were even less understood than at present, and Congress made no provision for redeeming its currency. Impressed with the notion that the war would be very brief, no system of national taxation was devised, and the States were free to support the government, or not, as they chose. As a result, scant attention was given the appeals of Congress, and, with little or no national revenue, there was no alternative but to continue the issue of paper promises to pay, whose purchasing power decreased as its volume increased. These notes were coarsely engraved and printed, and very easily counterfeited; in fact, the spurious currency, said to have been very largely made iu England, came to be greater in excess of the genuine. By 1780 it took $150 of Continental currency to buy a bushel of corn, and it soon after became practically worthless, but was eventually redeemed at its face value by the new government. The coinage of metallic money began in 1790, but for many years foreign coins contiuued to circulate in the U. S. In time domestic coins became more plentiful, but Mexican and other foreign moneys continued in free circulation until all metallic money was driven out by the exigencies of the Civil War. From 1834 to 1879, owing to the more favorable coinage ratio of France, practically no domestic silver was in circulation in this country (except in the form of subsidiary coins, dimes, quarters, &c.) (See BIMETALLISM.) During this period paper *C.* was largely used. The U. S. Bank issued notes which circulated freely, and the various States also authorized banks of issue. The U. S. Treasury circulated paper notes on four different occasions prior to the legal tender paper of 1862. Unsound banks flooded the country with paper obligations whose iustability was shown by the great panics of 1837 and 1857. As a remedy for this evil, the Natioual Banking System was instituted in 1863, whose issues have been supplemented by the U. S. legal tenders, or greenbacks, and various forms of Treasury paper elsewhere referred to. These forms of money, with a greatly enlarged volume of gold and silver coins, now constitute the *C.* of the U. S., all of which is kept at par with gold by the method described under MONOMETALLISM (*q. v.*). See also MONEY; BANKS, NATIONAL; BIMETALLISM, &c.

Cur'rent, *a.* [Fr. *courant*; Lat. *currens*, from *curro*, to run.] Running; flowing: as, a *current* stream.— Passiug; passing from person to person, or from hand to hand ; circulating ; common ; as, *current* money.

—Popular; general, or fashionable; established by common estimation; geuerally received or accepted as authentic.

—Now passing; present in its course ; as, the *current* year.

—*n.* A running, flowing, or passing ; progressive motion, as of the air, water, &c. ; as, a *current* of electricity.

"While thro' the sky his shining *current* strays."—*Pope.*

—Tide ; course ; that which advances in a certaiu direction ; as, the *current* of a river, a *current* of wind.

Penury froze the genial *current* of the soul."—*Gray.*

Cur'rently, *adv.* In a current manner ; generally.

Cur'rentness, *n.* State or quality of being current ; circulation ; general reception ; currency.

Curricle (*kur'i-kl*), *n.* [Lat. *curriculum*, from *curro*, to run.] A chaise or carriage, with two wheels, drawn by two horses.—Also, a primitive form of the two-wheeled velocipede. See BICYCLE.

Curric'ulum, *n.* [Lat.] A race-course ; an arena for trials of speed. — Whence, in academical language, the whole course of studies completed in a university or similar institution.

Cur'rie, *n.* (*Cookery.*) See CURRY.

Curried, (*kur'rid,*) *p. a.* [See CURRY.] Dressed by currying; cleaned; prepared; as, *curried* leather.

(*Cookery.*) Prepared with curry, or curry-powder; as, *curried* rabbit.

Cur'rier, *n.* [Fr. *corroyeur ;* Lat. *coriarius*, from *corium*, hide, skiu, leather.] One who curries and dresses leather after it is tanned.

"For useless to the *currier* were their hides." — *Dryden.*

Cur'riersville, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Moore co.

Cur'rish, *a.* Like a cur ; snappish ; snarling ; hrutish.

"Cupid deigns not to wound a *currish* mind."—*Fairfax.*

Cur'rishly, *adv.* After the manner of a cur; snappishly.

Cur'rishness, *n.* Churlishness ; snappishness ; viciousuess.

Cur'rituck, in *N. Carolina*, a N.E. co., bordering on Virginia and Currituck Sound. *Area*, abt. 200 sq. m. North River washes its S.W. border. The surface is level, and the soil sandy. *Cap.* Currituck Court-House. *Pop.* (1890) 6,740.

Cur'rituck, an Island in the Atlantic Ocean, off the N.E. coast of N. Carolina, abt. 30 m. long by 2 m. wide.

Cur'rituck Court-House, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of the co. of that name, 242 m. E.N.E. of Raleigh.

Currituck Sound, in *N. Carolina*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the N.E. coast. Length about 50 m. ; breadth about 10 m.

Cur'ry, (sometimes wrongly written CURRIE,) *n.* [From Hind. *gormu*, *guliyu*, to stew.] (*Cookery.*) A stew variously made, and highly seasoned with curry-powder, &c.

—(Also called CURRY-POWDER.) A highly-spiced Indian condiment, used for seasoning dishes, stews, sauces, &c.

Cur'ry, *v. a.* [Fr. *corroyer*, from Lat. *corium*, skin, hide, and probably the root of *rado*, to scrape, scratch, or shave.] To dress and prepare leather after it is tanned; as, to *curry* a calf's skin. — To rub, scratch, clean, and smooth the skin of an animal with a comb ; as, to *curry* a horse.

—To scratch or claw ; to beat ; to drub ; to rub or stroke.

"Setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another." — *Hudibras.*

—To cook and prepare with curry-powder ; as, to *curry* a fowl.

To curry favor. To strive to become a favorite by petty officlousness, adroit flattery, or trifliug acts of kindness.

"An ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself."— *L'Estrange.*

Cur'ry, in *Indiana*, a thriving township of Sullivan county.

Curry, in *Oregon*, a S.W. co., bordering on California. *Area*, abt. 1,550 sq. m. The Pacific Ocean bounds it on the W., and it is drained by Rogue, Elk, and Chetcoe rivers. The surface is mountainous and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Gold Beach. *Pop.* (1897) 2,100.

Cur'ry-comb, *n.* A comb for rubbing and cleaning the coat of a horse's skiu.

Cur'rying, *n.* (*Arts and Trades.*) The art of dressing skins after they are tanned, for the purposes of the shoemaker, saddler, harness-maker, &c. ; or of giving them the necessary smoothness, lustre, color, and suppleness. The operation of currying is performed in two ways : either upon the flesh (or inner side), or on the hair (or outer side), or, as it is technically called, the *grain;* and consists chiefly in beating or pummelling the skin, smoothing and dressing it, and finally imbuing it with certain oily matters, so as to render it supple and water-proof.

Cur'ry-powder, *n.* (*Cookery.*) See CURRY.

Curry's Run, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Harrison co.

Cur'rysville, in *Indiana*, a village of Sullivan co.

Curse, *v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* CURSED, or CURST.) [A.S. *cursian*, *corsian*, from *cross.*] To execrate in the name of the cross, or by the sign of the cross ; to utter a wish of evil against one ; to iuvoke a malediction upou ; to imprecate.

"O Luxury! thou *curst* by Heaven's decree."—*Goldsmith.*

—To injure; to harass or torment by great calamities.

"Impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those."—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* To utter imprecations or maledictious ; to affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance ; to swear ; as, to *curse* one's own stupidity.

—*n.* The expressiou of a wish of evil to another ; imprecation or denunciation of evil.

"*Curses*, not loud, but deep." — *Shaks.*

—Malediction ; execration ; anathema ; divine or solemn condemnation ; as, a father's *curse.*

"The primal eldest *curse* . . . a brother's murder."—*Shaks.*

—Torment ; vexation ; cause of great affliction; as, the *curse* of ignorance.

"Built in the eclipse and rigg'd with *curses* dark."—*Milton.*

Curs'ed, *a.* Deserving a curse ; execrable ; detestable; hateful ; abominable ; as, a *cursed* act of folly.

"Let us fly this *cursed* place." — *Milton.*

—Causing troubie, torment, vexation, or calamity.

"Where wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles grew." — *Prior.*

Curs'edly, *adv.* In a manner worthy of being cursed or execrated ; badly ; mischievously ; miserably ; troublesomely ; as, this boot pinches *cursedly.* (Colloq.)

Curs'edness, *n.* State or condition of being under a curse, or of being denounced to evil and calamity.

Curs'er, *n.* One who curses ; a swearer.

"Uncle Toby was an awful *curser*."—*Smollett.*

Cur'ship, *n.* Dogship ; meanness ; scoundrelism. (R.)

"How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*
'Gainst arms, authority and worship?"—*Hudibras.*

Cur'sitor, *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Eng. Law.*) Clerks belonging to the chancery, who make out original writs, and are called *clerks of course.*

Cur'sive, *a.* [It. *corsivo*, from Lat. *curro*, *cursus*, to run.] Runniug; flowing; coursing; as, a *cursive* handwriting.

Cur'sor, *n.* [Lat.] That part of a mathematical instrument which slides to and fro upon another part.

Curso'res, (RUNNERS,) *n. pl.* [Lat. *curro*, *cursus*, to run.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds including those which are disabled from flight by the restricted development of the wings, but which possess superior powers of running from the compensating size and strength of the legs ; the Ostrich (*Fig.* 395), Rhea, Cassowary (*Fig.* 415), Emu, Bustard, and Apteryx, are examples of this order.

Curso'rial, *a.* Suitable for running or walking.

Cur'sorily, *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly ; hastily ; without due attention.

Cur'sory, *a.* [Lat. *cursorius*, from *curro*, *cursus*, to run.] Hasty ; superficial ; careless; desultory ; inattentive.

"A *cursory* and superficial view."—*Addison.*

Curst, *imp.* and *pp.* of CURSE, *q. v.*

Curt, *a.* [Lat. *curtus* ; Fr. *court*, *courte.*] Short ; brief; curtailed ; mutilated ; pithy ; laconic ; crusty ; as, a *curt* answer.

Curt, *a.* A contraction for CURRENT, *q. v.*

Curtail', *v. a.* [Fr. *court*, and *tailler*, to cut, from L. Lat. *taliare*, to cut, from Lat. *talea*, a cutting. See TALLY.] To shorteu ; to cut off the eud or a part ; to diminish ; to contract ; as, to *curtail* expenditure.

"Abominable *curtailings* and quaint modernisms."—*Swift.*

Cur'tail-dog, *n.* A dog *lawed*, or mutilated according to forest law by having its tail cut off, and thereby becoming excluded from sporting purposes. A badly trained sporting-dog.

Curtail'er, *n.* One who curtails, shortens, or lops off the end of anything.

Curtail-step, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending at its outer extremity in a scroll projecting beyond the ordinary line of the staircase.

Cur'tain, *n.* [It. *cortina*, a bed-curtain, from *corte*, a court ; Fr. *courtine.*] A cloth hanging round a bed, at a window, or in a theatre, which may be contracted or expanded at pleasure.

"The fringed *curtains* of thine eye advance."—*Shaks.*

—A small hanging or cape falling over the back part of a woman's neck ; as, the *curtain* of a bonnet.

(*Fort.*) That part of the rampart which is built

between the bastions, and, consequently, connects their flanks. The *C.* is generally defended by a ravelin or redoubt, and other outworks constructed immediately

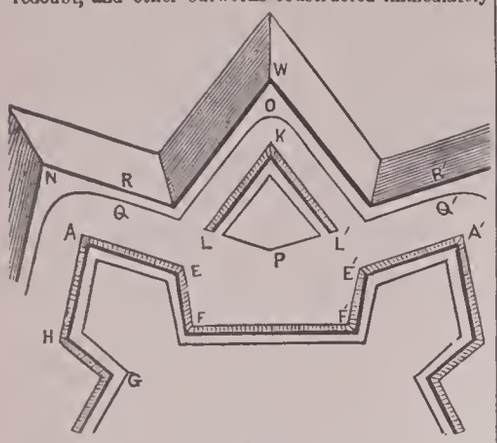


Fig. 745. — SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATION.

in front of it, to save it from being too much exposed to the direct fire of the enemy, with whom it is an object to effect a breach in it as soon as possible. In *Fig.* 745, which shows a ground-plan of some of the elements of a regular fortification, F F is the *curtain;* H A E F, a *bastion.* The component parts of the bastion are thus designated; A H and A E, the two *faces;* E F and G H, the two *flanks;* A, the *salient;* F G, the *gorge;* and H and E, the *shoulders;* M N is the *rampart;* M O, the *parapet* on the rampart; Q P Q, the *ditch;* N O, the *covert-way;* R W R, the *glacis;* K L L, a *ravelin.*

Behind the curtain, in secret; in a private manner.

To draw the curtain, to close it, so as to shut out the light; to conceal any object.

To drop the curtain, to end a performance.

—*v. a.* To inclose or surround with curtains; to furnish or equip with curtains; as, to *curtain* a window.

"Wicked dreams abuse the *curtain'd* sleep."—*Shaks.*

Cur'tain-lecture, *n.* A lecture or homily delivered by a wife to her husband, when in bed, upon the shortcomings and errors of his daily life.

"The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed."—*Dryden.*

Cur'tal, *a.* Curt; brief; short; laconic; as, a "*curtal* aphorism."—*Milton.*

Cur'tal-axe, Cur'tle-axe, *n.* (*Mil.*) See the modern spelling, CUTLASS.

Curta'na, Curtein', *n.* (*Hist.*) The Sword of Mercy, carried before the English monarchs, on the occasion of their coronation; first used at the coronation of King Edward the Confessor.

Cur'tate, *a.* [Lat. *curtatus.*] (*Astron.*) Applied to denote a planet's distance from the sun reduced to the plane of the ecliptic. The curtate (or shortened) distance is therefore equal to the true distance multiplied by the co-sine of the planet's heliocentric altitude.

Curta'tion, *n.* (*Astron.*) The interval between the true and the curtate distance of a planet from the sun.

Curt'esy, or **Court'esy of England,** *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The right of a husband who has married a wife seised in fee simple, or fee tail general, or heiress in special tail, and has issue male or female born alive, and which by possibility may inherit, — to hold her lands after her death for his life. Thus, four things are said to be necessary to give an estate by the curtesy: marriage, seisin of the wife, issue, and death of the wife.

Cur'tilage, *n.* [O. Fr. *courtillage*, from L. Lat. *cortillagium.*] (*Law.*) A court-yard or close, comprised within the fence surrounding a dwelling-house.

Curtis, BENJAMIN ROBBINS, an American judge and juridical writer, B. at Watertown, Mass., 1809. In 1851, he became a judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States, and was one of the counsel of Pres Johnson in 1868. D. 1874.

Cur'tis, GEORGE WILLIAM, an American author, B. in 1824, at Providence, R. I. After following various pursuits, he went to Europe in 1846, and extended his travels to Egypt and Syria. In 1850, he published his first work, *Nile Notes of a Howadji.* That was followed by *Lotos Eating* (1851), and *The Howadji in Syria* (1852). He was for many years editor of *Harper's Magazine*, in which he published a remarkable series of papers under the caption *The Easy Chair*, and which he continued until his death. His *Potiphar Papers* appeared in book form in 1853. In 1857 he became the leading editorial writer of *Harper's Weekly.* As a lecturer he gained high rank, and as early as 1856 entered the field as a political orator. He declined several diplomatic positions abroad, but in 1864 became regent of the University of New York, and in 1890 its chancellor. Died August 31, 1892.

Curtisville, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Stockbridge township, Berkshire co., about 12 miles W. by S. of Boston.

Curtius, MARCUS, (*kur'she-us,*) a Roman hero, who devoted himself to the infernal gods for the safety of his country. According to the legend, a wide chasm having suddenly appeared in the Forum, the oracle declared that it never would close until Rome threw into it its most precious possessions. Thereupon *C.*, arming himself, mounted his horse, and saying that Rome contained nothing more precious to its greatness than a valiant citizen fully accoutred for battle, he solemnly threw himself into the abyss, which instantly closed over his head, B. C. 362.

Cur'tius Ru'fus, QUINTUS, a Roman historian, who wrote the history of Alexander the Great in ten books, the first two of which are lost. The exact period in which he flourished is not known; for though his style would indicate that he lived in one of the best periods of the Latin language, no writer of any earlier date than the 12th century has made any mention of his work.

Curt'ly, *adv.* Briefly; pithily; laconically; shortly.

Curt'ness, *n.* Shortness; brevity; as, *curtness* of speech.

Curt'sy, *n.* See COURTESY.

Curugu'aty, a village of Paraguay, 135 m. N.E. of Asuncion.

Cu'rule Mag'istracies, *n. pl.* (*Anc. Hist.*) Were those of the greatest dignity in the Roman state; and were distinguished from all others by the privilege enjoyed by the persons who held them of sitting on ivory chairs (*sellæ curules*) when engaged in their public functions. The curule magistrates were the consuls, prætors, censors, and chief ædiles; which last, on account of this privilege, were called *curule*, to distinguish them from the plebeian ædiles.

Cur'val, Cur'vent, *a.* (*Her.*) Curved; bent in the form of a bow.

Cur'vate, Cur'vated, *a.* [From Lat. *curvatus.*] Curved; bent in a regular form; crooked.

Curva'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *curvo.*] The act of bending or curving.

Cur'vative, *a.* (*Bot.*) With the leaves somewhat curving.

Cur'vature, *n.* [Lat. *curvatura*, from *curvo, curvatus*, to bend, to curve.] (*Geom.*) The amount of bending or deflection of a curve from its tangent at any point. The circle being the curve whose *C.* is uniform, is always used as a measure of the curvature of other curves; that is to say, the curvature at any point of a curve is the same as that of the osculating circle at that point. —*Absolute C.* The *C.* of the osculating circle of a non-plane curve. The term *absolute* is employed in consequence of such curves possessing a *second C.*, or *torsion*, in virtue of which they are continually deflected from a plane. —*Line of C.*, is a line traced upon a surface such that the normals at any two consecutive points meet one another. Since, of all the normals to a surface at points consecutive to a given one, only two meet the normal at that point, and the planes containing the latter normal and the two former are always at right angles to one another; it follows that through every point of a surface pass two lines of *C.* which cut one another perpendicularly, and are touched by the two principal normal sections. —*Spherical C.* is a term applied to a non-plane curve, denoting the *C.* of any great circle of the osculating sphere. The *radius* and *centre* of *spherical C.* are respectively the radius and centre of this sphere. The *C.* of an *umbilical* point of a surface is also said to be spherical, and a line every point of which is an umbilic on the surface is called a *line of spherical C.* —*C. of Surfaces.* The *C.* of a surface at any point may be considered as determined by that of the plane sections through the point. The methods of finding the *centres* and radii of *C.* are given in every treatise on surfaces.

Curve, *a.* [Lat. *curvus;* Fr. *courbe;* Gael. *crub*, to crouch, *crubadh*, a bending; Heb. *kaphaph*, to bend, to curve: O Heb *kapha*, to bend, to bow.] Bending; crooked; inflected in a regular form, and forming part of a circle; as, a *curve* line.

—*n.* A bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure; an arch or arc; a bow.

(*Geom.*) A line which, running on continually and gradually in all directions, may be cut by a right line in more points than one. The theory of *C.* forms a very important branch of the higher mathematical science; but only those *C.* that follow some law in their change of direction can form the subject of geometrical speculation. The law of the circle is that all portions of the *C.* are equidistant from one point, called a *centre.* The invention of defining *C.* by algebraic equation is due to Descartes, and the law of a plane *C.* is generally expressed by an equation between the co-ordinates of any point in it referred to a fixed point. Descartes divided all *C.* into two classes, — *geometrical* and *mechanical.* It is now the custom to indicate the same distinctions by the terms *algebraic* and *transcendental.* The *C.* is called algebraic when its equation only contains the powers of x and y; and it is called transcendental when the equation contains other functions, such as logarithms of x and y. Algebraic *C.* are divided into different orders, according to the degree of the equation which expresses the relation between their co-ordinates. Straight lines are said to be of the first order, because the equation of a straight line contains no powers or products of the variables x and y. A *C.* of the second is one of which the equation rises to two dimensions, and the *C.* which it includes are the circle, the ellipse, the hyperbola, and the parabola. Out of the infinite number of *C.* that can be drawn, very few comparatively have received definite names. Besides the four mentioned above, which form the conic sections, there are the semi-cubical parabola, the cissoid of Diocles, the conchoid of Nicomedes, the cycloid, the trochoid, the *C.* of sines, co-sines, tangents, the logarithmic *C.*, &c.

Curve, *v. a.* To bend; to crook; to inflect; to form into an arch; as, to *curve* a bow.

—*v. i.* To bend or trend by degrees from a stated course; as, a *curving* path.

Curv'edness, *n.* State of being curved.

Cur'vet, *n.* [Fr. *courbette;* It. *corvetta*, from Lat. *curvo*, to bend, to curve.] (*Manege.*) A particular leap of a horse, in which he bends his body, and springs out, raising his fore-legs together,

—A frolic; a prank; a piece of fun.

—*v. n.* To leap; to bound; to spring and form a **curvet,** as a horse.

—To leap; to frisk; to use a license.

"Cry hold! to thy tongue, I prithee; it *curvets* unseasonably." *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To make to curvet, frisk, or leap.

Curvel'lo, a town of Brazil, prov. of Minas Geraes, 150 m. N.N.W. of Villa Rica; *pop.* about 2,000.

Curve'tou, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Cass co.

Curvi-cau'date, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *cauda*, a tail.] Crooked-tailed.

Curvi-cos'tate, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *costa*, a rib.] Presenting small, curved ribs.

Curvident'tate, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *dentis*, a tooth.] Possessing bent or curved teeth.

Curvifol'iate, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *folium*, a leaf.] With leaves bending backward.

Cur'viforu, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *forma*, form.] Of a curved or crooked form.

Curvilin'ead, *n.* (*Geom.*) An instrument for tracing curved lines.

Curvilin'eal, Curvilin'ear, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *linea*, a line.] Consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines; as, a *curvilinear* orbit.

Curvilinear'ity, *n.* State or quality of being curvilinear.

Curvilin'early, *adv.* In a curvilinear form or manner.

Cur'vinerved, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *nervus*, a nerve.] With the veins curved.

Curviros'tra, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Cross-bills, a genus of birds, family *Fringillidæ*, much resembling bull-finches, linnets, &c., except in the bill, which is altogether singular, the two mandibles crossing each other at the points, when the bill is closed. This bill, which at first seems to be "an error and defect in nature," is articulated to the head in such a manner, that the mandibles are capable not merely of vertical but of lateral motion; and muscles of extraordinary power are provided for moving them. The result of this is, that the cross-bills readily obtain their principal food, the seeds of firs and pines, by tearing up the cones. They bring the points of the mandibles together — which they can do so as to pick up a very small seed — and insert it into the cone, when a powerful lateral movement widens the opening quite sufficiently; and the tongue, which terminates in a singular movable scoop, is inserted to detach the seed. The power of the hill is such that it can be employed in its lateral movements to tear wood to pieces, and cross-bills in confinement seem to take a mischievous pleasure in so employing it, and by this means, and pulling at wires, soon destroy any ordinary cage. They are native of both hemispheres. The white-winged Cross-bill, *C. leucoptera*, of N. America, is of a dull red color, the wings and tail dark blackish-brown, with white bands upon the wings. It is about six inches long.

Fig. 746.
WHITE-WINGED CROSS-BILL. (*C. leucoptera.*) N. America.

Curviros'tral, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a curved or crooked beak or bill.

Cur'vity, *n.* [Lat. *curvitas.*] A curvature; a bending in a regular form; crookedness.

Cur'vograph, *n.* (*Geom.*) Same as ARCOGRAPH, *q. v.*

Cur'wensville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Pike township, Clearfield co.

Curzola, (*koor-zo'la.*) (anc. *Corcyra Nigra*, so called from the sombre color of its pine-forests.) An island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, Lat. 42° 57′ N., Lon. 17° E. It has a length of about 25 m., with an average breadth of 4 m. It is well covered with wood, which on the S. coast grows down to the water-edge. The woods furnish ship-timber; a considerable quantity of wine is raised, and the fisheries of the coast are productive. The population numbers altogether 6,500; about 2,000 of whom are located in the town of *C.*, at the N.E. extremity of the island.

Cuscuta'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Dodder family, an order of plants, alliance *Solanales.* DIAG. 5 free stamens, basal placentæ, and a filiform spiral embryo. The plants composing it are distinguished from those of *Convolvulaceæ* by their parasitic habit, by the absence of leaves, by the tube of the corolla being furnished with scales alternating with the segments, and by having a thread-like coiled embryo with almost obsolete cotyledons. They are chiefly natives of temperate climates, and are often very destructive to flax, clover, and other crops. There are 50 species in two genera.

Cush. [Heb., black.] (*Script.*) The name of a region inhabited by tribes of the Hamite family, so called. But there seems to have been an antediluvian Cush (*Gen.* ii. 13). If so, it was in Asia; and Cush the Hamite may have had his name from a settlement or allotment there. Leaving this as a matter upon which we can do little more than conjecture, it may be observed that the chief habitations of the Cushites were to the south of Egypt, in the extensive tracts called Ethiopia (*Ezek.* xxix. 10). They also appear to have spread in the Arabian peninsula, where were tribes descended from them (*Gen.* x. 7).

Cush'ites, *n. pl.* See CUSH.

Cush, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clearfield co.

Cush'at, *n.* [A. S. *cuscote.*] The Ring-dove or Wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus.*

"While thro' the braes the *cushat* croods." — *Burns.*

Cush'ew-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The bird *Crax Pauxi.* See PENELOPIDÆ.

Cush'ing, CALEB, an American statesman, b. at Salisbury, Massachusetts, 1800. He devoted himself to the study of the law, and commenced practice at Newburyport, in 1825. Elected to the State senate in 1826, he visited Europe in 1829, and published on his return his *Reminiscences of Spain*, and *Historical and Political Review of the Revolution of Three Days in France.* In 1835 he was returned by the State of Massachusetts to Congress, a position that he retained for four consecutive terms. During this period he supported the policy of President Adams, and was a consistent Whig until the time of Pres. Tyler. In 1843 Pres. Tyler nominated him Secretary of the Treasury, but the appointment was rejected by the Senate. He was thereupon chosen to conduct the mission to China, and concluded the first American treaty with that court. On his return he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature a third time, when, in 1847, a bill to appropriate funds to equip the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers having been defeated in the legislature, he equipped them from his private means, and as their colonel marched with them to the Rio Grande in Mexico, where he was made brigadier-general by Gen. Taylor. In 1853, Pres. Pierce made him his Attorney-General. In 1868, armed with ample powers from the government, he went to the U. States of Colombia, and returned in 1869, after concluding the *Caleb Cushing Treaty*, which permits the U. States govt. to survey the route for, and to construct a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien. In 1872, he served as American commissioner at Geneva for the settlement of the Alabama question, and in 1873, was appointed minister to Spain. D. Jan., 1879.

Cushing, in *Maine*, a p.-v. and twp. of KNOX co.

Cushion, (*kush'un,*) *n.* [Fr. *coussin*, from O. Ger. *kusso, kussin*, a cushion, a pillow.] A pillow for a seat; a soft pad placed on the seat of a chair, &c.; a stuffed bag; something resembling a pillow; as, an engraver's *cushion.*

"To rest, the *cushion*, and soft dean invite." — *Pope.*

—The padded edge of a billiard-table.

—*v. a.* To seat on a cushion. — To supply or fit with cushions; as, to *cushion* a seat. — To conceal or hide, as beneath a cushion.

Cush'ion-capital, *n.* (*Arch.*) The capital of a column so sculptured as to resemble a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature.

Cush'ion-dance, *n.* (*Games.*) A social dance, formerly common among young people at rustic feasts, &c., in England.

Cush'ionet, *n.* [Fr. *coussinet.*] A small cushion.

Cush'iony, *a.* Soft; pliable; elastic; resembling a cushion.

Cusk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Brosinius vulgaris*, a sea-fish of the genus GADUS, *q. v.*

Cusp, *n.* [Lat. *cuspis*, a point.] (*Arch.*) A term applied to the points formed by the meeting of curves in the interior of trefoils, quatrefoils, &c.; and in the ornamental stone tracery of church-windows these points are often adorned with foliage. The cusp was introduced towards the close of the first period of Gothic architecture.

(*Geom.*) When two curves touch, or appear to touch each other, and terminate in a point at which they have a common tangent, this point is called the *cusp of the curve.* If we conceive a curve to be generated by a moving point, then a *C.* is where the point suddenly stops and *returns* for a time in the same general direction as that in which it was moving when it reached the *C.* point. Cusps are of two kinds: 1, when the two branches, A B, A C, have their convexities turned in the same direction with respect to the common tangent at

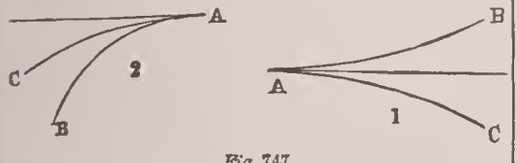


Fig. 747.

the *C.* point, as in 1, *fig.* 747; 2, when they have their convexities turned in opposite directions to the common tangent at the *C.* point, as in 2, *fig.* 747.

(*Astron.*) The point or horn of the moon or other luminary shaped like a crescent.

(*Astrol.*) The beginning of a house, when calculating a nativity.

Cusped', *a.* Possessing a cusp or cusps.

Cus'pidal, *a.* Terminating in a curved point.

Cus'pidate, Cus'pidated, *a.* [Lat. *cuspido, cuspidatus*, from *cuspis*, a point.] (*Bot.*) Suddenly terminating in a point; spear-pointed.

Cus'pis, *n.* [Lat.] The sharp end of a thing; a point.

Cussawa'go, or COSSAWA'OO, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Crawford co.

Cussawa'go Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Erie co., and joins French Creek near Meadville, in Crawford co.

Cus'seta, in *Alabama*, a township of Chambers co., abt. 65 m. N.E. of Montgomery.

Cusseta, in *Georgia*, a twp. and post-vill. cap. of Chattahoochee co., abt. 19 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Cus'tar, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wood co.

Cus'tard, *n.* [W. *cwstard;* probably from *caws*, cheese, curd.] (*Cookery.*) A curdy kind of composition, of milk and eggs, sweetened and spiced, and then baked or boiled for the table.

Cus'tard-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name given in the W. Indies to the eatable fruit of the different species of the genus ANONA, *q. v.*

Cus'tard's, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Crawford co.

Custine', ADAM PHILIPPE, COMTE DE, (*kus'teen,*) a French general, b. at Metz, 1740. He entered the army early in life, and attracted the notice of Frederic of Prussia, under whom he served in the Seven Years' War. He afterwards accepted a commission in one of the French regiments serving in the American war against the English; and on returning to France was made governor of Toulon. In 1792 he had the command of the army of the Rhine; but being suddenly summoned to Paris, the tyrants of the hour sent him to the guillotine, August, 1793, there to expiate the crime of non-success

Custo'dial, *a.* Relating to custody, control, or guardianship.

Custo'dian, Custo'dier, *n.* [From Lat. *custos.*] A keeper; a guardian; one who has the care or custody of anything.

Custo'diaushlp, *n.* Office or employment of a custodian.

Cus'tody, *n.* [Lat. *custodia*, from *custos*, a watchman or keeper; probably from *con* and *adsto* — *ad*, by, and *sto*, to stand.] A standing by; a watching; a keeping; a guarding; care; guardianship; watch; — specifically, safe-keeping by the hands of judicial power; as, in the *custody* of the law. — Confinement; imprisonment; deprivation of liberty; restraint of personal freedom. — Defence; security; preservation from danger.

Custom, (*kus'tum,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *coustume;* Fr. *coutume*, from Armor. *kustum* — *kōz*, old, and *stum*, usage; It. *costuma;* Lat. *consuesco, consuetus*, to be accustomed.] A frequent or common use or practice; a frequent repetition of the same act; habit; way; long-established practice or usage; established mode; habitual practice; manner; fashion; as, the *customs* and manners of a people. — Business support; a buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or ordering to be done; patronage.

"Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes." — *Addison.*

(*Physiol.*) Custom differs from habit, with which it is usually coupled, in being a frequent repetition of the same act, whereas habit is the effect which such custom produces upon the mind or body. Custom is well said to be "a second nature." It is able to give a man inclinations and capacities altogether different from those he was born with. Acts that are at first most disagreeable to us, or are only accomplished with the utmost difficulty, become, by each repeated act, more easy and pleasant; until at length it may be difficult, or even impossible, for us to refrain from doing them. Physiologists tell us that every act of the body — nay, even every thought of the mind, destroys a certain portion of the matter of our body; but, by that very act of destruction, an increased energy or vitality is communicated to the part, by means of which, in a healthy and normal condition, a larger quantity of fresh matter is attracted to the part, and by this means an increased store of materials is laid up for future use. By this means the arm of the blacksmith acquires strength; the foot of the dancer, and the hand of the musician, their dexterity. The effect of custom is not discernible during the vivacity of youth; in middle age it gains ground, and in old age it governs without control. To introduce an active habit, the mere repetition of acts is not sufficient, without length of time. The acts require to be separated from each other by short intervals of time, in order to acquire their full force; and the more regular and uniform any operation is, the sooner it becomes habitual. Some pleasures are strengthened by custom, which in other cases beget familiarity and indifference, or even disgust. Custom blunts the edge of distress and pain; yet the want of anything to which we have been long accustomed is a kind of torture. The power of custom is a happy contrivance for our good. The mind grows fond of those actions which it is accustomed to; and what was at first difficult and disagreeable, becomes at length easy and pleasant; so that even our employments come to be changed into our diversions. It thus also distributes a corresponding amount of pleasure among all ranks of life; for while it renders pleasant the labors of the poor man, the pleasures of the rich man lose their effects from satiety. Satiety is necessary to check exquisite pleasures, which would otherwise engross the mind and withdraw it from more important pursuits. From a consideration of the effects of custom we can see the importance of that precept which the heathen philosopher Pythagoras is said to have given to his disciples, *Optimum vitæ genus elegite, nam consuetudo faciet jucundissimum* — "Select that course of life which is the best, and custom will render it the most pleasant."

(*Law.*) Such a usage as by common consent and uniform practice has become the law of the place, or of the subject-matter to which it relates. It differs from prescription, which is personal, and is annexed to the person of the owner of a particular estate: while the other is local, and relates to a particular district. To render a custom valid, it has been said that the following qualities are requisite: 1. Antiquity; *i. e.* that it shall have been used as far back as time of legal memory, that is, "for so long a time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." 2. Continuance without interruption. 3. Without dispute. 4. It must be reasonable; and 5. Certain. 6. Compulsory. 7. Customs must be consistent with each other. Customs in derogation of the common law must be construed strictly.—*Customs* (*coutumes*), in the law of France, were the laws relating both to movable and immovable property, peculiar to different districts of the kingdom before the Revolution. Districts governed by customs were commonly termed *pays coutumiers;* in contradistinction to the remainder of the realm, which, being under the civil law, was termed *pays de droit Romain.* The pays coutumiers embraced all the north of France.

(*Pol.*) *Custom duties* are duties charged upon commodities on their being imported into, or exported from, a country. They appear to have been called customs from being customary payments, or payments which had been in use from time immemorial. They seem to have existed in every commercial country. The trouble and expense necessarily incurred by a government in making provision for the commerce of a country, naturally led to its seeking some means of remuneration, and none seemed so fair and reasonable as that it should fall on the goods or vessels on whose behalf they were incurred. As a large portion of the entire revenue of this country is derived from the custom duties, they are of the utmost importance to our prosperity, and there are many important questions connected with them. The duties should in no case be so high as to encourage smuggling; nor, indeed, in most cases, so as to interfere with their consumption; neither should they in general be too low, for then they must be extended over a great number of articles, by which means the expense of collection is largely increased, and the freedom of the trader much interfered with. They should be levied, as much as possible, on articles that do not constitute necessaries of life, or accessories to manufacturing industry. Moderate custom duties are among the least objectionable of all taxes, as they interfere little with the operations of the manufacturer or trader, in many cases serving rather as a protection to the former, and are (or at least can be) collected at a relatively small expense. Up to the time of the rebellion the expenses of the general government were derived almost exclusively from Customs.

Cus'tomable, *a.* [O. Fr. *coustumable.*] Common; usual; customary; habitual. — Liable to the payment of the duties called customs.

Cus'tomableness, *n.* Frequency; habit; conformity to custom.

Cus'tomably, *adv.* According to custom; in an accustomed manner.

"Kingdoms have been *customably* carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood." — *Hammond.*

Cus'tomarily, *adv.* Habitually; commonly.

Cus'tomariness, *n.* Frequency; commonness of occurrence; habitual practice or habit.

Cus'tomary, *a.* [Fr. *coutumier;* L. Lat. *coustumarius*, liable to the tax or tribute of the *coustuma.*] According to custom, or prescription, or to established or common usage or habit; usual; common; habitual; ordinary; accustomed; as, a *customary* compliment.

"The prejudices of education and *customary* belief." — *Glanville.*

(*Law.*) Holding or held by custom; as, a *customary* service.

—*n.* A book containing laws and usages, or customs. *Cowell.*

Cus'tomer, *n.* One who is in the habit of purchasing at a shop, market, &c.; one who buys goods or wares; an accustomed buyer or employer.

"Poor tradesmen do . . . persuade *customers* to buy their goods." *Lord Roscommon.*

An ugly customer, one who is hard to manage; a person who is apt to prove dangerous or intractable.

Cus'tom-house, *n.* The house or public building set apart for the collection of customs; an office where vessels are entered and cleared, and where the customs-duties are paid, or security is given for the payment.

Cus'tos, *n.; pl.* CUSTODES. [Lat.] A custodian; a keeper.

Cus'tos-bre'vium, *n.* (*Law.*) In England, the chief-clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

Custo'za, or **Custoz'za,** a small place of N. Italy, near Mantua. Here the Italians were defeated by the Austrians under Marshal Radetsky, July 23, 1848; and on June 24, 1866, they were again defeated by the Austrians.

Cus'tos-rotulo'rum, *n.* [L. Lat.] In England and Ireland, the principal magistrate of a county, who has charge of the official records.

Cus'trel, *n.* A knight's buckler. — A beaker or wine-flagon.

Cus'triu, in Prussia. See KÜSTRIN.

Cut, *v. a.* (*Imp.* and *pp.* CUT.) [Swed. and Goth. *kotta*, to cut; Lith. *kertú;* Gr. *keirō*, the *t* being thrown away, like the Slav. *korjû*, to cut; Icel. *kuti*, a small knife, *kuta*, to cut with a knife; Sansk. *krit*, to cut; allied to Lat. *cædo*, to cut, *culter*, a knife; Gr. *kopto*, to cut.] To separate the parts of any body by an edged instrument; to make a gash, wound, incision or notch into; to sever into pieces by the use of any kind of an edged instrument.

—To hew; to cleave; to lop; to slash; to sever for gathering; as to *cut* timber; to *cut* grass.

—To divide and sever by cutting; to dock; to curtail; as, *cut* the nails.—To carve; to divide or apportion by cutting; as, to *cut* a plate of beef.

—To carve; to hew out; to shape or form by cutting, as to *cut* a profile.

"Why should a man whose blood is warm within,
Sit, like his grandsire, *cut* in alabaster?"—*Shaks.*

—To penetrate; to pierce; to affect deeply; to wound or hurt the sensibility or feelings of.

—To intersect; to cross; to divide by passing through; as, a transversal *cutting* of two parallels makes four interior angles.

—To divide into two sections or portions; as, to *cut* a pack of cards.

"And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves."—*Prior.*

—To geld: to castrate; to emasculate; as, to *cut* a horse.

Cut and dried; cut and dry; done with preparation; in readiness for use; as, to have a thing all *cut and dried* beforchand.

"Sets of phrases, *cut and dry*." — *Swift.*

Cut glass. Glass cut and polished by friction into ornamental shapes and designs. — *Cut nail.* See NAIL.

To cut a dash, figure, or *shine,* to make a show or display. (Colloq.) — *To cut a caper,* to do something eccentric or fantastical; to play a prank. — *To cut down,* to fell; to hew down; — hence, to surpass; to abase; to put down by force of contrast.

"His natural eloquence *cuts down* the finest orator." — *Addison.*

To lessen; to abate; to curtail; as, to *cut down* expenses.

To cut lots, to draw lots by cutting cards.

To cut off, to separate from the other parts by cutting; to intercept: to destroy; to put an end to; as, to *cut off* an enemy's retreat, to *cut off* from an inheritance, to be *cut off* by death.

"*Cut off* from hope, abandoned to despair." — *Prior.*

To cut out, to shape; to form; to adapt; as, to *cut out* a garment.

"Every man had *cut out* a place for himself." — *Addison.*

To take the place of; to debar; to surpass; to outdo; as, to *cut out* a rival in the affections of a mistress.

"I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgment." *Pope.*

To seize by stratagem; to capture by a bold dash; as, *cut out* a ship from under the enemy's guns.

To cut short, to hinder or put a stop to by sudden interruption; to bring to an unexpected check; to abridge; to rendor abortive: as, to *cut short* an opponent's speech, to *cut* a man *short* of his pay.

"Achilles *cut* him *short;* and thus replied." — *Dryden.*

To cut under, to compete with by offering at a lower price; to undersell; to undervalue; as, to *cut under* at market. — *To cut up.* To cut to pieces; to damage, hurt, injure, or demolish; to eradicate; as, to *cut up* a bullock, to have one's book *cut up* by a reviewer, to be *cut up* in mind.

"This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots." — *Locke.*

To cut a person, or *the acquaintance of.* To drop all intercourse with: to ostracise; to give the cold shoulder.

To cut the cards. To divide a pack of cards, in order to determine the trump, deal, or pitch.

To cut the teeth. To have the teeth to appear through the gums.

—*v. i.* To pass into, or through, and sever; as, to *cut* a man's leg off; — to enter, and divide the parts; to incise; as, to *cut* for the stone; — to interfere; as, a *cutting* horse; — to separate a pack of cards by dividing it into two portions; as, to *cut* for partners.

—To bolt; to run with baste; to dart away with speed; as, to *cut* and run. (Vulgar.) — *To cut one's lucky.* To make off without ceremony; to run away at short notice. (Vulgar.) — *To cut across.* To pass by the most direct way; as, to *cut across* a common. — *To cut in.* To join; to cast one's lot with; as, to *cut in* for a rubber at whist. — *To cut into.* To join, or interrupt without leave or ceremony; as, to *cut into* a conversation.

—*n.* The longitudinal opening made by an edged or sharp instrument, as distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed weapon or instrument; — hence, a gash; a cleft; a notch; a wound; a slash; as, a sabre-*cut.* (Opposed to *thrust.*) — Action, stroke, or blow given with an edged instrument, as an axe, a sword, knife, &c.; —hence, a hurt, a wound, an injury. — A stroke or blow made by an instrument other than a tool or weapon; as, the *cut* of a whip.

—A sarcasm; a severe remark or criticism; personal slight or discourtesy; avoidance; as, to give a person the *cut* direct.

"This was the unkindest *cut* of all." — *Shaks.*

—A channel; a ditch: a groove; a furrow; a notch; a canal; any hollow in a surface made by cutting.

"This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris . . . purposed to have made . . . wider and deeper." — *Knolles.*

—A part cut off; any small piece or shred: a portion; as, a *cut* of mutton, a *cut* of scantling.

"It hath a number of short *cuts* or shreddings." — *Hooker.*

—Aspect of the nature of the wound left by a cut; as, an open *cut,* a deep *cut,* a clean *cut,* &c.

—A near passage or way by which an angle of distance is avoided; as, a short *cut* homewards.

"There is a shorter *cut,* an easier passage." — *Decay of Piety.*

—A picture cut or carved upon a block or stamp of wood or copper; — whether instrument or impression; as, a work illustrated with *cuts.*

"Prints or *cuts* of martyrs." — *Browne.*

—Act of dividing a pack of cards into two portions; as, a *cut* for trump.

"The deal, the shuffle, and the *cut*." — *Swift.*

—Manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; mode; style; fashion; as, the *cut* of a dress-coat, the *cut* of the whiskers.

"Their clothes are after such a Pagan *cut*." — *Shaks.*

—A gelding; a castrated horse or mule.

—A lot drawn by cutting sticks, or slips of paper.

"A man may as reasonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die." — *Locke.*

Cut and long tail. A proverbial expression for men of all kinds: — originally derived from dogs.

"Come *cut and long tail:* for there be six bachelors as bold as he." — *Ben Jonson.*

Cuta'neous. *a.* [From Lat. *cutis,* the skin: Sansk. *cutti,* a skin, the bark of a tree.] Belonging to the skin; attaching to, existing on, or affecting the skin.

Cutaneous Diseases. See SKIN (DISEASES OF THE).

Cutch, *n.* Oyster spawn.

Cutch-Bhooj, an extensive native state of India, inclosed by Scinde on the N., the Guicowar's dominions on the S., and by the Gulf of Cutch and the Indian Ocean on the S. and S.E.; Lat. between 22° 47′ and 24° 40′ N., Lon. 68° 26′ and 75° 45′ E. *Area,* 14,000 sq. m. The country is mountainous, but contains numerous fertile, level tracts producing cotton, sugar, grapes, and musk-lemons. — The *Runn of Cutch,* a morass with an area of 7,000 sq. m., is supposed to have been the bed of an inland sea.

Cutch-Gunda'va, a prov. of Beloochistan, E. of the Brahovick Mountains, between Lat. 27° 40′ and 29° 15′ N., and Lon. 67° 20′ and 69° 39′ E., having N. Sewestan, (Cabul,) E. and S. Scinde, and W. the prov. Talawan. *Area,* 10,000 sq. m. It is for the most part a plain, and its soil, rich and loamy, is exceedingly productive. Climate mild in winter, but oppressively hot in summer. The bulk of the pop. are Juts The chief towns are Gundava (the cap.), Dadur, Bbag, and Lheree. Estim. *pop.* 100,000.

Cutch'ogue, in *New York,* a post-village of Suffolk co.

Cute, *a.* [A contraction of ACUTE, *q. v.*] Sharp; penetrating; shrewd; clever; acute. (Colloq.)

Cute'ness, *n.* Smartness; sagacity; shrewdness; keenness. (American.)

Cut'grass, *n.* A rough-leaved grass.

Cut'etant Creek, in *New York,* traverses Tioga co., and joins Oswego Creek about 2 m. N. of Oswego.

Cut'hand, in *Texas,* a post-office of Red River co.

Cuth'bert, *n.* See ST. CUTHBERT.

Cuthbert, in *Georgia,* a town, the capital of Randolph co. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,800.

Cu'ticle, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *cuticula,* dim. of *cutis,* skin.] (*Anat.*) The scarf-skin. The exterior membranous coveriug of the body. In its chemical characters it resembles nail, quill, &c., and has the properties of a condensed form of albumen. See SKIN.

(*Bot.*) The thin vesicular membrane that covers the external surface of vegetables, and adheres firmly to the cellular substance beneath it. It acts in plants as a means of preventing a too rapid perspiration, and is furnished with respiratory openings called *stomata.*

Cutic'ular, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle.

Cut-in, (or IN-CUT,) **Notes,** *n. pl.* (*Print.*) Side-notes which are not arranged in the front margin down the side of the page, but are inserted in the text by shortening the lines, as if a piece of the text were cut out, and the note put into the vacant space.

Cu'tis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The true skin or *derma.* See SKIN.

Cut'lass, *n.* (Old spelling CURTLE-AXE, CURTAL-AXE.) [Fr. *coutelas,* from Lat. *cultellus,* from *culter,* a plough-share, a knife; Sansk. *kut,* to cut.] A broad, curving sword; a hanger, used by seamen in hand-to-hand encounters.

"Sharpen your *cutlasses*." — *Sir C. Napier.*

Cut'ler, *n.* [Fr. *coutelier,* from *couteau,* a knife; O. Fr. *coutel,* from Lat. *cultellus.*] One who makes, sells, or sharpens knives, and other cutting instruments.

"*Cutler's* poetry upon a knife; 'I love me and leave me not.'" *Shaks.*

Cut'ler, in *Maine,* a post-township of Washington co.

Cutler, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Washington co.

Cut'lery, *n.* The business or trade of a cutler; the business of making knives; or, more generally, knives and other edged instruments, as razors, &c.

—Sharp-edged or cutting instruments generally; as, Sheffield *cutlery.* See HARDWARE.

Cut'let, *n.* [Fr. *cotelette;* O. Fr. *costelette,* dim. of *coste;* Fr. *cole,* from Lat. *costa,* a rib.] (*Cookery.*) A small piece of meat, either mutton, veal, or lamb, broiled or fried; as, a Maintenon *cutlet.*

Cut'-off, *n.* A short cut or passage, to lessen a distance. (*Mach.*) A contrivance in a steam-engine for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has moved through part of a stroke, so as to allow the remainder of the stroke to be made by the expansive force of the steam already let in.

Cut Off, in *Georgia,* a village of Walton co.

Cut'purse, *n.* One who cuts purses in order to steal them or their contents; one who robs from the person; a robber; a pickpocket; a highwayman; a thief.

"To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand is necessary for a *cutpurse*." — *Shaks.*

Cuttack, (*kut-tak'*,) a large mar. district of Hindostan, prov. Orissa, presidency Bengal, between Lat. 19° 30′ and 21° 40′ N., Lon. 84° 30′ and 87° E., having E. the Bay of Bengal; *area,* 7,635 sq. m. Among the natural features of the country, the most remarkable is the Chilka Lake, which is, for many miles, separated from the sea by a strip of sand not more than 300 yards wide. The chief towns are Cuttack, the cap.; Pooree, with its temples of Juggernaut, at the mouth of the most southerly arm of the Mahanuddy; Kanarak, or the *Black Pagoda,* about 20 m. further to the N.: and Balasore, which gives its name to a roadstead stretching along the coast as far as the Hooghly. Among seamen, this maritime tract is generally distinguished as *Orissa. Pop.* 2,200,000. —CUTTACK, the cap., is abt. 220 m. from Calcutta, and has a *pop.* of 40,000.

Cuttee', *n.* One who is cut, ostracised, or avoided. (Vulgar.)

—A box used by a weaver.

Cut'-throat, *n.* A murderer; an assassin.

"Unpaid *cut-throats* are abroad." — *Dryden.*

—*a.* Murderous; cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

"*Cut-throat* and abominable dealing." — *Carew.*

Cut'ting, *n.* A piece cut off anything; specifically, a twig or scion, cut off for the purpose of grafting or planting it; as, grape-vine *cuttings.*—A separation or division; an incision, as of flesh. — An excavation made through earth or rock, in making a road, canal, &c; as, a railroad *cutting.* — Division, as of a pack of cards.

Cut'ter, *n.* He or that which cuts; as, a tailor's *cutter,* a paper-*cutter,* &c. — A fore-tooth, or incisor, that cuts meat; in contradistinction to a *grinder.*

—A kind of sleigh or sledge drawn by one horse.

—In England, an officer of the Court of the Exchequer who provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them.

—A kind of brick for facings.

(*Naut.*) A vessel with one mast and a bowsprit, of considerable breadth in proportion to her length. The distinction between a cutter and other vessels with one mast — which are called sloops — is, that in the cutter the jib has no stay to support it.

Fig. 748. — CUTTER.

Cut'tingly, *adv.* In a cutting or contemptuous manner.

Cut'tingsville, in *Oregon,* a P. O. of Clackamas co.

Cuttingsville, in *Vermont,* a post-village of Rutland co.

Cut'tle, Cut'tle-fish, *n.* [A.S. *cudele;* W. *cuddiaw,* to hide, from *cudd,* darkness, gloom.] (*Zoöl.*) See SEPIADÆ.

Cutt'wal, *n.* [Hind.] In India, a native superintendent of police.

Cut'ty, *n.* [Scot.] A spoon made of horn. — A short clay tobacco-pipe, for carrying in the mouth; as, a Burns' *cutty.*

—An unchaste woman; a harlot. (Scottish.)

Cut'ty, *a.* Short; handy; easy to hold; as, a *cutty*-pipe.

Cut'tyhunk Island, the most S.W. of the Elizabeth Islands, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. It has a fixed light on its S.W. end, 48½ feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 24′ 35″ N., Lon. 70° 57′ 20″ W.

Cut'ty-stool, *n.* [From Scot.] A stool of penance formerly placed in Scottish churches, whereon unchaste women were seated during divine service, in order to be publicly admonished by the minister.

Cut'water, *n.* (*Naut.*) The foremost part of a ship's prow, which projects forward of the bows, and cuts the water when sailing.

—The angular segment of the buttress of a bridge built to face the current of a stream, and divide the force of its pressure upon the abutments.

—(*Zoöl.*) A name of the Razor-bill, *Alca torda.* (See Fig. 238.)

Cut'-worm, *n.* A name given to the caterpillar of many species of moths of the fam. *Noctuidæ,* who remain by day about the roots of young plants, and come forth at night to cut off the tender stems and leaves.

Cuvette', *n.* [Fr.] In glass manufacture, a large crucible for fusing plate-glass.

Cuvier, GEORGES CHRÉTIEN LÉOPOLD DAGOBERT, BARON, (*koo've-ai*), one of the greatest naturalists the world has produced, B. at Montbéliard, France, 1769. After finishing his education at Stuttgart, young C. accepted the situation of tutor in a Protestant family in Normandy. The Abbé Texier, whom the troubles of the time had driven into exile from the capital, introduced him by letter to MM. Jussieu and Geoffroy. Several memoirs, written about this time, and transmitted to the latter, established his reputation, and procured his admission to two or three of the learned societies in Paris. In 1800 he was appointed successor to Daubenton as professor of

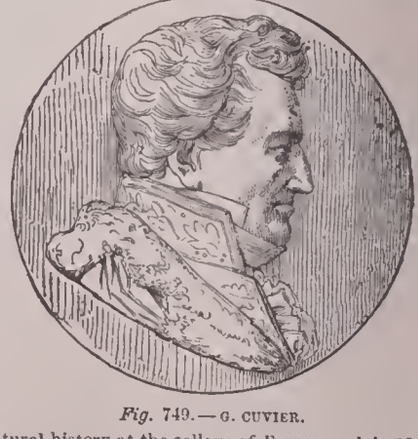


Fig. 749. — G. CUVIER.

natural history at the college of France, and in 1802 he succeeded Mertrud in the chair of comparative anatomy at the Garden of Plants. From that time he devoted himself steadily to the studies which have immortalized

hia name. His *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*, and the *Règne Animal*, in which the whole animal kingdom is arranged according to the organization of the beings of which it consists, have raised him to the pinnacle of scientific fame, and established him as perhaps the first naturalist in the world after Linnæus. His numerous memoirs and works upon these subjects show a master-mind in the study of zoölogy; and extending the principles laid down in his comparative anatomy to the study of paleontology, he has been enabled to render immense service to geology. Starting from the law that there is a correlation of forms in organized beings,—that all the parts of each individual have mutual relations with each other, tending to produce one end, that of the existence of the being,—that each living being has in its nature its own proper functions, and ought therefore to have forms appropriated for that function; and that consequently the analogous parts of all animals have received modifications of form which enable them to be recognized,—he was able to ascertain from the inspection of a single fossil bone, not only the family to which it ought to belong, but the genus to which it must be referred. Even the very species of animal was thus to be made out, and the restoration of its external form as it might have lived and died, became in his hands an object of certainty and precision. His *Régne Animal* has been frequently translated, and forms the basis of all arrangements followed at the present time. Cuvier filled many offices of great importance in the state; particularly those connected with educational institutions. Napoleon treated him with much consideration; Louis XVIII. and Charles X. advanced him to honor; and Louis Philippe raised him to the rank of a peer of the realm. D. 1832.

Cuvier, Faedzric, the younger brother of the above, b 1773, was also devoted to the pursuits of natural history. His most important work is, *On the Teeth of Animals*, published in 1822. D. 1838. His last words were: "Let my son place upon my tomb this inscription: Fréderic Cuvier, brother of Georges Cuvier."

Cuxhaven, (*koox-ha'fen,*) a town with a fine harbor, at the mouth of the river Elbe, in Germany, belonging to the territory of Hamburg, 55 m. W. of the city of Hamburg. Lat. 53° 52′ 21″ N., Lon. 8° 5′ E. *Pop.* 2,000.

Cuya'ba, or **Cuia'ba,** in Brazil, a river which rises in the district of Diamantino, and joins the Porrudos, or São Lourenço.

—A city near the above river, cap. of the prov. Matte Grosso. Lat. 15° 26′ S., Lon. 56° W. *Pop.* 8,000.

Cuyaho'ga, in *Ohio*, a N. N. E. co., bordering on Lake Erie; *area*, about 426 sq. m. It is traversed by the Cuyahoga river, and also by Chagrin and Rocky rivers. The surface is level and the soil fertile. *Cap.* Cleveland. *Pop.* (1890) 313,037.

—A river which rises in Geauga co., and after flowing S., and then S. W. to Akron, in Summit co., turns to the N. W. and enters Lake Erie at Cleveland, in Cuyahoga co.

Cuyahoga Falls, in *Ohio*, a fine town and township of Summit co., 5 m. N. E. of Akron. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Cuyler (*ki'ler*), in *New York*, a post-township of Cortland county.

Cuy'lerville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Livingston co.

Cuzco (*kooz'ka*), an inland city of Peru, cap. of a dep. of same name—and formerly cap. of the empire of the Incas—at the foot of some hills, 11,380 ft. above the level of the sea, about 400 m. E. S. E. of Lima; Lat. 13° 30′ 55″ S., Lon. 72° 4′ 10″ W. According to tradition, this town was founded in 1043, by Manco Capac, the first Inca of Pern. The grandeur and magnificence of the edifices, of its fortress, and of the Temple of the Sun, struck the Spaniards with astonishment in 1534, when the city was taken by Francis Pizarro. On the hill towards the north are yet seen the ruins of a fortress built by the Incas, and which had a communication, by means of subterraneous passages, with three forts built in the walls of Cuzco. All the descendants of the Incas resided in a particular quarter of the city. *Pop.* 40,000.

Cwt., *n.* An abbreviation of *hundred-weight.*

Cyan'elide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white insoluble solid, resulting from a spontaneous molecular re-arrangement of hydrated cyanic acid. *Form.*, CNOH.

Cya'mus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small crustaceous animal belonging to the sub-order *Tetradecapods.* They infect different species of *Cetacea*, living on their rough skin, and gnawing it more or less deeply.

Cya'neau, *a.* [Gr. *kyaneos*, from *kyanos*, a dark-blue substance.] Having a dark-blue or an azure color.

Cyan'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) When cyanogen is passed through a solution of an alkali, a change takes place similar to that which occurs when chlorine is used in the same manner. Cyanide and cyanate of the base are produced; the cyanic acid, however, containing only one equivalent of oxygen, instead of five, as in the case of chloric acid. There are several more convenient methods of producing cyanic acid than the one named. One is by heating an intimate mixture of two parts of ferrocyanide of potassium with one of peroxide of manganese; the mass being constantly stirred until it reaches a low red heat. When cool, cyanate of potash may be dissolved out. Cyanic acid is so unstable that it cannot be separated from its compounds by an acid. It is best produced by distilling *cyanuric acid* (which see), a crystalline compound having precisely the same composition, in a sealed tube. It is extremely pungent, very volatile, and acts as a powerful caustic if dropped on the flesh. It cannot be preserved, as it gradually changes into a white glassy mass, destitute of acid properties, insoluble in water, and permanent in air. This body has been named *cyamelid*, and has exactly the same components as hydrated cyanuric and cyanic acids. *Form* HCNO.

Cy'anide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of cyanogen with a metal. Prussian-blue is a cyanide of iron.

Cy'anine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring matter of red and blue flowers. Alcohol extracts it from the petals of the violet or iris. Alkalies turn it blue and green; acids redden it.

Cy'anite, *n.* (*Min.*) A massive and crystallized mineral. It has a pearly lustre, is translucent, and of various shades of blue. It is a silicate of alumina, with a trace of oxide of iron. Only found in primitive rocks. *Comp.* Silica 36·8, alumina 63·2.

Cyan'ogen, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, and *gennao*, I produce.] (*Chem.*) *C.*, or bicarbide of nitrogen is one of the most interesting of the carbon compounds, its discovery by Gay-Lussac in 1814 having thrown considerable light upon two important facts in chemical science,—the existence of compounds acting as elements; and of substances having the same ultimate composition, but different properties. In fact, it was the means of originating new theories with respect to organic bodies generally. The name *cyanogen*, signifying *blue-producer*, was bestowed on this substance in consequence of its forming an essential ingredient in Prussian-blue. *C.* cannot be formed by the direct union of its elements, but may be obtained by passing nitrogen over a mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potash heated to redness in a porcelain tube. The potash becomes reduced to potassium, carbonic oxide escapes, and *C.* is formed, which unites with the potassium, yielding cyanide of potassium. The reaction that takes place is interesting—

$$KO,CO_2+C_4+N=K,NC_2+3CO.$$

The compounds of *C.* are, however, generally obtained from the ferrocyanide of potassium, a salt formed by heating in a covered pot five parts of refuse animal matter, such as hide, hoof, and horn waste, with two parts of potash and iron filings. The mass, when cold, is digested in water, which dissolves out the ferrocyanide of potassium. Ten parts of this salt, distilled with 7 parts of oil of vitriol, and 5 or 6 parts of water, yield hydrocyanic or prussic acid, which, if saturated with oxide of mercury, furnishes cyanide of mercury. This, on being dried and heated in a retort, furnishes *C.* It is a colorless gas, with a peculiar penetrating odor. It is poisonous in its effects if breathed, and it burns with a beautiful purple flame. It dissolves in one-fourth of its bulk of water, in one-twenty-fifth of alcohol, and may be submitted to a high temperature without decomposition. It is easily liquefied by a pressure of 4 atmospheres. In the liquid state it is colorless, limpid, and lighter than water. At —3° Fahr. it freezes, forming a transparent crystalline solid. *C.*, which is in itself a compound radical, has the property of uniting with various elements to form still more complicated radicals. Thus, with iron it forms 2 compounds,—*ferrocyanogen*, $FeCy_3$, or FCy. and *ferridcyanogen*, F_2Cy_6, or FdCy; with cobalt, cobalticyanogen; with manganese, mangani-*C.*; with platinum, platino-*C.*; with palladium, palladio-*C.*; with iridium, iridio-*C.*; and with copper, cupro-*C.*;—which all behave as elements, uniting with the metals, and forming hydracids with hydrogen. The principal compound of *C.* is cyanic acid, composed of an equivalent of *C.*, and an equivalent of oxygen, which has been described under the head of *Cyanic Acid.* It also forms five other compounds with oxygen, all of which possess precisely the same composition, but differ remarkably in their properties. They are cyanuric, cyanilic, fulminuric, fulminic acids, and a body called *cyamelid.* Descriptions of their properties will be found under their respective headings. With nitrogen, cyanogen forms *cyanamide. C.* forms with chlorine 3 compounds, which have all the same ultimate composition, but differ materially in their properties. One of them is gaseous, another liquid, and the third solid. With iodine and bromine it forms solid combinations; with sulphur it forms a compound radical, sulpho-cyanogen (SCy), which, with hydrogen, forms hydrosulphocyanic acid; with selenium a similar compound is formed. The cyanides of the alkalies and earths are soluble, those of the heavy metals mostly insoluble in water. The most important of these is the *cyanide of potassium*, which is obtained by heating to redness in an iron crucible 8 parts of ferrocyanide of potassium and 3 of carbonate of soda, until the mixture has ceased to be of a yellow color, and has given off the last bubble of gas. This salt is made in large quantities for the use of electrotypists and photographers. The former use it as a solvent for gold and silver in electro-plating; the latter to remove the unused iodide of silver from the collodion-plate. *C.* is prone to form double salts with the metals. Cyanide of potassium, when added to solutions of the heavy metals, throws down a precipitate, which is soluble in an excess of the precipitant, forming a double cyanide of potassium and the metal. These double cyanides are of two classes,—those which form salts easily decomposed by hydrochloric acid, such as cyanide of potassium and silver: and those which are not so easily decomposed, such as the cyanides of potassium and iron, of potassium and cobalt, and several others. The salts of the second class are looked upon by chemists as containing the metal united with the cyanogen, forming an organic radical. This will, perhaps, be better understood by considering the following formulæ:

1st class.—Double cyanide of nickel and potassium, NiCy,KCy.

2d class.—Double cyanide of iron and potassium, or ferrocyanide of potassium.

$$\underbrace{2\,(KCy)}_{\text{Cyanide of potassium.}} + \underbrace{FeCy}_{\text{Cyanide of iron.}} = K_2 + \underbrace{FeCy_3}_{\text{Potassium. Ferrocyanogen.}}$$

In the latter salts the heavy metal is generally masked; thus the iron in ferrocyanide of potassium is not distinguishable by the usual tests for that metal. The whole theory of cyanogen and its compounds is most intricate, and cannot be entered into here. Those who wish to pursue the subject further are referred to the discussion of the properties of cyanogen, and its compounds, in the third volume of Miller's *Elements of Chemistry.* When binoxide of nitrogen is passed through a solution of hydro-ferrid cyanic acid, a decomposition takes place, an equivalent of hydrocyanic acid being replaced by an equivalent of binoxide of nitrogen. The compounds formed by this radical will be described under the head of Nitro-prussides.—Equivalent, 26; *sp. gr.*, 1·8064; combining value, 2. *Form.*, Cy. or C_2N_2.

Cyan'olite, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) An iridescent bluish silicate of lime, forming the central part of a nodule found in crystalline trap-rock in the Bay of Fundy.

Cyanom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument contrived by Saussure for determining the deepness of the tint of the atmosphere. A circular band of thick paper or pasteboard is divided into fifty-one parts, each of which is painted with a different shade of blue, decreasing gradually from the deepest blue formed by a mixture of black, to the lightest formed by a mixture of white. The colored zone is held in the hand of the observer, who notices the particular tint which corresponds to the color of the sky. The number of this tint, reckoned from the lightest shade, marks the intensity at the time of observation.

Cyanop'athy, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, and *pathos*, suffering.] (*Med.*) The blue disease, or Cyanosis, *q. v.*

Cyano'sis, *n.* [Gr. *kyanosis.*] (*Med.*) A diseased condition of the system, arising from a malformation of the heart, allowing the intermixing of the venous with the arterial blood, in consequence of which the former is not properly oxygenized, and a blueness is imparted to the skin; whence the disease takes its name. Little can be done towards effecting a cure of this disease; and though it interferes with the functions of the body and produces general weakness, it does not necessarily destroy life. It is commonly called the *Blue Disease.*

Cyan'osite, Chalcanthite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of copper. This salt is rarely found in distinct crystals, but generally in stalactitic and other forms in the fissures and hollows of old mines, or dissolved in the waters which issue from them. *Comp.* Sulphuric acid, 32·1; oxide of copper, 31·8; water, 36·1.

Cyanu'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) This acid is obtained in a variety of ways, which need not be described here. It is deposited from its aqueous solution in colorless rhombic prisms. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, more freely in boiling alcohol, and still more so in boiling water. It is polymeric with cyanic acid and several other products of cyanogen. *Form.*, $C_3H_3O_3H_3$.

Cyb'ele. (*Myth.*) A name of the goddess Rhea, the daughter of Cœlus and Terra, (Heaven and Earth,) and sister and wife of Saturn. She is also called the *mother of the gods*, and is usually represented with a gravid uterus, and many breasts, as symbolical of the fecundity of the earth, and the prolific fountains of plenty it produces.

Cycada'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An ord. of plants, alliance *Gymnogens.*—Diag. Simple, continuous stem, parallel-veined pinnate leaves, and antheriferous cone-scales.—They are small palm-like unbranched trees or shrubs, with stems marked by the scars of fallen leaves. In a few species the stem divides in a forked or dichotomous manner. The leaves are clustered at the summit, are pinnate, parallel-veined, hard, and usually circinate in vernation. The flowers are quite naked, unisexual, and dicœcious; the male flowers in cones, consisting of scales, from the under surface of which one-celled anthers arise; the female, consisting of naked ovules placed on the margins of alternate leaves, or of ovules arising from the base of flat scales, or from the under surface of peltate ones. The seeds are hard or succulent, with embryos, single or many, in fleshy or mealy albumen. The plants are principally natives of the tropical parts of America and Asia, and are also found occasionally at the Cape of Good Hope, in Madagascar, and Australia. Their stems and seeds yield mucilage and starch. The product known as Japan sago is said to be obtained from a species of the typical gen. *Cycas.* The order includes 45 species in 6 genera.

Cy'cadites, *n.* (*Geol.*) Fossil plants of the oölite and chalk, of which the leaves only are known. They are apparently allied to the existing *Cycadaceæ.*

Cyc'lades, a group of 15 islands of the Grecian Archipelago: so called because they lay in a circle around Delos, the smallest of them. See Archipelago.

Cyc'ladidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See Crassinidæ.

Cycle, (*sī'kl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *kyklos*, allied to W. *cylch*, a circle; Sansk. *kuch*, to curve, to bend.] The revolution of a certain period of time which finishes and recommences perpetually. Cycles were invented for the purposes of chronology, and for marking the intervals in which two or more periods, of unequal length, are each completed a certain number of times, so that both begin again exactly in the same circumstances as at first. These divisions are artificial or arbitrary, and have been invented to compensate for the impossibility of measuring natural cycles, such as the revolution of the earth round the sun, or that of the moon round the earth, by our divisions and subdivisions of time. An explanation of the most remarkable of these cycles, and those in common use, will be found under their respective names.

—An abbreviated form for bicycle, tricycle, etc.

—*v. i.* To ride a cycle.

(*Astron.*) An imaginary orb, or circle, in the heavens.

Cyc'lamen, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Primu-*

laceæ, distinguished by having a wheel-shaped corolla, with a long reflexed limb, and flower-stalks twisted spirally downwards after flowering. The species are herbaceous perennials, not numerous, and chiefly natives of the S. of Europe. They have turnip-like, partly sub-

Fig. 750. — THE PERSIAN CYCLAMEN, (*C. Persicum.*)

terranean stems, which are very acrid, but nevertheless are greedily eaten by swine, and the plants are accordingly often designated SOW-BREAD. They are drastic and emmenagogue. A very stimulating ointment is prepared from them, which, externally applied by friction, expels intestinal worms from children. Several of the species are frequent in our flower-gardens, on account of the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, which have the additional charm of being produced early in spring. The most beautiful species, *C. Persicum* has been imported into this country.

Cy'cler, *n.* Same as CYCLIST.

Cy'clic, Cy'clical, *a.* Circular; pertaining to a cycle; containing a cycle; as, *cyclical* time.

Cy'cling, n. The art or practice of riding a cycle.

Cy'clist, *n.* One who rides a cycle.

Cy'clograph, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, and *grapheín*, to write.] An instrument for drawing arcs of circles without centres, used in architectural and engineering drawings, when the centres are too distant to be conveniently accessible.

Cy'cloid, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, and *eidos*, form.] (*Geom.*) The curve of swiftest descent; that is, a body will descend from a given height in less time on this than on any other curve, or even than on an inclined plane. On this curve depends the doctrine of pendulums. See CYCLOIDAL.

Cy'cloid, Cycloid'ian, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes, formed by Agassiz, embracing fishes whose scales are rounded and smooth on the edge, as salmon and cod.

Cycloid'al, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a cycloid.

C. curves are defined as follows:—1. When a circle is made to rotate on a rectilinear basis, the figure described on the plane of the basis by any point in the plane of the circle is called a *trochoid:* a circle concentric with the generating circle, and passing through the describing circle. 2. If the describing point is in the circumference of the rotating circle, the two circles coincide, and the curve is called a *cycloid*. 3. If a circular basis be substituted for a rectilinear one, the trochoid will become an *epitrochoid*, and the cycloid an *epicycloid*.

Cyclom'eter, *n.* (*Mech.*) A recent invention for measuring and recording the distance traversed by wheeled vehicles, such as carriages, steam-cars, or bicycles. The apparatus most largely employed in railroading is attached to the wheels of a car and records their revolutions, the number of miles passed over being indicated on a sheet of paper inside the car. The instrument is automatic in action, and is capable, by a very ingenious attachment, for indicating and locating every inequality in the roadbed of a railroad.

Cyclom'etry, *n.* The art of measuring circles.

Cyclone', (*Meteorol.*) See SECTION II.

Cyclon'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to a cyclone; as, a *cyclonic* latitude.

Cyclopæ'dia, Cyclope'dia, *n.* See ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Cyclope'an, *a.* [From Gr. *kyklōps*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ops*, the eye.] Pertaining to the Cyclops;—hence, gigantic; vast; ponderous; barbarous; terrific; as, a *Cyclopean* stature.

Cyclope'an Architecture, *n.* An expression applied to certain huge structures, the remains of which are found in many parts of Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, the architecture of which was totally different from that which prevailed in the historical ages. The epithet originated in the Grecian tradition that assigned the

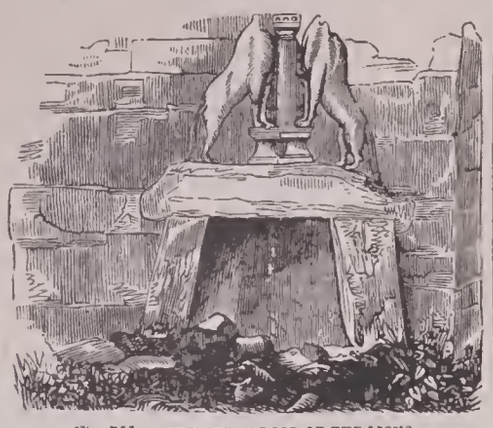


Fig. 751. — CYCLOPEAN DOOR OF THE LIONS. (*Mycenæ.*)

buildings to the gigantic strength of the Cyclops. They are distinguished by the irregular character of the masonry, and the large dimensions of the stones, which are laid without any mortar.

Cycloped'ic, *a.* See ENCYCLOPEDIC.

Cyclop'ic, *a.* [Grom Gr. *kyklops.*] Relating or pertaining to the Cyclops; gigantic; huge; barbarous.

Cy'clops, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, and *ops.*] (*Myth.*) A race of gigantic beings, represented by the later poets as dwelling in Sicily, where they assisted Hephæstus, or Vulcan, in forging the thunderbolts of Jupiter. They had only one eye, round, and situated in the centre of the forehead. The most celebrated among them was Polyphemus, a son of Poseidon, the god of the sea. The ninth book of the Odyssey relates his discomfiture by Odysseus (Ulysses). They were reckoned among the gods, and sacrifices were solemnly offered to them at Corinth. Apollo destroyed them all, because they had made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, with which his son Æsculapius had been killed.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of minute crustaceans, order *Entomostraca*, comprising numerous species, some of which belong to fresh water, while others are marine. The fresh-water species abound in the muddiest and most stagnant pools, and often too in the clearest springs; the marine species are to be found, often in vast numbers, among the sea-weeds, in small pools on the seashore; others there are which inhabit the open ocean, where, by the luminous properties they possess, they contribute to its phosphorescence. They take their name from having but one eye. They have all eight or ten legs, and the abdomen is terminated by a bifid tail adapted for swimming.

Cycloplte, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and lime, with minor proportions of peroxide of iron, magnesia, soda, and potash.

Cy'clostome, Cyclos'tomous, *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*, and *stoma*, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) Having a circular mouth; roundmouthed.

Cyclo-sty'lar, *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*, and *stylos*, pillar.] (*Arch.*) Relating to a structure composed of a circular range of columns, without a cove; with a cove the range would be a peristyle.

Cy'der, *n.* A form of spelling CIDER, q. v.

Cy'dippe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PLEUROBRANCHIA.

Cydo'nia, *n.* [From *Cydonia*, in Candia, its native place.] (*Bot.*) The Quince, a genus of plants, order *Pomaceæ*, distinguished from the genus *Pyrus* by the leafy calyx-lobes, and the many-seeded cells of its fruit. The quince is a well-known, hardy, deciduous tree, cultivated for its austere fruit, which, however, is turned to good account by cooks and confectioners.

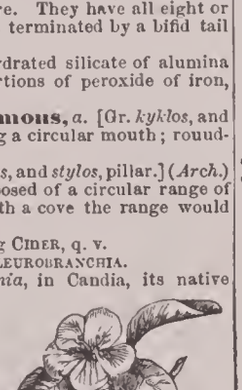


Fig. 752. — QUINCE. (*Cydonia vulgaris.*)

Cyesil'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *cyesis*, pregnancy, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of gestation.

Cygnet, (*sig'net,*) *n.* [Fr. *cygne;* Lat. *cygnus;* Gr. *kyknos*, probably allied to Sansk. *kubt*, humped; Lith. *kupra;* Lat. *gibbus*, from its rounded neck or humped back.] (*Zoöl.*) A young swan.

"So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save." — *Shaks.*

Cyg'nus, *n.* [Lat., the swan.] (*Zoöl.*) See SWAN.

(*Astron.*) A constellation in the N. hemisphere, between Lyra and Calliopeia. According to the British catalogue, *C.* contains 81 stars, the most brilliant of which is *Arided*, or *Deneb cygni*, of the 2d magnitude. *C.* is nearly in the same meridian with Dolphin.

Cylin'dric, Cylin'drical, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or resembling or partaking of its properties; as, the *cylindrical* canals of the body.

C. vault. (*Arch.*) A vault without groins, resting upon two parallel walls.

Cylinder, (*sil'in-dur,*) *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, from *kylindō*, from *heiléo*, to roll; Heb. *galal.* See ROLL.] (*Geom.*) A long, circular body of uniform diameter, whose ends form equal parallel circles. It is generated by a line which moves parallel to itself, while one end traces upon a plane any curve whatever. When the position of the generating line is at right angles to the plane, the *C.* is *right;* when not, it is *oblique*, &c. In all cases the content of the *C.* is found by multiplying the number of square units in the base by the number of linear units in the altitude, which is the perpendicular distance between the two ends. The area of the convex surface is equal to a rectangular parallelogram whose base is the circumference of the end, and its height the length of the generating line. To this must be added the areas of the two ends, to get the whole surface of the cylinder.

Fig. 753. — RIGHT CIRCULAR CYLINDER.

(*Steam-Engine.*) That part of the engine in which the piston works, and from which, by alternately admitting and condensing the steam, all the power of the machine is derived. The boring of cylinders for steam-engines requires very powerful and accurate machinery. The cylinder is cast hollow, and the object of the boring-machine is to produce a true *C.* with an even surface, so that the piston may fit exactly and work freely. Some machines for this purpose act horizontally and others vertically; while the cutters revolve and advance by the action of some powerful prime mover. This operation is generally repeated three times, in the last of which the greatest care is required. — The *C. cover* is the lid bolted to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to be perfectly steam-tight; it has a stuffing-box cast in the centre, through which the piston-rod alternates. — The *C. cocks* are cocks placed in convenient parts of the cylinder for admitting oil to lubricate the piston; or by which to blow out the condensed steam, or any deposit in cylinders.

Cyl'inder, *n.* (*Agric.*) A roller used for levelling and condensating the ground in agriculture and other operations.

Cylin'drically, *adv.* In a cylindrical manner.

Cylindric'ity, *n.* State of being cylindrical.

Cylin'driform, *a.* [*Cylinder* and *form.*] Having the form of a cyliuder.

Cylin'droid, *n.* [Gr. *kylindros*, and *eidos*, form.] A solid body resembling a cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical. (o.)

Cylindromet'ric, *a.* [Gr. *kylindros*, and *metron*, measure.] Pertaining to a scale for measuring cylinders.

Cy'lon, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of St. Croix co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Cy'ma, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A term applied to a moulding deriving its name from its contour resembling that of a wave; being hollow in its upper part and swelling below. Of this moulding there are two sorts: the *cyma recta*, just described, and the *cyma reversa*, whose upper part swells, whilst the lower is hollow. By the workmen these are called *ogees.*

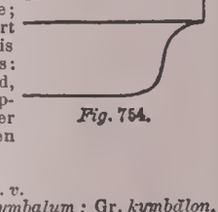


Fig. 754.

(*Bot.*) Same as CYME, *q. v.*

Cy'mar, *n.* Same as SIMAR, *q. v.*

Cymbal, (*sim'bal,*) *n.* [Lat. *cymbalum;* Gr. *kymbálon*, from *kymbos*, a cavity, or hollow vessel; probably from Sansk. *kamap*, to tremble, to vibrate.] (*Mus.*) A basin-shaped brass musical instrument. In playing, two of them are struck together, producing a sharp, ringing sound. The origin of this instrument is very ancient,

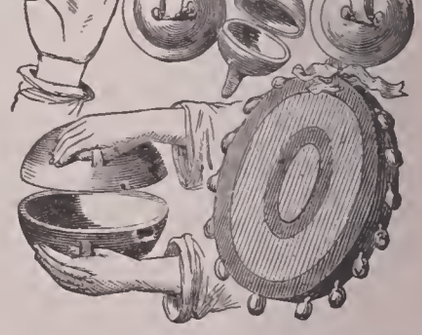


Fig. 755. — ANCIENT CYMBALS AND TAMBOURINE.

probably anterior to that of the tambourine. They are often mentioned in Scripture, and, from *Psalm* cl. 5, it would appear that both hand-*C.* and finger-*C.* (fig. 755), or castanets, were used. — Modern *C.* are, *par excellence*, military instruments; and when played with taste, form a very pretty addition to the band. They are instruments of percussion; and, when struck together, produce a loud, harsh tone of no fixed pitch. The best *C.* are obtained from China and Turkey; and all attempts of Europeans to discover the metal of which

they are made have hitherto proved abortive. Although best adapted for military bands, modern composers often introduce them in the orchestra with very pleasing effect

Cym'biform, *a.* [Lat. *cymba*, boat, and *forma*.] Boat-shaped.

Cyme, (*sime,*) *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a sprout.] (*Bot.*) A common term for the different kinds of definite inflorescence; that is to say, for every inflorescence formed of a terminal flower, beneath which are lateral branches, each having a terminal flower, and lateral branches again similarly dividing, and so on. See INFLORESCENCE.

Cymif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *cyma*, a cyme, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Yielding cymes.

Cymogene, a product from the distillation of coal oil.

Cy'moid, *a.* [Gr. *kyma*, and *eidos*.] In cyme shape.

Cy'mol, *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon, contained in the volatile oil of cumin.

Cym'ophane, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as CHRYSOBERYL, *q. v.*

Cymoph'anous, *a.* Opalescent; having a flamboyant light or lustre.

Cy'mose, Cy'mous, *a.* [Fr. *cimeux*.] In the form of, or possessing, a cyme.

Cynanche, (*si-năn'ke,*) *n.* [From Gr. *kynōs*, a dog, and *agcho*, to suffocate.] (*Med.*) A general name for several diseases of the throat, the two principal being *C. trachealis.* (CROUP, *q. v.*,) and *C. tonsillaris,* (inflammatory QUINSY, *q. v.*)

Cynan'thropy, *n.* From Gr. *kynōs*, a dog, and *anthropos*, man.] (*Med.*) A variety of melancholia, in which the patient believes himself changed into a dog; and imitates the voice and habits of that animal.

Cyn'ara, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, containing the Artichoke, the Cardoon, and similar plants, which have their capitula surrounded by a hard, spiny, or lacerated involucrum, and long, equal, tubular florets with an inflated limb.

Cynara'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to plants of the *Cynara* tribe.

Cynaretom'achy, *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, dog, *arktos*, a bear, and *machē*, combat.] Bear-baiting with a dog.

Cynarrho'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fruit with distinct ovaries, and hard indehiscent pericarps enclosed within the fleshy tube of the calyx, as in *Rosa.*

Cynic, (*sin'ik,*) *n.* [Gr. *kynikos*, from *kyōn*, *kynōs*, a dog.] A surly or snarling, growling, ill-natured man; a misanthrope. See CYNICS.

Cynic, Cynical, (*sĭn'ik-l,*) *a.* Snarling; captious; surly; currish; austere; misanthropical; satirical; as, a *cynical* phrase.

—Belonging to, or resembling, the Cynics school of philosophy. — Relating or pertaining to the dog-star; as, a *cynic* year.

Cyn'ically, *adv.* In a cynical, snarling, captious, or morose manner.

Cyn'icalness, *n.* Misanthropy; moroseness; contempt of the world.

Cyn'icism, *n.* Austerity; churlish severity of temper; state or condition of a cynic.

Cyn'ics, *n. pl.* (*Phil.*) A sect of philosophers among the Greeks, so called from their snarling humor, and their disregard of the conventional usages of society; the name being probably derived from *kyōn*, a dog. According to some authorities, however, *cynic* is formed from Cynosarges, the name of the gymnasium in which the founder expounded his system. He taught that the true dignity of man consists in wisdom, and wisdom in independence of mind; and being by birth poor, and consequently excluded from all political rights, he maintained that this independence, or, rather, freedom from all restraint, was to be attained by man, rendering his wants as few and simple as possible. He is represented as teaching that pain and labor, and even infamy, are benefits: and that pleasure, on the contrary, is an evil. His doctrine of the supreme good is a life according to virtue, which consists in action, and requires neither many words nor extensive knowledge. He condemned all civil institutions, despised the ties of kin or country, and saw in wedlock no higher or better end than the propagation of the species. These peculiar views were carried to still greater lengths by his followers. The most famous of the *C.*, besides their founder, were Diogenes of Sinope, Crates of Thebes with his wife Hipparchia, and Menippus. At length the sect became so disgusting from their impudence, dirty habits, and profligacy, that they ceased to be regarded with any respect, and passed into obscurity. The great merit of this system is, that it paved the way for the establishment of Stoicism, by which it was succeeded and superseded.

Cy'nips, *n.* **Cynip'idæ,** *n. pl.* [Gr. *kyo*, to impregnate.] See GALL-FLIES.

Cy'nodon, *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, dog, and *odos*, tooth, alluding to the singular, one-sided spikelets.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. The most important species is *C. dactylon*, a grass very widely diffused, being the principal fodder-grass, and best pasture-grass of India, where it is the principal covering of many thousands of square miles, and is known by the names of *Dhob*, *Dhoorba*, &c. It is a vigorous creeper, known in this country as *Bermuda-grass*, and found from Pennsylvania to Georgia, in sandy and hard soils.

Cynoglos'sum, *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, dog, and *glossa*, tongue.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ*. The Hound's-tongue, *C. officinale*, is a perennial, erect, downy plant, of a dull green color, and emitting a disagreeable smell, which several distinguished botanists have compared to the smell of young mice. Grows in waste grounds and roadsides. The Virginia Mouse-ear, *C. Morrisoni*, found from Canada to Florida in rocky grounds and rubbish, has a stem much branched, and very small, white flowers.

Cyno'mis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of animals, ord. *Rodentia.* See PRAIRIE-DOG.

Cynomo'rium, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See BALANOPHORACEÆ.

Cynorex'ia, *n.* [Gr. *kyōn*, dog, and *orexis*, appetite.] (*Med.*) An insatiable appetite. See CANINE.

Cynoseph'alæ. (*Anc. Hist.*) "The Dog's Heads," (*kyōn*, dog, and *kephalai*, heads), a range of mountains in Thessaly, where two battles were fought: the first B. C. 364, between the Thebans and Alexander of Pheræ, when the former were victorious, though Pelopidas, their leader, was slain. — The second, in which the Roman consul Flaminius defeated Philip V. of Macedon, was fought B. C. 197.

Cynosure, (*sĭn'ō-zhūr,*) *n.* [Gr. *kynosoura* — *kyōn*, *kynōs*, a dog, and *oura*, tail. The Dog's Tail.] (*Astron.*) The constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the North star, the eyes of mariners and travellers were, in former times, directed. See URSA MINOR.

—A centre of attraction or observation; anything to which the attention is strongly directed.

Cynosu'rus, *n.* [Gr. *kynosoura*, a dog's tail.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*, including the crested Dog's-tail or Gold-seed.

Cyn'thia, *n.* (A name of Diana.) (*Zoöl.*) A genus of diurnal lepidoptera, belonging to the *Nymphalidæ*. The species *C. cardui*, the Painted Lady-butterfly, which is the most remarkable of the genus, has the wings in general of a brownish-yellow color, dappled with black spots or clouds of various shapes.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*.

Cyn'thian, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Shelby co., 90 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

—A village of Clermont co.

Cynthia'na, in *Indiana*, a village of Hamilton co.

—A post-village of Posey co.

Cynthia'na, in *Kentucky*, a city, the cap. of Harrison co., 37 m. N.E. of Frankfort. *Pop.* (1897) abt 3,300.

Cynthia'na, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Pike co.

Cyn'thius, and **Cyn'thia,** *n.* (*Myth.*) Surnames given by the ancient poets to Apollo and Artemis; from *Cynthus*, a mountain of the island of Delos, on which they are said to have been born.

Cypho'ria, *n.* [From Gr. *kyos*, a fœtus, and *phero*, I carry.] (*Med.*) Pregnancy.

Cypera'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Glumales.* DIAG. Whole leaf-sheaths, a one-celled ovary, and an embryo enclosed within the base of the albumen. — They are grass-like herbs, growing in tufts and never acquiring a shrubby condition, and found especially in marshes, ditches, and the neighborhood of running streams. Although closely allied to the *Graminaceæ* (grasses), the plants of this order are of little use to man, their seeds being deficient in those nutritive qualities which render the seeds of the cereals so valuable. The rhizomes, tubers, or corms, of some species of the typical genus *Cyperus*, were formerly employed in medicine as aromatic tonics and astringents. When boiled or roasted, some of these corms are edible, especially those of the Chufa, *C. esculentus.*

Cypera'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the *Cyperaceæ*.

Cyp'erus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order CYPERACEÆ, *q. v.*

Cy'pher, *n.* Same as CIPHER, *q. v.*

Cy'phonism, *n.* [Gr. *kyphonismos.*] The practice of smearing the body of a criminal with honey as a bait to insects: — a mode of punishment pursued in ancient times.

Cypræ'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Gasteropod molluscs, called also *Cowries*, remarkable for the brilliant colors of their shells, and for the high polish of which they are susceptible. The shells of the *Cypræa* genus are generally semi-oval, having their mouth placed in the flat part; their spines are not externally visible; the aperture, or mouth, is a narrow opening, running the entire length of the shell. *C.* abound both in the old and new world, but their greatest development, both in point of size and number of species, takes place in warm climates. The *Cypræa moneta* is well known as the current coin of the natives of Siam, Bengal, and many parts of Africa. See COWRIE.

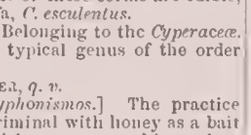


Fig. 756. — COWRY. (*Cypræa moneta.*)

Cyp're-mort, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of St. Mary's co.

Cy'pres. [O. Fr. *cyprès*, as near as.] (*Law.*) The rule of construction applied to a will (but not to a deed) by which, when the testator evinces a particular and a general intention, and the particular intention cannot take effect, the words shall be so construed as to give effect to the general intention.

Cy'press, in *Kentucky*, a village of Union co.

Cypress, in *Missouri*, a village of Scott co.

Cypress, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of McNairy co.

Cypress, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Kenosha co.

Cypress Bayou, in *Arkansas.* It forms the boundary between Hempstead and Washita cos., and enters the Little Missouri River.

Cypress Creek, in *Alabama*, enters the Tennessee river at Florence.

Cypress Creek, in *Arkansas*, unites with Cadron creek in Conway co.

Cypress Creek, in *Ark.*, a former P. O. of Desha co.

Cypress Creek, in *Ill.*, a former P. O. of Johnson co.

Cypress Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Ohio River in Warwick co.

Cypress Dale, in *Ind.*, a former p. o. of Vanderburgh co.

Cypress Top, in *Texas*, a post-office of Harris co.

Cy'press, *n.* [Fr. *cyprès*; Sp. *cipres*; It. *cipresso*; Lat. *cupressus.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Cupressus*, q.v., but more specially applied to the species *Cupressus sempervivens*, which is extensively cultivated in the East, on account of its evergreen and mournful aspect, for planting in graveyards and round tombs, and forms a most important item in the landscape of all Mohammedan cities. The tree is of a conical figure, tapering upwards with close-set branches growing upright, and greatly resembles the Lombardy poplar. Its odor was considered so balsamic, that the Eastern physicians used to send their patients troubled with lung complaint to the isle of Crete for their residence, *C.* being there very common. It is believed that *C.* is the *fir-tree* of Scripture. Its wood is very valuable when grown to a size fit for planks, which dimension it attains in as short a time as oak. It was much used by the ancients, and was employed in the original doors of St. Peter's at Rome, which, on being replaced, after 600 years, by gates of brass, were found to be perfectly free from decay, and within to have retained part of the original odor of the wood. We are not aware of the cultivation of *C.* in this country; it would succeed perfectly in the Middle and Southern States.

Fig. 757. — CYPRESS

Cy'pressville, in *Illinois*, a village of Gallatin co.

Cyp'rian, (St.,) THASCIUS CÆCILIUS, (*sip'ri-an,*) Bishop of Carthage, and one of the fathers of the Church. He was probably a native of Carthage, taught rhetoric there, and about 246, when nearly fifty years of age, was converted to the Christian faith. He was soon after chosen presbyter, adopted a rigidly ascetic manner of life, and was appointed bishop of Carthage in 248. When the persecution under Decius fell upon the Churches, *C.* ran away and concealed himself for nearly two years. He was then received as bishop again, but during the next persecution, under Valerianus, he was arrested and banished. After a year he was recalled, but as he refused to make the required sacrifice to the gods, he was put to death, 258. His works, consisting of letters and sermons, are of great importance for the insight they give into the beliefs, modes of thought, and practices of the early Churches. They are written in a rhetorical style, resembling that of Tertullian, whom *C.* studied and revered, and was accustomed to speak of as "the master."

Cyp'rian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the island of Cyprus.

—A courtesan; a woman of the town; a harlot.

"Jack fell foul of a gay *Cyprian.*"—*Defoe.*

—*a.* [From *Cyprus*, q. v.] Relating, or belonging to ancient Cyprus.—Pertaining or conducing to lasciviousness; having reference to the encouragers of harlotry; as, a *Cyprian* manner.

Cyp'rine, *a.* [Lat. *cyprinus.*] Pertaining, or having reference, to cypress; as, a *cyprine* grove.

(*Min.*) Same as VESUVIANITE, *q. v.*

Cyprin'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Carp family. They are malacopterygious, abdominal, and, for the most part, fresh-water fishes. They live on aquatic plants; and are characterized by their small mouth, and by their feeble and generally toothless jaws. They have a scaly body, no adipose fin, a stomach destitute of a *cul-de-sac*, and no pyloric cæca. The different varieties of gold and silver fish, the gudgeon, tench, bream, roach, bleak, minnow, and many other well-known pond and river fishes, belong to this family. *Cyprinus*, the common *C.*, is the typical genus of the family. This well-known fish is extremely prolific, and the quantity of roe so great that it is said to have sometimes exceeded the weight of the emptied fish itself when weighed against it. The age to which the *C.* arrives is very great, and several well authenticated instances are adduced of their arriving at that of considerably more than a century; some writers, indeed, affirm that they have been known to live to the age of two hundred years. The usual length of *C.* varies from 1 to 3 feet, and in favorable waters they weigh sometimes 20 or 30 pounds. The general color is a yellowish olive, and the sides slightly tinged with a golden hue; the scales large, round, and very distinct; the head large, and the mouth furnished with a moderately long cirrus or beard; above which is a shorter one. The fins are violet-brown, except the anal, which has a reddish tinge. — The Golden Carp or

Fig. 758. — CARP. (*Cyprinus carpo.*)

gold-fish, *Cyprinus auratus*, common in aqnaria and vases, is indigenous to China. It breeds in ponds in various parts of the U. States. — The beautiful *Leuciscus argenteus* and *atromaculatus*, known under the names of dace, cheven, chivin, and lake-chub, are from 6 to 14 inches long, and color brown. They are common in the Easteru States.

Cyprinodon'tidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of malacopterygious fishes, closely allied to the *Cyprinidæ*, but with teeth upon the jaws. It includes the ornamental Minnow, Mummachog, or Cobbler, extensively used for bait.

Cyp'riot, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of modern Cyprus.

Cypripe'dium, *n.* [Gr. *Kypris*, Venus, and *podion* a slipper; from the slipper-like form of the lip.] (*Bot.*) The Ladies'-slipper, a genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. The species are chiefly distinguished by their large, very showy flowers, with large inflated lower petal or lip. The species *C. candidum*, white-flowered ladies'-slipper, *C. acaule*, acaulescent ladies'-slipper, *C. parviflorum*, yellow ladies'-slipper, are natives of this country. *C. arietinum*, the Ram's-head, found in damp woods, from Canada to Vermont, has a stem clustered, flexuous, 8–12 inches high; remarkable for the singular form of the lips, which readily suggests the name of this curious plant.

Cyp'ris, *n.*; *pl.* CYPRINES. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of entomostracous *Crustaceæ*, containing numerous minute species, having the body enclosed in a shell of 2 horny pieces, somewhat resembling that of a bivalve mollusc. The antennæ and feet are beautifully feathered with long fringed bristles, by means of which these animals swim with much vivacity. They abound in every pool of stagnant water. Their horny shells are very abundant in a fossil state in the Wealden rocks of England, in the limestone of the carboniferous series, &c.

Fig. 759.— CYPRIS. (Magnified.)

Cyp'rus, (Turk. *Kibris,*) a famous and considerable island, situate in the N.E. angle of the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Syria, and once forming part of the Turkish *eyalet* or govt. of *Düzäir*, or the Islands, 44 m. S. of Cape Anamour, 65 W. of Latakia, and 330 E. of the island of Crete; between Lat. 34° 34′ and 35° 42′ N., and Lon. 32° 18′ and 34° 37′ E. In shape, this island is somewhat oval, with a considerable promontory projecting E.N.E.; greatest length 132 m.; average breadth from 30 to 35 m. It is intersected from E. to W. by a range of mountains, the highest point of which is St. Croce (anc. *Mount Olympus*); and has as its principal river the Pedia (anc. *Pedæus*). The wines of *C.* (resembling Tokay) were formerly highly prized by connoisseurs; but the growth of this article has within a century diminished to an average of about 200,000 galls. Sheep and cattle are bred in considerable numbers. *C.* is said to possess veins of gold, silver, and other metals, and contains a species of rock-crystal, called *Paphos diamond*. Amianthus, or asbestos, of the finest quality, is found near Baffa (anc. *Paphos*).—*Manuf.* Carpets, cotton and silk fabrics, and Turkey leather.—*Prin. Towns.* Nicosia (the cap.), Baffa, Larnica, and Cerina.—*Pop.* 209,300; of whom 161,400 are Greeks and the remainder Mohammedans.—*Hist.* *C.* was originally peopled by the Phœnicians. It was subsequently colonized by the Greeks, and successively possessed by the Egyptians, Persians, and Romans. In antiquity, *C.* was the favorite seat of the worship of Venus, "*dives potens Cypri.*" The whole island was, indeed, sacred to her; whence the epithets *Cyprian*, *Paphian*, and *Idalian*, applied to the goddess in classic verse. After the fall of the W. empire, *C.* formed part of the Byzantine power, from which it was wrested by the Saracens. Isaac, a prince of the Comneni family, next usurped the sovereignty, from which he was expelled, in 1191, by Richard I. of England, who conferred it on Guy de Lusignan, in whose family it remained for 3 centuries. On the extinction of this line, in 1480, *C.* reverted to the Venetians, whom the Turks dispossessed in 1571, after a vigorous resistance. *C.* was ceded to Gt. Britain in 1878. In 1892 it was granted a constitution with an elected council.

Cyp'selа, *n.* [Gr. *kyphele*, a chest.] (*Bot.*) See ACHÆNIUM.

Cypseli'dæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See SWIFT.

Cyrena'ic, Cyren'ian, *a.* [Lat. *cyrenaicus.*] Relating, or pertaining to, the city of Cyrene, or to the philosophy of the Cyrenaics.

—*n.* One of the CYRENAICS. *q. v.*

Cyrena'ica, Cyre'næa. (*Anc. Geog.*) The name of a district of N. Africa, nearly corresponding to the modern BARCA. *q. v.* Cyrene was its capital.

Cyrena'ics, Cyren'ians, *n. pl.* (*Phil.*) A sect of ancient philosophers, whose founder, like that of the Cynics, had been a disciple of Socrates, being Aristippus, a native of Cyrene, in Africa, after which city his followers were called. His great maxim was, that a man ought to control circumstances, and not be controlled by them. According to him, the sum of life was made up of pleasure and pain; the one to be sought after as good, the other to be avoided as evil. The chief good, according to him, was the greatest number of agreeable perceptions; and the true philosopher was one who actively and successfully pursued pleasure. He taught that man ought to devote himself entirely to the enjoyment of the present moment, neither regretting the past nor caring for the future. Every act was regarded to be in itself morally indifferent; and only to be viewed as it produced pleasure or pain to the individual. The chief successors of Aristippus were Theodorus, Hegesias, and Anniceris, each of whom became the founder of a sect known respectively as the *Theodoran*, *Hegesian*, and *Annicerian* schools. As Cynicism was the forerunner of Stoicism, so Cyrenaicism paved the way for Epicureanism, which constitutes its chief merit.

Cyre'ne. (*Anc. Geog.*) The capital of Cyrenaica, was founded by Battus and his followers from Thera. B. C. 631. Seven kings of this race succeeded, and about B. C. 450 a republic was established. It was afterwards made subject to Egypt, and passed under the dominion of Rome, B. C. 74. The ruins of this town, called *Ghrennah* by the Turks, still exist, in a beautiful and fertile plain, about 11 m. from the Mediterranean Sea, and attest its former magnificence. It was the birthplace of many great men, among whom were Callimachus, Eratosthenes, Carneades, Aristippus, &c.

Cyrilla'ceæ *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Berberales*, consisting of shrubs with regular symmetrical flowers having an imbricated corolla; the stamens alternating with the petals; axile placentæ; and pendulous ovules. There are 3 genera including 5 species of little importance.

Cyr'il. (St.) See ST. CYRIL.

Cyriolog'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *kyrios*, chief, and *logos*, speech.] Pertaining to capital letters.

Cyrope'dium, or CORUPEDIUM. (*Anc. Hist.*) A place in Phrygia, where Lysimachus was defeated and slain by Seleucus, B. C. 281.

Cyr'tostyle, *n.* [Gr. *kyrtos*, curved, and *stylos*, a pillar.] (*Arch.*) A circular projecting portico.

Cyrus, surnamed THE ELDER, (*sī'rus,*) founder of the Persian monarchy, was son of Cambyses, a Persian noble, and of Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. His story is more than half mythical, and it is impossible to separate fact from legend. The principal exploits attributed to him are the incitement to a revolt of the Persians, and consequent defeat of Astyages and the Medes, when he became king, B. C. 559; the conquest of Lydia and capture of Crœsus; the siege and capture of Babylon in 538, and the invasion of Scythia, where he was defeated and slain by Tomyris, queen of the Massagetæ, 529. He was interred at Psargardæ, and his tomb was visited by Alexander the Great. Xenophon's *Cyropædia* is an ideal picture of a good and wise ruler, not an actual history of *C.*

Fig. 760. — CYRUS.
(From an Assyrian Sculpture.)

Cyrus, surnamed THE YOUNGER, was son of Darius II., king of Persia, and Parysatis. In B. C. 407 he was made governor of the western provinces of Asia Minor. He was of ambitious temper, and was sentenced to death for plotting against his brother Artaxerxes on his accession to the throne, but was pardoned. Still determined to be king himself, he raised an army, including a large body of Greek mercenaries, crossed the Tsurus, marched down the Euphrates, and at Cunaxa encountered the army of his brother, when he was defeated and slain, B. C. 401. Xenophon, who had served as a volunteer among the Greeks, conducted their retreat, and wrote an account of the expedition.

Cys'icus, or CYZICUS, a town of Asia Minor, in Natolia, S.E. of the island of Marmora, and 70 miles S.W. of Constantinople. In ancient times *C.* was seated on an island of the same name; but an isthmus has gradually formed, and what was formerly an island is now a peninsula.

Cyst, CYSTIS, (*sist,*) *n.* [A. S. *cyst*; D. *kist*; Ger. *kiste*, a chest, coffer, casket; Gr. *kystis*, from *kyō*, to hold, to contain.] (*Med.*) A pouch, or sac, without opening, and commonly of a membranous nature, which is accidentally developed in one of the natural cavities of the body, or in the substances of organs. Many theories have been successively emitted to explain the formation of cysts, but none are entirely satisfactory. The tumor formed by them is called *Encysted.*

Cys'tic, CYSTOSE, *a.* [From *cyst.*] (*Med.*) Belonging to a cyst, or to the gall-bladder. — The *C.* artery is given off from the right branch of the hepatic, and divides into two branches, which proceed to the gall-bladder.

Cys'tine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A term applied to the *cystic oxide*, a constituent of certain urinary calculi. *Form.* $C_6H_{12}N_2S_2O_4$. It is sometimes voided in the form of a yellowish crystalline sand.

Cysti'tis, *n.* [From *cyst.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the bladder.

Cys'tocele, *n.* [Gr. *kystos*, and *kele*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A hernia or rupture formed by a protrusion of the bladder.

Cystolith'ic, *a.* Relating to stone in the bladder.

Cystol'omy, *n.* [Gr. *cystis*, and *temno*, I cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a stone or other extraneous substance.

Cyth'era. See CERIGO.

Cytheræ'a. [Lat.] (*Myth.*) One of the names of Venus, from the island of Cythera, now Cerigo, where she had a well-known temple.

Cytina'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From *Cytina*, one of the genera.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rhizogens.* DIAG. Flowers in spikes at the end of a scaly stem, with a 3–6-parted calyx, anthers opening by slits, and innumerable ovules growing over parietal placentæ. — The species chiefly inhabit the south of Europe, the Cape, and Guinea. They are very little known, and have no sensible properties of importance.

Cyt'isine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A purgative bitter principle extracted from the *Cytisus alpinus.* The poisonous principle of *Cytisus laburnum.*

Cyt'isus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, of which some of the species, having long, twiggy branches, are popularly called *Broom*, others are called *Laburnum*, whilst others, still, are generally known by the name *Cytisus.* The species are numerous, small trees or shrubs, with leaves of three leaflets, and yellow, white, or purple flowers, natives chiefly of the warmer temperate parts of the Old World. Many of them are very beautiful, and some are among the esteemed ornaments of our shrubberies, as others are of our green-houses.

Cyt'oblast, *n.* [From Gr. *kyo*, I hold, and *blastos*, a sprout.] (*Physiol.*) The nucleus, cellule, or centre of assimilative force, from which the organic cell is developed.

Cytoblas'tema, *n.* [From *cytoblast.*] (*Physiol.*) The structureless substance in which the elementary nuclei, cellules, or cytoblasts are imbedded.

Czacki, THADDEUS, a Polish statesman and author, B. 1765. His most important work is a *Treatise on the Laws of Poland and Lithuania.* D. 1813.

Czar, Tsar, Tzar, (*zär,*) *n.* [Sclav.; Russ. *tsar*; Ger. *kaiser*, from Lat. *Cæsar.*] A king; a chief: a monarch; —specifically, the title assumed by the Russian emperors. Voltaire considers this title to have been derived from the *tzars* or *tchars* of the kingdom of Kazan. It is evidently of Oriental origin, and is equivalent to *Cæsar.* Ivan II. (1533–1584) was the first Russian monarch who assumed the title.

Czarina, (*zä-rē'na,*) *n.* [Russ. *tsaritza.*] The title of the Empress of Russia, as wife of the *Czar.*

Czarin'ian, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the czarina.

Czar'ish, *a.* Belonging, or having relation to, the Czar of Russia.

Czar'owitz, Czar'ovitch, Czar'owitch, *n.* [Russ. *tsarewitch.*] The title given to the heir of the Russian monarchy.

Czartoryski, ADAM, PRINCE, (*chär-to-ris'ki,*) a very prominent actor in the Polish revolution of 1830, was B. at Warsaw in 1770. When the revolution of 1830 broke out, he devoted all his energies to the service of his country. As president of the provisional government, he summoned the Diet to meet in December, 1830, and in the following month was placed at the head of the national government. He resigned his post after the terrible days of August 15 and 16, and served as a common soldier during the last fruitless struggle. He was excluded from the amnesty of 1831, and his estates in Poland confiscated. His latter years were spent in Paris, where he d. in 1861.

Czas'lau, a village near Chitissitz, in Bohemia, 35 m. from Prague. Here the Austrians, led by Prince Charles of Lorraine, encountered the Prussians, May 17, 1742, (O. S.) After a hard-fought battle they were compelled to retire, which they did in good order, carrying away 14 standards, two pairs of colors, and 1,000 prisoners. The Prussians, commanded by Frederick II., took 18 pieces of cannon, two pairs of colors, and 1,200 prisoners.

Czeg'led, a town of Hungary, between the Danube and the Theiss, co. Pesth, 39 m. S.E. of Pesth. *Pop.* (1895) 27,854.

Czer'mak, (JOHN NEPUMUK,) a German physiologist and physician, B. at Prague, 1825, professor of physiology at Jena. *C.* is the inventor and introducer of the laryngoscope and rhinoscope, and of a new method for the therapeutical and surgical treatment of diseases of the epiglottis and throat. His work *Der Kehlkopfspiegel und seine Verwerthung für Physiologie und Medicin*, has been translated and published in France, England, America, and Holland.

Czernowitz, or TCHERNOWITZ, (*tchair-no'veetz,*) a town of the Austrian empire, on the Pruth, 140 m. N.W. of Jassy. It has manufactures of jewelry and carriages, and a *pop.* of 59,206 in 1895.

Czer'ny, GEORGE. See SERVI.

C.—SECTION II.

Cabanel', Alexander, artist, b. at Montpelier, France, Nov. 28, 1823. In 1845 he won the Grand Prize of Rome, and subsequently was for many years one of the professors of painting in the École des Beaux-Arts, his pupils including some of the most famous French artists. Several of his paintings are in American collections, including the *Death of Moses*, in the Corcoran Gallery, and the portrait of Miss O. L. Wolfe, in the Metropolitan Museum. The *Apotheosis of St. Louis*, the *Birth of Venus*, &c., are in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris. He received many medals and other marks of honor. Died in Paris, Jan. 23, 1889.

Cabbage, *n.* [Fr. *cabcohe*; It. *cappuccio*, dimin. of *capo*, Lat. *caput*, head. (*Agric.*) The *Brassica oleracea*, or common culinary *C.*, a species of the genus *Brassica*. The innumerable varieties arise from difference of soil and cultivation; and as all the *C.* tribe form hybrids, new varieties are continually produced. This is effected by the bees, when different sorts are in flower at the same time. The pollen adheres to their bodies as they seek honey in the flowers, and being deposited on the pistils of other sorts, impregnates the germen. Hence, only one variety of *C.* should be in flower at any one time in any garden or field, when we wish to keep the sort unadulterated; particularly if some sorts have expanded leaves, and others close heads. The different sorts of *C.* most prized for the garden are chiefly divided into the close-heading and the spreading. In order to have a regular succession of *C.*, the seed should be sown at different times, from the beginning of spring to the autumn. The early sown will run to seed the same year; the later sown will increase more, produce larger and firmer heads, and will not go to seed till the next season. *C.* are generally raised first in a seed-bed; when they are intended for early produce they are sown before winter, and protected by shelter, or under glass frames. In this manner strong plants may be had early in spring, which, planted out in April, will produce fine *C.* by July or August. Those which are raised on a large scale are generally sown in March, and planted where they are to remain in June or July. When they have been pricked out from the seed-bed very young, and allowed to get to a good size in a piece of ground prepared for the purpose, before being finally transplanted in the field, the success is more certain, and it will well repay the additional trouble. These come to perfection in autumn, and may be taken off the ground as they are wanted. Some kinds are so hardy that they will bear the severest frosts, and remain covered with snow for a considerable time without damage. Such are the green curly-leaved *C.*, which form no close head, but consist of spreading leaves. *C.* are subject to a peculiar disease when repeatedly planted in the same ground: the bottom of the stem enlarges, and the plant becomes sickly. This disease is called *clubbing*, and is occasioned by an insect, which deposits its eggs in the substance of the stem where it joins the root; the organization of the plant is deranged, and the *C.* never comes to perfection. The only remedy for this disease is to change the cultivation, and for a time to plant no *C.* on the ground which produces clubbed plants, but to trench it up well, and expose it to the winter's frost in ridges; quick-lime should be put on it, but no manure; and other vegetables of a different class should be sown for two or three years.—*Varieties.* The *C.* is of highly vegetative character, its exuberance in this respect being variously expressed, and yielding much diversified varieties. It may be indicated by a growth of the parenchyma of the leaf, which is thrown into wavy folds, specially indicated in the common kale. In one variety, the Portugal or Tronchxnda *C.*, it remains in the stem, which becomes swollen and turnip-like, of which we have an example in the kohl-rabi. This disposition becomes extreme in the Jersey *C.*, in which the stem grows sometimes to a height of 8 or 10 feet, and has been used, not only for walking-sticks, but as timbers for small thatched roofs. In another case the vegetative surplus may produce a peculiar development of the buds, yielding us the Brussels Sprouts, or may be applied to the development of the apical bud alone, yielding the enormous "head" of the cabbage. The flowering of this bud is delayed until the vegetable process is checked by the approach of winter. But in the final and most evolved variety, the cauliflower, the vegetative surplus is poured into the flowering head. In consequence the flowering is partly checked, the inflorescence becomes a dense corymb instead of an open panicle, and the majority of the flowers abort and fail to produce seed. In the case of the wrinkled and blistered Savoy, we have an example of excessive development of the leaf parenchyma; and in the Broccoli we possess a specially vegetative cauliflower, an easily grown and hardy winter variety. Thus, in the widely diversified series of variations from wild cabbage to cauliflower, we have hypertrophied arrestments of a single process, vegetative exuberance manifesting itself in one or another tissue of the plant, and being arrested elsewhere. See Crambe.

(*Med.*) *C.* a flesh-producing vegetables, whether given to man or animals; for the latter, especially milch cows, sheep and oxen, they are considered an admirable food; in the former, when imperfectly cooked, and only partaken of rarely, they are apt to produce flatulence; but these effects will soon subside if repeated for a short time, and eaten thoroughly boiled and pressed. The best way of cooking *C.* is to deprive them of all the ingredients likely to produce flatulence and indigestion, is to boil them in two waters before serving them at table.

—Cloth surreptitiously taken by a tailor or cutter-out of garments.

Cab'bage, *v. a.* [Du. *kabussen*, to hide as in a basket; to steal dexterously; from *kabus*, a hand-basket.] To purloin pieces of cloth in cutting out clothes.

"Your tailor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth."
—*Arbuthnot.*

—Hence, to appropriate anything unlawfully, or without the owner's consent.

—*v. i.* To form a head in growing; as the plants begin to *cabbage*.

Cabbage-Butterfly, *n.* (*Entom.*) The name given to several species of butterfly, whose larvæ, known as "cabbage worms," devour the leaves of the cabbage and other cruciferous plants. The caterpillar of the large cabbage (or white) butterfly, is 1 to 1½ inch long, and so voracious that it will eat twice its weight of cabbage leaf in twenty-four hours. The *C. B.* has become naturalized in the United States, where it has proved very destructive.

Cabbage-Fly, *n.* (*Entom.*) An insect (*Anthomyia brassicæ*) of the same family as the house-fly, and belonging to a very large genus, many of whose species are injurious to plants. The maggots are found in summer on the roots and lower stems of the cabbage and similar plants. Rotation of crops is probably the best method of prevention, but the pupæ may be destroyed by drawing away the earth around the roots of cabbages, while the larvæ may be killed by spraying with lime water.

Cabbage-Moth, *n.* (*Entom.*) A species of moth (*Mamestra brassicæ*) whose larvæ attacks the leaves of of the cabbage and turnip, and is sometimes very destructive. The perfect insect is of a rich mottled-brown color, with beautiful markings. The grubs may be picked from the cabbages, or their ascent prevented by making a ring in the ground with spirit of tar or gas-lime.

Cab'bling, *n.* (*Metal.*) A process in iron-smelting which may be thus described: When the *cast*, or pig-iron, has been subjected to the influence of a refinery, the product is called *finery*; it is then carried to the forge and smelted in a furnace with charcoal; in a short time a large ball, about 2½ cwt., is formed by working with an iron bar; this ball is then taken to a large hammer, and beaten into a flat, oval, or oblong shape, from 2 to 4 inches in thickness; this is allowed to cool, when "cabbling" commences, which is simply breaking up this flat iron into small pieces. Men are especially allocated for this operation, and are named *cabblers*. The pieces of iron thus obtained are then heated in another furnace, almost to fusion, hammered down into shape, and ultimately drawn out into bar-iron.

Cabet (*ka-bā'*), Etienne, a leading French communist, born 1788. He early entered on a forensic career at Paris, and conducted the *Journal de Jurisprudence* for some years. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, but having been found guilty of a libel upon the king in his journal *Le Populaire*, he was, in 1834, condemned to two years' imprisonment, and a heavy fine. Preferring exile to imprisonment, he retired to England. Here he encountered the work of a kindred spirit, an imaginary Utopia, with which he was so charmed, that he appropriated some of the leading ideas, and having adapted them to the tastes of the French workmen, published them in 1842, in a little volume entitled *Voyage en Icarie*. The establishment of a social republic appears after this to have become the ruling idea of his life, and he had at last the happiness of securing a grant of land in Texas, whither he, accompanied by a considerable number of emigrants, proceeded in 1848. After many hardships and difficulties, they succeeded in organizing themselves into a little community. This turning out badly, *C.* next settled at Nauvoo, in Illinois, and died at St. Louis, Mo., 1856.

Cabinda, a small Portuguese settlement on the W. coast of Africa, N. of the tract along the Congo, which belongs to the Congo Free State, and separates it from other Portuguese territory. Its capital, Cabinda, was formerly a noted slave port; now chiefly devoted to boat-building and the coast trade.

Ca'ble, in *Illinois*, a village of Mercer co. *Pop.* 1,276.

Cable, George Washington, an American novelist, born at New Orleans, Oct. 12, 1844. Served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, after which he engaged in journalism and mercantile occupations at New Orleans until 1879, when he devoted himself wholly to literature. His novels are mainly descriptive of life in Louisiana, and illustrate Creole character and dialect. They include: *Old Creole Days*; *The Grandissémes*; *Madame Delphine*; *Dr. Sevier*; &c. He also wrote essays on the condition of the colored race in the South. He gave readings from his stories in the North, and in 1897 became editor of *Current Literature*, published in New York City.

Cable, (*kā'bl*), *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *cable*; Ger. *kabel*; Heb. and Ar. *chebel*, a rope, a cord, from *chabal*, to tie or make fast.] (*Naut.*) Originally, that which fastens or ties; literally, and in a modern sense, the rope or chain by which a vessel is held. Cables, until within a recent period, were usually made of hemp, but of late years iron chains have come much into use. A hempen cable of twelve inches girth, and length 120 fathoms, weighs 3,075 lbs. Since the weights of two cables of equal lengths will be as their sections, or squares of the girths, it is easy to deduce the following rule for the weight of any hempen cable: multiply the square of the girth in inches by 21·3 (or 21 is near enough); the product is the weight in lbs. Since, also, as the breaking strain, or resistance against the force to part the cable, will be as the section, it will be as the weight, and will be found nearly by dividing the weights in lbs. by 100; the quotient is the breaking strain in tons. This rule is of course liable to great uncertainty from the quality or wear of the cable. Chain cables possess great advantages over hempen cables; they are not liable to be destroyed by chafing on rocky grounds, nor to become rotten and insecure from alternate exposure to the air and water; and by reason of their greater weight, the strain is exerted on the cable rather than on the ship.

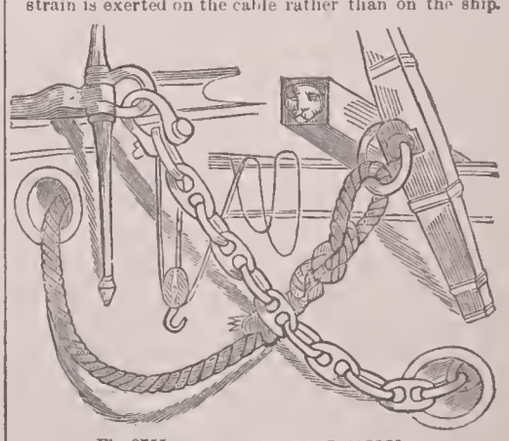


Fig. 2755.—CHAIN AND HEMP CABLES.

In order that the ship may be enabled to let slip her cable in case of necessity, chain cables are furnished with bolts at distances from each other of a fathom or two, which can be readily withdrawn. A chain of which the section is 1 inch in diameter breaks with 16 tons; such a chain is nearly equivalent to a 10-inch hemp cable. And the dimensions of the chain cable corresponding to any hemp cable are therefore easily found by merely dividing the circumference of the hemp cable by 10. The strength of every part of the chain is proved before it leaves the manufactory.

Cable's length. (*Naut.*) The length or paying out dimensions, of a ship's cable, generally 120 fathoms, or 720 feet.—*Stream cable.* A smaller cable than the bowers, used to moor a slip in a tolerably safe anchorage-ground.—*To pay out, or veer out, cable.* To let the cable run out of the hawse-holes in a slack manner.—*To serve the cable.* To fasten old rope, canvas, &c., around the cable to prevent undue friction.—*To slip the cable.* To let the cable go by the run. (Practiced generally in cases of emergency, when there is not sufficient time to haul the cable aboard.)

—*v. a.* To fasten or furnish with a cable.

(*Arch.*) To ornament a fluted column with a cable.

Cable, Electric. A conductor for the electric current, in which the conducting wire is covered with a sheath of insulating material, which in its turn is protected from injury by a metallic covering. Submarine cables, which are in constant danger of abrasion, are surrounded by a coating of steel wire. To provide for greater flexibility, cables are usually made up of many strands.

Cable Road, *n.* Consists of an underground tube, through which a cable passes kept in constant motion by a stationary engine. The tube is provided with an open slot, through which passes a device to transfer motion to the car from the cable. These roads were first used upon the street railways in San Francisco, Chicago, and Philadelphia, in the latter city in 1885, and later on Broadway, New York. They have been largely replaced by the electric trolley system, being now in use principally in San Francisco, where the steepness of many of the streets renders the cable system desirable.

Cachica'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The nine-banded armadillo, an edentate animal found from Texas to Paraguay. It is also known as *Tatou-peba.* The *C.* is 16 inches long, with a long tail, and is covered with plates of armor, those of the tail being horny rings and those of the body in nine bands. The *C.* feeds principally on ants, but will also eat vegetable food. It is easily tamed.

Cadam'ba, or **Kudam'ba,** a tree, native to India, which yields a handsome cabinet wood of deep-yellow color. It is closely related to the button-bush, or cephalanthus, of North America.

Cad'does. (*Anthrop.*) A family of North American Indians, including a northern group, the Rees or Arikaras; a middle group, the Pawnees; and a southern group, the Caddo, Wichita, Kiahai, and other tribes. Their family relation consists in the affinity of their languages. Once numerous and wide-spread, they now number little over 2,000, part on Fort Berthold reservation, N. Dakota, the remainder in the Indian Territory.

Cadell', Francis, an Australian explorer, born at Cockenzie, Scotland, Feb., 1822. He entered the service of the East India Company in 1836, and in 1848 visited Australia. In 1850 he ascended the Murray river in a boat for several hundred miles, and in 1853 and 1855 continued his explorations in a steamboat, reaching a point 1,740 miles from the river's mouth. In 1858 he explored the Murrumbidgee river for 2,000 miles, and in 1859 went up the Darling as far as Mt. Murchison. He was murdered by a mutinous crew in June, 1879.

Cad'illac, in *Michigan,* a city, *cap.* of Wexford co., 90 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It lies in the largest belt of hardwood timber in the U. S., and between two beautiful lakes. *Pop.* (1890), 4,461; (1897) abt. 7,000.

Cagots (*Kă-gō'*), *n. pl.* (*Anthrop.*) [Fr.] An outcast and despised race, who wandered for centuries over N. Spain and S. France, somewhat resembling gypsies; origin doubtful. Before the French Revolution they had to wear a peculiar dress, to live apart, and to do only menial work. Since then they seem to have sunk out of sight.

Caine, Thomas Henry Hall, born in 1853, of Manx parentage. An eminent British novelist and dramatist, in early life an architect in Liverpool, England. Wrote *Sonnets of Three Centuries; Recollections of Rossetti; Cobwebs of Criticism; The Shadow of a Crime; A Son of Hagar; The Deemster;* and more recently *The Bondman; The Scapegoat; The Manxman; The Christian,* 1897.

Caird, Edward, LL.D., born at Greenock, Scotland, 1824; educated at Oxford University, and became fellow in Merton College, Oxford. He was appointed professor of moral philosophy in Glasgow University in 1866, and Master of Baliol College, Oxford, in 1893. His works are: *A Critical Account of the Philosophy of Kant,* pub. in 1877; *Essays on Literature and Philosophy,* 1892; and *Evolution of Religion,* 1893.

Caird, John, D. D., LL. D., born at Greenock, Scotland, Dec. 15, 1820. He was a graduate of the University of Glasgow. For short periods afterwards was pastor of churches in Edinburgh, Perthshire, Newton-on-Ayr, and of Park Church in Glasgow in 1857. The University of Glasgow appointed him Professor of Divinity in 1862, and principal of the University in 1873. His works comprise, *The Religion of India; Brahmanism and Buddhism,* &c.

Caird, Sir James, agriculturist, born at Stranraer, Scotland, in 1816. He received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh. His close study of the subjects of land and farming led to the publication of *English Agriculture; The Landed Interest; India, the Land and the People;* and other works. The passage of the bill in Parliament providing for the collection of agricultural statistics in the United Kingdom was largely due to his exertions. Died Feb. 10, 1892.

Cairnes, John Elliot, economist, born in County Louth, Ireland, Dec. 26, 1823. He was appointed to the chair of Political Economy in Dublin, in 1856; in 1859 accepted a similar position in Queen's College, Galway, and in 1866 in University College, London. He was a powerful and independent thinker, whose opinions were the result of his own research. Among recent English economists he was second only to Mill. Died July 8, 1875.

Cairns, Hugh MacCalmont, Earl of, born in County Down, Ireland, in 1819. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Was returned to Parliament for Belfast in 1852; became Q. C. in 1856, Solicitor-General in 1858, and Attorney-General under Lord Derby in 1866. Was also made a Judge of Appeal, and the title of Baron was conferred upon him in 1867. He became Lord Chancellor in 1868 and again in 1874, and was created Viscount Garmoyle and Earl Cairns in 1878. As a lawyer and Parliamentary debater he was noted, and also as a philanthropist. Died April 2, 1885.

Calamandar Wood, *n.* (*Joinery.*) A highly valuable cabinet wood, resembling rosewood, but much more beautiful and durable. It is the product of *diospyros hirsute,* a species of the gears which produces ebony, and is a native of Southern Hindostan and Ceylon. The wood is very dense and difficult to work, and takes an exquisite polish. Veneers of *C. W.* are of unusual beauty, dark wavings and blotches, almost black, being gracefully disposed over a delicate fawn-colored ground. This tree has been so wastefully felled by the Dutch, and afterward by the English, that it has become very rare. Its name is believed to be a corruption of *Coromandel* wood.

Calambu'co, *n.* A tree of the island of Luzon, used for ship building and the manufacture of farming implements. It is highly durable, and is indestructible by ants.

Caland, Pieter, an engineer of Holland; born in Lierikzee in 1826. He was educated at the Royal Academy at Breda; became engineer-in-chief of the second class in 1867, and was afterwards appointed Inspector of the Waterstaat. He is the author of a work (in French) *Etude sur l'Effet des Marées dans la Partie Maritime des Fleuves.* He was made knight of the Order of the Netherland Lion; and vice-chairman of the Royal Institution of Engineers of Holland. As an engineer, Mr. Caland's fame will be founded on the advantage which the great seaport of Holland derived from his engineering labors.

Calcium Light, or **Lime Light.** A light produced by directing a blow-pipe flame against a block of pure, compressed quicklime, or calcium oxide. The lime should be warmed in advance, and under the influence of the flame glows with a brilliant incandescence. The blow-pipe flame may be produced in a number of ways, in some a mixture of oxygen and coal gas, under pressure, being employed; in others, oxygen saturated with benzolene, or a combination of oxygen and hydrogen. The gases, coming from different receptacles, meet and burn at the nozzle, and, as they are explosive when mixed, great care must be taken to prevent the flame from running back, or the gases from mingling elsewhere than at the nozzle. The light given by the incandescent lime is very brilliant. *C. L.* was used on the stage as far back as 1837–38. It is now commonly employed where a brilliant illumination is required, as in lanterns for projecting photographic pictures on a screen.

Caldecott, Randolph, artist, b. at Chester, Eng., Mar. 22, 1846. He was employed as clerk in a bank at Whitchurch, 1861–67, and afterward held a similar position in Manchester. His illustrations for the London papers met with such success that he removed to that city, intending to make illustration his life-work. The best productions from his pencil were those representing country life and animals. He contributed to *Punch* and the *Graphic,* and illustrated Irving's *Old Christmas* and *Bracebridge Hall,* Mrs. Ewing's *Jackanapes,* &c. Died in Florida, Feb. 12, 1886.

Cal'deron, Francisco Garcia, lawyer and statesman; was born in Arequipa, Peru, 1834. Before he became of age admittance to the bar was granted him and he was appointed Professor of Jurisprudence at the age of twenty-one. He was elected to the Peruvian Congress in 1867 and became Minister of the Treasury in 1868. *C.* was made Provisional President of Peru, June 6, 1883, and during the war was seized and made prisoner by the Chilians, whose occupation of Lima had left Peru without a government. During his captivity he was confirmed as President by the Peruvian Congress, but was not liberated before the expiration of his term of office. He was President of the Senate in 1886, and was influential in arranging the Grace contract. He has published a *Dictionary of Peruvian Legislation.*

Cal'deron, Philip Hermogenes, R. A., painter, was born at Poitiers in 1833, and studied in London and Paris. He received the first medal awarded to English art at the Paris International Exhibition in 1867, and in 1878 was awarded their first-class medal and the cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1889 he was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy.

Cal'derwood, Henry, LL.D., was born in Peebles, Scotland, May 10, 1830, and received his education in Edinburgh University and the United Presbyterian Theological Hall. He was minister in Greyfriars church, Glasgow, 1856–68; Examiner in Mental Philosophy to the University of Glasgow, 1861–64; conducted the class in Moral Philosophy in Glasgow University in 1866, and in 1868 was appointed to the chair of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh University. A number of works have been published by him, including *The Philosophy of the Infinite; Handbook of Moral Philosophy; Relations of Mind and Brain; Evolution and Man's Place in Nature,* &c.

Cald'well, Charles Henry Bromedge, commodore in U. S. Navy. Born in Hingham, Mass., June 11, 1828, and entered the navy as midshipman, Feb. 27, 1838. An expedition which he conducted with great ability was against a tribe of cannibals of the Fiji Islands. While in command of the steamer *Itasca* he took an active part in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862. He was engaged in the action with the Grand Gulf batteries, Mississippi river, June 9, 1862. During the spring and summer of 1863, he was commander of the iron-clad *Essex,* and took part in all the operations at Port Hudson. Died at Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1877.

Caldwell, Merritt, A.M., author and educator in the Methodist Episcopal Church; was born in Hebron, Me., Nov. 29, 1806, and educated at Bowdoin College; appointed principal of the Maine Wesleyan Academy, at Readfield, in 1828, and professor of mathematics and vice-president of Dickinson College, Pa., in 1834; in 1837 was made professor of metaphysics and English literature in the same college. His books comprise *A Manual of Elocution; Philosophy of Christian Perfection,* and others. Died in Portland, Me., June 6, 1848.

Caldwell, Samuel Lunt, D.D., LL.D., born in Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 13, 1820. His education was received at Colby University, where he graduated in 1839. He afterward studied at Newton Theological Institution, graduating in 1845. A pastorate was offered him in Bangor, Me., which he accepted, and he subsequently filled other pulpits. Of the positions held by him the most important was that of president of Vassar College, 1878–85. Died in Providence, R. I., Sept. 26, 1889.

Caldwell, in *Kansas,* a city of Sumner co. It is 2½ m. distant from the border of the Indian Territory, with which it is a leading trading point. *Pop.* 1890, 1,642.

Calico-Printing. (*Manuf.*) The art of impressing cotton fabrics with various figures in one or more colors. In describing this art, the term will be taken in its widest sense, as signifying printing on any fabric, whether cotton, woollen, or silk. There are few dyes which of themselves will impart to cotton a brilliant color, able to resist the actions of light and washing. The dye must be combined with a substance called a *mordant,* which has an affinity both for the dye and the cotton fibre. These substances, although generally colorless, have the property of changing the color of the dye. Thus, if a piece of cotton cloth be impressed with acetate of alumina in lines, with acetate of iron in dots, and with a mixture of the two in circles, it will become permanently impressed with red lines, black dots, and chocolate circles. The process of printing in different colors by means of mordants is very ancient, being described by Pliny as having been practised in his day in Egypt. In his *Natural History,* he says: "Robes and veils are painted in Egypt in a wonderful way, being first imbued, not with dyes, but with dye-absorbing drugs, by which they appear to be unaltered, but when plunged into a caldron of boiling dyestuff, it is curious to see many colors imparted to the robe, in consequence of the modifying agency of the excipient drug." In India, the modern method of printing by resist-pastes has been known from time immemorial, the process employed being that of painting the design upon the fabric by hand with melted wax. Many of the specimens of Indian calico-printing by this method are most intricate in their design, and must have taken a lifetime to execute. The processes employed in calico-printing are: — *Singeing,* by which the cloth is denuded of its fibrous down, which would prevent the perfect application of the dyestuff. It is effected in two ways: either by rapidly passing the cotton cloth over a red-hot iron, or by passing it over a series of gas-flames, which are sucked through the fabric by suction-tubes placed over them. The fabric is next bleached by being boiled in an alkaline lye of soda or lime, rinsed, steeped in a weak solution of chloride of lime, rinsed again, steeped in dilute sulphuric acid, once more rinsed, dried, and smoothed. The cloth is now ready for printing, being brilliantly white, and capable of receiving dyes of the brightest and purest colors. Calicoes are printed in four ways: — by small wooden blocks worked by hand, by large wooden blocks worked by a machine, by copper plates, and by copper cylinders. The first and third methods are almost obsolete; the second is practised principally in France; and the fourth is the English method. In the large blocks mentioned in the second method, the patterns are generally made of sycamore laid upon deal, and either engraved in relief, or formed by copper slips, of different shapes, being driven into the surface. The machine used in this style is termed a *Perrotine,* from the name of its inventor, M. Perrot, of Rouen. The cloth is wound round a prismatic iron roller, and the different colored blocks are brought down on it successively. By this process, one man and three children can print thirty pieces of cloth in a day. In the English process, the pattern is impressed upon copper cylinders by hard steel rollers called *dies.* These cylinders are mounted upon strong iron shafts, upon the end of which is a toothed wheel, by means of which motion is communicated to them. Several of these engraved cylinders, one for each color, are united in one machine, forming two-, three-, five-, and even ten-color machines. The cotton cloth is made into a continuous web of forty or fifty pieces, and is drawn over the rollers, each one receiving its color from a cylinder covered with woollen cloth, and revolving in an oblong trough of coloring matter, mordant, or resist-paste, and transferring it to the cloth. Calico-printings have reached such a state of perfection that they will print nearly *ten miles* of cloth per day, with a pattern containing four or five colors. Dyestuffs are of two kinds, those which impart their color alone, and those which require the application of a mordant. The former are

called *substantive*, the latter *adjective*. There are, principally, five styles of calico-printing.—1. The *Fast-color*, or chintz style, in which the pattern is applied in the form of a mordant, the cloth being afterwards passed through a dye-bath. The color, of course, clings only to the mordanted portion, the rest being washed out in an after-process. 2. The *Rongeant* style, in which the pattern is worked upon the cloth by the agency of some chemical substance which discharges portions of the uniform color in which the cloth was first printed. 3. The *Resist-paste* style, when the pattern is printed in some substance which resists the general dye afterwards applied to it, such as indigo or some other substantive color. 4. *Steam colors*, in which a mixture of the mordant and dye is printed on the cloth, the union of the two being effected by subjecting it to the action of steam. 5. *Spirit colors*, in which a mixture of dye and *tin spirits*, or chloride of tin, is used. Patterns printed in this style are very brilliant, but extremely fugitive. In the first style the mordant used may be either acetate of alumina, or red liquor; acetate of iron, or iron liquor; or chloride of tin, or tin spirits. The mordant is mixed with starch or British gum, and different shades of the same color may be obtained by diluting it more or less. The principal dyes used in this style are logwood, Brazil-wood, peach-wood, Persian berries, archil, madder, cochineal, fustic, catechu, quercitron, and galls. (The different colors obtained by the combinations of various mordants with dye-stuffs will be found fully described under DYEING, in the body of this work.) In the *rongeant*, or discharge style, the discharge generally consists of some strong acid, such as nitric, oxalic, or tartaric acid, made into a paste with pipe-clay gum, and applied either to the dyes or mordanted cloth. In the latter method a new mordant may be applied along with the discharge, in which case a colored pattern will be the result. For instance, a violet ground with red lines and white dots may be produced by passing the cloth through weak iron-liquor, and printing the lines with red-liquor mordant. The dots are then printed with a discharge-paste of tartaric oxalic acid, and the whole is passed through a madder dye-vat. In the *resist*, or reserve style, various substances capable of resisting the action of substantive dyes are used; such as oils, metallic oxides, and their salts; and reserves containing mordants are used when a colored impression is desired. The latter method of printing with mordant resists is called the *lapis-lazuli* style—why, it is hard to say. Steam colors are mostly produced by the aid of peroxide of tin, or stannic acid, or perchloride of tin is used as a mordant. A full-bodied red, for instance, is produced in the following manner: A decoction of peach-wood is thickened with chloride of tin. The impression is printed on the cloth with this mixture, and, when dry, the goods are submitted to the action of dry steam, which causes the union of the substances contained in the dyestuff. *Spirit colors* are brilliant but very fugitive. They are mostly vegetable dyes, mixed with perchloride of tin, or tin spirits, as it is termed. A sixth style, *pigment-printing*, is when a heavy insoluble color, such as ultramarine or magenta, is mixed with gutta-percha solution, albumen, or casein, and printed on the cloth. Since the introduction of the aniline dyes, this method of printing has somewhat revived. These colors now constitute the largest and most important section of steam-fixed dyeing materials, and in their behavior and method of printing they form a class by themselves. The range of aniline colors now embraces almost every possible shade; and in no other department of scientific and technical research has equal activity been displayed within the few years which have passed since these colors were introduced. The number of colors introduced, and the methods of preparing them which have been suggested, are beyond computation, and the list of those which are now in current use is exceedingly extensive. In addition to the dyes procured from aniline, many more of an allied nature are prepared from other derivatives of coal-tar, phenol, naphthalin, and anthracene, some of which have also come into extensive use, and the applicability of others has been demonstrated. The use of these colors in connection with extract of madder, Gnignet's green, ultramarine, &c., has exercised a powerful influence in improving the art of design in connection with calico-printing, placing, as they do, at the disposal of the designer an unlimited range of the most striking, brilliant, and pure colors. Aniline colors have a powerful affinity for animal substances, dyeing silk and woollen tissues readily without the intervention of any mordant. Taking advantage of this property, aniline colors were, on their introduction, printed as dye colors, albumen being used as a mordant. An albuminous solution was printed and fixed on the cotton, and on its introduction, so prepared, into the dye-vat, the albumen readily took up the color, while the unmordanted portions merely imbibed an easy discharged stain. Aniline colors were also printed with albumen in the manner already described as applied to pigments and colored lakes; and the patents secured by Mr. Walter Crum for the application of gluten and lactarin in printing, had reference chiefly to the use of aniline colors. The process of fixing these colors now generally adopted is known as the arsenite of alumina process. In this process the dye is dissolved in water or acetic acid, carefully filtered through a fine cloth and mixed with acetate of alumina, a thickener, and arsenious acid dissolved in glycerine. This mixture is printed on the cloth, which is then introduced into the steaming-chest. In the steaming, acetic acid is liberated and arsenite of alumina formed, which, with the aniline color, is precipitated in the fibres as a brilliant insoluble lake.—After the prints have undergone the various operations indicated above, they are submitted to a series of processes, whose object is to give to the fabrics such an appearance as will please the eye of the buyer. All the finishing processes have one common end, namely, to fill up the interstices which exist in the fabrics, and thus give to the calico a more substantial and glossy appearance; and this is effected by filling the cloth with boiled starch, farina, or sour flour, which is obtained from wheat flour which has been allowed to ferment. To these are often added large quantities of sulphate of lime or baryta, and other similar substances, with the object of imparting to the cloth a weight and appearance of solidity which it does not really possess. The finishing processes are varied according to the nature of the print, muslins requiring a quite distinct method of treatment from ordinary calicoes, and furniture chintzes also receive a finish peculiar to glazed goods. As the general features of finishing, including water-mangling, drying, damping, starching, and calendering are the same both for white cottons and prints, it is unnecessary here to detail these operations. The machinery and operations in a finishing-room may be briefly noticed as follows: The goods are opened by passing over a winch at a considerable elevation, and, if necessary, stretched in breadth on a machine which evens the texture and draws it out laterally. They are then passed into the chloring machine, which has two rollers, one of brass and one covered with india-rubber. The lower one is made to revolve in an aqueous solution of chlorine, and as the cloth passes between the rollers it is saturated with this solution. It passes immediately through a box containing a vapor of steam, which at once arrests the action of the chlorine, the momentary contact being considered sufficient to brighten the white ground without giving time for the colors to be affected. From the steaming-box the piece passes through a water-mangle, where pure water is spurted on the cloth, and after passing through the trough it receives a hard squeeze to extract as much moisture as possible before the drying is reached. The machine is a range of steam-cans, generally made of copper. The next operation is that of starching, the machinery of which is almost identical with that used for chloring, starch-paste, however, occupying the place of the chlorine liquor. The lower roller revolves in and carries up the starch to the cloth, which passes round the upper rollers and becomes saturated by the squeezing action produced and regulated by the screws and levers of the machine. After starching, the goods pass direct to another drying-machine, whence they are taken to be damped by a slight sprinkling of water, which they receive in passing over a simple machine for the purpose, consisting of a rapidly revolving brush throwing up a fine spray. Calendering is the next and final operation, after which each piece is separated and folded up by a plaiting-machine, or hooked by hand. It is then made up in the ordinary book form, and after being pressed in a screw or hydraulic press is ready for the market. By reason of super-excellence in machinery and knowledge of chemistry, England was for many years at the head of the calico-printing trade, although the output of her mills never rivalled the products of France and Alsace, which have always been noted for the exquisite taste shown both in coloring and design. Of later years the mills of our own country have greatly improved their product, both in quality and amount, and may now be said to hold their own against all competition, although certain grades of calicoes are still imported in rapidly diminishing quantities.

California, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Washington co. *Pop.* 1890, 1,024.

California, Gulf of. [Sp. *Mar. Bermejo*, red sea.] An arm of the Pacific Ocean, separating the peninsula of Lower California, on the west, from the Mexican states of Sonora and Cinaloa on the east. It is about 700 m. long, and from 70 to 150 m. wide. Its coasts are indented with many small bays and numerous islands stud its surface. The Colorado river discharges its waters into the upper extremity of the gulf, and several streams empty into it from the east. The ports of Loreto, La Paz and Guaymos are situated on its shores. The N. portion is full of shoals, hidden rocks, and dangerous currents; the S. portion is safe for navigation. The California coast abounds in pearl oysters, and the fishery, now little pursued, was formerly very important.

California, University of. An institution of learning established by act of the California legislature in 1868. It grew out of the College of California, a non-sectarian institution chartered in 1855, and which admitted its first class in 1860. Desiring a larger and better endowed institution, the trustees, in 1867, offered all their property to the State, including a site of 160 acres at Berkeley, 5 miles north of Oakland. The State accepted the offer and incorporated the college with the agricultural college provided for by act of Congress, desirous of combining these various interests into a university worthy of the State. The university received its first class in 1869. It had, in 1897, 300 instructors and 2,400 students, while its graduates numbered 2,588. Its list of presidents has been Henry Durant, Daniel C. Gilman, John Le Conte, W. T. Reed, Horace Davis, Martin Kellogg, and Benjamin I. Wheeler, the latter having held the office since 1899.

Cal'ithump, *n.* [*Humorously*, from Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *thump*.] A noisy parade or a burlesque serenade in which all manner of discordant noises are produced by blowing horns, thumping on tin pans, etc. In some localities used as a means of expressing displeasure or hostility, as to a political opponent.

Calithump'ian, *n.* One who participates in a calithump.

—*a.* Of, or pertaining to a calithump; as *a calithumpian* band; a *calithumpian* serenade.

Cal'la, or **Cal'la Lily,** *n.* (*Bot.*) A South African plant (*Richardia Æthiopica*) of the arum family, now in general cultivation. It has a milk-white, velvety spathe, and is also known as *Trumpet-lily*, *Lily of the Nile*, *Egyptian Lily*, &c.

—A hooded cloak sometimes worn in Ireland.

Calliandra, (*kăl-le-ăn'drah.*) (*Bot.*) A beautiful genus of plants, Ord. *Fabaceæ*, peculiar to America, found as far north as California, and extending southwards to Buenos Ayres. A few are herbs not more than a foot high, but the greater portion shrubs or small trees, most frequently met with on river-banks. The leaves of all are bipinnate, the leaflets varying much in size and number. In one section the leaves have one to four pairs of pinnæ, with few but large leaflets (one to eight inches long), the ultimate ones always the largest; while in another there are many pairs of pinnæ, the leaflets scarcely half an inch long, linear in form and almost numberless. The flowers are usually borne on stalked globose heads, but sometimes in terminal racemes; the corollas small and hidden by the very numerous long filaments of the stamens, which are almost always of a beautiful red color. From this latter circumstance the genus is named *Calliandra*, signifying "beautiful stamened." It differs from all allied genera in the valves of its compressed pod rolling backwards in a remarkable manner from apex to base when the seeds are ripe.

Fig. 2756.—CALLIANDRA TWEEDII.

Caln, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Chester co.

Calochortus, (*kăl-o-chôr'tŭs.*) (*Bot.*) A gen. of beautiful bulbous plants, Ord. *Liliaceæ*. They have tunicated bulbs, and produce rigid ensiform leaves, and an erect scape supporting a few large showy flowers which are racemosely arranged and remain open for several days. The perianth is deciduous, six-leaved, the three outer or calycine divisions linear and beardless, the three inner petaloid, very much larger and broader than the outer, and bearded on the inside; the flowers, therefore, appear to consist of three large spreading petals, and three narrow sepals. There are six stamens adherent to the base of the perianth, and a three-celled ovary crowned by three subsessile stigmas. The few known species, which are found in Mexico, California, and N.W. America, are all plants of gorgeous beauty, but found to be exceedingly difficult of cultivation. *Calochortus venustus* is one of the handsomest; it grows about two feet high, and produces large flowers, upwards of three inches across, with narrow green sepals, and broad roundish wedge-shaped petals which form a cup, and are white above, yellowish towards the base, each of them marked with a wedge-shaped deep crimson stain, terminating in a yellow spot, and above this, in the same line, with a deep red spot bordered with yellow, and a spot of lighter red.

Fig. 2757.
CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS.

Calorescence, (*kah-lôr'ĕs-sĕns.*) [Fr., from Lat. *calor*, heat.] (*Phys.*) A term introduced by Professor Tyndall to designate the transmutation of invisible heat-rays into rays of higher refrangibility, that is, into visible rays. Sir William Herschel discovered the fact, that, beyond the red end of the spectrum, there are invisible heat-rays of great intensity. Suppose a sunbeam is caused to pass through a prism, it is split up into rays of different refrangibility, occurring in the order of violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red. This experiment constitutes the so called decomposition of white light, and was first made by Newton. Sir W. Herschel, in passing a delicate thermometer through the various portions of the spectrum, found that the temperature gradually rose as it passed from the violet to the red end, and the red was found to be the hottest portion. He then moved his thermometer into darkness beyond the red, and found an indication of a considerable amount of heat,—in fact, a greater amount than had been found in any part of the visible spectrum. It was thus clearly demonstrated that invisible heat-rays accompany the visible light-rays emitted from the sun. The relationship of the heat spectrum to the light spectrum has been determined by Sir W. Herschel and Pro-

fessor Müller in the case of the solar spectrum, and by Professor Tyndall in the case of the spectrum of the electric light. The last-mentioned physicist, in attempting to sift the luminous from the calorific rays of the total radiation from the voltaic arc, tried various substances with a view of finding something which should cut off the whole of the light, and allow the heat to pass. He ultimately decided on using a solution of iodine in bi-sulphide of carbon. The bi-sulphide alone was found to absorb only 5·2 per cent. of the heat-rays passing through it; and when iodine was added until the solution was perfectly opaque, the absorption of heat was scarcely increased, while the absorption of light was complete. When a beam of light from the sun, or from the electric lamp, was passed through a layer of this opaque solution, and concentrated by a lens, the dark heat-rays were brought to a focus, at which intense calorific effects were manifested; black paper was instantly set on fire, gunpowder and gun-cotton were exploded, and thin plates of tin and zinc fused. At the dark invisible focus, carbon was brought to incandescence, and caused to burn vividly,—blackened silver-leaf was brought to a red heat, copper was melted, and platinized platinum rendered incandescent. It was necessary in these experiments to blacken bright surfaces exposed to the focus of dark heat, otherwise the reflection of heat would have been so considerable that the substance would not have absorbed a sufficient amount to raise it to red heat. Here, by ultra-red invisible heat-rays, Tyndall raised metals to incandescence—that is, they emitted light of their own—and we perceive at once that this is virtually a transformation of invisible rays into visible rays. The ultra-red rays possess low refrangibility; the vibrations which produce them are long, and move too slowly to produce in us the sensation of vision; they fall as dark invisible heat on the platinum, or other metal raised to incandescence, and they leave it as light; the slow vibrations have become quicker, the long waves have become shorter, the refrangibility has been raised. This change of heat-rays into light-rays is *calorescence*. The transmutation is complete. The invisible heat-rays are not converted into light of one kind, for when a piece of white hot platinum is examined by means of a prism, a complete spectrum is obtained—in a word, the heat-rays of low refrangibility are converted into light-rays of all refrangibilities. A detailed account of the experiments in connection with this subject will be found in Tyndall's *Heat Considered as a Mode of Motion*, and in his various memoirs in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Calor'ic Engine. (*Mech.*) A form of heat engine, invented by the distinguished Swedish engineer, John Ericsson, in which hot air is the acting substance. Air engines, in their principal working parts, closely resemble steam engines, the heated air being introduced into a cylinder in which works a tightly-fitting piston, which is forced to move up and down by the expansive pressure of the heated air, and transfers its motion to machinery by means of a connecting rod and revolving shaft in the usual manner. The air is heated in a furnace, is introduced below the piston, lifts it, and then escapes into the atmosphere. As the power of the engine depends on utilization of the heat of the air, means are taken to preserve as much as possible of this heat and prevent its escape into the atmosphere. This is done by means of a "regenerator," or chamber filled with screens of wire gauze, through which the hot air is made to pass in its escape from the cylinder, and which take up much of its heat, which they give up again to the fresh air passing through them, inward to the furnace. Caloric engines have the advantages of needing no boilers and not being subject to explosion. Their power, however, is comparatively small, and they are only useful for light machinery.

Calorie (*kal-lōr-ē'*). [Same deriv. as *calorescence.*] A term used by the French to designate the unit of heat which they adopt. It is the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 kilogramme (2·046215 lbs. avoirdupois) of water one degree centigrade in temperature; strictly from 0° to 1° C. A calorie, when converted into mechanical force, is competent to raise a weight of 1 kilogramme to a height of 425 metres (one metre is equal to 3·2808992 feet), and conversely the fall of 1 kilogramme through a space of 425 metres represents, as heat, one calorie.

Calorimetry, (*kăl-o-rĭm'e-tre.*) [Lat. *calor*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] (*Phys.*) The thermometer indicates relative, not absolute amounts of heat; it shows the condition of a body in regard to sensible heat, that is, the temperature of the body, but the real amount of heat absorbed or emitted by a substance cannot be determined by thermometrical means. *Calorimetry* is that branch of the science of heat which treats of the absolute measurement of heat, and the instruments employed for such determinations are called *Calorimeters*. The existence of two such terms as *Thermometry* and *Calorimetry*, in the same science, is undoubtedly unfortunate, because as far as their derivation is concerned, they might both apply to the same classes of phenomena. The thermometer was invented and named before calorimetry had been even thought of, and when the latter came to be practised, it was thought that no term which did not express the measurement of heat, could with any justice be applied to determinations of absolute quantities of heat, and the only convenient term remaining was calorimetry. It would be preferable to call the thermometer a *thermoscope*, and the calorimeter a *thermometer*, but it is unlikely that the latter term, from its comparative antiquity, will ever cease to be used in its present form. For the exact measurement of heat three forms of thermal unit are employed: to wit, the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 lb. of water from 32° to 33° F.; or the amount necessary to raise 1 lb. of water from 0° to 1° C.; or again, the French unit or calorie, viz., the amount of heat necessary to raise 1 kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° C. The absolute quantity of heat absorbed or given out by a substance in passing through a given range of temperature compared with that absorbed or given out by water under similar conditions is called its *specific heat*; we have here to examine the various methods by which specific heat is determined, in other words, the various processes of calorimetry. Three principal methods are employed for the determination of specific heat. In the first the heat is measured by the amount of ice which it melts; in the second, known as the *method of mixtures*, bodies of different temperatures are mixed with water, and the heat calculated from that of the mixture; and in the third, or *method of cooling*, the heat is determined by noticing the time which a body requires to cool.—1. *Determination of Specific Heat by Fusion of Ice.* The first and rudest form of calorimeter was a block of ice containing a cavity covered by a lid of ice; a known weight of the substance to be examined, at a known temperature, was placed in the cavity, and when it had cooled down to the temperature of the surrounding ice, it was removed, and the cavity was wiped dry by a weighed cloth, which, on being again weighed, obviously gave the weight of water resulting from the fusion of the ice by the substance introduced. This calorimeter was employed by Black and Wilke; it was greatly improved by Lavoisier and Laplace, and used by them for the determination of the specific heat of a number of substances. The instrument in its improved form is

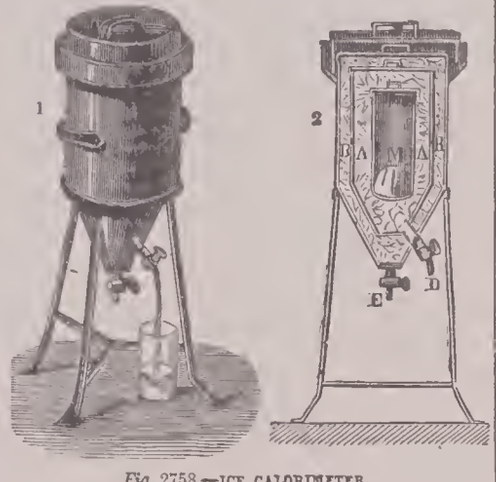


Fig. 2758.—ICE CALORIMETER.

known as the *Ice Calorimeter* (Fig. 2758, in which 1 gives a perspective view of it, and 2 represents a section), and consists of three concentric vessels, in the innermost of which (M) the substance whose specific heat is to be determined is placed, the surrounding vessel (A) is filled with ice, and is provided with a tap for drawing off the water, while the outermost vessel (B) also contains ice, and is for the purpose of preventing the melting of ice in the intermediate vessel, by other means than the heat of the warm substance in the central vessel. The chief objection to this instrument is, that the actual quantity of water resulting from the fusion of the ice, cannot be actually determined, because some remains in contact with the unmelted ice.—2. *Method of Mixtures.* According to this method, a known weight of the substance whose specific heat is to be determined, is heated to a known temperature, and is then immersed in a known weight of cold water, the precise temperature of which is noted. The temperature which results from the immersion of the warm body, when both it and the water possess the same temperature, is then observed, and the specific heat of the immersed substance calculated therefrom.—3. *Method of Cooling.* When equal volumes of different substances at the same temperature are allowed to cool under precisely similar conditions, the rate of cooling is found to vary considerably. It has been found that equal weights of different bodies cool through the same number of degrees of temperature in times which are directly as their specific heats, hence the application of this method to such determinations. It has been chiefly employed by Dulong and Petit, and by Regnault.

Cal'verly, CHARLES STUART, the prince of modern English parodists, was born Dec. 22, 1831. His education was received at Harrow, Baliol College (Oxford), and Christ College (Cambridge), where he graduated as second classic in 1856. He was called to the bar in London in 1865, but a fall on the ice closed what gave every promise of being a brilliant career in the law. He became famous as a humorous poet, his works comprising *Verses and Translations* and *Fly Leaves*, the former published in 1862, the latter in 1872. Died Feb. 17, 1884.

Calvert, GEORGE HENRY, journalist; born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2, 1803. He graduated at Harvard, and also studied at Göttingen. He wrote many poems, translations and dramas, and published *Scenes and Thoughts in Europe*, and studies of several of the poets, including Shakspeare, Göthe, Wordsworth, &c. He was the author of a *Life of Rubens*, an artist whom he claimed as an ancestor; he also claimed descent from Lord Baltimore, the founder of the city bearing that name. Died in Newport, R. I., May 24, 1888.

Calvert, in *Texas*, a city of Robertson co., 85 m. N.E. of Austin. *Pop.* (1890) 2,632.

Cal'ybite, *n.* [Gr. *kalybitēs*, dwelling in a hut.] One of the Eastern saints of primitive days who passed nearly all their lives in huts or other primeval habitations.

Calymmatothe'ca, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of fossil ferns of the Paleozoic period, which seem to be closely allied to the spheuopterids.

Calypto'sis, *n.* (*Crust.*) A larval stage, as seen in the schizopods, in which there is a clear line of demarcation between the abdomen and the thorax.

Cambaye', *n.* (*Fabrics.*) A sort of cotton fabric, which is made in certain parts of India, especially in Bengal.

Cam'bin-utan, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Nemorhædus sumatrensis*, or large goat antelope, found on the island of Sumatra.

Cambiogenet'ic, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a tendency to promote the formation of cambium, the zone of cells between the wood and bark of exogenous plants, from which new tissues are produced.

Cambo'dia. (*Geog.*) A country of Indo-China, on the middle Mekong river, bounded N. and W. by Siam, E. by Annam and French Cochin China, and S. by the Bay of Siam. Its area is about 32,370 sq. m., its population estimated at 1,500,000. In the north and west are mountains, some of them over 3,000 feet high, and containing iron and some copper. The country as a whole, however, consists of alluvial plains, which are completely inundated during the rainy season, through the overflow of the river and its branches. The principal stream is the Mekong—otherwise known as the Cambodia, and Toulé-Tom—with its branching channels. The Tonlé-sap forms a kind of backwater, which expands into the Great Lake, 100 miles by 25 in area. In the northeast are tracts covered with forest. The climate is divided into a rainy season, from April to October, with an interruption in August, and a dry season for the remainder of the year. The range of the thermometer is from 70° to 104° F. Inland the country is well cultivated, especially along the rivers and on the lakes, but the interior abounds with extensive jungles, in which elephants, lions, tigers, and wild buffaloes find shelter. There are also deer, goats, hogs, and many species of wild fowl. The agricultural products are rice, tobacco, cotton, maize, pepper, cinnamon, sugar cane, indigo, manioc, vanilla, gutta-percha, &c. The forests yield much excellent timber. The tree *Garcinia gambogoides* yields the finest gamboge. Teak, sandal-wood, and numerous dyestuffs abound. In addition to iron, tin and precious stones are found, and the gold mines of Bontabang are noted.—*Population.* The Cambodians are less Mongoloid and more nearly approach the Aryan type than the neighboring peoples, they presenting some resemblance to the Malay and Indian types. Their language is of the monosyllabic character of the Chinese. Pnom-Penh, the capital, stands at the junction of the "Four Arms" of the river, and has a population of 35,000. In addition to the industries mentioned, fishing in the Great Lake is of importance, and silk raising is likely to become of great value, there being great plantations of mulberry trees whose silk worms yield silk of the finest quality.—*History.* The kingdom of Cambodia or Khmer formerly embraced much of Indo-China. It is claimed to have arisen 2,400 years ago. Buddhism was probably introduced in the fourth century. About 1540 the Cambodian king attacked Siam, but the war ended in the subjection of *C.*, which became tributary to Siam. In the 16th and 17th centuries Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch factories were successively set up at the mouth of the Mekong. In the last part of the 18th century *C.* fell under the control of Annam, which in 1809 divided up its provinces with Siam, dismembering the kingdom. The Cambodians in consequence offered to place themselves under the protection of France. The movements in this direction were consummated in 1863, and since 1887 *C.* has been practically a French province—*Antiquities.* The most remarkable feature of *C.* is the splendid ruins of its early architecture. The temples and palaces of Angkor, the old capital, are of striking artistic value, and of great size and number. The principal edifice, Nakhon Udat, is composed of a central tower surrounded by four turrets and flanked by two other towers, all connected by extensive galleries. These buildings are covered with exquisite sculptures in bas-relief. There are also several massive stone bridges of great size and solidity.

Cam'bridge, in *New York*, a village of Washington co. *Pop.* 1,589.

Cam'eron, JAMES DONALD, son of Simon *C.*, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., May 14, 1833. Graduated at Princeton, 1852; in 1862–74, president of the Northern Central R.R., which prospered under his direction. Was subsequently active in State and national politics, following closely in the footsteps of his father; was Secretary of War, 1875; U. S. Senator from Penna., 1877–97, declining a renomination in the latter year for the reason (among others) that his advocacy of the free coinage of silver had placed him in partial antagonism with the Republican leaders of his State.

Cameron, SIMON. An American politician, born in Lancaster co., Pa., March 8, 1799. He edited a Democratic paper in Harrisburg, in which he strongly advocated the claims of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. In 1845 he was elected U. S. Senator, and served till 1849. In the convention of 1860 at Chicago, the third highest vote on the first ballot for the nomination as President was cast for him, but his name was afterwards with-

drawn. In March 1861 President Lincoln appointed *C.* Secretary of War. He resigned this position in 1862, accepting the appointment of Minister to Russia. Within a year he returned to the U. S., and in 1867 again took a place in the U. S. Senate. From this time he was conspicuous for his influence over the Republican party in Pennsylvania. In Feb. 1811, he was chosen to succeed Sumner in the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and occupied that position until succeeded in office by his son, J. Donald *C.* in 1877. Died June 26, 1889.

Cameron, Verney Lovett, C. B., African explorer, was born at Radpole, Eng., June 1, 1844. He entered the British navy in 1857. In 1872 was sent by the Royal Geographical Society of London to the relief of Livingstone and to aid in his explorations. He was the first to travel across Equatorial Africa and on his return to England was rewarded by the gold medals of the Geographical Societies of Loudon and Paris. His work, *Across Africa*, gives an interesting description of his African journey. His later exploration, a journey upon which he set out in 1878, is described in his work, *Our Future Highway to India*. Died March 26, 1894.

Cameroons'. (*Geog.*) A German colony in the W. coast region of Africa, extending from the mouth of Rio del Rey southward to a point somewhat south of the parallel of 3° N. Lat., making a coast line of about 120 miles. Interiorly the country has been but little explored, and the limits of the colony are not well defined, though the E. boundary is understood to be about 15° E. Lon. The area is estimated at 130 sq. m. The name is derived from the Cameroon river, a large stream which enters the Bight of Biafa opposite Fernando Po Island, its estuary being over 20 miles wide. For a considerable distance from its mouth the stream is nearly a mile wide. The climate is very trying to Europeans, on account of the low mangrove swamps at the river's mouth, and they generally live in hulks, merely storing their goods on shore. The natives belong to the Bantu group. In 1884 a war was nearly brought on by the refusal of two native kings to allow their subjects to trade directly with Europeans. England was asked to assume a protectorate over the country, but declined. Germany was then appealed to by the traders, and on July 14, 1884, the German flag was raised at Cameroons, a governor appointed, and the whole territory claimed, except the small station of Victoria, on Ambas Bay, founded by English Baptists in 1858. *C.* is bounded on the S. by French Congo, on the N. W. by the British Niger protectorate. The country is very fertile. The Cameroons is noted for its cotton and ivory, and has long been known as an "oil river." Ebony, redwood and palms clothe its banks, many tropical fruits grow wild, and others are cultivated by the natives. The Cameroons mountains, a volcanic group, attain a height of 13,746 feet in the peak Mongo ma Lobah (mount of the gods). These volcanoes, while not extinct, have had no historical eruption, and their peaks are often covered with snow. Barton and Mann, in 1862, reached their highest point. The population is estimated at 2,600,000. The chief towns are Cameroons, opposite Fernando Po, Bimbia, in its vicinity, and Batauga and Bakundu, farther south.

Camp Point, in *Illinois*, a village of Adams co. *Pop.* (1890) 1,150.

Campani'ni, Italo, singer, born in Parma, Italy, in 1846. He joined Garibaldi's army at the age of 15, and served for two campaigns. After the war he returned to his forge, having been a blacksmith previous to his enlistment as a soldier. Here his voice attracted the attention of a singing teacher, who aided and encouraged him to cultivate it, and *C.* studied a year at the Parma Conservatory. His first apearance before the public was a failure, but he afterwards sung both in the U. S. and Europe, and for many years was considered the greatest tenor on the operatic stage. An affection of the throat proved injurious to his voice, which had been of large compass and singular purity of tone.

Camp'bell, Bartley, an American dramatist, born in Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 12, 1843, of Irish parentage. He became a reporter and later an editor, and subsequently removed to New Orleans, where he started a monthly magazine. His first play, *Through Fire*, written in 1871, met with such success that he decided to devote his pen to the stage. His drama of *My Partner* had an enthusiastic reception, and caused a popular demand for his plays. His *Siberia*, an attractive melodrama, still holds the stage. He was the first American who confined his work to dramatic authorship. Others of his successful plays are *Fairfax*, *Risks*, &c. D. 1888.

Campbell, John A., jurist, born in Washington, Ga., June 24, 1811. His father, Duncan G. *C.*, was a prominent lawyer. Mr. *C.* graduated with honor from the Georgia University in 1826, and by special act of the Legislature was admitted to the bar before reaching his majority. He received from President Pierce the appointment of associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1853. After the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned this position. Although opposed to the policy of secession, he believed that the States seceding were within their rights, and while in office in Washington favored the South. He was afterwards appointed Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States. After the fall of Richmond he was arrested and imprisoned at Fort Pulaski. Died in Baltimore, Md., March 12, 1889.

Campbell, John Francis. A prominent folk-lorist; born at Islay, Scotland, Dec. 29, 1822. He was educated at Eton and the University of Edinburgh. His great work is his *Popular Tastes of the West Highlands*, pub. 1860–62. Much attention was given by *C.* to scientific studies, the fruits of which were his interesting works, *Frost and Fires; Natural Engines; Toolmarks and Chips*, &c. Died February 17, 1885. An obelisk was raised to his memory at his birthplace, June, 1887.

Camp'bell, George W., an American statesman, born in Tennessee, 1768, adopted the legal profession, and represented his State in Congress from 1803 to 1809, during which period he held the chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was elected to the Senate in 1811, made Secretary of the Treasury in 1815, and in 1818 proceeded to Russia in charge of the U. S. mission. Died 1848.

Campe'ro, Narciso, statesman and soldier, was born at Tejo in Argentina, in 1815. He was educated partly in Europe, and on his return entered the Bolivian army, in which he was promoted to the rank of brigadier. In 1872 he occupied the position of Minister of War for a short time. The Bolivians elected him President, Apr. 9, 1880. In the Tacna campaign he commanded the combined forces of Bolivia and Peru, his army meeting with defeat at the battle of Tacna, May 26, 1880. His administration was peaceful internally.

Canadol (*kăn'ah-dŏl*). (*Chem.*) The name given to a peculiar petroleum found in Canada, and which has been considered especially valuable as a solvent of the fats; hence its use has been suggested to obtain oils and fats from their natural sources, rather than by cold or warm pressure. From investigations regarding the applicability of the liquid it has been concluded that it is superior to bisulphide of carbon. Vegetable oils may be readily extracted, and on the evaporation of the solvent, it is said they are left in a greater state of purity then when other liquids are employed. Cacao butter may be readily extracted from the bean, and castor and other oils from the seeds. Even the fat from bones, from the ivory tusks of elephants, the narwhal and walrus, may be removed without impairing in the slightest degree the texture of the remainder. Bisulphide of carbon, and the ligbter hydrocarbons distilled from petroleum, are now largely used as solvents of fats.

Canal', *n.* (*Hydraul. Eng.*) An artificially-formed watercourse, usually employed for navigation, though the word is also applied to channels for drainage and irrigation. The difference in level of the country traversed by canals usually requires some means of changing the water level, or of lifting or lowering the canal-boats from one level to another. There are several ways in which this is done, known under the names of the *lock*, the *lift*, and the *incline*. The lock is a watertight chamber, closed by gates at each end, which can be filled with water to the level of the upper reach, or emptied to the level of the lower reach. A boat being admitted to an empty lock can be lifted to the upper level by the admission of water; or, if admitted to a full lock, can be let down to the lower level by discharging the water. The principal defect of locks is the great loss of water in their use, in case of active traffic.—*Incline.* In case of scarcity of water and a large lift, an inclined plane is sometimes used, the boat being carried in a special carriage moving on rails laid on the incline, and moved by a cable. Very primitive inclines have long been in use in the canals of China, the boats being hauled up the slope by a capstan, or made to slide down its smooth surface. On the Morris *C.*, in New Jersey, there are 23 inclines, with an average rise of 58 feet, on which boats of 80 tons are drawn up a gradient of 1 in 10. On the Oberland *C.*, in Prussia, the largest incline has a height of 80⅓ feet.—*Lift.* A canal-lift consists of two iron troughs, filled with water, which balance one another, one going up as the other goes down, and thus raising or lowering a boat from one level to another. The advantages of the lift are economy in water, space, and time, and, under certain conditions, in cost of construction. Hydraulic canal-lifts have only recently been introduced, the first being opened for traffic in 1875, on an English *C.* Two troughs, 75 by 15½ feet, each supported in the centre by a hydraulic ram, and containing 5 feet of water, balance each other. The main motion is effected by removing 6 inches of water from the bottom trough, the hydraulic ram being used only for the final portion of the lift, of about 4½ feet. A 100-ton barge can be lifted in the trough in 2½ minutes, and barges can be transferred in both directions, from one level to the other, in 8 minutes. To pass through a series of locks giving an equal rise (50 feet) would occupy over an hour.—*Modern Canals.* Within recent years several canals of great dimensions have been constructed, some of them cutting across isthmuses, others intended to bring inland towns in communication with the sea. Of the first class the two most notable examples are the Suez *C.* completed in 1869, and connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, and the Panama *C.*, begun in 1882, and yet far from completed, though an immense amount of money has been expended upon its construction. This was abandoned on account of seemingly insuperable difficulties, and the impossibility of obtaining more money; but work on it was afterward resumed and proceeded slowly until 1903, when the United States purchased the partly completed canal from the French company and undertook its construction, abandoning in its favor the projected Nicaragua canal. The latter was to be 183 miles in length, more than 100 miles needing to be excavated, while the former was only 49.09 miles long, of which 12.68 miles were navigable waters. It had also less curvature and needed fewer locks. Ten years were allowed for its completion.—*Corinth Canal.* A *C.* across the Isthmus of Corinth, which connects the Peloponnessus with the remainder of Greece, was begun as long ago as the reign of Nero, and traces of this ancient work remain. It was again undertaken in 1882, and completed in 1893. This canal is 4 miles long. Its central portion traverses a rock cutting, with a maximum depth of 285 feet. The canal is open throughout, 72 feet wide at bottom, and 26½ feet deep, while solid jetties for the protection of its openings have been built out into the sea at both ends.—*Baltic Canal.* This, known officially as the Kaiser Wilhelm I. Canal, and frequently termed the Kiel Canal, extends between the Baltic and the North seas. It is 61½ miles long, starting from Kiel Bay, on the Baltic, and ending at Brunsbuttel, on the Elbe estuary, in the North Sea. It was begun in 1887, and completed in 1895, the opening taking place with imposing ceremonies on June 20 of that year. This

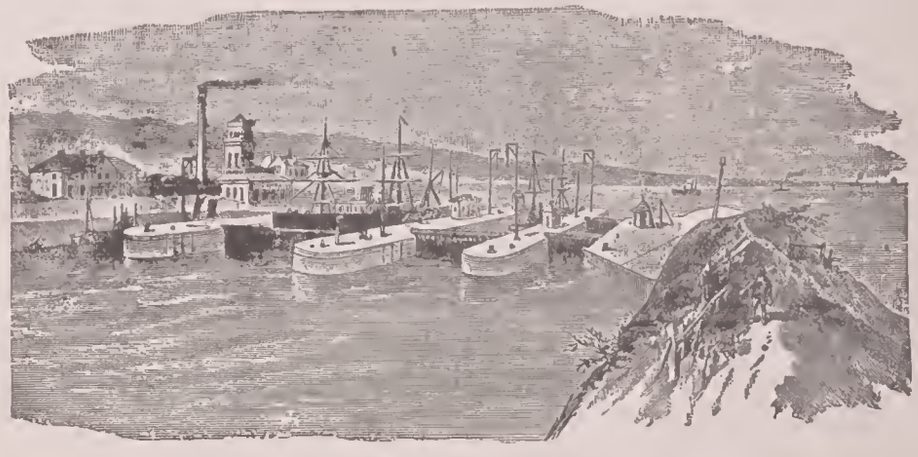


Fig. 2759.—EASTHAM LOCKS, AT ENTRANCE OF MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

important ship-canal is 197 feet wide at top, and 72 feet 2 inches at bottom, its depth 29 feet 6 inches, adapting it to the largest sized war vessels. The total cost was $38,500,000. There are but two locks, one at each end, their purpose being to control the inflow of tidal or storm water. Four lines of railway and one road cross the *C.* by bridges. Two of these are 138 feet high, and permit the passage of the highest-masted ships. The leading purpose of this canal is to afford safe and rapid passage for German ironclads in time of war, but its commercial utility will also be great, it enabling ships sailing from the North sea to the Baltic to save from 200 to 1000 miles in distance.—*Manchester Ship-Canal.* The scheme for connecting the great English manufacturing city of Manchester with the sea, long projected, was finally authorized by act of Parliament in 1885, and the construction of the *C.* soon after began. This great canal is over 35 miles long, 26 feet deep, and has a bottom width of 120 feet. There are tidal locks at Eastham, and locks at several places along the route of the *C.* Its bottom width is nearly twice that of the Suez *C.*, and the average width at the water-level is 172 feet. The cost was about $75,000,000. This great *C.* was formally declared open to commerce by Queen Victoria on May 21, 1894. It has, in a measure, proved a failure, its use by commercial vessels being not nearly so great as was expected.—*Danube Canal.* An important work has recently been achieved on the Danube, in the cutting a canal through the famous Iron Gates, a locality of rocks and whirlpools which for thousands of years rendered the navigation of that river dangerous. Operations were begun here by the Romans, more than 2,000 years ago. The recent work began about 1891, the principal engineering labor being the clearing out the rocky channel where the stream cuts through the Transylvania Alps, some two miles above the Iron Gates. The total length of the passage cleared is more than 50 miles, the river in this distance cutting through five or six dykes. The canal deflects the river to a new channel cut out on one side

of the stream, from which it is separated by an embankment 7,200 feet long, 16 to 20 feet wide at top, and 120 to 160 feet at bottom. The excavations were made in solid rock, and a great dam was built to deflect the river into the *C.* The formal opening of this important work was made Sept. 27, 1896, as a part of millenial celebration of the Hungarian state.—*Chicago Drainage Canal.* Of the many American canals the most recent and the most stupendous is the great Chicago Drainage C., begun September 3, 1892, and completed in 1897, at a cost of $27,000,000. This huge work, which is intended to carry off the sewage of Chicago, but which may be utilized for commercial purposes, is 28 miles long, extending from Chicago to Lockport on the Illinois river, into which stream it discharges. Its cross-section in earth is 202 feet, in rock 160 feet, the average depth being 30 to 36 feet, depth of water 22 to 26 feet, fall between Chicago and Lockport 5½ feet. It has a greater cross-section than either the Suez, Manchester or Baltic Canals, and a flow equal to that of the Ohio at low water, the minimum flow at present being 300,000 cubic feet a minute. Fears are entertained of pollution of the Illinois river by sewage, and of a permanent lowering of the level of Lake Michigan, whose waters will flow freely into the *C.*, and be the main element in carrying off the sewage.—In addition to the various canals named, others of importance have been completed of recent years, one of the largest of which is the St. Petersburg and Kronstadt ship canal, commenced in 1877 and completed in 1884. This starts from the Neva at St. Petersburg, and runs 18½ miles to Kronstadt, with a depth of 22 feet, and bottom width of 207 feet, enlarging to 271 feet. The canal to Brussels, in Belgium, is 32 miles long and 21½ feet deep.—*Projected Canals.* Of projected ship canals may be named one across the peninsula of Florida; one between Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay, to avoid the danger of navigating around Cape Cod; one to enable sea-going vessels to reach Paris; and one to cut through the island of Rameswaram, and shorten by about 350 miles the route to the east coast of India. A *C.* is projected through the isthmus of Perekop, which connects the Crimea with the mainland of Russia; another to connect the Mediterranean and the Red Seas by a route from the Bay of Acre via the depression of the Dead Sea and the Araba defile; one across France to connect the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, while Russia is considering a project that throws all these in the shade. This is to make a *C.* from the Baltic to the Red Sea, starting from the Port of Riga, following the course of the Dwina, the Beresina and the Dnieper, and entering the Black Sea at Cherson. This *C.* would be about 1,000 miles long, or about the same as the Imperial *C.* of China. The projected depth is 30 feet and width 230, the neighboring towns to be connected by smaller feeding canals. The cost would be enormous, but the saving in time and expense of travel would probably justify the cost.—*Trolley Service on Canals.* Efforts to run boats on canals with power other than that of the antiquated mule have been made, steam, cable, and other methods of traction having been tried or projected. The latest system tried is that of the electric trolley, with which fairly satisfactory experiments have been made on the Erie *C.* It is quite possible that electricity will be generally adopted for *C.* boat traction before many years. Barges made of steel have been lately tried, drawn by a propeller. These are much more durable than the old wooden boats, and have the advantage that they can stand the lake travel, so that they may be drawn from any of the lake ports to New York without breaking bulk, a thing impossible under the old conditions, as the wooden boats could not be insured except at exorbitant rates.

Canal Dover, in *Ohio*, a village of Tuscarawas co., situated on the banks of the Tuscarawas River, about 100 miles each from Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Columbus. Has various manufactures. Iron ore, coal, and fire-clay abound in vicinity. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 4,000.

Can'by, Edward Richard Sprig, LL.D., an American military commander, b. in Kentucky 1818, graduated at West Point in 1836, and served with credit during the Mexican campaign in 1846–7, becoming colonel in 1861. In the year following he was made major-general, succeeded General Banks in the command of the army of Louisiana and the South-West, in 1864, and in April 1865, was placed in command of the city of Mobile. In 1866 he was made brigadier-general in the regular army, and given, in 1868, the command of the Second Military District. He was treacherously shot dead April 11, 1873, by the Modoc "Capt. Jack," while negotiating for the removal of the Modocs to a reservation.

Can'dle Fish or **Eu'lachon.** (*Ichth.*) A fish of the *Salmonidæ* family, and entitled *Thaleichthys pacificus.* It is found in the Pacific Ocean, near the western shores of America, its range extending from Vancouver northward. Like the copelin, to which it is nearly allied, it is strictly a sea-fish, approaching the coast to spawn, but not entering rivers. The *C. F.* is not larger than the smelt, has a somewhat pointed and conical head, a large mouth, pharyngeal teeth and a rough tongue, but the lower jaw, palatines and vomer are without teeth. It is of a greenish olive color on the back, which passes into silvery white on the sides and belly, spotted with a dirty yellow hue. This is probably the fattest of all fish, or indeed, of all animals, and is used by the Indians not only for food, but as a source of oil. They also use it, when dried, as a lamp for lighting their lodges, drawing through it a piece of rush-pith, or a strip from the inner bark of *Thuja gigantea*, a species of Arbor Vitæ, as a wick. A long needle of hard wood is used to draw the wick through, and the fish, being then lighted at one end, continues to burn until entirely consumed. In addition to its use as a candle, it serves as an excellent article of winter food in the severe climate of the northern regions, and is of agreeable flavor, notwithstanding its excessive oiliness. The civilized people of northwest America have not yet in any way utilized it.

Candle-Nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of the South Sea Islands, Madagascar, Molucca, Java, &c. Its fruit consists of a heart-shaped nut with a very hard shell, and a kernel which is edible when roasted, though when raw it possesses slightly the tendency to cause purging and colic so common to the *Euphorbiaceæ.* The nut is about the size of a walnut, and yields an excellent bland oil, which is used both for food and for illuminating purposes. The inhabitants of the Society Islands, after slightly baking these nuts in an oven and removing the shell, bore holes through the kernels and string them on rushes. Thus prepared, they hang them up in their houses and make use of them as torches, four or five strings of the nuts being inclosed, for this purpose, in a leaf of the screw-pine. They burn with much brilliancy, and are often used for fishing at night. The shell used in tattooing was obtained by the islanders from the shell of the *C.-N.* The tree yields a gummy substance, which is chewed by the Tahitians.

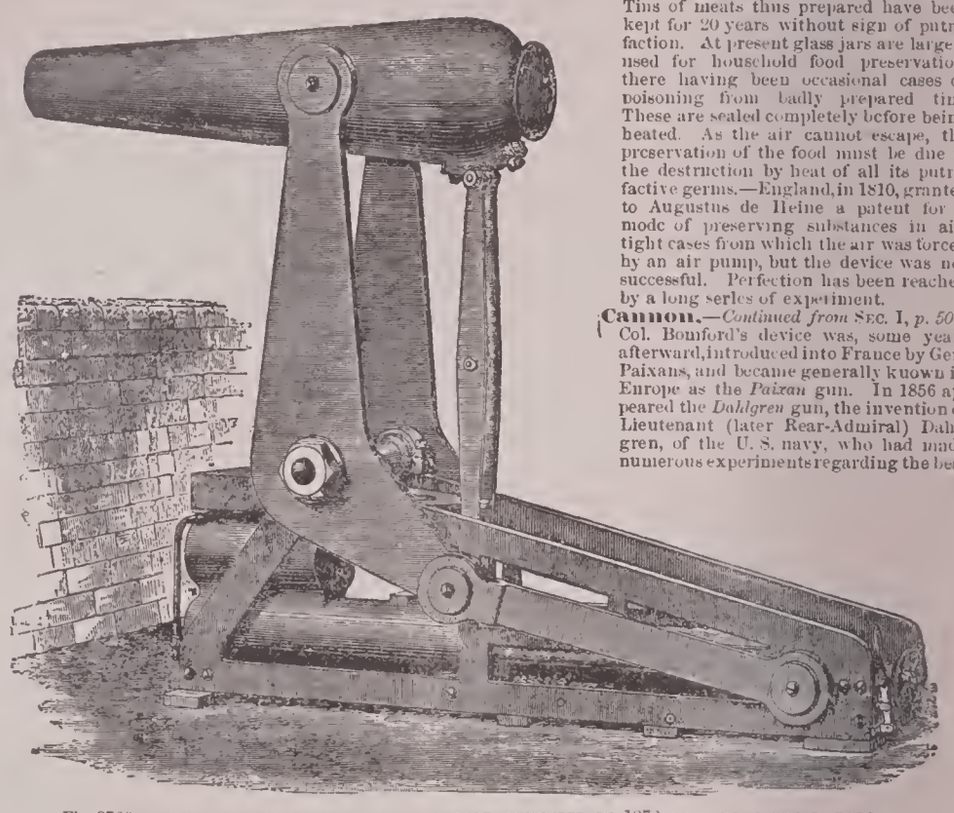


Fig. 2760.—PNEUMATIC DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGE, INVENTED IN 1872 BY CAPT. JAMES B. EADS.

Candolle', Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus de, an eminent botanist, born at Paris, 1806, being the son of the celebrated Augustin de Candolle, who died in 1841. He went through a course of study in literature and science at Genoa, and then turned his attention to law, of which faculty he was admitted a doctor in 1829. Finally, however, he made botany his exclusive study, and became first the assistant and subsequently the successor of his father. For eighteen years he was director of the Botanic Garden, and during the same period he gave lectures in the Academy of Geneva. M. de Candolle was elected a correspondent of the French Institute in 1851, and the following year was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. His works are: *Monographie des Campanulées* (1830); *Introduction a l' Etude de la Botanique* (2 vols., 1834–35); *Sur le Musée Botanique de M. B. Delessert* (1845; *Note sur une Pomme de Terre du Mexique* (1852); *Geographie Botanique raisonnée* (2 vols., 1855); *Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique* (1867). He also brought out a new edition of his father's *Théorie Elémentaire de la Botanique*, and continued his *Podromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis.*

Candy Sugar. The name applied popularly to ordinary sugar when obtained by the gradual and slow evolving of a concentrated solution of sugar, it then taking the form of large crystals.

Cank'er Worm. (*Entom.*) The name given the larvæ of certain geometrid moths. Called also the measuring worm, from its peculiar mode of locomotion. The larva of *Anisopteryx vernata*, a common American species, feeds upon the leaves of trees, especially of the apple and elm, which become pierced with multitudes of holes. After feeding for some four weeks, the larva decends, usually by the aid of a thread, to the ground, into which it burrows. Here it is changed to a chrysalis, from which the moth emerges. These worms are very injurious to the trees they infest. As the females are wingless, trees may be protected by the aid of tar or fish-oil placed around their trunks, or other means of preventing their ascent. They may often be dislodged by shaking the trees.

Canned Foods. Food substances preserved by being enclosed in air-tight tin cans, a method which is now very largely carried on, vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, soups, &c., being kept in enormous quantities by this process. The substance to be preserved is placed in tins, which are sealed with a soldered cover, except a small pin-hole for the escape of steam. They are then heated for the expulsion of the air, or the destruction of the bacterial germs they may contain, when the pin-holes are closed by solder, and the tins allowed to cool. Tins of meats thus prepared have been kept for 20 years without sign of putrefaction. At present glass jars are largely used for household food preservation, there having been occasional cases of poisoning from badly prepared tins. These are sealed completely before being heated. As the air cannot escape, the preservation of the food must be due to the destruction by heat of all its putrefactive germs.—England, in 1810, granted to Augustus de Heine a patent for a mode of preserving substances in air-tight cases from which the air was forced by an air pump, but the device was not successful. Perfection has been reached by a long series of experiment.

Cannon.—*Continued from* Sec. I, *p. 507.* Col. Bomford's device was, some years afterward, introduced into France by Gen. Paixans, and became generally known in Europe as the *Paixan* gun. In 1856 appeared the *Dahlgren* gun, the invention of Lieutenant (later Rear-Admiral) Dahlgren, of the U. S. navy, who had made numerous experiments regarding the best form and distribution of metal in *C.* These guns were of cast-iron, cast solid and cooled from the exterior. They were of great thickness at the breech, but from the trunnions forward diminished rapidly in thickness. They were intended solely for shells, and were generally of 9- and 11-inch bore. An important improvement was made by Captain Rodman, of the U. S. army, in 1860. The guns made by him were cast hollow, his invention consisting in a method of interior cooling. A stream of cold water was made to flow through the hollow bore of the gun, while fires were kept round its exterior to prevent rapid cooling from the outside. These *C.* were adapted to solid as well as hollow projectiles, and were of 8-, 10- and 15-inch bore. At that time the Rodman 15-inch gun was the most powerful piece of ordnance in existence. Its solid shot weighed 450 lbs., and was propelled by a charge of 100 lbs. of mammoth powder.—*Rifled Guns.* About the date in question the rifling of *C.* was introduced, and smooth-bore guns began to pass out of existence. Comparatively few of them are now in use, the rifled *C.* having proven itself immensely more effective. Cast-iron rifled pieces were produced in 1846 by Col. Cavalli, of Sardinia, and Baron Wahrendorf, of Sweden. Their

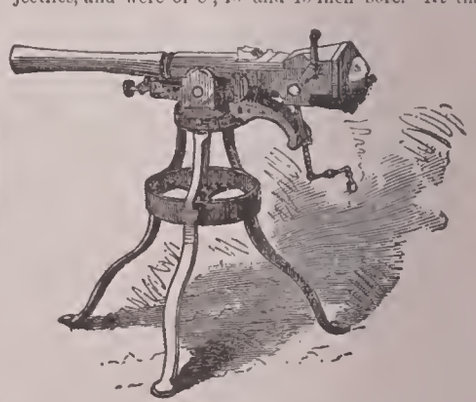


Fig. 2761.—BREECH-LOADING CANNON, ON REVOLVING CARRIAGE; USED BY GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

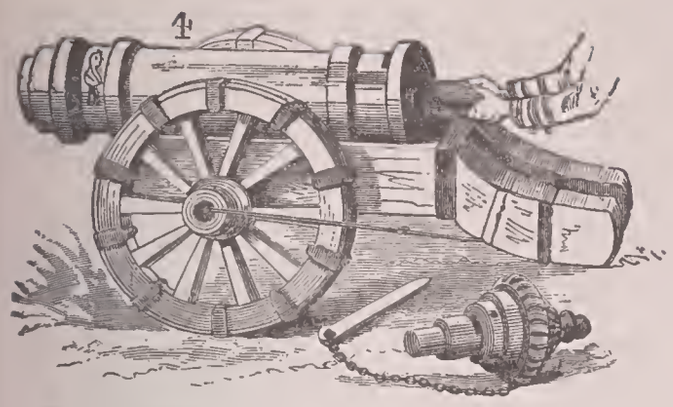


Fig. 2762.—BREECH-LOADING CANNON OF SIXTEENTH CENTURY—BREECH-BLOCK SECURED BY A PIN.

advantage was first clearly shown in the Italian campaign of 1859, and it was not long before all nations had begun their adoption, the use of armor-plating on ships of war rendering necessary *C.* of much greater penetrative power than previously used.—*Construction of Cannon.* Previous to 1854 *C.* were cast in iron, brass, or an alloy called gun-metal, consisting of 90 parts of copper and 10 of tin. This proved expensive and difficult to work, and was generally abandoned after 1870, though a similar alloy, called phosphor-bronze or steel-bronze, is still used for Austrian field-guns. About 1850 cast-steel guns were made by Krupp in Germany and Whitworth in England, and in 1859 the Armstrong gun (*q. v.*), made of coiled wrought-iron, was adopted by the English government. The first experiments with wire-guns were made between 1875 and 1879 at the Armstrong factory at Elswick, the largest being a 10-inch arm. Others were made at Woolwich, 1884–88. These resembled the Armstrong gun in general construction, but the inner tube was first made thicker at the breech, and then turned down at the part which needs the greatest strength, that inclosing the powder chamber.

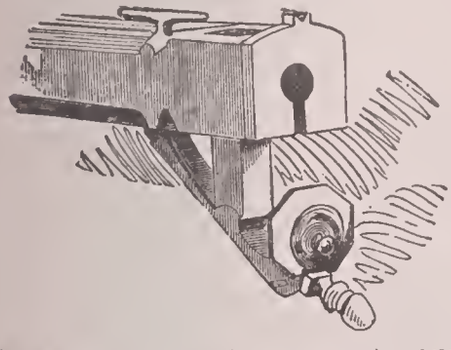


Fig. 2763.—DUTCH CANNON (BREECH-LOADING) OF 1650.

A flat steel wire, or riband, with a breaking strain of 100 tons to the square inch, was then coiled round this part, and over the wire were shrunk hoops of forged steel firmly locked together to prevent any tendency to slip. Hundreds of guns of this character are now in use in the British land and sea service, varying from the 12-pounder of 600 lbs. weight to the 12-inch guns,

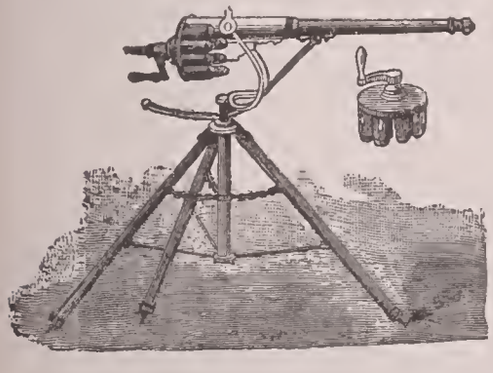


Fig. 2764.—PUCKLE'S MACHINE GUN OF 1718.

weighing 46 tons each, with which the new battleships are being armed. On each of the 12-inch guns of the *Majestic* class no less than 102 miles of wire are wound, the dimensions of the wire being ·06 by ·25 of an inch. Before this system was adopted the construction of a heavy caliber gun occupied from 14 to 16 months, while the wire guns can be made in less than 11 months, the wire-winding process taking from 6 weeks to 2 months and the rifling nearly as long.—*Brown Segmental Wire Gun.* A newly-invented weapon known as the Brown Segmental Wire Gun, and tested in the U. S. proving grounds at Sandy Hook in 1893 and again in May, 1896, stood the tests superbly, and is full of promise as the gun of the future. Guns, as now constructed, are made up in a series of overlying cylindrical rings, each ring shrunk over the others, with the result that the innermost tube is thrown into a state of initial compression. In firing such a gun the shock of discharge is instantly felt and resisted by each of the cylinders or hoops, and its strength will depend on the amount of initial compression and tension which the inner tube and the outer layers can respectively be made to carry, this depending, in its turn, upon the elastic strength of the materials employed. In the British wire gun, as mentioned, a high grade of steel wire is wound around the inner core of the gun, the limit of strength of the gun being the elastic strength of its inner core, which must not be compressed beyond its elastic limit. Capt. J. H. Brown, the inventor of the gun now in question, conceived the idea of building up the internal tube with a number of longitudinal steel bars or staves laid side by side in a cylindrical form, and bringing them into intimate contact under the tension of a wrapping of steel wire. By this means he was able to secure a core having a much higher elastic limit than could be obtained in an ordinary tube. This gun is said to have the following advantages: The small weight of each of its parts enables crucible steel to be used economically, and permits the careful casting and uniform forging of each segment. As they can readily be rolled into shape, the method of construction is very economical. The size of the segments admits of readily setting up conditions of special elasticity by cold work, which renders it possible to use a character of steel far superior to anything heretofore employed in the core of a gun. Such a core could readily be wound so as to produce a compression between the segments of 112,000 lbs. to the sq. inch without exceeding its elastic limit. The steel wire used is one-half of one inch square in section. Its end is keyed into the gun at the breech-nut and wound on at the required tension by means of an automatic winding machine. When the wire reaches the shoulder it is tightly wedged against it, turned over, and keyed into the gun. The next layer is started at the second shoulder, 24 inches from the breech nut, and wound back to the breech. The successive layers thus are made to run in opposite directions till the necessary amount of wire is laid on. The gun is then bored out, heated internally by gas, and shrunk on to a thin steel lining. The chase jacket is shrunk on in two-foot sections. The trunnion jacket is interlocked at the breech end by shrinking on, and fits with a slip joint over the chase. In the production of a 10-inch gun by this process, a total length of 75 miles of wire is employed. The tests made of the 5-inch gun of this pattern showed an elastic limit of 126,000 lbs. per sq. inch and an ultimate strength of 176,000 lbs., while the wire showed an elastic limit of 230,000 lbs., and an ultimate strength of 262,000 lbs. per sq. inch. The superiority of this gun, as proved by the army trials at Sandy Hook, is shown in the fact that, while the hooped navy gun has a muzzle energy of 15,285 foot tons, the Brown gun, which is only two tons heavier, has 37,800 foot tons energy; or, in other words, the 10-inch Brown gun has an energy over 4,000 tons greater than the 13-inch hooped gun.—*Breech-loading.* The British were among the first to adopt the modern breech-loading principle, but soon afterward abandoned it, fearing that breech-loading field pieces, if employed in the East India service, could not be repaired in case of injury. The Krupp works, of Germany, which have not only supplied *C.* for their own country, but for most of the nations of Europe as well, have been the pioneers in *C.*-making progress. The Krupp guns are made of crucible steel, low in carbon, and with a jacket of the same material shrunk around the breech. The apparatus for breech opening and closing is known as the "round-wedge breech-block," and consists of a cylindro-prismatic wedge filling the breech of the gun, and tightened there by an interrupted screw, acting perpendicularly to the axis of the gun. The breech-block is withdrawn for the insertion of the projectile and cartridge, which done, the block is inserted in place and held immovably by means of the screw. The piece is fired in the ordinary way, by the use of friction-primers. There is a gas-check composed of a ring of soft steel bearing against the steel plate in the surface of the wedge. When the gun is fired this ring instantly expands and is pressed rearward with great force, hermetically closing the tube of the piece and preventing all escape of gas. This gas-check, a highly-necessary detail of a breech-loading gun, was invented by an American named Broadwell, whose name it bears. Finding no demand for his invention in his own country, he patented it in Great Britain, and it was soon after adopted in the Krupp factory. There are various other methods of breech-closing, but the interrupted screw, an American invention, seems the most effective device, and probably four-fifths of all breech-loading guns are made after that model.—*Rifling.* A variety of practices are in use as regards the number and depth of the grooves in rifled guns. With the adoption of the breech-loading principle the number of grooves and the rapidity of their twist have been increased and their depth and width diminished. The projectiles are generally made to take the rifling by means of copper rings. Elongated projectiles are used in all cases, whether for solid shot, shell, case-shot, or shrapnel. Steel, or steel combined with wood, is used in the carriages and limbers of most modern guns, the ammunition chests opening to the rear like a cupboard, instead of in chest fashion. Some of the most powerful modern *C.* are sighted for 8,700 yards, at which distance an object 10 feet high may be hit. The 12-pounder field gun is sighted for as much as 6,000 yards, but in battle fire would rarely be open at more than 3,000

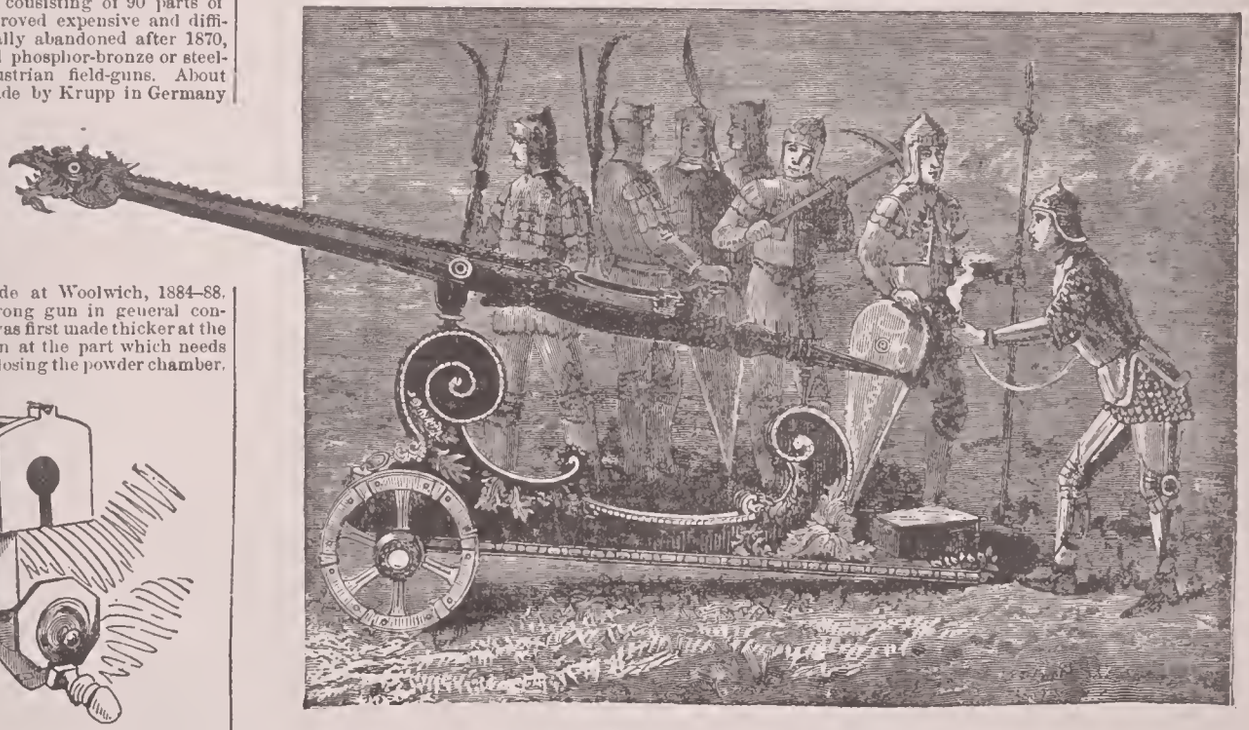


Fig. 2765.—DRAGONNEAU USED AT SIEGE OF SANTANDER, A. D. 1511.

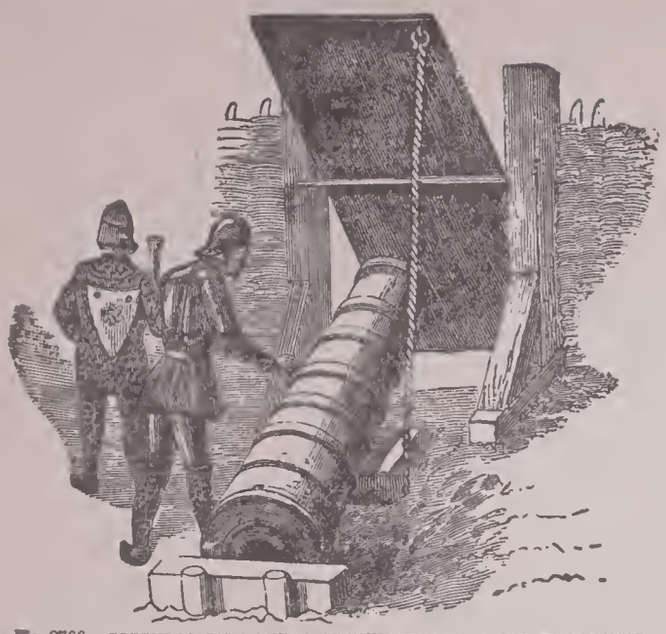


Fig. 2766.—BREECH-LOADING CANNON OF FOURTEENTH CENTURY, WITH SHIELD.

yards on account of atmospheric difficulties, and the limitation of human vision. The use of telescopic sights, however, has largely overcome this difficulty, yet fog, mist, rain, or any atmospheric thickening must always interfere with artillery practice at very long ranges.—*Heavy Artillery.* In 1862 Captain Palliser, of the British service, introduced a method of converting the cast-iron smooth-bores in use into rifled *C.* by inserting a tube of wrought iron or steel, which was then

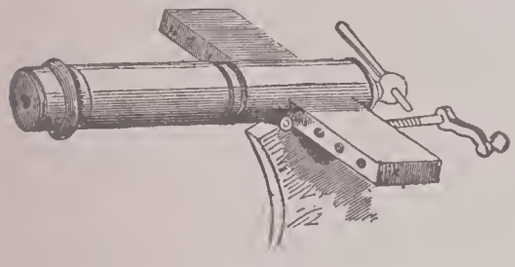


Fig. 2767.
SWISS COPPER CANNON (A. D. 1732) FIRING TEN CHARGES.

rifled. This system was soon taken up in the U. S. for the purpose of making its large supply of smooth-bores serviceable. A number of 10-inch guns were converted into 8-inch rifles, which proved very efficient and are still retained in service. The Parrott guns, introduced in 1861, are of cast-iron, with a band of coiled wrought-iron shrunk over the ammunition chamber. The larger

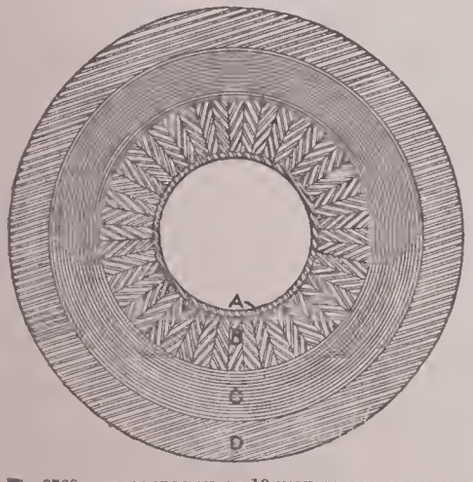


Fig. 2768.—CROSS-SECTION OF 10-INCH BROWN SEGMENTAL WIRE GUN, 12 INCHES FROM THE BREECH.

A.—Lining Tube. *B.*—Segmental Core. *C.*—Wire Wrapping. *D.*—Trunnion Jacket.

of these are cast hollow, on the Rodman plan. They range from 10 to 300-pounders, and the diameters of the bores from 3 to 10 inches. A large number of these were used during the Civil War, and did very effective work, they being the first rifled *C.* used in any country for bombardment and the breaching of masonry walls. Charleston was successfully bombarded by them from a distance of 7,000 yards. The modern steel rifled *C.*, now forming the most important part of the armament of European nations, was late in its introduction into the U. S., but this country now vies with the most advanced nations in this respect. Gun factories have been established at Washington under the Naval, and at West Troy under the Army department, in both of which rifled guns of unsurpassed power have been made up to 12-inch caliber; and there are private establishments, such as the Bethlehem Iron Works, which are prepared to supply rifled *C.* of any caliber desired. Guns as large as 16-in. are occasionally made for land use, but the best authorities doubt if rifles of more than 12- or 13-inch bore can be used to advantage. Italy has a 15·75-inch Krupp gun capable of piercing 24 inches of steel at a mile; the largest English guns are 16·25-inch. Armstrongs; France has rifled guns of still greater caliber, while larger ones are being produced. The *C.* used in the U. S. for sea-coast artillery are ordinarily 8- to 12-inch breech-loaders, though one of the arms in use is a 16-inch breech-loading rifle calculated to throw a projectile of 2,370 lbs. The heaviest projectiles of 12-inch rifles are 1,000 lbs.—*Disappearing Carriages.* The question of a disappearing gun-carriage—that is, a carriage so constructed that the gun can be raised high enough to fire over a parapet, and then lowered into a safe position for reloading—has given rise to much thought of late years, and many such are now employed. These are intended to protect the gun and its carriage as well as the cannoniers, the few and large guns now used rendering the danger of their being disabled by an enemy's fire a

Fig. 2769.—AN IMPROVED CANNON-MOUNTING OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

matter of serious moment. The Moncrieff "counterpoise gun carriage" has been extensively adopted in Great Britain, and in this country similar devices have been invented by Eads, Buffington, Crozier, and other engineers of ability, which give promise of complete success, and are already introduced into some of our seacoast works. Most of these devices are based upon the Moncrieff idea of a counterpoise. See CARRIAGE, DISAPPEARING.—*Pneumatic Gun.* Lieutenant Zalinski, of the U. S. Artillery, has invented an effective pneumatic gun to throw a shell charged with dynamite, a substance whose dangerous character rendered projection by means of explosives inadmissible. One of his guns, 8 inches in calibre, was fired in 1887 at an old hulk 2,000 yards distant, which a second shell, charged with 55 lbs. of nitro-gelatine, completely destroyed. This weapon is 40 feet long, but light in weight, the barrel, which is not rifled, being made of ⅜ inch wrought-iron with ⅛ inch seamless brass tubing. The air reservoirs have a capacity of 137 cubic feet. The projectile is made of brass, 40 inches long, with a conical cast-iron point 12 inches long, and spiral vanes attached to the base to give it rotation. It is exploded by an electric fuse which can be adjusted to act an instant before impact, or, if the object is missed, an instant after striking the water, the maximum effect being attained in either case. In experiments made in Dec. 1895, at the mouth of San Francisco harbor, 8-inch shells were thrown to distances of 1,500, 2,000, and 2,500 yards, and one shell, carrying 100 lbs. of dynamite, was thrown a distance of two miles. Great accuracy of aim was attained, and the tests were satisfactory in every respect.—*Machine Guns.* These, which do not properly come under the designation of *C.*, but may be briefly mentioned here, had their origin in the Gatling gun, invented by R. J. Gatling, of Illinois, in 1861. This preceded the French

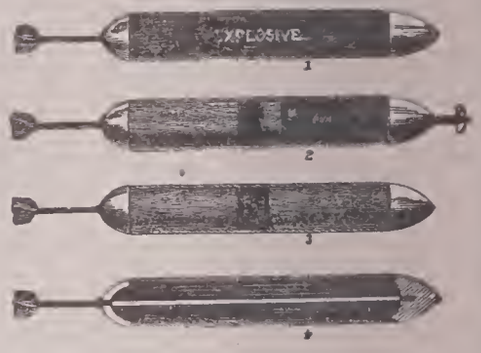


Fig. 2770.—PROJECTILES FOR PNEUMATIC CANNON.

1. Containing high explosive, with fuse. 2. Charged with gunpowder and lead-ballasted. 3. Practice shell of wood, not loaded. 5. Same, of metal.

mitrailleuse, and was brought to such mechanical perfection as to be widely adopted by foreign nations. It has been succeeded by others, each with some point of superiority, including the Gardiner, the Lowell, and the Hotchkiss, invented in the U. S., and the Nordenfeldt, of Swedish invention. The most recent and effective of guns of this character is the Maxim, the invention of the American air-ship experimenter. This gun, as recently exhibited to the U. S. Ordnance Board at the Sandy Hook proving ground, demonstrated its ability to fire about 605 rounds of ·303-in. calibre cartridges in a minute. The gun, with its extra barrel and the necessary tools, weighs but 127 lbs., and can be easily carried. Cartridges are fed into the gun by means of a belt which passes through feed blocks, the recoil of the gun from the discharge of the first cartridge acting to insert the next charge, raise the breech lock, cock the hammer, fire the charge, and extract and eject the shell while the next charge is being brought into position.

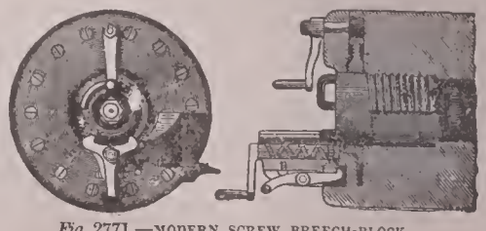


Fig. 2771.—MODERN SCREW BREECH-BLOCK.

The operator has simply to hold back the trigger and the bullets are poured forth automatically with extraordinary rapidity, a water-jacket keeping the barrel cool. The release of the trigger stops the firing.—*Paper Cannon.* Early in 1897, the Krupp works turned out a number of paper field-*C.* for the use of the

German army. Their caliber is a little less than two inches, but they are so light that a soldier can easily carry one, while the power of the piece is said to be greater than that of the ordinary steel *C.* of similar caliber. It is hardly expected that paper *C.* can be made to supersede those of steel, but, because of their lightness, they may be used with expedition in locations where the heavier arms could not easily be employed. The extent to which paper may be utilized in the manufacture of artillery remains yet to be determined; but its successful use in making car wheels, telegraph poles, &c., leads to the belief that it may become a useful factor, when reënforced by steel tubes and bands, in the fabrication of the lighter forms of ordnance and of pneumatic guns.

Can'non Falls, in *Minnesota*, a village of Goodhue co., on Cannon River, 25 m. W. of Redwing. *Pop.* 1895, 1,329.

Cannstatter (*kahn'staht-tĕr*), *n.* [Ger. from *Cannstadt*, an ancient town of Würtemberg, where a universal fair annually occurs.] A term applied by Germans to their extensive fairs and festivals of all kinds, as the *Canstatter volksfest verein*, which is often colloquially shortened to the single word, *Canstatter*. An assemblage; a gathering together of all the people.

Canoe'ing. The use of the canoe as a pleasure boat has come greatly into vogue within recent years, both in Europe and America, alike for racing purposes and for the making of long journeys over interior waterways. They are usually constructed of oak, cedar or pine, though paper, tin and India rubber have been used, lightness and strength being the two main requisites sought for. The revival of *C.* began about 1850, and was largely due to the efforts of Mr. John McGregor, an English enthusiast, who, in his famous canoe, the *Rob Roy*, traversed many of the little-known rivers of Europe, and even made a long journeys up the Jordan and the Nile, telling the story of his travels in a popular book. The *Rob Roy* was 14 feet long, 26 inches wide, and weighed, with its 7-foot paddle, masts and sails, 72 lbs. It was oak below, with a deck of cedar, while its sails were dyed blue to resist the glare of the sun. This type of canoe has since been greatly modified. The modern cruising canoe is, on an average, 15 feet long and 30 inches beam, is generally fitted with two sails, a metal centre-board and deep rudder. It can sail as close to the wind, when tacking, as a yacht. The canoe is usually decked over except in the middle, and water-tight compartments occupy part of the decked space, which contain air enough to keep the boat afloat in case of accident. The Royal Canoe Club of England limits the weight of cruising canoes to 200 lbs., and the sail area to 75 square feet, although some modern canoes carry more than 150 square feet of sail. A speed of 40 miles a day has been made on smooth water, while racing canoes, 20 feet long and 18 inches broad, attain a speed of 8 miles an hour. A new mode of sailing has come into use: The crew, instead of sitting in the well, sit on the side of the deck, just aft amidships, and thus lean forward to balance the wind pressure, steering the boat by a tiller fitted on deck. The long-voyage equipment for a canoeist includes such articles as the following: tent, cooking apparatus, compass, cork seat, air-bed, lamp, water-bottle, water-proof sheet, fishing appliances, &c.; while for dress there is needed a pith hat, woven cap, Norfolk jackets, trousers, shirt and undervests of flannel, cape and hood, sou'-wester, mackintosh coat, water-proof boots, &c. The Royal Canoe Club, of which the Prince of Wales is commodore, was founded in 1866, and has about 200 members. It is said that only one member of this club has lost his life, and on that occasion his canoe came safely to land, with sails spread and flag flying. Indeed, the modern canoe, in spite of its great spread of sail, is the safest pleasure-boat in use, and will ride out open boats many times larger. *C.* has made rapid progress in the U. S., its streams, from Maine to Florida, having been traversed by adventurous canoeists, whose boats may be seen on all the coastwise and inland waters of the U. S. and Canada. As early as 1888 the American Canoe Club numbered about 5,000 members, and there are various other clubs in this country, which have their annual meets on some favorite sheet of water. See CANOE.

Canoph'ilist, *n.* [Lat. *canis*, dog, and Gr. *phileō*, love.] One who is fond of dogs; a dog-fancier.

Cano'vas, DEL CASTILLO, ANTONIO, Spanish statesman and writer, was born June 5, 1828. His first political office was that of representative of Malaga to the Cortes. He was a member of the liberal party until 1868, when it was disbanded. He then made himself the leader of the group called Liberal Conservative, and always adhered to monarchical principles, refusing to accept the republic. He was prominent among the leaders of the movement which placed Alfonso XII on the throne. During the life of this monarch, except for short intervals, he held the position of prime minister, but after the death of Alfonso was obliged to yield the office to Señor Sagasta, leader of the Liberal party. The cabinet of Sagasta was dismissed by the Queen regent in 1890, and Canovas was recalled to power; but in 1892 he was again forced to resign the reins of government to Sagasta, whom he once more succeeded as Premier in 1895. *C.* was assassinated by an anarchist, Aug. 8, 1897.

Cantan'kerous, *a.* Ill-natured; disposed to find fault; disputatious; given to quarrelling. (*Colloquial.*)

Can'tar, *n.* A unit of weight in vogue on the eastern and southern borders of the Mediterranean, and especially in Egypt and Turkey, equivalent to our hundredweight.—A unit of weight used in the Orient, varying from 100 to 125 lbs., and known in Turkish as *qantār*, in Arabic as *qintār*, &c.—A Spanish measure of capacity, of from two to four gallons.

Can'tor, *n.* (*Mus.*) A chief singer; a precentor.

Cantor'is, *a.* Pertaining to a chief singer or cantor.—Designating or pertaining to the side of a choir to the left of one who faces the altar—technically known as the *north* side in Anglican churches.

Caoutchouc'ine (*koo'choo-seen*), *n.* (*Chem.*) The oil of caoutchouc, an oily liquid obtained from caoutchouc by destructive distillation.

Capel, THOMAS JOHN, an English divine of the Roman Catholic Church, was born at Hastings, England, Oct. 28, 1836. He became one of the founders and vice-principals of St. Mary's College, Hammersmith, in 1854. During an absence on the Continent, where he had gone to regain his health, he established a Catholic mission at Pau, and was appointed chaplain. After his return to London he attracted overflowing congregations by his oratorical powers. He was appointed chamberlain, and in 1873 domestic prelate, to the Pope, with the title of Monsignor. At the Vatican, during the Œcumenical Council, a course of lectures which he delivered drew immense audiences. In 1873 the Catholic public school at Kensington, London, was established by him. He received the appointment as rector of the Roman Catholic University College, at Kensington, and has made many converts to his church from all classes of society.

Cap'ital Pun'ishment. The death punishment for crime. It has been applied for many offences and in many ways. Murder has been punished by death from the earliest times, and execution for this crime still prevails. Treason or rebellion against the lawful government has also been thus punished since prehistoric times. In the past centuries counterfeiting, forgery, mail-robbery and many minor offences were thus punished, even petty larceny being in some countries atoned for by death, while divergence from established religious opinions has led to the capital punishment of many thousands. The method of execution has varied greatly. In ancient times crucifixion and still more cruel punishments were common. In the mediæval period burning to death was the usual punishment for heresy. In modern times cruel methods of capital punishment persist in China, while in Japan the offender, in some instances, was formerly condemned to take his own life by disembowelment in the presence of officials. At present the usual mode of punishment for military offences is by shooting. Decapitation on the block, formerly prevalent for political offences by people of rank, is preserved in France in the punishment by the guillotine. In Spain the garrote is used, the spinal cord in the neck being pierced. Hanging, however, is the most widely prevalent mode of capital punishment. In the States of New York and Ohio it has been replaced by electrocution, all condemned murderers being now put to death in those States by the electric shock. Many persons at the present day oppose capital punishment under any circumstances, and it has been abolished in some States, as Rhode Island, Maine and Wisconsin, also by the governments of Holland, Portugal, and Brazil. What effect this abolition is likely to have on the commission of crime is not yet demonstrated. In several of our States the death penalty is still inflicted for other crimes than murder, such as rape, arson, assault with intent to kill, mayhem, and in some cases simple robbery, burglary or perjury.

Cap'italism, *n.* (*Polit. Econ.*) The power of concentrated wealth.—An economic system which promotes the concentration of capital in a few hands, and the centralization of power which wealth confers.

Cap'per, *n.* One who or that which caps; specifically, a person or machine for affixing the caps on cans in a canning-factory.—Also, a workman who takes the filled moulds from a brick-making machine; a device for placing percussion caps in the head of a cartridge shell; and (slang) a person employed as a decoy by mock auctioneers, gamblers and confidence men.

Caprivi de Caprera de Monte-Cucculi, GEN. GEORG LEO, VON, German soldier and statesman, was born at Charlottenburg, Feb. 24, 1831. He entered the army in his eighteenth year, and received rapid promotion. In the campaigns of 1864–66 he won distinction. He was chief of staff of the Tenth Corps in the Franco-German War, and in 1883 was placed in command of the Thirtieth Division at Metz. In 1884 he was appointed as the head of the Admiralty department. After the reorganization of the navy by Emperor William II, Gen. von Caprivi returned to the army, and took command of the Hanoverian Army Corps, one of the finest in the army. He succeeded Bismarck as Chancellor of the German Empire and President of the Prussian Council, Mar. 19, 1890. Caprivi retained the chancellorship, but resigned the presidency of the council, October 26, 1894. Died Feb. 6, 1899.

Car'amel, *n.* A popular confection composed of various ingredients—sugar, butter, chocolate, &c.

Car'bide of Cal'cium. (*Chem.*) The carbides, formerly called *carburets*, are compounds of carbon with the metallic elements, with many of which carbon combines. It is to the carbides of iron in steel and cast-iron that these owe their valuable properties. The carbide of calcium has recently become of importance as an abundant source of acetylene, whose illuminating powers are so remarkable. It is produced by the treatment of lime and carbon in any form—coal, peat, petroleum, charcoal, coal-dust, etc.,—in an electric furnace, the calcium and carbon combining into a solid substance which, when brought into contact with water, produces a double decomposition, the principal result being acetylene, which rises as a combustible gas. Hitherto carbide of calcium has been electrically produced only at an electric works in North Carolina, but the successful introduction of acetylene as an illuminant would lead to its large production at the Niagara electric plant.

Car'bine, *n.* (*Milit.*) A short rifle used by cavalry soldiers. It is in every respect but length similar to the infantry rifle, than which it is a foot shorter in the barrel, and is provided with a smaller cartridge.

Car'bon, in *Wyoming*, a town of Carbon co., 140 miles N.W. of Cheyenne. It is in an agricultural district. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,500.

Carbon Printing. See PHOTOGRAPHY.

Carboniferous Age,—*Continued from* SECTION I. The rocks of the carboniferous period are of wide occurrence throughout the world. We have mentioned their chief localities in the U. S. They occur largely in Great Britain and Ireland, where the coal beds of England and Wales have yielded this useful mineral in quantities unequalled in any other part of the world. In Europe the most notable coal beds, after the British, are those of Mons and Liege in Belgium, and of Saarbrück in the Rhenish provinces, which contain an enormous quantity of coal. In Prussia carboniferous strata of 6,000 to 8,000 feet in thickness occur, with about 130 seams of coal, in all 300 feet thick. A still greater development occurs in the Pfalz-Saarbrücken basin, where the total thickness of the coal measures is about 20,000 feet, having about 350 or 400 feet of coal. In eastern Europe the most important coal fields are those of Silesia, the thickness of these measures being about 10,000 feet, while the greatest thickness of workable coal seams is 333 feet in all. The carboniferous strata of southern Europe are of little importance, but there is a considerable development in Austria-Hungary, while in central Russia the carboniferous limestone strata are said to cover about 13,000 square miles. The coal here is of inferior quality, but in southern Russia is a more important development of carboniferous beds, covering an area of 11,000 square miles, and containing 60 seams of coal, with a total thickness of 114 feet. Little is known of the carboniferous strata of Africa. In Asia these strata occur in Asia Minor, and somewhat widely in India; but the great coal deposits of this continent are in China, where they cover a very large area, only comparable to the carboniferous area of North America. On the south of the great mountain chain which stretches across western China the coal measures cover an area of 100,000 square miles, while bounding the great plain of China is a limestone escarpment which is capped by a plateau covered by 30,000 square miles of coal measures. These beds contain vast quantities of workable coal, the seams near Pekiug being 95 feet thick. Australia has a large development of carboniferous strata, which in Queensland cover an area of 24,000 square miles. In South America carboniferous beds occur in several provinces of Brazil, in Peru, and elsewhere. It must be said, however, that the coal yield in some of the localities named is not all of the *C. A.*, the cretaceous, and even the tertiary, strata being in places rich in coal. Yet the great coal yield of the earth comes from the strata known distinctively as carboniferous.

Carborun'dum. (*Mineral.*) The name given to the electrically produced carbids of silicon, which is one of the recent important products of the electric furnace. It was discovered about 1890 as the result of an effort to make artificial diamonds by sending the electric current through a mixture of carbon and clay, the result being some bright blue crystals hard enough to cut precious stones. This substance, at first supposed to be a carbids of aluminum, and named carborundum, proved an analysis to be a carbide of silicon. Its remarkable hardness quickly brought it into use as an abrasive mineral, for which purpose its powdered form proved to be superior to emery or even to diamond dust. It is now largely produced at Niagara Falls, and a great demand for it has arisen, it being employed as a sharpening agent in the form of wheels, hones, files, scythe stones, &c., while dental instruments are made of it. It takes rank with carbide of calcium as one of the most remarkable products of the modern electrical industries.

Carburet'er, Carburet'ter, *n.* An apparatus designed to impregnate air or gas with volatilized hydrocarbons in order to endow it with illuminating power by combustion.

Carburom'eter, *n.* An instrument used for the purpose of determining the amount of hydrogen, carbon, &c., contained in fuel substances.

Car'diff Gi'ant. The name given to a rudely-carved statue, 10½ feet high, dug up at Cardiff, N. Y., in 1869, and exhibited as the petrified remains of a gigantic human body. It was eventually proved to be a fraud, having been sculptured from a block of Iowa gypsum, conveyed to Cardiff, buried there, and dug up as a discovery.

Car'digan, JAMES THOMAS BRUDENELL, EARL OF. An English general, b. in 1797. Sat in the house of Commons (where he succeeded his father) from 1818 to 1837. In 1824 he entered the army, but was obliged to leave the service, when a lieutenant-colonel, on account of his treatment of a brother officer. He was never in any degree popular, though he won world-wide fame as a leader of the celebrated charge of the six hundred at Balaklava. The position of inspector general of calvary was held by *C.* in 1855–60. Died March, 28, 1868.

Car'digan, or **Cardigan Jacket.** A jacket of knitted wool; so named from the Earl of Cardigan, leader of the famous "charge of the six hundred."

Carle'ton, WILL, the popular poet, was born in Hudson, Michigan, Oct. 21, 1845. He was educated in Hillsdale College, in his native State; has devoted much of his time to lecturing in various parts of Canada and the U. S., and has become widely known through his ballads

of domestic life, which have won him fame both in America and Europe. Among his writings are: *Farm Ballads; Farm Legends; Farm Festivals; City Ballads;* &c.

Carlisle', JOHN GRIFFIN, was born in Kenton co., near Covington, Ky., Sept. 5, 1835. He began his career as a teacher while reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. From the beginning of his public life he met with success. In 1859–61 *C.* was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives; was elected State Senator in 1866 and again in 1869. Kentucky sent him as a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention at New York in July, 1868; and he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky in 1871. He was a member of Congress 1879–90, and speaker of the House in the 48th, 49th, and 50th Congresses. He was elected U. S. Senator from Kentucky in 1890, succeeding James B. Beck, and was Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland, 1893–97.

Carls'hamn, a fortif. seaport of Sweden, on its S. coast, 30 m. W. of Carlscrona.

Carl'son, FREDERICK FERDINAND, historian, was born in Upland, Sweden, June 13, 1811. He was educated in the University of Upsala, where he graduated in 1833, and in 1836 was made professor of history. In 1837 he was called to Stockholm as tutor to the prince royal, and subsequently was minister of public instruction and worship at Stockholm. He became a member of the Academy of Sweden, and of the French Academy Sciences. His principal work is his *History of Sweden*, which appeared both in Swedish and German. This work attained a high place in the literature of his country. Died March 18, 1887.

Car'mine Pur'ple. (*Dyeing.*) A dye obtained by the solution of uric acid in nitric acid, care being taken to prevent boiling over and too great an increase of temperature. The mixture should remain standing quietly for some days, after which a thick, pasty, or doughy substance is obtained, which is to be treated with warm water. The filtered liquid posseses a reddish or yellowish color, resulting from the organic substances decomposed by the nitric acid. It is next to be evaporated in a large enamelled iron vessel, but not heated to the boiling-point. After the liquid has been evaporated to a sirupy consistency, and has assumed a beautiful brownish-red or violet color, it is allowed to cool.

Carnegie (*kar-na'-gy*), ANDREW, manufacturer; born at Dumferline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835; removed to the U. S. in 1845. After having served as telegraph messenger and operator, he was appointed clerk to the superintendent of telegraph lines of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. at Pittsburg, and superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of Pennsylvania R. R. The foundation of his present fortune was started by his success in introducing the Woodruff sleeping car. He afterwards formed one of a syndicate which purchased the Story farm on Oil Creek for $40,000. The returns from this investment netted him $1,000,000 in cash dividends the first year. But it was in the manufacture of steel that he made the vast sums which placed him among the richest men of the world, and enabled him in 1901 to withdraw from business with a fortune valued at more than $300,000,000. He is an able writer, the author of *Triumphant Democracy, Round the World, An American Four-in-Hand in Britain*, etc., and the proprietor of several British newspapers. But he is best known for his enlightened philanthropy. On retiring from business he announced that he proposed to devote his great wealth to the good of mankind, and followed this statement by several great gifts, including $12,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of technicological schools at Pittsburg, $5,200,000 for the founding of branches to the free library of New York, $10,000,000 to the Scotch universities to establish freedom of liberal education in that country, and $10,000,000 for the founding at Washington of an institution to promote knowledge and assist in discovery.

Carnot (*kar-nō'*), MARIE FRANCOIS, SADI-, a French statesman, born in 1837, grandson of Bonaparte's celebrated war minister, Lazare N. M. *C.* (*q. v.*) His father was also a well known politician and author, and a follower of the *Simonians*. (See SAINT SIMON.) Sadi-*C.* graduated as engineer in 1863; in 1871, at the downfall of the second Empire, he was appointed Prefect of the Department of *Seine-Inferieure*, and was charged with the organization of the national defence. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly. He was Minister of Public Works under M. Ferry in 1881, and Minister of Finance in 1882 and again in 1886. On the resignation of Mr. Grévy, in 1887, he was elected by the Legislature (Dec. 3) to the office of President of France. The policy of his administration was one of peace, reform, economy, and the promotion of the efficiency of the army and navy. He was opposed by the radical factions of the state, and on the night of June 24, 1894, while attending an exposition at Lyons, was stabbed by an Italian anarchist. He died the next day.

Caro, ELME-MARIE, a French philosopher and author, was born March 4, 1826, at Poitiérs. Received his education in Paris at the Collège Stanislas. The prize in philosophy was awarded him at the general competition of the colleges of Paris. His studies were completed at the Ecole Normale in 1848. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Dowai, and in 1858 was called to Paris as master of the conferences of philosophy in the Ecole Normale. The Academy of Moral and Political Science, also the French Academy, made him a member of their bodies. His style of writing is attractive, and, in contrast to most of the contemporary French critics, prominence is given to the ethical aspects of literary questions. His last work, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in 1882, is an exposition and refutation of the positive philosophy.

Ca'ro, in *Michigan*, the capital of Tuscola co., on Cass River, 100 m. N.N.W. from Detroit. In an agricultural and stock-raising district. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,200.

Carotte', *n.* A roll of Perique tobacco; used in this sense especially in the New Orleans tobacco trade, and less largely elsewhere as applied to other tobaccos.

Carp, *n.* (*Ichthy.*) A fresh-water fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*, which has long been a favorite food fish in Europe, being considered superior to any other fish except the trout and salmon. It has been introduced into and widely cultivated in the U. S., where, however, it has fallen in disfavor, its presence being considered detrimental to the increase of other fish, whose spawn it devours, while it is not much liked as a food fish. In the lower Sacramento, where it has become abundant, it is said to feed upon and destroy the water-celery, the favorite food of the canvas back duck, and is disliked by sportsmen in consequence.

Car'penter, FRANCIS BICKNELL, portrait-painter; b. at Homer, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1830. He studied under Sanford Thayer, in Syracuse, N. Y., 1844. He has been made an associate of the National Academy in New York. Among his best known portraits are those of Presidents Fillmore and Lincoln. The former is in the City Hall, New York, and that of President Lincoln is in the Capitol at Albany. His noted work, *The Emancipation Proclamation*, painted in 1864, is in the Capitol at Washington. Carpenter is the author of *Six Months in the White House with Abraham Lincoln.*

Carpenter, Louis G., C. E., irrigation engineer; was born March 28, 1861, at Orion, Mich.; graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1879, when he was appointed Instructor and Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Engineering. He subsequently pursued his studies at the University of Michigan, and at Johns Hopkins University. He was appointed Professor of Engineering at the Colorado Agricultural College, and meterologist and irrigation engineer on the Agricultural Experiment Station, in 1888. The first course in irrigation engineering given in any American college was instituted by him. In the Congressional investigation (1890), relating to artesian wells, Colorado and New Mexico made him their special agent. He founded the American Society of Irrigation Engineers, 1891, and is a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, &c.

Carpenter, MARY, philanthropist, was born at Exeter, April 3, 1807. She took an active part in the movement for the reformation of neglected children and several reformatories for girls were established by her. In 1835 she founded a working and visiting society. A ragged school in one of the worst parts of Bristol was opened by her in 1846, and in 1852–54 she established reformatories for boys and girls at Kingswood and the Red Lodge. She visited India four times, her attention being called to the destitution there by the visit of Rammohun Roy to Britain in 1833. Besides her reformatory writings she published *Our Convicts; Six Months in India*, &c. Died June 14, 1877.

Carpenter, MATTHEW H., lawyer and statesman, was born in Vermont in 1824; admitted to the bar in 1845, and removed to Wisconsin three years later, which State he represented in the U. S. Senate 1869–1881. Died Feb. 24, 1881.

Carr, EUGENE A., soldier, was born in Erie county, N.Y., Mar. 20, 1830; graduated at West Point in 1853. In the Civil War he was appointed colonel of the Third Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Aug. 15, 1861, and received the appointment of brigadier-general of U. S. Volunteers, Mar. 7, 1862, serving in operations in Missouri in 1861–62. Among the many engagements in which he took part were those of Wilson's Creek, the pursuit of Price into Arkansas, and that of Pea Ridge, where he was twice wounded. He commanded the army of southwest Missouri in 1862, and St. Louis district 1862–1863; also a division in the Vicksburg campaign. Subsequently he served in various operations in the southwest, and was breveted major-general, U. S. A., in Mar. 1865. After the war he was engaged in frontier service; became colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, Apr. 29, 1879, and commanded several expeditions against the Indians, and was promoted brigadier-general in 1892. Retired, Feb. 15, 1893.

Carr, JOSEPH B., general of volunteers, was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1828. He held the position of lieutenant-colonel of the Second New York Volunteers in the Civil War, and was made colonel May 10, 1861. The first volunteer regiment to leave the State was the Second. *C.* was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers in 1862, and took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac up to the surrender of General Lee, April, 1865. He was brevetted major-general March, 1865, and discharged from service in Sept. of the same year. The State of New York elected him Secretary of State in 1881, and he held the same office again in 1883. He received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of New York by the Republican Convention, Sept. 23, 1885. Died in Troy, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1895.

Car'rageen Moss, or **Irish Moss.** The common name of several species of algæ, so named from Carragheen, in southern Ireland, but occurring elsewhere on rocky coasts of European countries, and on the shores of eastern North America. *Chondrus crispus*, one of the red algæ, yields most of the carrageen of commerce. It is used both as an article of food and a medicine, and is palatable and easy of digestion. By boiling the *C.* in water or milk, with sugar and spices added, jelly and blanc-mange are produced. The plant is from 2 to 12 inches long, flexible and cartilaginous, its color being a reddish brown. Medicinally, it has emollient and demulcent properties.

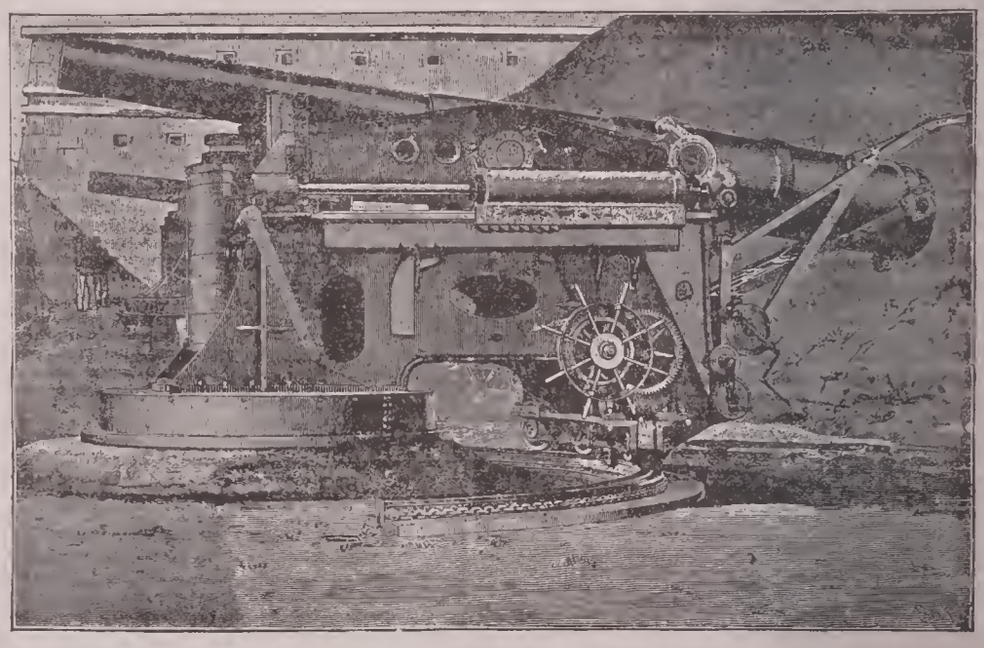


Fig. 2772.—BUFFINGTON–CROZIER DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGE, LOADING POSITION.

Car'riage, Disappearing Gun. The utility of disappearing gun carriages, particularly for coast defence, has been clearly demonstrated. The value of these devices lies in the almost complete safety which they give to the gun they bear. A gun in an ordinary barbette offers an inviting target to an attacking force, and vigorous efforts would naturally be made to dismount it and to kill or disable the gunners. The disappearing carriage in great measure obviates this danger, the gun being exposed only at the moment of firing, and the gunners not at all. Under CANNON some historical account of these devices may be found. It is our purpose here to speak particularly of some recent American inventions which have been tested by the U. S. government with very satisfactory results.—*The Gordon Carriage.* Of these the Gordon disappearing carriage was subjected to an official test in December, 1894, with results considerably beyond government expectations. The contract called for 10 shots an hour; but no less than 32 shots an hour were fired, thus winning a considerable bonus for the inventor. The Gordon carriage is built on a platform with a central pintle, or "turn-table," and is movable in a circle. When in firing position, it is lifted 20 feet above the ground. After firing it is dropped 8 feet, to load, and is protected from an enemy's fire until again raised. The moving instrumentality consists of two electric motors, one of which pumps air to raise the carriage, the other swings the gun about on the pintle. The recoil of the gun after firing is partly taken up by air-pressure, partly by counterweights; and the latter, being beside the gun,

add to the protection of the cannoneers. The carriage can be moved either by hand or electric power.—*Buffington-Crozier Carriage.* This carriage, which has been adopted by the U. S. government as the standard type for coast-defence fortifications, is somewhat lighter and more graceful than the Gordon carriage, and has stood very severe tests. It is of the front pintle form, and consists of the following principal parts: the levers, the top carriage, the cheek plates or chassis, the elevating gear, the live rollers, the base ring, the transoms, the traverse wheels, traverse circle, and the projectile crane. The trunnions of the gun rest in sockets at the ends of a pair of huge levers which swing freely, and are attached to a large counterpoise. This is lifted and held up by a pawl and ratchet. When the gun is fired the piece recoils and the levers sink. With an 8-inch breech-loading rifle the counterpoise weighs 32,000 pounds. A pivoted frame-work connected with the breech of the gun keeps it in exactly the desired position. The counterweight takes up only about one-third of the recoil, the remainder being received by two hydraulic cylinders. The supporting levers are made of cast steel, and are pivoted near their middle points upon an axle of forged steel, the axle resting in bearings in the top carriage, which, with the two hydraulic cylinders, is formed in one piece of gun iron. The cylinders are connected by a pipe at their forward ends to equalize the pressure upon them during recoil. The top carriage rests upon rollers of forged steel, which are placed in recesses in the cheek plates. These plates are bolted at their forward ends to the racer, and have guides bolted to them for the elevating rack. Their upper surfaces slope 2° to the front in order to aid the return of the piece to battery and to reduce the preponderance of the counterweight. The elevating rods of forged steel are attached at their lower ends to bronze elevating racks. The elevating handwheels are mounted on a through shaft, upon which are pinions gearing into steel spur wheels, on the shaft with which are bronze pinions, gearing into the elevating racks. The action in recoiling is so adjusted that the gun will always have an inclination of about 7° to the horizontal when in loading position, whatever its elevation when firing. The crosshead guides are formed on the inner sides of the chassis. On one face of each crosshead clip is a vertical ratchet, to be caught by a pawl on the chassis and thus hold up the counterweight. This pawl is mounted on a short crank actuated by a long lever at the side of the carriage, this arrangement being used to aid the lowering of the piece, should the recoil be insufficient. The rear traverse wheels and their transom are of cast steel, the axles resting on roller bearings. The traversing chain lies around the traverse circle and is fastened to the parapet, there being an arrangement for taking up the slack. The circle is cast in segments and bolted firmly to the platform. The following is the action of the carriage: On the piece being fired, it is driven back by the recoil, the central pivot of the levers moving horizontally to the rear and carrying the top carriage with it. The lower end moves vertically upward, being constrained by the crosshead guides. The gun moves downward and to the rear, traversing the arc of a circle, while the energy of recoil, as already said, is partly absorbed by raising the counterweight and partly by the resistance of the hydraulic cylinders. After loading, the pawls are tripped and the greater momentum of the counterweight enables it to lift the gun into battery. The return to battery is softened by hydraulic counter-recoil buffers in the cylinders. The piece can be hauled down by hand to the loading position for drill and cleaning by means of a windlass arrangement, the rope passing through sheaves on the levers and chassis. This carriage has proved itself capable of great rapidity of action. Ten shots have been fired in 12 minutes and 21 seconds from an 8-inch gun. The horizontal range of fire is 127 degrees, and the pointing of the gun can be varied from 12 degrees elevation to 5 degrees depression. When in the loading position the gun is completely covered from a shot arriving at an angle of 7 degrees. An attacking fleet would be practically at the mercy of a battery mounted with disappearing guns of this character. The aiming of the gun is all done under shelter, the gunner, by means of a "range finder" and "converter board," being able to sight the piece with perfect accuracy while it is still below the level of the parapet. During the few seconds of its exposure it would be very difficult to hit, and a shell could be placed within the fort only by the use of high-angle fire, which is impracticable on modern war-ships from the fact that the breech of the gun could not be sufficiently depressed for such fire, and existing decks are not strong enough to stand the heavy vertical strain of the recoil. In consequence, forts mounted with guns with disappearing carriages are probably destined to overbalance the assailing force of the great modern ships of war.—The accompanying engravings, showing the Buffington-Crozier carriage as used at Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor, are reproduced, by permission, from the *Scientific American.*

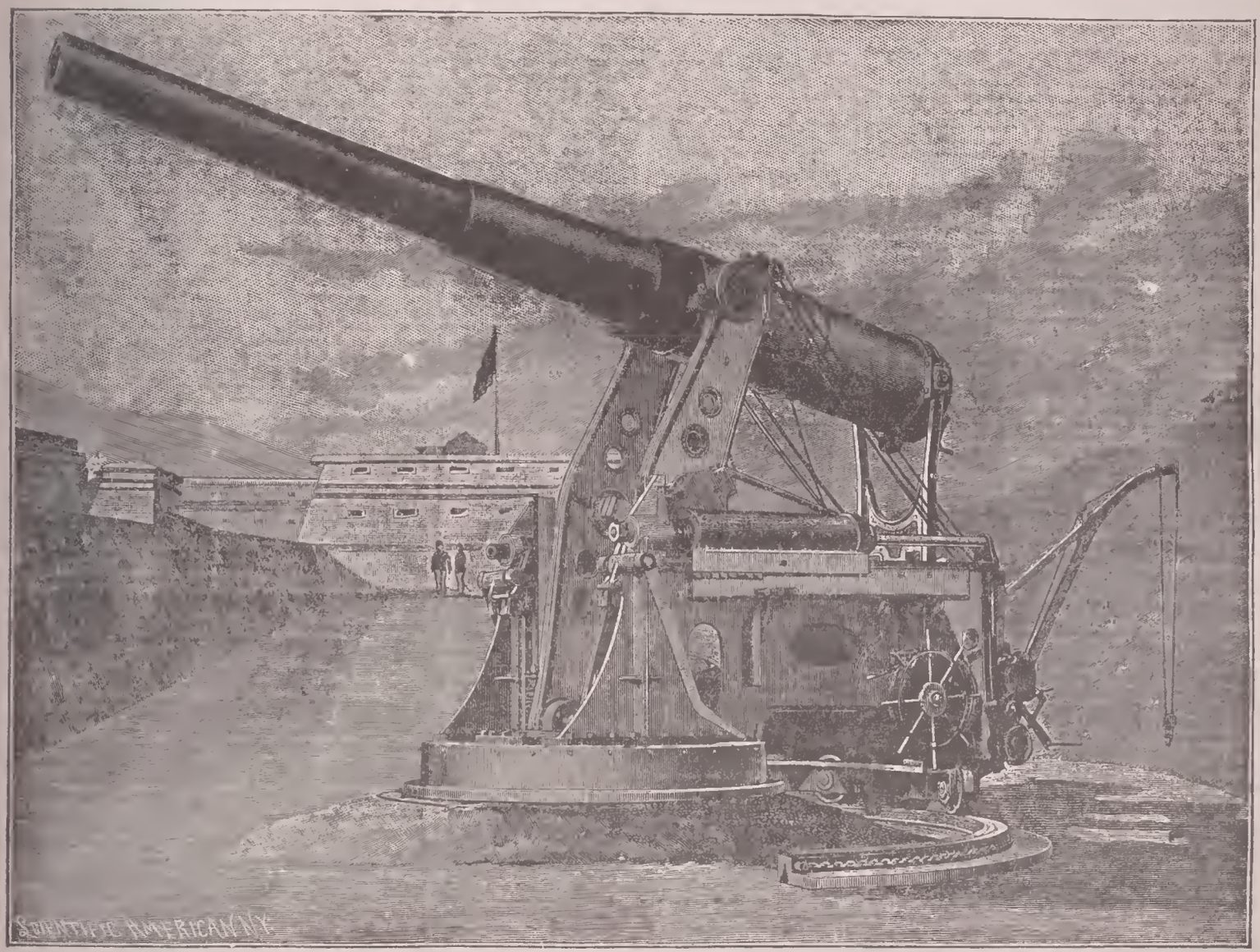


Fig. 2773.—THE BUFFINGTON-CROZIER DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGE, ELEVATED FOR FIRING.

Car'riages, Mod'ern. The types of carriages at present in use are variously classified, according to the number of wheels, the method of entering, the number of seats, and the manner in which the occupants are seated. The two-wheeled vehicles embrace the cart, the gig, the sulky, the hansom cab, the Irish jaunting car, &c. The four-wheeled vehicles embrace the omnibus, coach, the buggy, the cab, the barouche, &c. Some are entered at the side, some at the rear; in some the occupants sit face to face, in others back to back, as in the dog-cart, but usually they all face forward.—*Two-wheeled vehicles.* For hauling purposes the *cart* is of prehistoric origin, while of two-wheeled riding carriages the *gig* is apparently the oldest now in use. Its body rests on two or more semi-elliptical springs, and may have a hood or not at the pleasure of the owner. It is intended for two persons and drawn by one horse. The *hansom cab,* invented in 1835 by an Englishman named Joseph Hansom, is a very useful vehicle for crowded streets. The body hangs very low and the driver sits behind on a high seat, the whole being so balanced as to relieve the horse's back from weight. The *Irish jaunting car* has the distinctive feature of having very low wheels, with the body placed above them. The occupants sit back to back, facing towards the sides of the road. The *dog cart,* now much used, is a vehicle for one horse or tandem driving, and has sitting-room for four occupants, placed back to back. The body rests on half-elliptical springs, and it or the seat may be shifted, so as to balance the load and relieve the horse from carrying

weight. This was originally a hunting vehicle and carried dogs, but is now much used as a pleasure carriage. The *sulky* may be named as a special American product, where it originated through the requirements of the trotting horse. It is of very slight build, has a seat for one person only, and is used for speeding trotters. The pneumatic rubber tire, originated for uso on the bicycle, has been adapted to the sulky, with au increase of speed, the mile trotting record having been reduced about four seconds. It is also usod on other light vehicles built for speed. Japan possesses a special two-wheeled vehicle, the *jinrikisha*, in which a man replaces the horse in the shafts. It is said to have been invented by an American missionary.—*Four-wheeled carriages.* The principal covered vehicles of this kind include the coach, the laudau, the brougham aud the rockaway. The *coach* is the special family carriage, being constructed with a closed, panelled body suspended on elliptic springs, to which may be added curved C springs front aud back. This latter method is called "double suspcnsion." The coach is arranged to carry fonr persons inside, faciug each other, and two more on the coachman's seat in front. Coaches are also now often constructed with seats on top, these being used with four horses as road coaches, nnder the namics of "mail coach," "drag," and "tally-ho." The *laudau* differs from the coach only in having a falling top. This may be made entirely of leather, or may havo glass quarters, it being variously named in accordance with the lack of or the number of glasscs. The *brougham*, first made for use by Lord Brougham, is a low-hung, close, straight glass-front carriage, with a single scat for two persous inside, and a panelled scat for the coachman in front. It is a convenient doctor's carriage. It

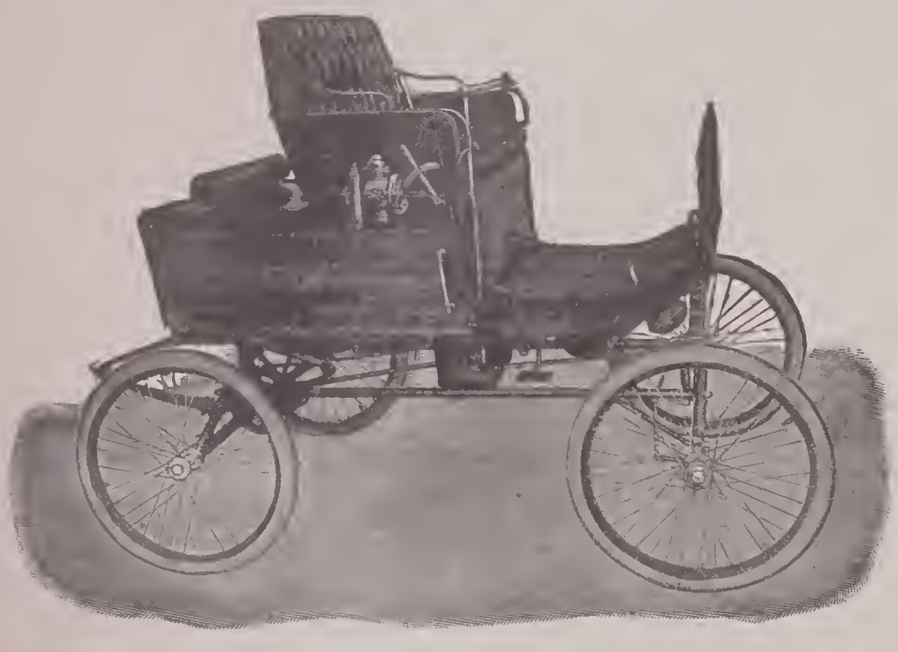


Fig. 2774.—RUNABOUT, FOR ILLUSTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES SEE PAGE 198.

is sometimes built to hold fonr persons. The French *coupé* is a brougham with a curved glass front. The *clarence* seats two or four persons and has a front of curved glass. The *rockaway* was first made as a cheap, convenient carriage at Jamaica, Long Island. It is a covered carriage, with sides curtained or panelled, the roof extending over the driver's seat, which is on a level with the other seats. It is made to carry four or six persons, and is otherwise known as a *carryall* and a *germantown*. It is now much used as a family carriage, being namod *rockaway coach*, and *coupé rockaway*. Tbe *barouche* has an open-topped coach body, and is furnished with a leather hood over the back seat. It is now often made without doors and called a *sociable*. The *cabriolet* is a hooded carriage for two persons, without door, and with a panelled seat for the driver. Similar to this is the *victoria*, except that the driver's seat is not panelled, but is connectcd by iron loops with the carriage body. On these loops the driver's seat is constructed, being an iron framework. The *mail phaeton* has a heavy square box-body, with a hooded seat in front for two persous and a seat for the grooms behind. It is variously modified into the *stanhope phaeton* and the *spider phaeton*. Tbe *break*, originally used for breaking colts, is a heavy phaeton seating from six to twelve persons. Of peculiarly American *C.* may be named the *buggy*, a light, one-seated, four-wheeled vehicle, drawn by a single horse, and hooded or not, at pleasure. It was formerly hung high on elliptical springs, bnt is now hung low on side bars of wood, attached at their ends to springs. The *buckboard*, of the same type as the buggy, is of very simple construction, the springs being replaced by a long, springy plank, on whose center rests the seat. The rear axle is firmly attached to the plank, while the front one is attached by a king-bolt, about which the axle swings in turning. The buckboard was originally intended for hilly and mountain roads, but is now much used in level country, it cbeapness recommending it.—*Older American vehicles.* The family coaches of the 18th century were heavy, lumbering affairs, drawn slowly by six powerful horscs through the mud and over the rough roads of those days. Specially Amcrican was tbe great *Conestoga wagon*, used partlcularly by tbe farmers of Pennsylvania, a broad-wheeled wagon with a huge canvas covered body, elevated ln front and rear, drawn by strong horses or from four to six yoke of oxen, and creeping slowly to market over tho primitive roads of that time. Wagons of the same kind were later used in the West and elsewhere as goods vans and emigrant wagons, and became known as "prairio schooners." The *stage coach* had a century or more of existence in this couutry, from its earliest introduction until replaced by the railroad, and in the same way the *omnibus* had a limited period of existence in city streets, until driven iuto oblivion by the street car. Here and there it still is in use, and held its place in New York until quite recent times. For travel over the roughcr roads of the country what were called *Concord wagons* were much used, aud coachcs of this character are still employed in the Pacific states. They are supplicd with heavy brakes to chcck their speed in descending mountain roads.

Car'riages, Mo'tor. Among the important results of modern invention must be included the motor carriage, which has been widely introduced in France, and is more slowly making its way into other countries. These carriagee are moved by power derived from various sources, petroleum or gasoline furnishing the power for some, electricity for others, and steam for etill others. Experiments in this direction have been made for many years, and in 1801 a steam carriage was constructed by Trevithick and Vivian, which was followed from time to timo by others, though no very satisfactory results were attained until our own times. Of the various sources of power, petroleum has hitherto proved the most successful. In one successful invention gasoline is stored in a reservoir over the rear wheel, and the gas arising is conveyed by a small tube to the cylinders, where, on its coming into contact with air, it is kindled by an electric spark from an induction coil. The explosive force of tbe detonated gas moves the pistons in the cylinders. Those propelled by petroleum power are able to run for three hours, or from 25 to 30 miles, with one charge of oil. They can then be recharged from a reservoir attached to the carriage, which holds enough oil for a twenty-hour run Progress ln motor carriages was brought prominently to public attention by a race with vehicles of this character on June 11, 1895, from Paris to Bordeanx, and return. The total distance traversed was about 726 miles, part of it over steep hills and bad stretches of road, making a scvere test of the new vehicles. A prize of $8,000 was offered for four-seated carriages, and other prizes for other vehicles, motor bicycles, &c. The result was highly gratifying. The first carriage reached Bordeaux in 22 hours, 28 mluutes, its average speed being about 15 miles an hour. The success of this competition set many inventors in England and America at work, and similar races have occurred in this country—from Milwaukee to Chicago, on Nov. 2, 1895, and in New York city, from Broadway through Central Park to Irvington and return, a distance of 52 miles, on May 30, 1896. No important resnlt arose from these races, but inventors continued active in the direction of motor carriage improvement. The carriages at first produced were objected to as unsightly, costly, nolsy, etc. These objections have been largely overcome, and the use of motor carriages, or automobiles, as they are usually called, is widely extending in America as well as in Europe. Tbeso are of a considerable variety in form and style, some of them clumsy looking from their great rubber tires, others light and graceful. Evidently the motor carriage has come to stay, and the use of the horse in

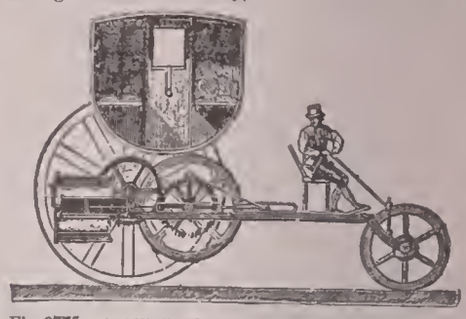


Fig. 2775.—TREVITHICK AND VIVIAN STEAM CARRIAGE. CONSTRUCTED IN 1801.

pleasure vehicles is destined to be greatly reduced. The principle has also been applied to wagons and other business vehicles, with quite satisfactory results.

Car'roll, in *Iowa*, a town, cap. of Carroll co., 93 m. E. of Council Bluffs. In a farming country. *Pop.* (1897) 2,800

Carrousel, (*kăr-oo-zĕl'*), *n.* [It. *carosello*] A merry-go-round; a circular platform revolving on a turn-table, and generally fitted up with figures of horses, chariots, &c.; sometimes called "flying horscs."

Car'son, CHRISTOPHER, a noted American scont and guide, was born in Kentucky, Dec. 24, 1809. For many years he led the life of a trapper and hunter in Missouri, and became famous under the title of Kit Carson. His acquaintance with the language and habits of the Indians was tho means of his being chosen as guide in Fremont's explorations, and as Indian agent in New Mexico, an appointment given him in 1853. He was brevetted brigadier-general for his services while in New Mexico. Diod in Colorado, May 23, 1868.

Car'ter, SAMUEL POWHATAN, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, was born in Elizabethtown, Carter county, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1819; he entered the navy as midshipman, Feb. 1, 1840, and served in the Mexican war. While attached to the steamer *San Jacinto*, in 1856, he took part in the capture of the Barrier Fork, at the mouth of the Canton river, China. The Tennessee brigade was organized by him, and he was subsequently appointed brigadier-general of voluntecrs. Ho was on active duty during the entire war, his services being most important in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. For gallant and distinguished conduct he received the brevet of major-general. He was placed on the retired list of the U. S. Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, May 16, 1882. Died May 26, 1891.

Car'terville, in *Missouri*, a city of Jasper co., 10 m. S.W. of Carthage. Gold, copper and other minerals are found in its vicinity. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,000.

Carte'sian Diver. (*Phys.*) An instrument, usually in the form of a toy, which admirably illustrates several of the properties of fluids. It consists essentially of a glass tube, closed at one end, nearly filled with water, and inverted into a cylindrical vessel nearly full of water, the mouth of which is closed air-tight by a membrane of caoutchouc. The bubble of air in the internal tube is of such a size that the tube just floats, forming in fact a little floating diving-bell. If the membrane closing the outer cylinder be passed downwards, the pressure is communicated through the air, above the water in the cylinder, to the water. By the latter it is conveyed in all directions, among the rest up through the open end of the inner tube, and up to the bubble of air at the top. The latter is compressed. The loss in volume suffered by the air is compensated for by the entrance of water. The result of this substitution is, that the tube with its contents becomes heavier. Being pressed upwards by the same force as before, it is now pressed downwards by a greater one. Equilibrium can no longer subsist, and the diver sinks. On relieving the pressure, the opposite conditions succeed one another in the inverse order, and the diver rises. Attempts have been made to utilize such a diver for the purpose of determining, or at least indicating, the barometric pressnre. But variation in temperature affects the density of the water and the air, especially

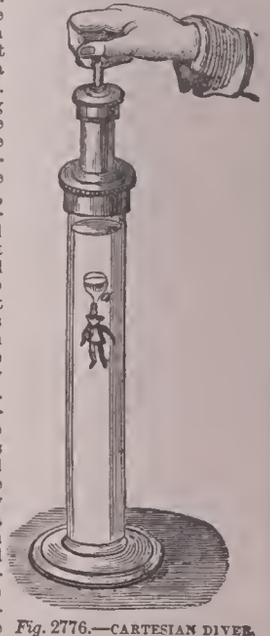


Fig. 2776.—CARTESIAN DIVER.

the latter, to such a slight degree, as to invalidate conclusions as to atmospheric pressure drawn from the position of the silver.

Ca'rus, Julius Victor, an eminent zoölogist, was born at Leipzig, Aug. 25, 1823. He studied surgery and medicine at Leipzig, later at Würzburg and Freiburg, and in 1849 was appointed keeper of the museum of comparative anatomy at Oxford. He returned to Leipzig in 1851 and accepted the chair of Comparative Anatomy there in 1852. His books are numerous and valuable. The best known of them are *System der Theirischen Morphologie* (1853); *Handbuch der Zoölogie;* &c.

Casas Grandas, or **Casas de Montezuma,** (*Geog.*) A town of Chihuahua, Mexico, so named from the striking ruins of ancient buildings found in its vicinity. These casas grandes, or great houses, are built of adobe, their walls, as now standing, being from 5 to 20 feet high. The largest building had a length of 800 and a width of 200 feet, and possessed numerous courts, rooms and closets. There is reason to believe that it was several stories in height. Nothing is known of the history of these edifices. Others like them are found near the Gila, Salinas and Colorado rivers. The buildings at *C. G.* seem to indicate a former population of 20,000 to 30,000.

Case, Augustus Lunlow, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, was born in Newburg, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1813. He entered the navy as a midshipman, April 1, 1828. During the Mexican war he participated in the capture of Vera Cruz and Tobasco. He took part in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clarke while serving as fleet-captain of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. With the assistance of the steamers *James Adger* and *Mt. Vernon,* while in command of the *Iroquois,* in 1863, he cut out the blockade runner *Kate,* under the fire of the forts and batteries at New Inlet, N. C. In June, 1873, he was appointed to the command of the European squadron, and was also chief of the Bureau of Ordnance from Aug. 1869 to May 1873. Died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1893.

Case-hardening. (*Mech.*) A method of covering, with a surface-layer of steel, articles of cast or wrought iron or steel. Its purpose is to enable the articles treated to resist surface wear, while retaining their original tenacity. The articles are packed in a vessel filled with some substance which will yield carbon at a red heat. This carbon combines with the surface-iron of the article and converts it into a skin of steel. After being heated for the requisite length of time, it is plunged into water. The substances formerly used as carbon-yielders in case-hardening were such animal refuse as hoofs, horns, bones, skins, &c., but yellow prussiate of potash is now nearly always employed. The steel coating produced is usually very thin, its thickness being seldom more than a sixteenth of an inch.

Ca'sey, Silas, soldier, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., July 12, 1807; graduated at West Point, 1826. He served on the western, northern, and Pacific frontiers, in the war with Mexico, 1847–48, and engaged in several Indian skirmishes. During the Civil War he prepared volunteers for the field at Washington, D. C., 1861–62. Until the end of the rebellion he was engaged in the service in various ways. Was made brevet major-general, U. S. Army, Mar. 31, 1866, for gallant and meritorious services. Compiled and edited a system of *Infantry Tactics* for the U. S. service (1863), and *Infantry Tactics for Colored Troops* (1863); retired from active service, July 8, 1868. Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1882.

Casey, Thomas Lincoln, was born at Madison Barracks, N. Y., May 10, 1831. He graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1852, and received the appointment of brevet second-lieutenant of the corps of engineers. He was engaged in engineering duties until the outbreak of the Civil War, in which he served as staff officer in the Virginia department until Aug. 16, 1861, and subsequently in engineering duties till the close of the war. From 1867 to 1879 he was assistant to the chief of engineers, and afterward in charge of architectural construction in Washington, including that of the Washington Monument, from 1877 till its completion in 1885. Became chief of engineers with rank of brigadier-general in 1888; retired May, 1895. Died March 25, 1896.

Cashew-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of *Anacardium occidentale,* related to sumach, and a native of the West Indies, but now widely grown in the tropics. This tree grows to 16 or more feet in height, and bears edible, kidney-shaped fruits, known as *C. N.,* which when subjected to pressure yield an oil resembling olive oil. The fruits are borne on the enlarged and fleshy ends of the stem, and possess a pleasantly acid flavor. The poisonous principle inherent in several species of sumac is present in a degree in the *C. N.,* which, when roasted, yield fumes which are apt to cause inflammation in the face and eyes.

Casimir-Perier, Jean Paul Pierre, President of the French Republic; born in Paris, Nov. 1847. He entered the Franco-German War, and for distinguished services received the cross of the Legion of Honor. After peace was declared, he took an active part in politics, holding an office of importance in the ministry of the interior, of which his father, Auguste *C.-P.,* was then at the head. In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, to which he was successively reëlected. In 1890 he was elected vice-president of the chamber, and in 1893 became president, was reëlected in November of the same year, but resigned to become president of the council. He was chosen on the first ballot by the National Congress to succeed President Carnot (*q. v.*), in 1894, but resigned suddenly Jan. 15, 1895.

Cassagnac, Adolphe Granier De, French journalist, was born in the department of Gers in 1806. Until 1848 he was a zealous Orleanist, but a change in his views made him one of the earliest promoters of the empire, and he represented his native department as a supporter of the government from 1852 to 1870. Several papers of all shades of political and religious thought were founded by him. In these his turbulent style of writing brought him a number of duels and law suits. He published two romances and a number of compilations. Died Jan. 1, 1880.

Cassagnac, Paul Granier De, French journalist, politician and duelist; born Dec. 2, 1843. He was editor of *Le Pays,* and was appointed in 1879 a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was also a follower of the Bonaparte party and was noted for his zeal in that cause. His numerous "affairs of honor" made him known throughout all Europe. He is the author of a *History of the Third Republic.*

Castelar', Emilio, a Spanish politician, b. in 1832, who became noted early in his career in consequence of his extreme democratic and socialistic opinions, which he expounded in various Liberal journals. For a time he was professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid, and in 1868 he took a leading part in the revolutionary movement, which was put down by Serrano. On this occasion he was condemned to death, but he made good his escape and sought refuge first in Geneva and afterwards in France. When the revolution broke out in Sept., 1868, he returned to his native country, and was one of the most energetic leaders of the republican movement. He exerted himself to the utmost in order to bring about the establishment of a republic, but at the general election for the Constitutional Cortes in Feb., 1869, the republicans succeeded in returning only a small proportion of their candidates, among whom, however, was Señor Castelar. In June, 1869, he vigorously opposed the project of a regency, and became the most popular leader of the Republican party. In 1873, he took an active part in establishing the new Republic, became Minister for Foreign Affairs, Feb. 12, and President, Sept. 7. The latter office he was forced to resign, Jan. 3, 1874. During his presidency he put down energetically a communist revolt, and succeeded in reorganizing the army. Since 1875 he was leader of the moderate republicans. He wrote several important works, including *Civilisacion; Questiones politicas y sociales; Tragedias de la Historia,* &c. Died May 15, 1899.

Castelman, Francis, Count, a French traveler, born in London, 1812. His early travels were in Canada, the United States and Mexico. Under the auspices of the French government, he started on an exploring expedition to South America. Of those who accompanied him, M. Hugues Weddéll undertook a separate exploration of Bolivia, and M. d'Osery descended the Amazon by another route than that undertaken by *C.,* but was killed by his Indian canoemen. On his return to France, in 1847, he published his *Expédition dans les parties centrales de l' Amérique du Sud.* This work comprises six volumes, including one by M. Weddell, and contains much of geographical and ethnological interest. Count *C.* was successively consul at Bahia, Cape of Good Hope and Singapore, and consul general at Melbourne, Australia, where he died, Feb. 4, 1880.

Castle Garden. A building erected on the tract of ground which forms the southern extremity of New York city. It was originally a fort, known locally as the Battery, then was used as a public garden and playhouse, and afterward as a landing-place for immigrants, where they were temporarily cared for. The fort was built in 1807 by the U. S. government, and called Castle Clinton. It was at that time 300 yards from the shore, but the space between became filled up, and the fort was ceded to New York city in 1832. Being leased to private parties, it was converted into a theatre and indoor garden under the above title, and was brought into wide notice as the place of Jenny Lind's first appearance in America. In 1885 it was converted into an immigrant dépôt, and continued so until the end of 1890, when it was returned to the city and placed in charge of the park commissioners. Since then it has been converted into an extensive aquarium, fitted up with a number of large tanks and numerous smaller ones, and abundantly stocked with salt-water fishes.

Catacau'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *kata,* downwards, and *kaiō,* burn.] (*Path.*) Spontaneous human combustion. See Combustion.

Catamaran', *n.* (*Naut.*) Kind of raft in use on the Coramandel coast of Hindustan, formed of three planks or logs tied together, the middle being longer than the side pieces. There is here no good harbor, and the surf is apt to be violent. The *C.,* propelled by a paddle, is used by the people of Madras to communicate with ships when the condition of the surf renders the use of ordinary boats unsafe. A similar device, carrying a sail, is in use on the coast of Brazil. The word *C.* is also applied to any craft with two hulls having their inner sides parallel, however propelled, and was given to the fire-boats which the British prepared in 1804 to destroy the French fleet of invasion.

Cat'echu, *n.* (*Pharm.*) An extract obtained from the wood of *Acacia catechu,* an East Indian tree, 20 to 40 feet high, whose wood is very heavy and durable. The heart-wood, which yields the *C.,* is of a dark brown color. It is cut into chips, which are boiled in water until a strong decoction is obtained, which is then strained and evaporated until the extract becomes thick enough to be poured into moulds. As thus formed it composes masses of various shapes, such as balls, circular cakes, or irregularly flattened pieces. This substance is of a rusty brown color, odorless, and with a bitter and astringent taste, though with a trace of sweetness. It frequently is largely contaminated with wood, sand, etc. In Great Britain true *C.* is replaced by an extract from another tree, *Uncaria gambier,* which has similar properties and is given the same name. *C.* is used in medicine to produce an astringent effect in cases of relaxation of the mucous membranes, particularly those of the stomach and intestines. It is commonly used in treating watery diarrhœa, in the form of a preparation known as compound tincture of *C.* It has also been used in the treatment of inflammations of the mucous membrane of the genito-urinary tract, and as a gargle and mouth-wash in certain affections of the membrane of the mouth and throat.

Cat'enary, *n.* [From Lat. *catena,* a chain.] (*Mech.*) The curve formed by a uniform flexible string, or chain, suspended from its extremities. The chief properties of the *C.* are as follows:—1. Let an horizontal line be drawn at a distance below the lowest point of the string, equal to the length of string, having a weight equivalent to the tension at the lowest point. The tension at any point is the weight of a portion equal to the distance of the point above the horizontal line. 2. The radius of curvature, at any point, is equal to the portion of the normal, intercepted by the curve and the horizontal line. 3. The horizontal tension, at any point is constant. 4. Of all curves of a given length, drawn between two fixed points in an horizontal line, the common *C.* is that which has its center of gravity furthest from the line joining the points. If the string vary in diameter, so that the area of a section, at any point, is proportional to the tension at that point, the curve in which the string hangs is called the *C. of Equal Strength.*

Catharizа'tion, *n.* [From Gr. *catharizo,* to purge, purify, or clean]. (*Chem.*) The art of clearing the surface of bodies from alien matter; and the substance is said to be *catharized* when the surface is so cleaned. As everything exposed to the air, or to the touch, takes more a less a deposit or film of foreign matter, substances are classed as *catharized* or *uncatharized,* according as they have been or not so freed from foreign matter. The term *catharized,* denoting the condition of pure surface, may also be applied to surfaces that have not undergone the process of catharization. Thus a flint stone, in the rough, has an uncatharized surface; but, when split, the inner surface of the pieces will, at least for some time, be chemically clean, or in a catharized state.

Cath'ode, *n.* (*Phys.*) The negative electrode in a Crookes or Geissler tube, an electrolytic bath, &c., by which the electric current departs; the opposite of the *anode,* by which the current enters.

Cathod'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cathode.

Cathod'ic Rays. (*Phys.*) When a Crookes tube is excited by a series of electric sparks or an alternating electric current of high potentiality, rays are projected in straight lines from the cathode to the opposite wall of the tube; these are termed *C. R.,* and are believed by some physicists to consist of radiant matter, while by others the phenomenon is ascribed to a progressive disturbance in the ether. These rays are employed in the process of skiagraphy (*q. v.*), and are susceptible of deflection by the magnet or by a conductor terminating in the earth. See Roentgen; Skiagraph; Skiascope; Fluoroscope, &c.

Cathod'ograph, *n.* A name that has been suggested for the permanent picture made by use of the cathodic rays; otherwise known as *radiograph, skiagraph, shadowgraph,* &c.

Catholic Apostolic Churches. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name given to a body of Christians who hold that the Church Catholic is made up of all the baptized, and has apostles for its highest ministry. See Irving (Edward), and Irvingites.

Catholic University of America. An institution of learning founded at Washington, D. C., under an endowment of $300,000 made in 1884 by Miss Mary Caldwell. It was incorporated in 1885, as a superior institution of ecclesiastical learning, and approved in 1887 by Pope Leo XIII, who granted it the power of conferring degrees. The faculty of theology was opened in 1889. In 1891 Rev. James McMahon, of New York, donated $400,000 towards the philosophical department. Various other donations have been received. The university is governed by a board of directors chosen from the episcopate, the clergy and the laity. It is now (1897) under the presidency of Rev. Thomas J. Conaty.

Cat'lin, George, an American artist and traveller, born in Pennsylvania, after passing several years among the aborigines of the far West, produced a series of admirable pictures representative of Indian ethnology and costume, which he exhibited in the U. S. and Europe with profitable results. His work entitled *Illustrations of the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians* (2 vols., 1841), is one of acknowledged authority. Died Dec. 23, 1872.

Cats'eye, *n.* (*Min.*) A very hard precious stone, semi-transparent, and, when cut in a particular way, presenting a chatoyant appearance; that is, when turned, it displays several colors in succession, like the opal. It derives its name from the similar property in the eye of the cat. The true or Oriental *C.* is found in Ceylon and Brazil, and is highly esteemed. There is a quartz *C.,* of little value, found in Ceylon and at Hof, Bavaria. The tiger-eye variety is found in the Orange river region, S. Africa. It is plentiful and inexpensive. True *C.* is a variety of chrysoberyl, the variation in the ray of light being due to the twinned structure of the crystal or to contained impurities.

Cat'tle Plague. See Rinderpest.

Cau'dine Forks. (*Hist.*) In the valley of Claudium in the Apennines, now called the Val D'Arpaja, the Romans under Veturius and Postumins, were completely surrounded by the Samnites in the spring, B. C. 321. Halt their numbsr were cut to pieces on the spot, and the remainder capitulated to ths Samnite general, C. Pontius, and were compelled to pass under the yoke. The treaty of peacs was, however, rejected by the Roman Senate, B. C. 320. Ths name of the pass into which the Roman army had been allured was *Furculæ Caudinæ*. According to Livy (b. ix. 2), it consisted of two narrow defiles, which opened into a plain, surrounded, excepting at thess outlets, by mountains. The Romans advanced through the first defile, and found the second blocked up to oppose further progress, and their vigilant enemy at onss closed the one through which they had entered. Hence retreat was impossible.

Causerie (*kawss-ree'*), *n.* [Fr. *causer*, reason.] Informal, unstilted conversation or criticism; free and unconventional discussion of historical or literary subjscts, &c.

Cau'tery, Electric or **Galvano.** In this form of *C.* the hot iron formerly employed is replaced by a platinum wire, heated to the required temperature by a galvanic current. It has largely taken the place of cauterizing irons. In its employment a special battery is used, having strong electric quantity. The knife or needle of platinum has an attached mechanism by which the circuit may be closed or broken at will, while the temperatnre may be increased, if desired, from a dull red to a white heat. The ease of its application and complete control of the temperature gives great value to this method, which is coming into very general use. For the purpose of removing internal tumors, &c., the wire is formed into a hoop, and charged with the current after being placed in position, thus doing the work of the knife, while the flow of blood is checked by the cauterization of the severed parts.

Cave.—*Continued from* SECTION I. *page 545.*
whose walls are composcd of balsatic columns. Caves are also formed in lava, in cases where the crust has solidified while the liquid lava flowed out below, thus leaving a long underground tunnel, with black stalactites of lava depending from its roof. Extensive caves formed in this way, some of them over 100 feet wide, exist in the Azores, the Canary Islands, Iceland, and other volcanic regions. Mauy caves are of interest to geologists from their containing a detritus of clay, sand, gravel, &c., within which are imbedded the bones of extinct animals, and occasioually the weapons and implements of man. These are known as bone caves (*q. v.*). Among the most famous of fossil-bearing caves in this country is that at Port Kennedy, Pennsylvania. In England are Kent's *C.* and Brixam *C.*, each of which has yielded human implements, while various similar caves exist on the continent of Europe. Many of these caves seem to have been the haunts of carnivorous animals, which dragged thither tbe bodies of their prey; and some of them seem afterward to have been used as human abodes for very long periods, if we may judge by the depth of the detritus in which traces of human occupation are formed, this being in turn often thickly covered with stalagmite.—*Cave Animals.* Among the various animals which dwelt in caves in the early human period were several carnivora, occasionally considerably larger in size than their modern representations. One of these was a large bear, *Ursus spelæus*, or the *C.* bear, whose bones are found very abundantly in the Pleistocene caves of Europe. Associated with it was *Hyæna spelæa*, no longer found in Europe, but resembling *Hyæna crocuta* of Africa. *Felis spelæa*, a fossil lion, very similar to the moderu lion, was at tbat time an abundant tenant of the caves of Europe and Britain. The modern animal inhabitants of caves are of special interest from the fact that they are partly or wholly blind, while closely related to surface animals possessed of vision. The eyes seem to have degenerated from disuse, or because no longer of utility and therefore lost through the action of natural selection. Of *C.* fauna that of Mammoth *C.* bas been most studied. The animals found here include an amphibian *Proteus*, with embryonic eyes; several blind fisb, such as *Amblyopsis*, *Typhlichthys*, &c.; hundreds of blind insects, of wbich, in some cases, only the females are blind; blind spiders and uegriapods; numerous blind crnstaceans; a few univalve mollnsks, and other forms. This blindness exists in various degrees. Some of these animals are destitute of any trace of eyes, and others possess eyes in a rudimentary state; and many forms with well-developed eyes inhabit caves, covering most of the orders of animal life above mentioned. It is thought probable tbat this rstention of vision is due to their having inhabited caves for a comparatively brief period. —*Cave Men.* In all ages men seem to have sought shelter in natural caverns, and have frequently excavated artificial caverns as places of abode. During the palæolithic, or old-stone, period of human existence in Europe, caves, so far as we know, were the only abodes of men, who have left there numerous traces of their presence in the *débris* with which the floors are often deeply covered, there being occasionally 20 to 30 feet of successive layers of clay, pebbles, charcoal, and stalagmite, which contain articles of human manufacture which aid us in gaining some knowledge of the customs and condition of their inhabitants. Wild beasts usually chose dark and narrow caverns for their lairs. Men, on the contrary, made their dwellings in those of wide entrances, high roofs, and shallow depth, admitting freely light and air, being often rather rock shelters thau caves. Caves of this character have been investigated in Southern Belgium, along the valley of the Meuse, and in that of the Vezère, a branch of the Dordogne, in Southern France. One of the first examined was at Aurignac, in Francs In England, Kent Cavern is the most noted, while various othsrs have been investigated. Similar caves have been found in Spain and Switzerland; and in southern France, near Mentone, is a cavern which has yielded a striking fossil skeleton of man. The antiquity of tbose *C.* dwellers is shown by the fact that many of the animals then living in Europe are now extinct. Among those were the *C.* bear and hyena, ths sabre-toothed tiger, the woolly rbinoceros, and the mammoth, a huge, hairy elephant, long sincs vanished. Other animals now living, but not in that locality, were the reindeer and musk-ox, creatures belonging to an Arctic climate. There was a small species of horse, which seems to have been used only for food, while the dog, so long man's companion, was not known. There is an abundance of fish bones, but few of thoss of birds, showing that while the fishing art was known, there were no weapons suited to securing flying animals. Fire was used, and the *C.* dwellsrs cooked their food, but their arts were very crude. They had no pottery, and had not learnsd how to bore or polish stone. Their implements were made of chipped stones, horn, bone, and doubtless of wood, though no trace of tbe latter remains. They have left us arrow- and lauce-heads, knives, scrapers, and gouges of flint, many of them of fine workmanship. Bone needles and awls indicate that they wore skin clothing. Perforated shells and bored pieces of ivory were probably worn as ornaments, while the artistic skill of the *C.* men is showu by figures cnt or scratched on pieces of bone and horn, some of these representing with much fidelity the outlines of fishes, deer, horses, and men, and even the great mammoth, now extinct,. The skeletons of the *C.* men have been in some instances pressrved. Those found at Cromagnon, in tbe south of France, belonged to a tall and powerful race, nearly 6 feet high, and strongly built. Those found in the Belgian caves, on the contrary, indicate a much smaller race, but symmetrical in body, and with well-shaped heads.

Ce'dar. (*Bot.*) The commou name of various trees, but more especially applied to the Cedar of Lebanon, as follows:—*C.*, BARBADOS. *Juniperus barbadensis.* —*C.*, BASTARD BARBADOS. *Cedrela odorata*, also called the Sweet-scented Barbados Cedar.—*C.*, BASTARD. *Gauzuma ulmifolia;* also a common name for *Cedrela.*—*C.*, BERMUDA. *Juniperus Bermudiana.*—*C.*, GUIANA. *Icica altissima.*—*C.*, HONDURAS. *Cedrela odorata.*—*C.*, INDIAN. *Abies* (or *Cedrus*) *deodara.*—*C.*, JAPAN. *Cryptomeria japonica.*—*C.*, MOUNT ATLAS. *Abies atlantica.*—*C.*, OF GOA. *Cupressus lusitanica.*—*C.* OF LEBANON. *Abies Cedrus*, often called *Cedrus Libani.*—*C.* OF N. S. WALES. *Cedrala australis.*—*C.*, PRICKLY. *Cyathodes Oxycedrus.*—*C.*, RED. *Juniperus virginiana;* of Australia: *Cedrela australis.*—*C.*, SHARP. *Juniperus Oxycedrus.*—*C.*, STINKING. *Torreya toxifolia.*—*C.*, VIRGINIAN. *Juniperus virginiana.*—*C.*, WHITE. *Cupressus thyoides;* of Australia: *Melia australis;* of B. Guiana: *Icica altissima;* of Dominica: *Bignonia leucoxylon.*

Cedar Apples. (*Bot.*) The Pennsylvania name of the curious excresceuces on *Juniperus virginiana*, caused by a fungus called *Podisoma macropus.*

Celes'tial Sphere. The seeming spherical surface of the sky upon which all celestial objects appear to us to be projected. It is crossed by systems of imaginary circles to fix the positions of stars upon its surface by means of spherical co-ordinates.

Cel'lier, ALFRED, musician, was born at Hackney, England, Dec. 1, 1844. From 1855 to 1860, he was a chorister of the Chapel Royal, St. James. His subsequent engagements as organist or conductor were nnmerous. His works comprise a cantata to Gray's Elegy, and several operas and operettas, which include *The Tower of Loudon; Nell Gwynne; The Masque of Pandora; Dorothy,* &c. Died Dec. 28, 1891.

Cel'luloid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance discovered in 1870, which is practically a homogenous form of cellulose, the basis of almost all vegetable fabrics. Cellulose is insoluble, but by treatiug it with nitric acid it undergoes a chemical change, a portion of the nitrogen uniting with it and forming a body known as nitro-cellulose, or gun-cotton. Gnn-cotton is soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, bisulphide of carbon, and various other substances. Gun-cotton dissolved in alcohol and ether is well known, being then called collodion or liquid adhesive plaster. In this form it is employed in the "wet-plate process" of photography, being there used as an organic, transparent, inalterable filu, coating a plate of glass and adheriug firmly to it, and yet capable of absorbing the chemical salts whose properties render photography possible. The attempt to procure commercially any useful product by means of liquid solvents were failures until it was discovered by the Messrs. Hyatt, of Albany, N. Y., in 1870, that gun-cotton was soluble in melted gum-camphor, and produced a body uniform in structure, solid at all ordinary temperatures, and having remarkable properties. This product they patented nnder the name of celluloid. In practice, now, pure white tissue paper is treated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, the functions of the sulphuric acid being merely to take up the water. The paper is converted by the nitric acid into nitro-cellulose. It is cautiously dried to free it from all admixtures. It is then ground with camphor and a small amount of alcohol to facilitate the powdering of the camphor. Finally it is heated to the temperature at which the camphor melts, and worked between hot rollers, when the nitro-cellnlose is dissolved and the resulting product is *C.* *C.* is a tough, moderately hard, very elastic material, not fibrous but homogenous in its texture, and having a distinct odor of camphor. It is not altered by the action of the atmosphere except that it grows somewhat harder by age, is capable of high polish, flexible, elastic, and at high temperature, excluded from the air, is plastic. It burns readily with a smoky flame, but is not explosive under any conditions. It may be made of any desired shade, through all the colors of red, blue and greeu; and from opaque white to a jetty blackness. *C.* has been sent to Japan, there to be carved by Japanese artists, and sent back to this country, bearing a striking resemblance to ivory carving. So closely is the veining of ivory imitated that only a careful examination would convince anyone that some of these products were not genuine ivory. *C.* is made into divers articles, collars, cuffs, "amber" mouth pieces for pipes, harness trimmings, artificial teeth, handles for cutlery, billiard balls, coral, ivory, malachite, tortoise-shell, turquoise, lapis-lazuli, agate, &c.

Cel'lulose Ship Lining. An important application of cellulose to the protection of warships, for preventing the inflow of water through shot-holes or othsr perforations. The method is to fit a double skin or coffer dam for some distance above and below the waterline, the face being several feet thick and filled with some material which would expand when wet and fill up the space through which a shot had passed. In 1892 the U. S. navy adopted for this purpose a preparation called *cellulose*, obtained from the fibrous husks of cocoanuts. This, as prepared, was a brown, fibrous substance, very light, and yielding largely to compression. This substance was first used in France, and has been employed to some extent by other nations. The English battle-ship Inflexible is protected by a mixture of cork and oaknm, which in all weighs 143 tons. In early 1895 a Philadelphia inventor brought to the notice of the Navy Department a new cellulose made of the pith of cornstalks, which is granulated by machinery. Secretary Herbert directed thorough tests of this new substance to be made, and duplicate coffer dams were constructed, measuring 6 feet square and 3 feet thick, one being packed with cocoa fibre and the other with cornstalk cellulose. Into each a six and an eight inch sbell were fired. Water was theu forced into the dams under pressure. Tbe resnlt was that the water soon oozed through the cocoa product, but it failed to penetrate the cornstalk cellulose, which proved to be completely water-tight. Another valuable quality possessed by the corn-pith cellulose is its incombnstibility, as proved by the most severe tests. It has also the advantage of cheapness and abundance and of light weight, being little over half the weight of the cocoa fibre. The 143 tons of tbe lining of the Inflexible would be reduced to 25 tons if this material were substituted for the cocoa fiber. Our five new battleships, tbe *Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Illinois,* and *Wisconsin*, are to be lined with the corn-pith product, which now seems likely to prove of the greatest value in naval construction. See BATTLESHIP; CRUISER, &c.

Cement (*sē-mĕnt'*, or *sĕm'-ĕnt*), *n.* (*Building*). The cements now in use may be divided into three classes: 1. The stone cements, such as Roman and Portland cements and ordinary mortar, which are used to units stone aud brick work and cover buildiugs with a protective coating. 2. Substances used for bindiug joiuts in much thinuer layers, such as white and red lead and putty. 3. Substances like glue, isinglass and dissolved caoutchouc, wbich are used in very thin coatings. All these have tbe one main purpose, that of binding buildiug or other materials together.—*Mortar.* Of the first class ordinary mortar is the most widely used. It is a mixture of slaked lime with sand, made into a paste with water, one part of lime to three or four of sand being generally used, and thoroughly mixed. Mortar, as used to unite the joints of brick or stone work, sets with sufficient rapidity to permit the work to be steadily prosecnted, yet it takes years to reach its maximum hardness. This hardening is due, in the first place, to the loss of water, and secondarily, is supposed to arise from the absorption of carbouic acid from the atmosphere, yielding a carbouate of lime which serves to bring togcther the stone aud mortar. Some ancient mortars thus attaiu an extreme hardness. A mortar celebrated for its properties is that formed from *Puzzolana* or *Pozzuonala*, a volcanic sand fouud at Pozzuoli, near Naples, and which forms a valuable hydraulic *C.* when mixed with lime. Ths *hydraulic cements* are those which harden and set under water, or in damp places not exposed to contact with tbe atmosphere; and a *hydraulic lime* is one which, when reduced to powder and made into a paste with water, manifests this property. For masonry constructions of importance, common lime is now seldom used alone, hydraulic lime or *C.* being added to hasten the setting and secure greater ultimate strength. The cements possess this property more fully than the hydraulic limes, attaining their final hardness with great rapidity.—*Roman Cement.* There are certain natural mixtures of clay and lime which are called cement stoues. The best of what is known as Roman *C.* is made of such compounds found in the newer geological strata of southern England, and which contaiu a large percentage of carbonate of lime. This material is calcined in kilns, grounnd and sifted. It sets very quickly, 15 minutes being snfficient when of good quality, and is valuable for work needing to be done between tides and similar instances where rapid hardening is requisite. It is, however, of only medium strength.—*Portland Cement.* Of the stone cements this is by far the most important, aud is far more used than Roman *C.* Though resembling Portland stone, whence its name, it is an artificial product. It is made by two processes, the wet and the dry. As manufactured in

England by the former, three parts of white chalk, which furnishes the carbonate of lime, are mixed with one part of clay, and the two substances, along with water, are thoroughly mixed in a "wash mill." The mixture, after being dried, is burnt in kilns and ground to a fine powder. In the dry process the chalk is replaced by the hard limestone of other formations, which is crushed small, mixed with clay or chalk, then roughly burned and ground to powder. This, being slightly moistened, is run through a pug-mill, and then made into bricks, which are afterward burned in kilns and ground to powder. This *C.* was origiually made from Portland stone, which is an argillaceous limestone containing a large proportion of clay, but nearly all used at present is artificial. Portland cement was hardly known until 1840, but its use has now greatly extended, particularly for the construction of docks and harbors, many of which are partly or wholly constructed of it, mixed with sand and broken stones in the form of a concrete. Its manufacture in the U. S. began in 1875, and it is now largely produced, an argillaceous limestone possessing the requisite properties having been found. Portland cement sets slowly as compared with Roman cement, but, like the latter, sets under water, which no mortar will do that contains less than 10 per cent. of silica. It has not always proved durable, but these failures are usually attributed to carelessness in manufacture or in the solution of materials.—*Argillo-magnesian cements.* The natural hydraulic cements of the U. S. are all made from limestones which contain the carbonates of lime and magnesia combined with clay. They are found in many localities. The stones are dealt with as above described, being broken, burnt, crushed and ground to powder. The Rosendale cements, from the valley of Rondout Creek, Ulster county, N. Y., are the most valuable of these. They are all quick-setting, but none of them attain more than one-third the ultimate hardness and strength of the best Portland cement.—*Magnesian cement.* Pure carbonate of magnesia, or magnesite, yields a cement of excellent properties, which surpasses even Portland cement in strength and hardness. It is known as Union cement. Hydraulic cements are now subjected to certain tests, recommended by a committee of the Society of Civil Engineers in 1885, and the application of which has forced manufacturers to greatly improve the quality of their products. Similar tests have been adopted in Europe.—*Plaster of Paris.* This material is used for cementing marble and alabaster, much as mortar is for brickwork, also for uniting the separate moulded pieces of large objects cast in plaster of paris. Several cements are made from it, and used as a hard plastor in forming the projecting portions of halls and rooms, such as pilasters, columns, and other work of internal finish. Dentists employ it in taking casts of the mouth for artificial plates, from its very quick-setting properties.—Of the thin class of cements may be named mastic cement, rust or iron cement, sulphur cement, water-glass cement, white and red lead cements, which are variously employed in making water-tight joints, joining earthen-ware pipes, or, in the case of water-glass cements, for furnaces where a cement capable of standing an intense heat is necessary. They are made of fire-clay or asbestos powder, made plastic with silicate of soda or water-glass. The cements used for mending broken glass, china, ivory, wood, etc., or for the many purposes needing a thin, firmly-holding cementing substance, are numerous, and may be classed as shell-lac cements, gelatin and isinglass cements, glue resin cements, elastic or caoutchouc cements, Armenian or diamond cement, cutler's cement, &c., they being much varied in composition and different in their holding properties.

Cement Stone, *n.* (*Mineral.*) A somewhat argillaceous and ferruginous limestone, generally compact, which is used to some extent in making hydraulic mortar or cement. A group of strata in the carboniferous system of Scotland is known as the *Cement-stone Series.*

Census, United States. The census, as now developed in this country, presents wide differences from those taken in Europe, and embraces a thoroughness of detail that omits scarcely any important interest of the country or essential feature of its civilization. Its growth presents some interesting characteristics that may be rapidly reviewed. Various estimates of the population of this country were made previous to 1790, but they were all inadequate, and nothing approaching exactness is known of the population during the colonial or the Revolutionary period. The Constitution, adopted in 1787, made provision for a decennial *C.* of the people, and under this provision a law directing a *C.* to be taken was passed March 1, 1790, the enumeration to date from August 1 of that year. Nine months was allowed for the completion of the work, which was confined to a counting of the people, six questions being asked, and the result giving the numbers of white males under and over 16 years of age, of white females, of all other free persons, and of slaves. In 1800 the scope of inquiry was somewhat extended, though it was still confined to a count of the population. Much of the same was the case with the four succeeding censuses, though the population was more definitely classified, and some statistics of manufacturing industries were added, but without results of special importance, there being no penalty for refusing to answer questions of this kind. In the *C.* of 1850 an effort was made to obtain a considerably wider range of statistics. A *C.* office was added to the new Department of the Interior and a *C.* board created, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General. The following subjects of inquiry were scheduled: 1, free inhabitants; 2, slave inhabitants; 3, persons who died during the year ending June 1, 1850; 4, productions of agriculture; 5, products of industry; 6, social statistics. This *C.* proved to be a great improvement on its predecessors, the general statistics gained in regard to agriculture and manufactures being of the highest importance. The censuses of 1860 and 1870 were taken under the law of 1850, though the abolition of slavery required a change in the questions concerning population in 1870. In addition to place of birth, questions were also asked about the parentage of persons, and an inquiry was made concerning the public debts of states, counties, cities and towns, with numerous details of industrial, educational and other relations. When the time for taking the tenth *C.* approached, preparations were made for a much fuller and more varied enumeration than had ever been taken before, a law being passed in 1879 which greatly changed the *C.* system of this country, both as to the agencies of enumeration and the subjects of inquiry. A new office of Superintendent of the *C.* was created, his appointment being made by the President and confirmed by the Senate; while the marshals of the several judicial districts, under whom all previous counts had been taken, were replaced by "supervisors of census," officers specifically appointed for the purpose. This appointment of officials specially chosen for the purpose, and presumably well qualified, while directly responsible to the head of the department, was a great step in advance over previous censuses, where the work of enumeration was entrusted to officials having other duties to perform. The assistant marshals formerly employed were replaced by a body of "enumerators," the number being increased from about 6,400 in 1870 to 31,265 in 1880, their added duties being proportionate to this increase in numbers. In addition to the varied facts concerning population and the industrial statistics of the 1870 *C.*, in 1880 special agents were appointed to obtain the statistics of manufacture in 279 cities and large towns to collect statistical information concerning the mining industries and the manufacture of iron and steel, woolen, silk and cotton goods, glass, coke, interchangeable machinery, etc. The statistics of the deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiotic, criminals and paupers, never properly gathered in any previous *C.*, were also obtained, and in addition the statistics of the factory system, of schools, colleges, museums and churches, social statistics of cities, statistics of public debts, valuation and taxation of property, &c. In this *C.* there were introduced several entirely new subjects of enumeration, including the statistics of railroads, telegraphs, fire, life and marine insurance, &c. In the agricultural schedule the facts gathered covered a much wider field than formerly.—*Census of 1880.* The act providing for the taking of the eleventh C., approved March 1, 1889, was substantially the same as that of 1879. No change was made in the general plan of enumeration, but, in accordance with the increase in population, the number of supervisors was increased from 150 to 175, and of enumerators from 31,265 to 47,975. Five important changes were made in the scope of inquiry:—1. The surviving soldiers, sailors and marines of the Civil War, and the surviving widows of such persons, were enumerated. 2. The colored population was classified into negroes, mulattos, quadroons, and octoroons. 3. The recorded indebtedness of private corporations and individuals was ascertained. 4. A complete *C.*, of the Indian population was made, with various data concerning them. (In 1880 only tax-paying Indians had been counted.) 5. The statistics of population, industries and revenues of Alaska were obtained. Special steps were also taken to obtain correct information concerning the business of express companies, data relating to the nativity of parents, the relative fecundity of native and foreign-born mothers, and the expectation of life in children of native and foreign parentage. In addition there were gathered facts concerning naturalization and the ability of citizens and others to speak and write the English language. To facilitate the counting of the immense number of figures gathered, an electric tabulator was employed, which did its work with great accuracy and despatch. The *C.* bureau of 1890 was originally organized in 23 divisions. On April 1, 1892, these were reduced to 9, including Population; Manufactures; Agriculture; Farms, Homes, and Mortgages; Vital Statistics; Social Statistics; Wealth, Debt, and Taxation; Printing and Stationery; Revision and Results.—*Published Results.* The publications giving the results of the various censuses preceding 1880 consisted of one or a few volumes, that of 1860 embracing 5 volumes, covering the various subjects of enumeration. The much greater scale of the census of 1880 called for a far more extended and elaborate series of volumes, and, in addition to the *Census Bulletins*, which were issued from time to time as special lines of investigation were completed, there were published no less than 22 large volumes, containing an immense series of facts concerning almost every important interest of the United States. In addition two octavo volumes, of 1,771 pages, were issued, entitled *A Compendium of the Tenth Census*, and containing a digested statement of the facts of most importance. The results of the 1890 *C.* have been published in 15 volumes, or sets of volumes. *Census of 1900.* The Act of March 3, 1899, under which the Twelfth Census was taken, made considerable changes in method. The work was divided into administrative and statistical branches, each under suitable officials, while the subjects to be covered were less numerous than those of the preceding census. The main work to be done was limited to four general subjects, namely, population, mortality, agriculture and manufactures. Reports on these subjects were to be issued not later than July 1, 1902. Subsequently statistics on various other subjects connected with the population, on electric light and power, telegraphs and telephones, steel railways, mining, etc., were to be collected and published by July 1, 1903. The work was greatly expedited by the use of punching machines, through whose aid the necessary counting and tabulating was greatly accelerated. With the aid of these and an office force of nearly 2,800 persons, it was expected to complete the work within the time required by law. The labor of enumeration was performed by many thousands of house-to-house visitors, suitably districted and under the control of 300 supervisors. Several subjects of enumeration, formerly included, were omitted in this census. The subjects were to be simplified as much as possible, and much matter formerly included with no satisfactory results, was dropped; the work being limited to lines yielding statistics of recognized value. The United States *C.*, as has been said, differs widely from European censuses, which are confined to a count of the inhabitants, and certain particulars concerning them. When statistical information of other kinds is needed in Europe it is obtained by other agencies. The U. S. *C.*, on the contrary, is "a *C.* of population, wealth, industry," and yields not only a vastly greater sum of information than is obtained by any other nation through the same agency or through any agency. Congress has always been indisposed to trouble the people too much with questions, and therefore has preferred to collect all desired information at one time, and through a single agency. The method has its advantages, but has also its defects, and it is unquestionable that if each branch of inquiry were made by a set of agents specially chosen for that purpose, and relieved from other distracting duties, the

Fig. 2777.—MEMORIAL HALL, FAIRMOUNT PARK (SEE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION).

work would be better performed and more trustworthy. —*State Censuses.* Many of the States of the Union require a *C.* to be taken at some date within the interval of two national censuses. In a number of the States there are constitutional provisions for a *C.* every five or ten years, but this provision is, as a rule, a dead letter. Only a few States take a regular *C.*, principal among them being Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Michigan. By the *C.* law, passed in 1879, the United States agrees to pay any State or territory

Fig. 2778.—STONE CARVINGS FROM GAUTEMALA.

that shall take a *C.* in the years intermediate between the national *C.*,—1885–95, &c., fifty per cent. of the cost of same. The provision may have the effect of inducing more of the States to carry out the *C.* provisions in their constitutions. In addition to the States *C.* of the larger cities are occasionally taken, either of the population alone, or the manufacture, &c. These have hitherto been taken by unsatisfactory and incomplete methods, and the results have been received with more or less question.

Cental, *n.* A measure, chiefly of grain, of 100 lbs.

Fig. 2779.—COLOSSAL STONE HEAD, YUCATAN.

Centen'nial Exhibi'tion, The. The hundredth anniversary of the declaration of American Independence, occurring in 1876, was variously celebrated in the United States by local processions and other displays, while the national celebration was held at Philadelphia, as the city in which liberty was declared, by a grand Centennial World's Exhibition of art and industry, the largest and most varied in its display of any that had up to that time been held. Under the direction of a United States Centennial Commission and a Centennial Board of Finance, a large and attractive section of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, was chosen as the locality of the exhibition, and numerous buildings were erected, the largest being a *Main Exhibition Building*, 1,880 feet long and 404 wide, the space covered being 21.47 acres. It was constructed of iron and glass, was over 70 feet high, and had a central tower of 120 feet in height. It was

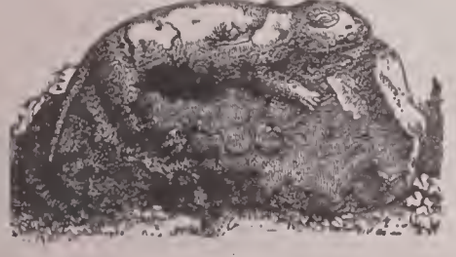


Fig. 2780.—RELIGIOUS MONUMENT, HONDURAS.

divided into longitudinal and traverse zones, the former serving for the grouping of articles by departments, the latter by countries, its cost being $1,420,000. The other large buildings were: *Machinery Hall*, designed after the model of that of the Vienna Exposition of 1872, and covering 14 acres; the *Agricultural Building*, 10.15 acres in extent; *Horticultural Hall*, 150 acres, and *Memorial Hall*, 150 acres, the latter being 365 feet long, 110 wide, and 59 high, and designed to be kept as a permanent art gallery. Other buildings of importance were the *U. S. Government Building*, *Women's Building*, *Judges' Hall*, and various State and foreign government edifices, the whole numbering nearly 200. The exhibition remained open from May 10 to Nov. 10, the number of visitors being 9,910,966, of whom 8,004,272 paid admission fees. The largest number was on Pennsylvania Day, 274,919. The total cost of the buildings was $5,242,295, of which nearly the whole was supplied by the State of Pennsylvania, the city of Philadelphia, and citizens of Pennsylvania. Memorial Hall and Horticultural Hall remain as permanent acquisitions of Philadelphia.

Center-Board, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vertical board, pivoted or hung on a rod at the lower forward end, and enclosed in a water-tight well or slot in the bottom of a vessel, so that it can be raised or lowered at will. It is used in the U. S. largely on fore-and-aft rigged vessels, especially yachts and cat-boats. It is usually lowered when sailing in a wind to prevent leeway, and raised when sailing before the wind. In England it is sometimes called a drop-keel, or sliding keel.

Cen'terville, in *Maryland*, a town of Queen Anne co., on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, 36 m. S. E. of Baltimore. In a farming district. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,400.

Central America, Antiquities of. The Central American states and the Mexican state of Yucatan possess some of the most striking antiquities of the world, the work of the civilized Indians of a past age, and displaying many evidences of advanced development in art and architecture. Much the most important of these were the work of a race of people known as the Mayas, whose locality lay south of that of the Aztecs, extending from the Mexican states of Chiapas and Yucatan to the republics of Honduras and Guatemala. There are also works left by Aztec or Nahuatl colonists in Central America, and numerous relics of civilized tribes who formerly inhabited the territory of Costa Rica. The Mayas appear to have possessed a considerable number of probably populous cities, now marked by remarkable groups of ruined stone edifices, while the dwellings of the people, of wood or adobe, have disappeared, and the sites have been grown over by the forest. Of these groups of ruins, Chiapas contains those of Palenque,—consisting of five massive structures —and Comacalco, a station near the coast. Yucatan possesses Uxmal, the most remarkable of all for the number and grandeur of its edifices; Mayapan, the ancient native capital of the state; and nearly 40 others within 50 miles of Mayapan, with several more distant, of which the most singular in its structures is that known as Chichen-Itza. Another group of Maya antiquities occurs in Guatemala and Honduras, the principal cities being Utatlan, the capital of the ancient Quiches; Ixlnche, capital of the Cakchiquels; and Copan, in Honduras, on a river of the same name. The Quiches and Cakchiquels were powerful nations at the time of the Spanish conquest, but Copan had long been abandoned and was a mass of ruins. As at present constituted it covers an area of about 900 by 1,600 feet, inclosed by solid stone walls, and possessing various structures, the principal of which is known as the "Temple." This edifice, 624 by 809 feet in dimensions, is built of massive blocks of cut stone, its walls being 25 feet thick. Surrounding it lie a large number of obelisks, pillars and idols, and block of stone engraved with inscriptions in the hieroglyphic alphabet of the Mayas, the key to which no one has yet found. At Utatlan are several pyramids, are about 120 feet high, while the building called the "Palace" has foundation walls of about 1,100 by 2,200 feet. Of Ixinche little beyond its solidly paved and cemented streets remain, the cut stones of both these ancient cities having been carried off by the European settlers as building materials. At the northern stations named much better preserved edifices exist. These buildings were generally erected on great artificial mounds or pyramids, usually composed of earth with external walls of stone. The sides of these are usually steep, while the steps of ascent are narrow and often two feet in the rise. On them stand massive buildings, certainly not built as residences, and probably having a religious significance. The so called "Palace" at Palenque, has an area of 260 by 310 feet, and is 40 feet high, while the "Casa del Gobernador" (Governor's House) at Uxmal, is about 600 feet on each side. In the "House of the Nuns" at Uxmal there are 88 small rooms looking on an interior paved court. These rooms

Fig. 2782.—MAYA STONE IDOLS.

are dark, rarely communicate, and probably had some religious or ceremonial purpose. The building material used is the limestone found widely throughout the country. It seems to have been shaped by stone tools and laid in a mortar which has become exceedingly hard. *Decorations.*—The edifices named are often elaborately decorated, both within and without, their decorations being usually symbolic. Carved designs extend across the whole face of the walls, sometimes in fixed patterns, which often represent conventionally the figures of animals. The serpent seems to have been the favorite, but the figures of other animals and of man frequently occur. The altar slabs from Palenque present several figures in ceremonial costumes, who are making offerings to a central object of the shape of a Latin cross. The stucco lining of the interior is in some cases moulded by hand into ornamental designs, and in others is painted, scenes from life being depicted in bold free-hand drawing. This is particularly the case in Chichen Itza. The roofs were of stone, or of wooden beams plastered with cement. The primitive substitute for the arch was in use, consisting of overlapping stones that gradually approached until they met and were covered at the top with a broad flat stone. These remain evident at Palenque, but at Uxmal and elsewhere the edges of the stones have been cut away and the surface covered with stucco, so as to conceal the mode of building. At Palenque there are some nearer approaches to the true arch. The antiquities attributed to the Nahuas are found in Guatemala and Nicaragua, and indicate much

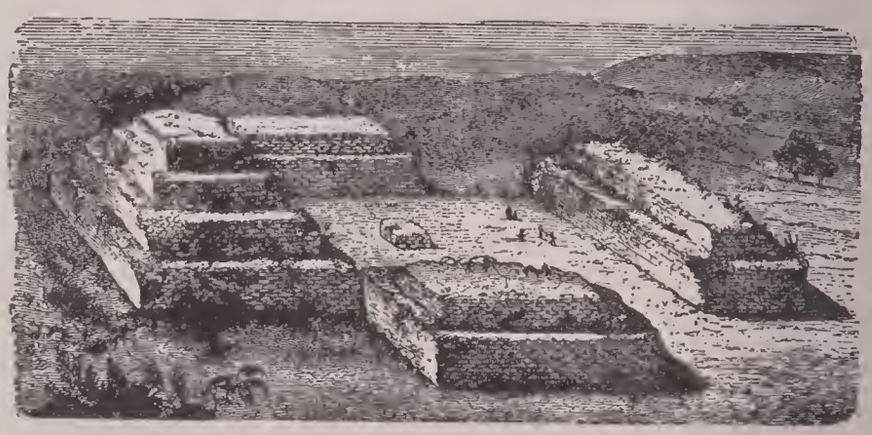


Fig. 2781.—MAYA HOUSE OF THE GODS, OR PLACE OF SACRIFICE.

skill in the art of stone cutting. The best known of these remains are at Cozumel-hualpa, in Guatemala, being extraordinary bas-relief carvings, funereal in character. Ometepec also presents striking sculptures of similar type. There seems good evidence that these are of Nahnatl origin. The antiquities of Costa Rica

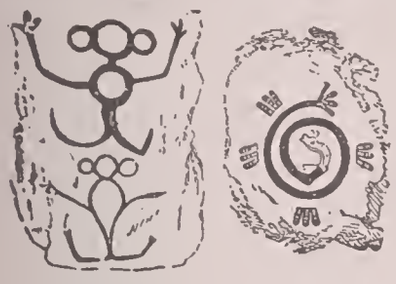


Fig. 2783.—ROCK PAINTINGS, NICARAGUA.

are found in large mounds, funereal in purpose, from which thousands of small images in gold, known as "Chiriqui ornaments," have been taken. They were probably still produced at the date of the Spanish conquest.

Cen'tral City, in *Kentucky*, a town of Muhlenburg co., 7 m. from Greenville. In a coal-mining and tobacco-raising section. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,200.

Central Park. A park occupying a central position in New York City, in which it extends from 59th to 110th streets, and from 5th to 8th avenues, being over 2½ miles long, and ½-mile wide. It has an area of 862 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs, and 400 in woodland, over half a million trees, and shrubs having been planted. It has nine miles of roadway, 5¼ of bridle paths, and 28 of walks. *C. P.* was originally laid out by the landscape artists, Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux, who have very effectually developed its natural features. While much smaller than many of the city parks of the present day, it is very beautiful, presenting much of the close attention to details of a large garden, rather than the broad handling of a modern park. It is adorned with numerous statues, and possesses various attractive examples of stone architecture. The Metropolitan Museum of Art occupies its northern section on the 5th avenue side, and near it stands the ancient obelisk, brought from Alexandria, Egypt, and called "Cleopatra's Needle."

Central Province, The. One of the nine large administration provinces into which British India is now divided, situated between Lat. 18° and 24° N., and Lon. 77° and 93° E. The territories of Nagpore, Saugor, Nerbudda, and Sumbulpore, which are the immediate British possessions in this province, contain an area of 84,963 sq. m.; *pop.* in 1891, 10,774,890. There are besides 15 native states included in this Province, whose united area amounts to 28,834 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,100,000. The principal cities are Nagpoore (seat of government), Jubbulpore, and Saugor. The line of railroad connecting Bombay with Calcutta passes through the Central Province, and has completely altered the condition of a country which some years ago was *terra incognita*. The traffic which passes through Juggulpore is larger than that of any city in India except Bombay; and cotton, which is the chief produce, now finds an easy outlet to the markets of Europe.

Centra'lia, in *Washington*, a city of Lewis co., 94 m. N. of Portland, Ore. Has coal-mining and lumbering industries. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,000.

Cen'tury Plant. (*Bot.*) The *Agave americana*, a member of a large family of American plants, commonly called the Century Plant or, American aloe, and known in Mexico as the Maguey. The name *C. P.* arose from a mistaken idea that it did not bloom until 100 years old. In temperate climates it may approach this age before blooming, but in the tropics it often blooms when less than 10 years old. The process of blooming is remarkable. In the center of the mass of thick, spiney leaves, appears a bud, which lengthens at the rate of a foot or two daily until it has attained a height of 20 or 30 feet, when it bears a panicle of greenish-yellow flowers, occasionally as many as 4,000 in number. After the seed matures the plant dies. It is a custom in Mexico to cut away the bud and scoop out the center. Into this pours an abundance of sweet sap, which they evaporate to a syrup, or cause to ferment into a beverage called pulque, a favorite drink in Mexico. A strong ardent spirit is obtained from pulque by evaporation. The leavee of the *C. P.* yield a strong and useful fibre.

Cephaliza'tion, *n.* [From Gr. *kephala*, head.] (*Compar. Anat.*) A term employed to designate the degree of dominance of the head over the body. In the development of species, the anterior organs of the body render more and more service to the head; as, for instance, in the lower tribes, what serve as feet in the lower orders, may do duty as jaws or other head organs in the higher. With rise in grade the structure of the head also becomes more compacted and abbreviated, while a similar concentration shows itself posteriorly. Eventually the head extremity rises above the level of the body, attaining its limit in this direction in man, where it becomes erect. In such animals as the fishes and those of still lower rank, the form is horizontal and the head on the body level, while in the lowest tribes the head grows in great measure indistinguishable from the remainder of the body.

Cephalodis'cus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A deep-sea animal, of a previously unknown form, dredged up during the *Challenger* dredging expedition. It is one of the most curious and interesting of deep sea organisms, and has been variously classified by naturalists; by some as a compound Ascidian, by others as allied to the vertebrate-like worm known as Balanoglossus, by still others as a Polyzoön. It occurs as a spreading, brownish, seaweed-like colony, which in some cases measures 9 by 6 inches, and contains a great number of minute individuals, which are protected by a flexible, membranous covering. Each of these individuals resembles Balanoglossus, and is interesting in possessing an organization approaching that of the vertebrates, it having gill slits, a notochord-like organ, and a dorsal central nervous system. Its chief interest lies in its being apparently a new link between the invertebrate and vertebrate classes of animals, the discovery of the connecting link between which has formed so interesting a zoölogical problem for many years.

Ceram'ics, or **Keram'ics.** [Gr. *keramos*, a potter.] The term applied to the department of plastic art which comprises all objects made of clay, such as cups, vases, and numerous other art earthenware products. The results of ceramic art are classed under the general title Pottery, a word derived through the French *poterie*, from the Latin *potum*, "a drinking vessel," and applied to all objects of baked clay, useful or ornamental alike. Pottery may be looked upon as almost coetemporaneous with man. Traces of it are found among the remains of very remote races, while it is now fashioned by all peoples, from the rudest to the most enlightened. There is no art simpler in its principle, the mere moulding of wet clay into any desired form and drying it in the heat of the sun or of a fire. There is none that surpasses it in its final results, it being wrought and ornamented into objects of the highest artistic finish and value.—*Manufacture.* Clay is one of the most abundant substances, though it varies greatly it its qualities and degrees of purity. Its value for manufacturing purposes lies in the fact that it can be worked with water into a dough-like consistency, susceptible of being moulded by the hand or wheel into any desired shape, while, when thoroughly dried in a fire, it attains the hardness and indestructibility of stone; its weak point, when thinly moulded, being its brittleness. Of the various clays, the commonest varieties can be used only for bricks, tiles, and the coarsest kinds of pottery. The purest potter's clay, known as china-clay or kaolin (*q. v.*), arises from the decomposition of granite rocks, and is mainly composed of the hydrated silicate of aluumina, with small quantities of lime, potash, soda and magnesia. This material is found in many localities in Europe, America and the other continents, and is employed in the manufacture of *porcelain* at Sèvres, Dresden, Berlin, and other localities in Europe, at Trenton, Cincinnati, and elsewhere in the United States, and in various other countries, especially China. *Stoneware*, the material of jars, drain-pipes, etc., is made of several varieties of clay, mixed with felspar and sand, the materials varying much in different localities. *Earthenware*, known also as *Delft* or *Faience*, is made of clays which vary in color from yellow to white, according to the quality desired, and which are mixed with powdered calcined flints, from which the ware gains body and hardness. Calcined flint was first introduced in 1720 by a potter named John Astbury, who, upon noticing a farrier apply a fine white powder to the eyes of his horse for some ailment, and learning that it was made from calcined flint, conceived the idea of using this in his wares, and did so with great success. In the process of manufacture, the clay and calcined flints are prepared by separate processes and then thoroughly mixed, the result being, after the surplus moisture has evaporated or been drawn off by a pneumatic exhausting apparatus, a fine plastic material representing tough dough in consistency. In preparing the materials for porcelain many other operations are required, all, however, having the same object in view, the extremely minute division of materials employed. The prepared clay is then taken to the *throwing-machine*, or *potter's wheel*, in which a disk is made to revolve rapidly by suitable machinery. On this disk is placed the soft mass of clay to be moulded. The potter now, with his hands or with proper tools, fashions the swiftly revolving clay into any rounded form he desires, working from the base upwards until the vessel attains the intended shape, height and thickness of the wall. It is then set aside until partly dry, and afterward fixed on a turning lathe, where its surface is turned and smoothed by the aid of sharp steel tools. Some articles, however, are moulded in plaster of paris moulds, a method well adapted to the making of very thin articles of porcelain, since the plaster absorbs much of the moisture and dries the delicate article sufficiently to admit of its being handled. Where a handle is required it is moulded separately, and attached by the aid of a fluid clay paste, called a slip. In the case of many articles the mould and the hand are both employed. This is done in the case of deep vessels, such as tea-pots, etc., where the exterior is moulded and the interior shaped by hand. In nearly flat articles, such as dinner-plates, a mould is employed for one surface and the other is shaped by hand.—*Burning.* When formed, the articles, whatever their character, are taken to the drying stone, where for some time they are exposed to a heat of about 85° F. When quite dry, they are next carefully packed in coarse earthenware vessels, called *seggars*, a number of which are placed in the kiln, being so arranged that the fire can ascend between and pass around them, each seggar forming a small oven, in which one or more pieces of pottery are baked. When all is arranged, the furnaces are lighted, the fire being usually kept up for about 40 hours. It is then allowed to go out and the kiln to cool very gradually, after which the seggars are removed. The articles are now in the state called *biscuit ware*, and and are ready for any ornamental pattern and for the glaze. Ordinary pottery may be glazed by throwing common salt into the oven when at its highest temperature, the sodium of the decomposed salt combining with the silica of the heated ware, and forming with it a soda glass or transparent glaze. Finer wares, or those in which the biscuit ware is painted or ornamented with any design in colors, are glazed by the use of a composition into which they are dipped, their surface becoming covered with a thin coating of the liquid glaze. They are then placed in the glazing or enamel kiln, and exposed to heat for about 14 hours, after which the furnace is allowed to cool slowly. This description applies to pottery in general; but in the case of the more costly and artistic works, special methods are employed, and in place of the huge kilns, which often hold several thousand pieces, each article is treated separately, in muffle-furnaces, alike for the biscuit, the glaze, and the painting and gilding, which in porcelain are applied on the glaze, not on the biscuit. The process of applying these colors is the same as in the painting of glass, the colors employed being colored glasses ground to powder and mixed with borax or other fluxing material.

History.—Examples of very antique pottery have been found in the tombs of prehistoric races, these consisting of rude clay vessels, urns and other objects, which are often simply ornamented with lines zigzag, lozenge shape and other geometrical forms. Some of them seem to have been moulded in woven baskets, and the basket then burned away, leaving the impress of its woven surface on the clay vessel.—*Egyptian.* The people of Egypt seem to have very early developed the art of the potter, vessels of baked earthenware having been in use at a very remote date, while glazed tiles are preserved which belong to the period of Rameses III. Considerable skill was attained in this art, of which we have examples in the lustrous red-ware the Egyptians made for holding perfumes, honey, and other delicacies, and the remarkable porcelain-like vessels which they procured from a fine sand and covered with a thick silicious glaze. This was tinted in several colors, blue being predominant. This hue was procured by an oxide of copper which yielded tints of striking delicacy and beauty. The famous so-called Egyptian porcelain was manufactured as early as 1600 B. C., and continued to be made until the Greek and Roman period. The objects produced were vases, figures of deities, animals, scarabæi, etc., and the ware seems to have been highly esteemed in all the surrounding countries. The fact that the vase had its origin in the human form is shown in unglazed bottles of Egyptian ware, as also in early Greek vases, the head, hands, and other members of the body being traced on their upper portions of the vessel, while the body of the vase stands for the human trunk.—*Babylonian-Assyrian.* The abundance of clay in Babylonia, and the lack of other material, led to its very early use, particularly in the production of bricks, of which examples have been found which are claimed to be nearly 10,000 years old. These, like those of Egypt, were stamped with the names and titles of the kings, and the place for which they were designed. The art of glazing was understood, and glazed bricks of various colors, occasionally adorned with the figures of men and animals, were used in connection. Bricks were also at times made of special shapes, so that they might be built in geometrical patterns, colossal human figures, etc., in high relief. Large coffins of burnt clay are found abundantly at Warka, whose ruins were used by the Assyrians for burial purposes. Clay was also moulded into the forms of cylinders, hexagonal prisons, tiles and tablets, on which were stamped extensive inscriptions and literary compositions, they thus forming the books of the people. Many thousands of these have been exhumed. In addition are numerous examples of Assyrian ware for domestic use, such as bottles, bowls, jugs, etc. Few traces remain of the pottery of the Hebrews, but excavations in Cyprus have yielded abundant examples of Phœnician ware. This is principally of a cream color and a brick red body, its ornamentation consisting of horizontal bands, with lines in red and umber, forming concentric circles and other geometrical forms. Rude figures of deities have been found, and children's toys in the shape of animals.—*Greek.* Of ancient pottery that of Greece was far the most artistic and remarkable in character, it advancing in a few centuries from the rudeness of its Phœnician prototypes to a perfection of form and a beauty of decoration never elsewhere equalled. The invention of the potter's wheel is claimed by the Greeks, and by its aid their work rapidly advanced beyond the earlier rudeness to the triumph of the plastic art. Greek vases are made of common material, while the colors employed in decoration were few and simple, the value of the result being wholly in its beauty and variety of form and its artistic grace and dignity of decoration. Until about the 7th century B. C. the Greeks only produced a rude archaic earthenware. Afterwards they learned to cover this ware with a brown glaze, through which they cut their ornamental figures into the different color of the body of the ware. In time they abandoned geometrical ornamentation, and painted animal figures, rising later to the human figure, on their ware. A black pigment formed the body of the

figures, while the faces and limbs were expressed in white and color. In the best period of Greek art this method of vase ornamentation was changed. The figures, of men and deities, were now traced on the red and white clay surface of the vase, while the intermediate spaces were blackened, a black varnished background giving effect to the light-colored figures. Of these the details are indicated by fine lines. The faces and limbs are occasionally filled in with white, while the draperies may be parti-colored. Greek pottery had now reached its greatest loveliness of form and artistic perfection of ornamentation, the drawing being highly refined, delicate and spiritcd. It did not long remain so. By the 3d century B. C. an age of decadence had set in, florid ornament, crowded and confused figures and inartistic forms replacing the grace and simplicity of the earlier work. Since 1873 a great number of simple examples of Greek plastic art, of later date, have been obtained from tombs at Tanagra and various other localities. The Tanagrine figurines consist mainly of draped female figures, the subjects taken from every-day life, and treated with much grace and artistic skill. Those from Myrina, in Asia Minor, are principally representations of the deities and heroes of mythology.—*Roman and Etruscan.* Much Greek pottery has been found in Etruscan tombs. That of native origin is rarely painted, its most characteristic type being of black color with moulded ornaments on the surface, evidently modelled on oriental metal-work. From this arose the Aretine or Damian ware of Rome, the only important development in pottery during the Roman period. This ware, which originated in the island of Samos, was of the color of sealing wax, and covered with a lustrous silicious glaze. The vases, generally small, were turned on the lathe, the ornaments being moulded separately and attached to the surface. The decoration was imitated from works in metal, probably the chased cups of gold and silver then in use in Italy. It was first made by the Romans at Arezzo, but subsequently spread over the whole Roman world, its manufacture extending to Gaul and Germany. While very fine under the republic, it gradually deteriorated in artistic quality under the empire. The remaining Roman ware was made on Greek models.—*Spanish Moresque and Rhodian.* The *C.* art of the ancients was transmitted to mediæval Europe through the Arabs, Moors, and Persians, and about the beginning of the 14th century the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem set Persian potters at work in the island of Rhodes, from which locality, during the succeeding century, a large quantity of brilliantly enamelled pottery, of Persian types, was spread through the Mediterranean countries. Existing specimens of this ware are highly treasured. About the same time Moorish potters founded a similar industry in Spain and on the Balearic Islands, producing the famous enamelled faience which, under the name of Spanish- (or Hispano-) Moresque, is remarkable for the brilliantly metallic lustre of its glaze. This industry flourished until early in the 17th century, dying rapidly away after the expulsion of the Moors. A vast trade in this ware was carried on from the island of Minorca, from which came the name "Majolica," afterwards given to the more famous enamelled pottery of Italy.—*Italian.* The *C.* art of Italy undoubtedly had its instigation in that of the Persians and Moors, but there the decoration became distinctly European in character, and displayed a much greater freedom, wealth and variety than in any preceeding examples. Lucca della Robbia, the celebrated sculptor, is said to have first employed tin in producing the fine white enamel glaze associated with his name. With this enamel he coated his terra-cotta figures and groups, which are now so highly prized in collections of mediæval ceramic art. The use of tin enamel from this time became common in Italy, yielding the ware to which the name Majolica properly belongs. Of the productions of this school, those of Giorgio Andreoli, or Maestro Giorgio, as he was called, are the most famous. He worked at Gubbio during the first half of the 16th century, and the examples of Gubbio ware attributed to him are distinguished by a remarkable iridescence, ruby, golden and opaline tints of striking brilliancy flashing in vari-colored light from its surface. Other famous centers of Majolica were Urbino, Pesaro, Venice, Faenza, Diruta and Castle Durante.—*French.* When Catharine de Medici left Italy for France, the art of making enamelled faience went with her, its manufacture being established at Nevers, about 1590, where it flourished for over a century. Before that time, however, the celebrated Bernard Palissy had made his famous and long-continued exertions for the discovery of an enamel glaze. This he accomplished in 1555, and applied to his rustic dishes, which he embellished with exquisitely modelled figures, in high relief, of fruits, fishes, reptiles, and other figures copied directly from nature, and with striking exactness of form and color. While Palissy was thus engaged, artistic pottery of another kind was being produced by French workmen. This, of which few examples remain, was of a very distinctive form, exceedingly rich in decoration, and elaborated with great originality of method. It is known as Henry Deux ware, from many of the pieces bearing the copper and emblems of Henry II, and is now known to have been made at St. Porchaire between 1525 and 1555. This ware consists of decorative pieces treated in our architectural manner, the body being of a creamy pipe-clay, with inlaid ornamentation in colors, beautifully modelled masks, trusses, &c., and a transparent glaze. Only 65 pieces of Henry Deux ware are now known, and when sold they command enormous prices. A candlestick, $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches high was sold in 1884 for $18,375.—*Dutch and German.* The Dutch, whose trade with the East had made them familiar with the oriental porcelain, made earnest efforts to imitate it with the materials at their command, and produced an enamelled faience which gained wide celebrity. Its manufacture began in the 17th century, and from the fact that it was principally centred at Delft, the fine Dutch pottery became to be known as Delft ware, or simply "Delft." Tin-enamel glaze was used to imitate the lustrous white of porcelain, while the decorations were blue, and at first entirely oriental in character. Of the early productions of the Germans may be named their stoneware Bellarmines or Greybeards, big-bellied, narrow-necked jugs or bottles, originally named in Flanders, and having a grotesque head, with a large, square-cut beard modelled on the short neck. The face burlesqued that of Cardinal Bellarmine. The tall beer jugs of the Germans, with moulded ornaments, medallions and inscriptions, usually called Grès de Flanders, were made in various localities of Germany. Other forms of simple pottery produced by German workmen, many of them being tiles of rich and varied coloring, decorated with coats of arms, medallions, portraits, &c.—*English.* The pottery of England continued coarse and common till the close of the 17th century; all fine ware being purchased abroad. Various steps of progress were made about the beginning of the 18th century, but the true development of English pottery was due to the great potter, Joseph Wedgwood (1730–95), who with untiring application and instituted expenditure aimed at perfection, employing artists of the highest ability and making countless experiments. His efforts alone raised the pottery manufacture of England to a position of the first importance, and placed it on a level with that of foreign artisans. Of potters of the 19th century, Sir Henry Doulton deserves special mention for the marked development made by him in the production of stoneware.

Porcelain.—In this brief summary of the history of the ceramic art, we have as yet confined ourselves to the history of pottery, as distinguished from the much finer ware known as porcelain. This term originated in Italy, being derived from *porcellana*, the cowrie shell, whose polished surface is similar in appearance to the white, glazed surface of porcelain. There are two varieties of this ware, one being soft, or artificial porcelain, the *pâte tendre* of the French, which is of the character of a chemical compound and is wholly fusible at a high temperature. The second, hard porcelain, the French *pâte dure*, is composed of natural mineral substances and is infusible. The Oriental porcelain, from which that of Europe and America was derived, is made of two substances, *kaolin*, an infusible white clay, and *petuntse*, a fusible mixture of felspar and quartz, to whose presence is due the semi-fused, translucent appearance of the ware.—*China.* The world owes the discovery of porcelain to the Chinese, who were manufacturing this fine material while the Greeks were decorating their terra-cotta vases, and claim to have been producing it as early as 2690 B. C. However that be, true porcelain was certainly made in China several centuries before the Christian era, and the art, with many developments and improvements, has continued to flourish until the present day. About 580, A. D., the city of King-te-chin, in the province of Kiang-si, became a center of the industry, and this city in the early 18th century possessed no less than 3,000 furnaces. It was ruined and its supremacy brought to an end by the Tai-ping rebellion. Chinese porcelain is endless in variety, alike of form and painted design, mythical animals, domestic fowls and other birds being favorite subjects. Of the older Chinese porcelain, that most in request is the old blue ware which led the Dutch to the manufacture of Delft. Ruby glazed ware and rich chromatic splashed glazes are also highly prized. The soft sea-green glazed ware, known as Celadon glaze, is looked upon as the oldest extant form of Chinese porcelain, and possesses a high value in collections. Crackle ware is a peculiar product of the Chinese potters. The glaze shows signs of separation from the body of the ware, cracks, large or small, being produced in it by some secret art of the Chinese.—*Japan.* The Chinese porcelain manufacture made its way to Japan as early, we are told, as 27, B. C. In the 13th century it was much developed by a Japanese potter who studied the art in China. The Japanese excel in the manufacture of egg-shell porcelain, so-called from its extreme thinness. Kaga ware, a favorite form, is ornamented by painting in a rich ruby color, usually lavishly gilt. The chrysanthemum is a favorite flower with their artists, and the crane and other birds, and figures of warriors and ladies are effectively introduced. The skill of Japanese potters is shown, however, more distinctively in their pottery than in their porcelain, their most famous productions being the Satsuma ware. This is of a pale yellowish color, covered with minute crackles in the glaze, and richly painted and lavishly gilded. The potters of Japan are remarkably skillful in finishing the surface of pottery, which in their hands is made to closely imitate other substances, such as wood of various kinds, basket work, &c.—*Persia.* The porcelain of China made its way to Persia as early as the 12th century and the art was practiced in that country, pottery and a kind of soft porcelain being made in imitation of Chinese originals. The Persians also produced pottery and enamelled tiles of original character, in which, on a fine white enameled glaze, brilliant metallic lustres were effectively employed.—*European Porcelain.* The first recorded appearance of Chinese porcelain in Europe is in 1487, when a piece was presented to Lorenzo de Medici, by the Sultan of Egypt. It was afterwards imported abundantly by the Portuguese and Dutch, and earnest efforts were soon made to imitate it. The earliest examples known were produced in Tuscany about 1580, and nearly a century later the manufacture of soft porcelain began at Rouen and Paris, whence it extended to other French towns. In 1745 a porcelain works was founded at Vincennes, which was removed to Sèvres in 1756. Louis XV. had an interest in this establishment, and in 1760 it became entirely national property, which it continues to be to the present day. Hard porcelain was first made here in 1764, but the fame of Sèvres rests on its soft porcelain, in which the body, glaze and enamel colors blend together into a singularly smooth and lustrous whole.—*Germany.* The art of making hard porcelain in Europe was first discovered in Germany in 1709, by a potter named Böttger, the discovery of its kaolin constituent being accidentally made. Extraordinary precautions were taken to keep the process secret, but it leaked out, one of the workmen taking it to Vienna, where the imperial factory, still extant, was established in 1718. The original Germany factory was at Meissen, near Dresden, but others were founded under royal protection in other cities, and soft porcelain factories arose in Italy and Spain.—*Great Britain.* British porcelain is principally of the soft variety, works having been established about 1745 at Chelsea, Bow and Derby, and in 1751 at Worcester, where the manufacture of "Royal Worcester" ware still continues. Hard porcelain was first made at Plymouth in 1768. The Staffordshire porcelain, originated in 1752, became artistically fine in the hands of Thomas Minton about the close of the century, and of Joseph Spode, whose enterprise continues under the firm name of Copeland Company. The manufacture of Parian or statuary porcelain, an unglazed modification of soft porcelain, was introduced in Copeland and Minton about 1848.—*United States.* There was little pottery made in this country until after the year 1850, yet a number of preceding attempts had been made to produce porcelain, one of these in Philadelphia as early as 1770, and others in the same city between the years 1820 and 1838. A similar attempt was made in Jersey City and several at Greenpoint, Long Island, between 1848 and 1862. Pottery was also produced early, and in 1795 a number of potters made some stir in Congress by their demands to have their industry protected. In 1827 a committee of the Franklin Institute gave high credit to William E. Tucker for the strength of his ware, the quality of the glaze, and the neatness of the gilding, some of the products comparing fairly with imported ware. The first successful porcelain factory in this country was begun at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, in 1863, by Thomas C. Smith, being a continuation of the earlier efforts at that place. After two years spent in experiments, he began the manufacture of decorated hard porcelain, and attained much success in its production, the works having grown to large extent and employing several hundred hands. Pottery is produced in various sections of the U. S., but most largely in Trenton, N. J., and East Liverpool, O., the value of the Trenton product in 1890 being $4,631,202, and that of East Liverpool, $2,137,063. The Trenton product is largely white-granite ware, but several of the potteries produce wares which compare favorably with the highest grade of foreign work. The "opaque porcelain" produced by some of them is really analogous to the English and French faience, but is made in beautiful designs and very artistically decorated. Among the Trenton products is Parian ware and what is called ivory porcelain, a product which has a hard, semi-transparent body and a clear, smooth glaze, it closely approaching the soft porcelain of the English potters. Another ware is called "American china," and is not easily distinguishable from the English and Viennese white porcelain. In Cincinnati the interest in decorated pottery begun with the efforts of Miss L. McLaughlin to secure effects like those of Limoges ware. Her efforts were measurably successful and led to the production of new wares of great beauty and of independent methods of decoration. Ohio clays proved adapted to various kinds of pottery, some of which have qualities that approach porcelain in delicacy and translucency. The Rockwood pottery is known by a very desirable cream-bodied ware, its effects being mainly directed to artistic household objects, though it has gone much further, the finest specimens of its ware being of a pale, creamy translucent body to which a hammered effect has been given. The decoration is modelod and applied, and its careful drawing and delicate, harmonious color place it among the best examples of the kind. Very good imitations of Doulton and Hispano-Moresque wares have been produced.

Cerat'odus, *n.* (*Ichthy.*) The mud-fish of Queensland, one of the remarkable sub-class of double-breathing fish known as the *Dipnoi*. There are few existing examples of the *Dipnoi*, the only known ones being *Ceratodus*, *Lepidosiren*, and *Protopterus*, all designated as mud-fishes. They were much more numerous in past geological ages. *C.* belonged to a genus existing in Triassic and Jurassic times, of which only certain tooth-plates are now preserved. *C.* was discovered in 1870, being known locally under the name of *Barra munda*. It is occasionally 6 feet long, its body being compressed laterally and covered with large scales, while its limbs differ from the usual fish fin in having a central jointed axis and lateral pieces. It lives in muddy water which often contains much vegetable matter, a medium interfering with gill respiration, for which reason it often comes to the surface and gulps air into the swim-bladder, which does duty as a lung, and is greatly developed for this purpose. *C.* eats leaves and twigs of plants, leaving the water occasionally at night and moving along the river

CERAMIC AND DECORATIVE ART.

1 HIRSCHVOGEL TILE (Germany, XVI Century).
2 JAPANESE SATSUMA BOWL.
3 PALISSY PLATE (France, XVI Century).
4 PERSIAN BOWL (XVI Century).
5 DELFT VASE (Holland, XVIII Century).
6 SPANISH-MORESQUE MAJOLICA URN (XIV Century).
7 HENRY II FLAGON (France, XVI Century).
8 GLAZED BAS-RELIEF, IN TILE, BY LUCCA DELLA ROBBIA (Florence, about A. D. 1500).
9 MAJOLICA PLATE, FROM URBINO (Italy, XVI Century).
10 PORCELAIN TILE, MINTON (England, XIX Century).
11 CHINESE VASE.
12 WEDGWOOD PITCHER (England, XVIII Century).
13 DRESDEN COFFEE-POT, MEISSEN (XVIII Century).
14 GERMAN TILE, WITH COAT OF ARMS.
15 VENETIAN MILLEFIORI GLASS.
16 ROCKWOOD JAR (United States, XIX Century).
17 ROYAL WORCESTER PLATE (England, XIX Century).

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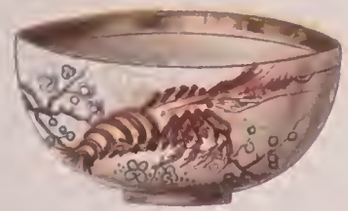
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bauk. In the dry season it buries itself in the mud, where it hibernates until the rains return. Its flesh is much esteemed, and is said to resemble that of salmon.

Cerebra'tion, Uncon'scious. (*Psychol.*) A doctrine entertained by Carpenter, Laylock, and others, who hold that changes in the tissues of the cerebrum, similar to those which accompany conscious thought, may take place during unconscious periods, producing mental results of which we become conscious only when completed. The experience is common that when one has sought in vain to recall some name or incident, it will suddenly flash into the mind when it is engaged in quite a different train of thought. Carpenter maintains that the thought process set in action during consciousness goes on automatically and unconsciously, until the processes necessary to recall the name or incident are completed. It is thought, therefore, that the mind may undergo modifications unconsciously, which in time yield conscious results.

Cerebro-Spinal Fluid. (*Anat.*) A clear, almost colorless, slightly alkaline fluid, resembling lymph in composition, though with less albumin, which occupies various spaces in the brain, these spaces communicating with the lymphatics of the head and nerves and the venous sinuses in the dura mater. It acts to remove waste matter, and to equalize the pressure within the skull. As the brain atrophies, this fluid increases. In some diseases, such as hydrocephalus, it is greatly increased, and then causes atrophy of the brain.

Cer'esine. [From Lat. *cera*, wax] (*Chem.*) A product employed in the manufacture of candles, and obtained from ozocerite or fossil wax.

Ce'reus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Cactaceæ*. The most remarkable species is the *C. giganteus*, found in New Mexico and Arizona, which often attains a height of 60 feet. Many flower only at night, as the *C. grandiflorus*, otherwise known as the night blooming *C.*

Cesnola, Luigi Palma, Count Di, an Italian archæologist, b. of an old Piedmontese family, near Turin, 1832. After serving in the war of Italian independence, he joined the U. S. Army in 1861, and was made colonel of the 4th N. Y. Cavalry, distinguishing himself by his unwavering gallantry in the field. After the close of the war he became a naturalized citizen and was appointed U. S. Consul at Cyprus. While on that island he resided at Larnaka, the chief seaport, built on the site of the necropolis of the *Chittim* of the Phœnicians. Learning of the existence of ancient coins and pieces of terra-cotta ware which had been found in the vicinity, he resolved to excavate at Dali, 20 m. N. W. of Larnaka, the site of the necropolis of Idalium, a city which flourished 2,000 years ago, and where had been erected a temple to the Cyprian Venus. Obtaining permission from the Turkish authorities, *C.* labored for three years at a great expense in making researches into the tombs of the old Italian people, and succeeded in forming quite a magnificent and unique collection of ancient statues, lamps, vases, coins, bronzes, &c. This collection he offered for sale in London, in 1872, when it was bought for the Metropolitan Museum of New York. Among the remains thus acquired is a colossal statue found at Golgos, 28 feet in height, wearing the Assyrian head-gear, and supposed to date from 1800 B. C. Besides the sculptures were statues of the Greek, Roman, and Egyptian types; vases of every material, size, and shape; bronze figures, amulets, bracelets, rings, and toilet articles of various kinds; implements of war and the chase; intaglios, cameos, and inscribed gems; and a unique collection of glassware. The collection of coins, of great value, was unfortunately lost in the passage from Beyrout to England. Altogether the *C.* collection is one of almost unrivalled rarity and interest. Died November 20, 1904.

Cetewa'yo, a noted Zulu chief, son of Panda and nephew of Chaka, who in 1812 reorganized the Zulu nation. He succeeded his father in 1872, and ruled with vigor and independence. He was finally driven into war with the British, which resulted disastrously in his capture in 1879. He was kept in captivity for several years, but restored to his kingdom in 1882, after a visit to England, where he was much lionized. He became involved in war with other powerful South African chieftains, and died in 1884.

Chad'bourne, Paul Ansel, LL.D., was born at North Berwick, Me., Oct. 21, 1823. Educated at Williams College, he became Professor of Chemistry and Natural History there and afterward in Bowdoin. He was elected president and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Michigan; president of Williams College in 1872, and of Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1882. He published several works. Died Feb. 23, 1883.

Chad'ron, in *Nebraska*, a city, cap. of Dawes co., in the N. W. section of the State. *Pop.* (1900) 1665.

Chaffee, Anna Romanza, chief of staff, U. S. A.; was born at Orwell, Ohio, April 14, 1842. He enlisted as a private in the 6th U. S. Cavalry, July 1861; was first lieutenant at end of war; captain 1867; major 1888; lieutenant colonel 1897; brigadier general U. S. V. in the Santiago campaign, May 1898; major general July 1898; colonel 6th U. S. Cavalry, May 8, 1899. He commanded the U. S. forces in the Peking campaign of 1900, and was promoted major general U. S. army on Feb. 5, 1901. He served as military governor of the Philippines July 4, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1902; was then assigned to command Department of the East. He succeeded Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young as lieutenant general and chief of staff on January 9, 1904.

Chadwick, John White, A. M., Unitarian minister, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Oct. 19, 1840. He was educated at Exeter Academy and Harvard University, graduating at the Divinity School, 1864. His first pastorate was that of the Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., a charge which he still held in 1897. He has made many contributions to the daily press, and is the author of *Way, Truth and Life; The Bible of To-day; The Faith of Reason*, and numerous other works. A select volume of his sermons has been translated into German. Died November 11, 1904.

Challemel-Lacour, Paul Amann, a French statesman and publicist, born at Avranches, May 19, 1827; he graduated from the Normal School at Paris in 1846, and soon after his ardent republicanism caused his banishment from France. On his return in 1859 he became editor of the *Revue Moderne*. His ability as a debater and orator won him distinction and he received several public appointments, finally becoming, in 1883, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the ministry of Ferry. He was chief editor of Gambetta's organ, the *République Française*, and edited the works of Madame Espinay. Among other works, he is the author of *La Philosophie Individualiste*. Died Oct. 26, 1896.

Chal'lenger Expedition. (*Hydrog.*) An oceanic scientific expedition sent out by the British government in 1872–76, for the purpose of sounding and dredging the depths, mapping the basins and determining the physical and biological conditions of the Atlantic, Pacific and Southern oceanic areas. Two similar expeditions, on a limited scale, had preceded it, that of the *Lightning* in 1868, and that of the *Porcupine* in 1870. The *Challenger*, a corvette of 2,306 tons, was furnished with every available scientific appliance for investigating the upper and under sea waters, and was in charge of a naval surveying staff under Capt. Nares and a scientific staff under Prof. Wyville Thomson. The expedition continued for three years and a half, during which it cruised over 68,900 nautical miles and made investigations at 362 stations, examining in each the depth, the temperatures of the bottom, surface and mid-sea, the currents and fauna, and the meteorological conditions. The stations extended throughout the Atlantic and Pacific, the deepest sounding, 4,575 fathoms, being between Japan and the Admiralty Islands. Only two recorded soundings surpass this, the greatest oceanic depth yet reached being about 30,000 ft. The dredging operations brought up great numbers of previously unknown animals, many of them of curious and extraordinary organization, which have been fully described in scientific monographs. The results of the expedition have been described in 37 quarto volumes, 2 of which are devoted to a narrative of the voyage, 30 to zoölogy, 2 to botany, and 3 to physics and chemistry.

Cham'ber of Com'merce. (*Com.*) An association of merchants for the promotion of the commercial interests of the city or district embraced. These associations are usually incorporated, and employ themselves in urging the adoption of measures likely to benefit trade, collecting and publishing commercial statistics, petitioning legislatures to pass desired measures, and in other work likely to prove beneficial. A *C.* of *C.* may form a department of a board of trade, or the two terms may be used to signify similar organizations, as in many parts of the U. S. The oldest *C.* of *C.* was formed at Marseilles, France, about the beginning of the 15th century, but was not fully organized till 1650. Various others were established in France early in the 18th century. These were suppressed by the National Assembly in 1791, but were reëstablished in 1802, since when they have been but little disturbed. Glasgow, in 1783, organized the first *C.* of *C.* in Great Britain, which was followed by that of Edinburgh in 1785. Many others followed; but that of London, the most important of all, was not established until 1882. An association of *C.* of *C.* was founded in the United Kingdom in 1860, and has proved very useful in advancing the commercial interests of the kingdom. In the U. S. the New York *C.* of *C.*, founded in 1768, was the pioneer in this field. It received a royal charter in 1770, and was reorganized and received a State charter in 1784. Its membership at present is 1,000. The Boston *C.* of *C.* followed that of New York, and many others have since been organized, frequently under the title of Board of Trade, though differing only in name. See Board of Trade.

Cham'berlain, Joseph, M.P., K.B., was born in London in 1836. He was educated at University College School. His advanced radical opinions and his talent as a speaker brought him into prominent notice. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Birmingham, and was returned to Parliament in 1876, and reelected in 1880. He was president of the Board of Trade in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet in 1880, and also of the Local Government Board under the same minister in 1886. He was commissioner to the conference at Washington for the settlement of the fisheries question between the U. S. and Canada in 1887. Held the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies in Salisbury's cabinet of 1895, and was the controlling agent in the events of the Boer war of 1899-1902. He held the same post in the Balfour cabinet, but resigned September 17, 1903, in consequence of his advocacy of a Tariff on food products from non-colonial lands.

Chamberlain, Joshua Lawrence, LL.D., soldier and educator, was born in Bangor, Me., Sept. 8, 1828. He was a graduate both of Bowdoin College and Bangor Theological Seminary. He held the position of teacher in Bowdoin College until he entered the army of the U. S. as volunteer in 1862. For gallantry in the assault on Petersburg, June 18, 1863, he was made brigadier general. He subsequently rose to the rank of major-general, and received the colors of Lee's army on its surrender in 1865. He was elected Governor of Maine in 1867, and major-general of Maine militia in 1876. After the expiration of his term as Governor in 1871 he was president of Bowdoin College for two years.

Chamberlain, Thomas Chrowder, Ph.D., LL.D., geologist and educator, was born near Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 25, 1843. He received his education at Beloit College and the University of Michigan. *C.* has been professor of Geology in Beloit College, president of the University of Wisconsin, dean of Scientific Faculty of University of Chicago, and was made chief geologist of the Geological Survey of Wisconsin. In 1882 he accepted charge of the glacial division of the U. S. Geological Survey. Among his papers are *The Terminal Moraine of the Second Glacial Epoch, The Rock Scorings of the Great Ice Invasion*, &c.

Cham'berlin Obser'vatory. A gift of Mr. H. B. Chamberlin to the University of Denver. It possesses a 20-inch refracting telescope, and is located some six miles from the city, on a hill about 5,000 feet above sea-level, and therefore 800 feet higher than the Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, California.

Champfleury, the assumed name of Jules Fleury Husson, French author, who was born at Laval, Sept. 10, 1821. He engaged in the profession of journalist, and for years produced reviews, stories, &c. Among the best of his stories is *Contes Vieux et Nouveaux Contes d' été*, &c. His satirical picture of French provincial life, *Les Bourgeois de Molinchart*, is thought to be his most notable work. Champfleury had charge of the collections of the porcelain manufactory at Sèvres, and wrote several books upon the history of pottery. Died Nov. 6, 1879.

Champ'lin, James Tefft, D.D., clergyman and teacher, born in Colchester, Conn., June 9, 1811. He graduated with honors at Brown University in 1834, and for the three succeeding years held a position as instructor in that college. In the College of Waterville, Maine, he was appointed professor of languages, and afterwards president, which position he held during 1851–52. His works include *Demosthenes on the Crown; First Principles of Ethics; A Text Book of Political Economy*; also *Intellectual Philosophy*, &c.

Chan'dler, Charles Frederick, M.D., LL.D., was born in Lancaster, Mass., Dec. 6, 1836; was educated in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College, at Göttingen, and Berlin. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy in Göttingen. The professorship of chemistry was held by him in a number of American colleges. In 1865 he became chemist of the Metropolitan Board of Health, New York, and subsequently president of the board. He has been elected a member of the Chemical Societies of Berlin, of London, and of Paris, and in 1874 of the National Academy of Sciences; also published with his brother, Prof. W. H. Chandler, the *American Chemist*, a monthly journal. He is the author of a number of papers on chemical subjects, most of which have appeared in the publication just named.

Chandler, William E., lawyer and Republican politician, was born at Concord, N. H., Dec. 28, 1835; graduated at Harvard Law School in 1855, with the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the bar. Was reporter of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, 1859-1865; a member of the Legislature, and twice its Speaker, 1862–64; was Judge-Advocate-General for the U. S. Navy, 1865, and shortly thereafter Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; became Secretary of the Navy in 1882, and U. S. Senator 1887–1901.

Chandler, Zachariah, was born at Bristol, N. H., Dec. 10, 1813. He was educated in the public schools. Subsequently removed to Detroit, Michigan, engaged in trade, and was very successful. Several public offices were held by him. In 1851, he was elected mayor of Detroit, and was sent in 1857 to the U. S. Senate, where he remained continuously until his appointment to be Secretary of the Interior, under Grant (1874–77); in 1876 was president of the Republican National Committee. Died in Chicago, Nov 1, 1879.

Chandler, in *Oklahoma*, the cap. of Lincoln co. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 600.

Chan'nel Tun'nel. (*Engin.*) A proposed tunnel under the channel dividing England and France, for which experimental borings have been made. This tunnel would be 23 miles long, and would traverse for its whole length the chalk strata, which form both shore lines and extend beneath the sea. This bed is 65 per cent. chalk and 35 per cent. clay, and is therefore impervious to water. Thousands of soundings have been made, and there seems no doubt that the chalk is continuous between the two countries. The experimental works on the English side had in 1888 gone down to a depth of 950 feet, at the foot of Shakespeare's Cliff, near Dover, and extended 2,200 feet under the sea. On the French side an equal amount of work had been done. The purpose of the tunnel was for a railway between the two countries, but work on it was stopped by the British government for fear that it would too greatly expose England to invasion from the Continent. This prohibition still continues.

Chan'ning, Edward Tyrrel, scholar and educator, born at Newport, R. I., 1790, became, in 1815, one of the founders of the *North American Review*, and afterwards its editor. From 1819 till 1851 he occupied the chair of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard University. Died 1856.

Channing, Walter C., physician, brother of the foregoing, born in 1786, graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and after completing his studies at Edinburgh, commenced practice at Boston, 1812. In 1815 he was appointed professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence at Harvard. Died 1856.

Chanpore (*shahn-poor'*), a town of British India, N.W. Provinces, district Bijnour, 80 miles N.E. of Delhi. *Pop.* 11,182.

Chanute', in *Kansas*, a city of Neosho co., 125 m. S. of Kansas City, in an agricultural region. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,500.

Chanzy (*shahn'ze*), Auguste, a French general, born at Noccart, dep. Ardennes, 1823; left the Military School in 1848 as sub-lieutenant of zouaves. He served in Algeria, took part in all expeditions in that colony, became colonel in 1861, and general of brigade in 1868. Summoned from Tlemcen to France on the outbreak of the Franco-German war, he was appointed general of division, Oct. 21, 1870, and commander-in-chief of the 2d Army of the Loire on December 6. The most trustworthy details of this, the most remarkable period of his eventful career, are given in a work published by himself at Paris in 1871, under the title of *La Deuxième Armée de la Loire*. Elected a Senator, 1875. Died January 4, 1883.

Chap'man, Nathaniel, an eminent American physician, born in Fairfax co., Va., 1780, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1800. In 1813 he took the chair of Materia Medica, and in 1816 that of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania. He also filled the post of president of the American Philosophical Society from 1846 till the year of his death, 1853. *Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica* is his chief published work.

Charbouroux (*shar-bon-roo'*). [Fr.] (*Chem.*) Charcoal prepared below a red heat, by which means it retains a considerable portion of oxygen and hydrogen. Ordinary charcoal contains 90 per cent. of carbon; while *C.* contains only 70 per cent., the remainder being oxygen and hydrogen. Gunpowder made with this charcoal appears to inflame with greater energy than that made with ordinary charcoal. On theoretical grounds, however, it appears to be inferior to ordinary powder.

Char'ity Organiza'tions. (*Sociol.*) A combination of the various societies for administering relief in cities, so as to prevent duplication of charity and avert imposture. The first association of this kind was the London Society for Organizing Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicancy, popularly known as the Charity Organization Society. This began its work in 1869, and has proved so useful and effective in action that nearly 100 such societies now exist in British cities and perhaps as many more in Europe and the British colonies. It was first introduced into the U. S. in 1873, by Rev. Charles G. Ames, in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. This was followed in 1878 by the Buffalo Charity Organization Society, and in a few years by societies in several other cities. At present there are societies of this character in all the leading and many of the smaller cities of the U. S., organized under various names, but all with the same object in view. They have been brought into close affiliation by the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, which holds annual meetings; while they are in touch with all similar institutions in the world, perhaps 300 in number. The utility of these organizations is great. Under the former individual system the societies had no knowledge of what each other was doing, overlapped one another in their work, encouraged deceit, fostered indolence and mendicancy, and had the effect of increasing the evils which they were endeavoring to cure. Under the present system each knows what the others are doing and to what persons or families they are giving aid—the *C. O.* being a sort of clearing-house where full information concerning the demands and the relief afforded in the city involved may be had, and appeals by the same individuals to numerous societies prevented. The *C. O.* also seeks to repress mendicancy, to give no alms without a previous investigation of the case, to restore the self-respect of the poor, and, as far as possible, to make them earn the aid they receive. This idea of lifting the degraded to higher social relations finds expression in such institutions as neigbborhood guilds, college and university settlements, Toynbee halls, Hull houses, Andover houses, friendly visits, and similar means of awakening a feeling of sympathy between the well-to-do and the poor. *C. O.* has greatly advanced the work of relieving poverty, and must in time to come, as a result of advanced experience, grow still more efficacious in this direction.

Charles. Elizabeth Rundle, an English writer, was born about 1826. She was married to Mr. Andrew P. Charles, of London. Her stories are historical and have been widely read. Her first novel, the *Chronicles of the Schönberg–Cotta Family*, (1863) gave a vivid sketch of the life of Luther; the *Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevelyan*, (1864) portrays the origin of Methodism in England. Her *Early Dawn, The Draytons and Davenants*, and *On both sides of the Sea*, belong to the list of her historical works. She has published various religious books, one of her most valuable being the *Voice of Christian Life in Song*.

Charles I. (Charles Eitel Friedrick Zephirin Louis), Prince, Domnu or Prince-regnant of the Danubian Principalities, or United Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, was born April 20, 1839, being the second son of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, head of the second of the non-reigning branches of the princely house of Hohenzollern. He was elected and proclaimed Prince-regnant of Roumania, with hereditary succession, by a plebiscite taken April 8–20, 1866, and definitely recognized on Oct. 24 in that year by the Sublime Porte and the guaranteeing Powers. The Prince had previously been a sub-lieutenant in the 2d regiment of Prussian dragoons, and it is believed that his candidature for the throne of Roumania, which had become vacant by the expulsion of Prince Alexander John, was proposed by Prussia, and supported by her diplomatic action. His reign has been marked throughout by internal dissensions and parliamentary crises. The unwarrantable persecution of the Jews in Moldavia has often elicited indignant protests from various foreign governments. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May, 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, 1878.

Charles I. (Charles Frederick Alexander), King of Würtemberg, was born 1823, and succeeded to the throne on June 25, 1864. He followed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. His Majesty, who was colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons, married, July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolaiewna, daughter of Nicholas I., of Russia. He much contributed in making King William of Prussia emperor of Germany. Died in 1891, and was succeeded by his son, as William II.

Charles Mix, in *South Dakota*, a S. E. county, having an undulating surface and fertile soil; produces wheat, corn, flax, oats, barley, &c. *Pop.* (1890) 3,689. *Cap.* Wheeler.

Charl'ton, in *Georgia*, a S. E. co., largely occupied by the Okefinokee swamp and pine forests. Products are tar and turpentine, with some cotton, corn, &c. *Pop.* (1890) 3,335. *Cap.* Trader's Hill.

Chase, Pliny Earle, educator, was born in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 18, 1820, graduated at Harvard in 1839. For many years he held a position as teacher in Philadelphia, during which time, and that of his subsequent mercantile life, he employed his leisure in metaphysical, philological, and physical studies, and became the author of many able and learned papers, published in various scientific journals, thus achieving fame as a scientist. The professorship of Physics, and later of Languages, was given him at Harvard. For his *Numerical Relations of Gravity and Magnetism* the Magellanic Gold Medal of the American Philosophical Society was awarded him. Died at Haverford, Pa., Dec. 17, 1886.

Chase, William Henry, was born in Massachusetts, in 1798. He was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy and rapidly rose from his first appointment of brevet second-lieutenant of engineers to that of major, and was assigned the defence of the ports of the Gulf coast. He afterwards, as senior engineer officer, had charge of all the works of fortification and river and harbor improvements of the mouth of the Mississippi. During the Civil War his interests were with the South, and he took an active part in the seizure of the Pensacola Navy-yard, but subsequently was not engaged in the war. Died at Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 8, 1870.

Chase, William Merritt, artist, was born in Franklin county, Ind., Nov. 1, 1849. He was a pupil of L. E. Wilmarth, New York, and of Wagner and Piloty, Munich. He has been elected a member of several American societies of artists, and president of the Society of American Artists. His painting, *Ready for a Ride*, is in the Union League Club, New York. The Munich and Paris Expositions awarded him their second-class medals. *C.* is one of the chief instructors in the Art Students' League, New York.

Chasidim (*chās'e-dim*). [Heb., Pietists.] A name given collectively to a whole class of Jewish sects, but, more strictly, it is applied to a modern sect which sprang up in Poland towards the middle of last century. *Chasidim* and *Zakiaim* were the names employed to designate the two great divisions of the Jewish people which arose after the Babylonish captivity; the former being in favor of certain innovations in the law of Moses, the latter being for a strict adherence to the law as it stood. From the former arose all those sects that receive traditions and explanations in addition to the law of Moses, as the Pharisees; to the latter belong the Sadducees, Essenes, &c. Of the modern sect of *C.*, the founder was one Israel Baalshem, a Jewish rabbi. He gave himself out as having the true knowledge of the sacred name, through which he was endowed with miraculous powers and could grant to all believers forgiveness for their sins. He speedily obtained many followers, and at the time of his death, in 1760, he is said to have had 40,000 converts. This sect is very numerous in Poland, Hungary, the Danubian principalities, and in Turkey.

Chat'tel Mort'gage. (*Law.*) A mortgage given for money loaned on the security of chattels, such as furniture or any property of a personal or movable character.

Chat'terton's Compound. (*Chem.*) A resinous and pitchy mixture, designed for making the insulator of submarine cables. It is laid on in alternate layers with gutta-percha.

Chauf-fēur', *n.* [Fr. *chauf* as *shōf.*] The worker of a forge bellows; a smith's helper; the operator of an automobile.

Chautau'qua Assem'bly. (*Educ.*) An association holding annual meetings at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., and engaged in a system of education which extends throughout and beyond the United States. This association was founded in 1874 by John H. Vincent, D. D., and Lewis Miller to provide systematic instruction for Sunday-school teachers, and to give courses of popular lectures in literature, art and science. In 1878 was organized the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, whose purpose was "to direct the reading habits of grown people," and whose system comprehended a four years' course of home reading and study, under the supervision of the officers of the institution, who issued diplomas to those who satisfactorily completed the course. To Dr. W. R. Harper, now President of Chicago University, much credit is due for the development of this educational work. The system of education comprises two divisions. One of these is Home Reading and Study, in which each course requires about ten hours per week for ten months, controlled by correspondence with the instructors, who are all college professors. The examinations are conducted by the University of the State of New York. The average number of readers at any one time is about 40,000, who pursue a definite four-year course in history, literature, science, &c., specified books being chosen for their reading. The second division is Summer Work, which is pursued during the annual meetings at Chautauqua, there being schools covering several departments of learning and an annual attendance of from 1,000 to 1,500. The Chautauqua Assembly Grounds, situated on the northern shore of Chautauqua Lake (*q. v.*), comprise about 165 acres, on which are erected over 500 summer cottages, a hotel, a museum of archæology, an amphitheatre with seats for over 5,000 people, several meeting halls, and other appliances for combining instruction with entertainment. "Chautauquas," on the general plan of the original, have been established in various parts of the United States.

Chauvenet (*shov'n-a*), William, an eminent American mathematician, born 1821; graduated at Yale College in 1840, and became Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Naval Academy, and afterwards in the Washington University of Missouri, and the University of St. Louis (1868). His *Manual of Special and Practical Astronomy* (1863) is a work held in high estimation. Died 1870.

Cheese Poisoning. (*Path.*) A disease caused by a crystalline ptomaine which sometimes occurs in degenerated milk products, such as cheese, ice cream, &c. It first came prominently to public notice in 1883, when some 300 persons connected with the University of Michigan suffered from this disease after having eaten cheese containing this poisonous substance, which was then named tyrotoxicon (*q. v.*) by Prof. Vaughan of University mentioned above.

Cheese, Ripening of. When the cheeses, after going through the various processes of manufacture, are finally taken from the press, they are insipid and, to most persons, unpalatable, being only masses of compressed curd. To gain its proper flavor and other characteristics the *C.* needs to be kept for a period varying from several weeks to a number of months, during which it passes through a process called curing, or ripening. A decided flavor is thus gained, which grows stronger the longer the *C.* is kept. The casein regains its solubility during this process and fermentations take place, differing in different cheeses, and giving to each its characteristic flavor and name. The acidity of the curd gradually diminishes, and usually in time disappears. There is also considerable loss of weight, the shrinkage having been known to reach 10 per cent. within 5 weeks after the completion of the manufactures. It is now known that this ripening process is due to the action of micro-organisms. H. W. Conn, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was the first (in 1875) to find bacteria in *C.*, the species observed by him being *bacterium lactis*, but he failed to connect the ripening with the presence of these organisms, which was done by Duclaux, in 1877, who studied closely the ripening process, and showed that it consisted essentially in the transformation of the insoluble casein into soluble albuminoids, several ferments appearing during the process. In 1880 he made a study of the bacteria of *C.*, which he found to comprise several species, and very many individuals. Several gases, including carbonic acid, hydrogen, and sulphuretted hydrogen, appeared as results of the process, together with numerous products of decomposition, such as alcohol, oxalic acid, leucine, tyrosine, &c. He suggested that certain species of the bacteria produced ferments similar to those produced in stomach digestion, a statement which has since been confirmed. Others now took up this study, of whom Shaffer prevented the growth of bacteria by a stream of carbolic acid, and found that the *C.* would not ripen. Benecke, in 1887, concluded that *bacillus substilis* was the organism concerned in the ripening process, while Duclaux, in the same year, announced that he had found seven species of aërobic and three of anaërobic organisms present in the cheeses examined by him, all of which he thought played some part in the process. The ripening mainly consisted in the transformation of the casein, the aërobic organisms acting at the surface, and the others in the interior, so that the ripening affected the whole *C.* In 1889, Adametz proved that the ripening was due to bacteria, by the employment of a disinfecting agent which prevented their growth while not affecting the chemical character of the *C.* Under these circumstances ripening did not take place. He found that a gramme of cheese contained from 850,000 to 5,600,000 organisms, which gradually increased during the ripening, which his experiments indicated was due to a single species—not *bacillus substilus*, as supposed by Benecke, but one not yet named. Others have reached similar results, and the study of the normal ripening of cheese now rests at this point. As for the abnormal ripening, a serious difficulty with which the cheese-maker has to contend, little is known. In spite of all precautions, cheeses are apt to pursue an abnormal development and yield a worthless product. So far as experiment has gone, this is due to the action of deleterious bacteria which have infected the *C.*, yielding black *C.*, bitter *C.*, *C.* with red spots, and other troublesome results. It has been found that milk infected with certain bacteria, not normally present, yields a worthless *C.*, but we cannot yet determine how far abnormal ripening is due to different species of organisms acting in the curd, and how far to different conditions of ripen-

ing. The presonce of bacteria in the *C.* is inevitable, since tho milk aiways contains them. As inclosed in the *C.*, the conditions are not favorabie for their rapid growth, its density aud iack of moisture prevsnting. This is the cause of slowness in ripening, tiie bacteria increasing and spreading very slowly. Thus, while the value of the *C.* as a food iies in its casein and its fat, its market value is due to the flavor, which it owes to the work of micro-organisms.

Cheha'lis, in *Washington*, a W. county, bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area*, about 1,550 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chehalis river and also drained by the Satrop, Hoquinn, North, Wynonchee and Wishkah rivers. *Surface*, diversified. *Cap.* Montesano. *Pop.* (1897) about 10,500.

Chelms'ford, Lorn Frederick Augustus, British geucral; born May 31, 1827. Educated at Eton; entered the army as ensign in ths Grsnadicr Guards in 1845; served in the Crimsa, receiving rapid promotion, and in 1878 was appointed to command the British troops in South Africa. He was made gsneral in 1888; and in 1884 lieutenant of the Tower of London.

Che'ney, Charles Enward, D.D., ciergyman; was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1836; was educated at Hobart Coliege, Geneva, N. Y., and pursued his studies at the Thsological Seminary of Virginia. He held a number of pastorates, but was finaliy deposed from the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopai Church for his refusai to yieid to tha authority of Bishop Whitehouse, who wished him to retain the word "regenerate" in the baptismai offices. His trial for this offence was a noted one. He was subsequently consecrated as a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, by ths Rev. Dr. Cummins, remaining, however, in charge of Christ (R. E.) Church, Chicago.

Cherbuliez, Victor, French noveiist, was born July 19, 1829. His romances include: *Comte Kostia; Paule Meré; La Roman d'une honnéte femme; Ladislas Bolski*, &c. He has also written a work on *Men and Things of the Present Time*, and some studies in Spanish and German politics. He was made a member of the French Academy in 1882.

Cher'ryvale, in *Kansas*, a city of Montgomery co., 150 m. S. W. of Kansas City. Is in a farming district. *Pop.* (1890) 2,104.

Ches'ter, Joseph Lemuel, Ll.D., D. C. L., an American author and antiquary, was born at Norwich, Conn., Aprii 30, 1821. He resided for some years in Philadelphia. In 1858 he went to London, where he subsequeutiy resided. While pursuing his researches as an antiquary ho made iuvestigations of the records of the genealogy of Johu Rogers and Washington. The former ha has giveu tó the world in a work entitled *John Rogers, the Compiler of the First Authorized English Bible, the Pioneer of the English Reformation, with his Writings and a Genealogy of his Family.* His *Registers of Westminster Abbey* was dedicated to Queen Victoria. The merits of this last named work have veen acknowledged by the highest authority.

Ches'tertown, in *Maryland*, a town, cap. of Kent co., on Chester river, 30 m. E. of Baltimore. Washingtou Coiiege is located here. *Pop.* (1890) 2,632.

Chest'nut, *n.* (*U. S. slang.*) A worn-out joke, or any saying that has become stale through frequent repetition; in allusion to a worm-eaten chestnut.

Cheval-vapeur'. [Fr., horse-power.] (*Mech.*) The French unit by which the rates of work a machine is capable of are compared. Oue such unit represents the work performed in raising 75 kiiogrammes through one metre in a second. It is nearly equivalent, therefore, to the English "horse-powsr," the iattsr being 33,000 foot-pounds per minute, and the former nearly 32,500 foot-pounds per minuts.

Chevy Chase (*chēv'e chās*). (*Eng. Lit.*) The name of one of the most famous of the old English ballads, narrating a hostile enconntcr that took place on the Scottish border between the two warlike families of Percy and Douglas. Percy, Earl of Northumberland, had vowed to hunt for three days in the Scottish border without condescending to ask leave from Earl Douglas. He had with him 1,500 men, and Douglas brought against them 2,000. In the middle of the contest the two earls meet hand to hand. After fighting for some time, Douglas is pierced to the heart by an English arrow, and Percy immediately after falls by a Scottish spear. Although the leaders are thus both slain, the battle still rages with great fury, till only 53 of the English and 55 of the Scottish remain. The event referred to in the ballad, though apparently different from the battle of Otterbourn, which took place in 1388, is probably the samc, or, at least, the tragical circumstances attending the iattcr have been incorporated in it. The beauties of this ballad have been criticised by Addison, in the *Spectator* (Nos. 70 and 74); and Sir Philip Sidney said of it, that he never heard the old song of Percy and Douglas but his heart was more moved than by a trumpet. There are two versions of this ballad, an ancient and a more modern, both of which are given in Percy's *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.*

Chevy Chase, a beautiful suburb of Washington, D. C., about six miles N.W. of that city and connected therewith by an electric railway. Here are many fine residences, hotels, ciub-houses,, &c. and the scenery is delightful.

Cheyenne (*shī-ĕn'*), in *Nebraska*, a W. co., having fertile soil well adopted for graziug. *Pop.* (1890) 5,693. *Cap.* Sidney.

Cheyenne, in *Oklahoma*, a town, the capital of Roger Mills co. *Pop.* (1897) about 300.

Cheyne, Thomas Kelly, D.D., exegetical schoiar and author; was born in London, Sept. 18, 1811. He received his education at Merchant Taylor's schooi, and at Worcester College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1864, and became a msmber of the Old Testament Revision Committee. In 1868 he becams a fsiiow of Balioi Coiiege, and Bampton lecturor in 1889. Author of numsrous works on biblical subjects, and contributed largsly to the *Encyclopædia Britannica.* In 1889 he delivered the Bampton iectures on *The Historical Origin and Religious Ideas of the Psalter*, which were published in 1890.

Chib'chan Antiq'uities. The Chibchas were an ancient nation of semi-civilized Indians who occupied the territory about the headwaters of the Magdalsna river, South America, whsnce branchss of thcm widely extended through the area now known as Colombia. They are of interest from their archæologicai remains, which are many and striking. Their architectural relics consist of soms small stone temples, built partly underground, and with walls and roofs of neatly dressed stone, carved with figures in relisf. Near by are many iarge stone images, short and thick in shape, carved with considerable skiii, and with countsnances that ssem intended to excite terror. There are numerous rock paintings and carvings, containing figures of men and animals, and what may have bsen intended for written inscriptions, of a symbolic character. Another class of antiquities are their so-called "calsndar stones," smaii flat stones of curious shapes and carved with figures in iow relief. Thsir purpose is not known. Many burial monuments, from 5 to 30 feet in height, exist; these have been frequently opsned, as they were found to contain an abundance of gold and silver ornamants and utensils, which had been buriad with the dead. Gold was particulariy abundant, being worked into figures, cups, vases, utensils and ornaments, and it is said that as much as $50,000 worth has been extracted from a single mound. The Chibchas used tools of wood and stons, not being acquainted with copper or bronze, and their skill in working gold was considerable. They had the arts of smelting and chasing, and of relief decoration, with much tasts for symmetry, and their gold vases surpassed in beauty of form and workmanship auy others found in America. They used gold as money, employing flat pieces, valued by measure instead of weight. Ths mounds contained earthenware jars and vases in large numbers and gracefui shape. Animal forms ars rarely imitated, their ceramic ware in this respect diffsring from that of Psru.

Chicago,—*Continued from* Section I.

issippi river.—*Libraries, &c.* *C.* is weli equipped with libraries, the Public Library having over 300,000 voiumes, while there are others of valus and importance. Thero arc numerous charitable institutions, a progressing Academy of Scieuces, an Art Institute which contains a splendid coiiection of works of art, the Field Columbian Museum (already namsd), the Chicago Historicai Society, various medical and dsntai colleges, and nnmerous educationai institutions, including the richly endowed and equipped University of Chicago (*q. v.*). There are uumerous National and State banks, over 900 churches, and a common-school system with au enroiiment rapidiy approaching 300,000 pupils. The newspapsrs and other periodicals are nnmerous and varied. The city is governed hy a mayor, elected biennialiy, and a board of alderman. The debt of the city has increased within recent years to about $37,000,000, with an annual expenditure of $22,000,000.—*Trade and Commerce.* Since 1854 *C.* has become the largest primary grain depot of the world, being the focus of the radii formed by the great cereal-producing region of the N. W. The first shipment of grain trom *C.* ou record was made in 1838, the venture being limited to 78 bushels. In the following year over 4000 bushels wsre shipped, in 1848 over 3,000,000, while the shipments have now increased to over 300,000,000 bushels. Thsre are many grain elevators, their combined capacity being over 30,000,000 bushels. Ths speculative grain trade of the city is enormous. There is aiso a large traffic in iive stock and meats, the aunnal receipts averaging about 8,000,000 hogs, 2,000,000 cattle, and over 4,000,000 sheep. The shipments of dressed beef are over 1,500,000,000 lbs.; of lard, 500,000,000 ibs., and of other meat products iu proportion. The trade in lumber is equally enormous, ths great pine forest regions of the W. making *C.* their shipping point. It is the largest lumber market in the world, the receipts for a rccent year being over 1,600,000,000 feet, while of shingles, 350,000,000 were received. The coal receipts are nearly 7,000,000 tons.—*Manufactures.* The manufacturing interests of *C.* are very large. The 1900 census gave a total of 19,203 establishments, with a capital of $534,000,000, and products valued at $888,945,311. Included as manufactures were the slanghteriug aud meat-packing industries, with a total value of product of $248,811,000, while clothing, which came uext, aggregated $57,000,000. Foundry and machine shop products were valued at $44,561,000. The census returns showed an increase over 1890 of nearly 100 per cent. in the invested capital.—*History.* The site of *C.* had iong been a place of resort and rendezvous for the Indians, and for many years before a settlement was started there voyagers and furtraders made it a central place of resort. Tho government considered it of sufficient importance to treat with the Indians, in 1795, for its acquisition, "six miles square at the mouth of the Chikago river" being ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Greenville. Here Fort Dearborn was built in 1803–04, and a small village slowiy grew around it. This was laid out as a village in 1803, incorporated as a town in 1833, and incorporated as a city in 1837. The rapidity of its subsequent growth has been already described. The Illinois and Michigan canal, begun in 1836 and completed in 1848, did much to aid the growth of the city. The first vessei was built in 1836, and *C.* became a port of entry Jniy 16, 1846. The first railroad constructed was 10 miles of the Chicago & Galena Union R. R., on which the first train ran Dec. 15, 1848. The site of the city was so iow that eventually it became necessary to raise the wooden structnres, of which it was mainly composed, and entire biocks of buildings were iifted from 4 to 10 feet above their original eievation, this being necessary to provide a sufficient fall for the sewerage flow. The old city, exposed to sweeping winds, and exceedingiy combustible in its materials, met with a disastrous fate in 1871. On Oct. 8 of that year a fire broke ont in a barn, and, fanned by a gale of wind, swept over the city with devouring fury. In a few honrs the central portion was a mass of flame. On the morning of ths 9th the conflagration spread to the north side, and in the afternoon destroyed the water-works, thus cutting off all hope of arrest by human exertions. The fire raged in this quarter all that day, and on the south side tiii 10 A. M. The result was more disastrous than iu any previously recorded conflagration, the space burnt over being more than 2,100 acres in area, and the total loss nearly $200,000,000. Out of a popuiation of 77,000 in ths burnt district, scarcely a tenth part were left with a roof to shsiter them; but the peopie of *C.* attacked their disheartening problem with extraordinary energy, and before many years the city was rebnilt, now in brick and stone and with far more substantiai structnres. *C.* has been the scene of several notable riots, of which the anarchist riot of 1886 resulted in the slanghter of ssveral policemcn by the explosion of a dynamite bomb, and the execution of the leaders in the ontbreak followsd. In 1893 there was held here ths great Coiumbian Exposition (*q. v.*). In the following year an extensive railroad strike took place, in which over a million doiiars' worth of property was dsstroyed and many iives iost. U. S. troops were ordsred out by President Cleveland for its suppression.

Chicago, University of. A university was chartered in Chicago in 1857, and begun operations in 1858, but was forced to struggle with financiai difficnities, to which it succumbed in 1886. In 1888 an effort was made by the American Baptist Educatiou Society to provids Chicago with a better organized and sndowed institution of this character, which led in 1889 to a snbscription of $600,000 to ths projected institution, offered by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, provided $400,000 more could be secured by June 1, 1890. This was accomplished, togethsr with books, apparatus, and a site for tbe institution valued at $125,000. This site fronts on tbe Midway Plaisance, between Wssbington and Jackson Parks. The University was incorporated in Juns, 1890, under ths titls of "The University of Chicago," and Professor William R. Harper was elected its president, and entered upon the duties July 1, 1891. Since then Mr, Rockefeiier has made vary liberal subscriptions to the institution, the total of his gifts, positive and conditional, being said to aggregate over $13,000,000. Liberal contributions were made by others, until in 1905 the University had productive funds of various kinds amounting to over $7,750,000, with an annual income from interest and dues of about $1,186,000. Its liberal endowment has enabled the university to provide itself with a corps of able instructors and to obtain a large and valuable iibrary, with other facilities for the highest grads of University work. The graduate department, for which a large part of the endowment was given, includes some 21 schools and offers about 40 fellowships. Instruction began in October, 1892, and the University in the year 1905 had 400 instructors and a class of 4,600 students. Presidcnt Harper died January 10, 1906.

Chick'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name for *Alsine.* The well-known wsed of this name is *Alsine*, or *Stellaria media.*—*C.*, Bastard. *Buffonia tennifolia.*—*C.*, Forked. *Anychia dichotoma.*—*C.*, Indian. An American name for *Mollugo.*—*C.*, Mouse-ear. Ths common nams for *Cerastium*; also specially *C. vulgatum.*—*C.*, Sea. *Arenaria peploides.*—*C.*, Silver. *Paronychia argyrocoma.*—*C.*, Water. *Montia fontana*; also sometimes applied to *Malachium aquaticum*, and *Callitriche verna.*

Chiff'-chaff, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The *Phylloscopus rufus*, a small species of warbler, very widely diffused, but chiefly found in the south of Europe and in the neighborhood of Caicutta. Its general coior is brown, the under

Fig. 2784.—Chiff-chaff.

parts iighter. It is a very sprightiy iittie bird; but its song consists merely of a frequent repetition of two notes ressmbling the syllabies which form its name.

Child, Francis James, Ph. D., LL.D., L. H. D., was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, 1825. Graduated at Harvard in 1846, and was engaged there as tutor until 1849. He then went abroad and studied for six months at Göttingen. He held the professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard during 1851–76, and then exchanged this position for that of English professor in the same college. He next engaged largely in preparing editions of the British poets, of which he issued a considerable number of volumes, his most important work being *The English and Scottish Popular Ballads*. He prepared also two anthologies: *War Songs for Freemen*, and *Poems of Religious Sorrow, Comfort, Counsel and Aspiration*. Died Sept. 11, 1896.

Child, Lydia Maria, an American authoress, was born at Medford, Mass., Feb. 11, 1802. Studied with her brother, Rev. Convers Francis, a Unitarian minister. Mrs. *C.* has been a prolific writer, her first works being novels. The *Juvenile Miscellany*, a monthly magazine, was edited by her for a period of eight years. Her pen has been used in the service of education, domestic economy, and cookery. The lives of several eminent women have been written by her, and a *History of the Condition of Women in All Ages and Nations*. Her sympathies were with the anti-slavery cause, and she published *An Appeal in Behalf of that Class of Americans Called Africans*, in which she advocated immediate emancipation. In 1841 she, with her husband, edited the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*. Her *Life of Isaac T. Hopper* is considered one of the best biographies in the language, and has been translated into German. Her donations for the support of freedmen's schools were very liberal. Died at Wayland, Mass., Oct. 20, 1880.

Chil'ders, Hugh Culling Eardley, M.P., F.R.S., statesman, was born in London, England, June 25, 1827; received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. After leaving college he went to Australia and was prominent in the Government of Victoria. He returned to England in 1857 and became a member of Parliament in 1860. *C.* held several public offices in England, among which were those of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Home Secretary in the Gladstone administration, 1886. Died Jan. 29, 1896.

Children, Prevention of Cruelty to. Societies for this purpose are of American origin, the first being established in New York, where a large number of defenseless and often maltreated children called for some positive action for their protection. Acts to prevent children from being employed in factories at a tender age, and from being misused when there, had been previously passed, with other legislation of a protective nature; but this was the first attempt to defend children in their homes from the inhumanity of parents or guardians. The New York Society continues the largest and most influential, but has given rise to similar associations in other cities, of which the most important one abroad is that of London, founded in 1884. These societies have done a large amount of excellent work, and have gone far to restrain the inhuman acts of cruel parents, and to rescue neglected or ill-treated children from those unfit to have them in charge.

Childs, George William, LL.D., publisher and philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1829. He came to Philadelphia in his youth, engaged in the publishing business, and in 1864 became editor and proprietor of the daily *Public Ledger*, which occupation engaged his attention until his death. Among the gifts made by him to the public is the Shakespeare memorial fountain at Stratford-on-Avon, and a memorial window in Westminster Abbey to Cooper and Herbert. He also assisted in founding a home for printers at Colorado Springs. He was the author of *Recollections of General Grant*, and *Personal Recollections*. Died in Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1894.

Chillad (*kil'i-ad*), *n.* [Gr. *chilias—chiliados*, from *chilion*, a thousand.] The number one thousand: a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars; the period of a thousand years.

"Cycles and periods of years, as decades, centuries, *chiliads*." *Holder.*

Chimes, Electric. (*Elec.*) An electric toy used for illustrating attraction and repulsion. It consists of three bells suspended to a horizontal metallic rod. Two of them, A and B, are in metallic connection with the conductor; the middle bell hangs by a silk thread, and is thus insulated from the conductor, but is connected with the ground by means of a chain. Between the bells are small copper balls suspended by silk

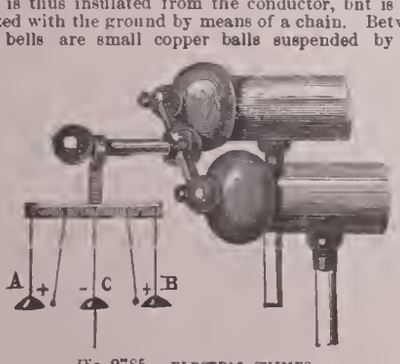


Fig. 2785.—ELECTRIC CHIMES.

threads. When the machine is worked the bells A and B being positively electrified, attract the copper balls, and after contact repel them. Being now positively electrified, they are in turn attracted by the middle bell, C, which is charged with negative electricity by induction from A to B. After contact they are again repelled, and this process is repeated as long as the machine is in action.

Chinandega (*che-nän-da'gah*), a town of Nicaragua, Central America, 18 m. N. W. of Leon, and 10 m. from the Pacific coast. *Pop.* 8,000.

Chinchil'la, *n.* (*Fabrics.*) A soft, pearly-gray fur, obtained from the South American rodent of that name, and much used for cloak linings, trimmings, and similar purposes.—Also, a heavy woolen fabric used for overcoats, &c., having a short, wavy, raised nap.

Chin-chon (*chin'-chon*), *n.* A gummy or glutinous matter, much used as a glue or varnish in China and Japan, and supposed to be the product of *Plocaria tenax*.

Chinese' Exclu'sion. The evils of Chinese immigration into the U. S. have been fully recognized upon the Pacific slope for many years. Welcomed at first as a unique addition to the society and a valuable ally in the development of the material resources of their new home, the Chinese, by their non-amalgamating and other objectionable habits, within a short time reversed the judgment in their favor, and came to be regarded as a standing menace to the social and political institutions of the country. The State laws of California regarding them having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, it was determined to appeal to Congress, which, finally, passed a bill restricting Chinese immigration in Feb., 1879. This bill was vetoed by President Hayes, who, soon after, opened negotiations with the Chinese government for the purpose of modifying the provisions of the treaty between the two nations. These negotiations led to a treaty, signed at Peking on Sept. 17, 1880, which regulated and partly restricted Chinese immigration. By that time there were about 100,000 Chinese laborers in the U. S., who worked for lower wages than white laborers and tended to supplant them, thus rousing strong opposition to their presence among the laboring classes. In the succeeding years Chinese immigration greatly increased, and the opposition to their presence grew more decided. A new treaty was to have been made, but China was slow in ratifying it, and in 1888 Congress passed a bill absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinamen. Some maintained that this law was unconstitutional, as a violation of treaty obligations, but the Supreme Court sustained it, declaring that the U. S. has the right to regulate immigration and to decide who shall come to its shores. The exclusion law still holds good, and, though many Chinese have surreptitiously entered the country, still more have left it, to enjoy at home the wealth accumulated here; so that the numbers of Chinese in this country are steadily decreasing.

Chinook'. (*Ethnol.*) The name given to a number of Indian tribes, speaking languages of the same type, who formerly dwelt along the Columbia river from its mouth to about 200 miles eastward, and also for some distance along the Pacific coast. They lived principally upon the salmon of the Columbia, which they bartered with other tribes for the remaining necessaries of their simple lives. The special *C.* tribe of this family dwelt near the fur-trading settlement of Astoria, and between the whites and the Indians an intermediate form of dialect arose, which became known as the "Chinook jargon," and formed the medium of intercourse between the whites and the various tribes of the region. When Lewis and Clark visited the Columbia, these tribes numbered about 1,800 souls. Probably 600 of them remain, who are on various reservations in Washington and Oregon.—The language spoken by these tribes, being an unmusical mixture of Indian, French, English and other words.

(*Meterol.*) A warm, northerly or westerly wind, with a dry atmosphere, which occurs along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountain region from Colorado northward to the Peace river. It occurs when a cyclone is passing to the north of the place of observation, and may last from a few hours to several days.

Chip'pewa, in *Michigan*, a N. E. county, bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron and bounded E. by the river St. Mary. *Area*, 1,550 sq m. The surface is hilly. *Cap.* Sault Ste. Marie. *Pop.* (1897) about 23,000.

Chippewa, in *Minnesota*, a S.W. county, bounded S.W. by the Minnesota river. *Area*, 2,445 sq. m. The surface is a rolling prairie, with a fertile soil. *Cap.* Montevideo. *Pop.* (1895) 10,805.

Chip'py, *n.* A name colloquially given to any small bird, as the wren, sparrow, etc., which makes a chirruping sound.—Also (U. S. slang), a young girl, especially one who is disposed to be flirtatious, or who spends much time in idle promenading; not being necessarily a term indicative of loose character, but rather of giddiness, or somewhat undignified behavior.

Chiquichiqui (*shē-kē-shē'kē*). (*Bot.*) The Venezuelan name for *Attalea funifera*, which yields the piassava fibre of commerce.

Chivitanova (*chē-vē-tah-nō'vah*), a seaport and commercial town of central Italy, about 12 m. W. of Macerata. *Pop.* (1895) 5,000.

Chlad'ni's Fig'ures. (*Phys.*) The figures produced in sand by the vibrations of plates; so named from their first observer, E. F. F. Chladni. If a plate of metal or glass be clamped at the center, and caused to vibrate by drawing a bow across one of its edges, it yields a musical sound. If dry sand be strewn on its surface, the vibration causes it to arrange itself in well-defined lines and figures, forming symmetrical patterns, which change with every different application of the bow, and indicate the number and shape of the vibrating segments of the plate.

Chlo'ral, *n.* [So named to indicate its origin from *chlor*ine and *al*cohol.] (*Chem.*) A colorless, oily-looking fluid of a peculiar penetrating odor, soluble in alcohol, water and ether. It is prepared by passing dry chlorine into anhydrous alcohol; a copious evolution of hydrochloric acid takes place, and *C.* (CCl_3CHO) is formed. When a small quantity of water is added to *C.*, they unite, forming a crystalline compound of considerable stability in the air. When *C.*, or its hydrate, is mixed with caustic alkali, it is immediately decomposed into a formate and chloroform. Kept in the anhydrous state for a few days, *C.* gradually changes to a white mass, like porcelain, without, however, any alteration in chemical composition. *Hydrate of chloral* is of considerable value in medicine, and it is a very powerful hypnotic, rapidly producing sound and refreshing sleep, while it does not appear to be followed by much injurious reaction. Its use has been recommended as a means of producing sleep for a definite number of hours and thus enabling one to escape the discomforts of a short sea-passage, and perhaps even to cause the more prolonged manifestations of sea-sickness to be mitigated. The dose is from 10 to 20 grains for an adult. Much larger doses have been given without injury, yet the occurence of certain cases of chloral poisoning indicate the necessity of caution in its use. Hydrate of *C.* sometimes increases hysterical symptoms and if not well diluted is irritant to the stomach. It is highly valuable in tetanus. In large doses it powerfully diminishes reflex action, and serves as an antidote in strychnia poisoning.

Chlor'ic Acid. A compound of chlorine, hydrogen and oxygen ($HClO_3$), which occurs as a syrupy liquid, setting fire to dry organic substances with which it comes in contact. With potash it forms potassium chlorate ($KClO_3$), a white crystalline salt which, in combination with sulphur, charcoal and other combustibles, forms highly explosive compounds.

Chloro'sis, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the most formidable diseases to which plants are subject, often admitting of no remedy, especially when it is constitutional. It is shown by a pallid condition of the plant, in which the tissues are weak and unable to contend against severe changes, and the cells are more or less destitute of chlorophyll. It is distinct from blanching, because it may exist in plants exposed to a direct light on a south border, but is often produced or aggravated by cold, ungenial weather and bad drainage. Plants may, however, be affected by this disease as soon as the cotyledons make their appearance, and the seedlings of chlorotine plants partake often of the weak constitution of the parent. The best culture will not always restore such plants to health. The most promising treatment is to water them with a very weak solution of sulphate of iron. Many forms exist, of which those of clover, onions, cucumbers, and melons, are perhaps the best known. Melons have become so subject to *C.*, from some unknown cause, that their cultivation became extremely difficult; and cucumbers are still more generally affected, the fruit even partaking of the malady, and not only losing its brilliant green, but becoming distorted from gumming and partial decay. See also Chlorosis, in Section 1.

Choteau (*shō-tō'*), in *Montana*, a N. co.; surface made up of rolling plains and valleys, with two small mountain ranges. Soil exceedingly fertile, especially in the lowlands; stock-raising is the chief industry. *Cap.* Fort Benton. *Pop.* (1897) about 4,000.

—A town, cap. of Teton co., 28 m. from Steele, connected by daily stage-line with Blackfoot and Collins. *Pop.* (1897) about 475.

Christadel'phians, *n.* A sect of Christians, claiming antiquity, and to holding to the early Christian faith. Their "revival" was due to Dr. John Thomas, the son of an English Congregational minister, who came to the U. S. in 1832, and established the sect about 1855. They took their name in 1861. They are opposed to war, practice baptism by immersion, and have no ordained ministers, all being called upon to take part in the work. They believe that God designs to make immortal all who love Him in this life, and to people the world with them hereafter, with Himself, while all others will suffer annihilation. The denomination is small in numbers, possessing, in 1897, 63 churches and 1,277 members.

Christian Endeavor, Young People's Society of. The first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was formed Feb. 2, 1881, in Williston Church, Portland, Me., by the pastor, Rev. Francis E. Clark. From a small beginning in one church, it has rapidly grown until now (1897), after sixteen years, there are over 48,000 societies in all parts of the world, with a membership approximating three millions. For several years the growth was slow, but after a few years it pushed forward rapidly, so that now more than 5,000 new societies are added to the ranks every year, an average of over one hundred a week. In 1887, the first society was organized in England, and in other foreign and missionary lands. The constitution of the society has been printed in over thirty different languages. In this movement all evangelical denominations are represented. In America the Presbyterians are in the lead in the number of societies. In England the Baptists are the leading denomination in *C. E.* In some of the colonies of Australia and in some parts of Canada the Methodists are in advance of other denominations, while in some of the States of the Union the Disciples of Christ, and in other States the Congregationalists, claim the largest number of Christian Endeavorers. These facts only prove that the society is equally adapted to all denominations in all parts of the world, and show that it is not

undenominational, but *inter*denominational. Any society belonging to an evangelical church which adopts the leading principles of the movement, including the prayer meeting pledge, and which guarantees these principles by the name "Christian Endeavor," used either alone or in connection with a denominational name, is admitted to all the privileges of the movement. The Young People's Society of *C. E.* is simply an organized effort to lead the young people to Christ and into His Church, to establish them firmly in the faith, and to set them at work in the Lord's vineyard. The main point upon which the Constitution insists is the weekly prayer meeting, which each active member pledges himself or herself to attend (unless detained by some absolute necessity) and to participate in, in some way. Once each month a special meeting of re-consecration to Christ is held, at which special pains are taken to see whether every active member is faithful to his pledge and true to Christ. The society may—and, as an actual fact, often does—branch out into many other departments of Christian effort, always adapting itself to the local needs of each church. It cannot be insisted on too strongly that the Society of *C. E.* is first and last and always a religious society. It has social and literary and other features, but it is neither a social nor a literary society. In the Platform of Principles set forth by President Clark, of the United Society, when he accepted the position, and since very generally endorsed by the societies and adopted by their conventions, is the following: "The purely religious features of the organization shall always be paramount. The Society of *C. E.* centers about the prayer meeting. The strict prayer meeting pledge, honestly interpreted, is essential to the continuous success of a Society of *C. E.*" A society thus organized among the young people has in hundreds of thousands of cases led young people into the church and set them at work for the church. It gives the young Christian something to do at once. It accustoms him to the sound of his own voice in the prayer meeting. It causes him to understand that he has a part to perform

Fig. 2786.—REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.
Founder Christian Endeavor Movement.

in the activities of the church, as well as the oldest Christian. A generation of Christians trained from early boyhood and girlhood in this way—patiently, persistently, kindly—would be a generation of working Christians.—The first *Junior* society was organized March 27, 1884, at Tabor, Iowa, by Rev. J. W. Cowan and Miss Belle Smith. This movement was a natural outgrowth of the original work, and the idea spread rapidly. The Junior societies are intended for the children of the churches, to prepare them for the more active work of the regular organizations and ultimate church membership. In many large churches the Juniors have increased in numbers faster than they could properly be graduated into the Young Peoples' societies. This has rendered necessary the formation of *Intermediate* societies, the first of which was organized by Rev. A. Z. Conrad, D.D., of Worcester, Mass. *Senior* societies, as advocated by Dr. Clark, in 1881, also exist, but not as yet to any considerable extent, except in South Australia, where the idea is warmly endorsed. The first of the *Mothers'* societies, as suggested by Mrs. Amanda B. Fellows, of Chicago, was organized by Mr. F. C. Barton, at Topeka, Kansas, in April, 1893, since which time many have been formed not only in the United States but elsewhere. In some localities *Parents'* societies, including both fathers and mothers, are in successful operation.—Among the important special branches of *C. E.* work is that among the *Life-Savers*, which was instituted by Rev. S. Edward Young, at the U. S. Life-Saving Station at Asbury Park, N. J.; the *Travellers' C. E. Union*, organized at Philadelphia on Nov. 14, 1892, for work among commercial travelers; the *Floating* societies, for work in the U. S. Navy and among seamen generally; and various special societies whose field of labor reaches the Chinese, the Indians, convicts in prisons, &c. A society was formed at the Wisconsin State Prison, at Waupun, in 1890, which rapidly grew in membership from 93 to over 200, and similar efforts are being made in other States, notably Kentucky.—*The United Society of C. E.* is simply a bureau of information under the presidency of Dr. Clark, its head quarters being in Boston. It receives no contributions and assumes no authority over any local society, but seeks to spread the *C. E.* idea throughout the world.—*The World's Union of C. E.*, held its first triennial convention at Washington, D. C. in July, 1896, representatives being present from every quarter of the globe. Rev. Dr. Clark was elected the President and Rev. W. J. L. Closs of Australia became the first secretary of the new organization. The Society has at present nearly 70,000 local associations, with a membership of more than 4,000,000, chiefly in English-speaking and in missionary lands.

Christ'ian Sci'ence. A system of religion, the practice of which consists in the overcoming of sin and the healing of disease. The discoverer and founder of Christian Science is the Reverend Mary Baker G. Eddy, of Concord, New Hampshire. It was established by her in 1866, and has had a remarkable development. It is based upon the Bible and set forth in a work by Mrs. Eddy, entitled "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," first published in 1875. Science and Health, pages 358 and 114, states that "Christian Science, understood, coincides with the Scriptures and sustains logically and demonstratively every point it presents." "Christian Science explains all cause and effect as mental, not physical. It shows the scientific relation of man to God." Christian Science affirms the spiritual personality of God, as opposed to all material theories. God is held to be the divine principle of all being, matter having no actual existence. The spiritual universe manifests but one real mind, God, of whom man is the idea or reflection. Christian Science is then at once the science of God, of man, and of life. God is absolute good. He has not created nor consented to any form of evil, sickness, or death; His laws providing for life only. Sin, sickness and death are abnormal conditions of mortal mind and have no existence outside of carnal thought. Disease is a belief, not a reality. When man fully awakes to the fact that bodily ills and mortality are the results of fear, ignorance and sin, he will be in a position to deal with and master disease on a true scientific basis. Christian Science is thus not only a system of faith, but a method of healing; disease being in its teaching not an actual fact, but a distorted belief, while the cure begins with discarding a belief in the reality of disease. In attestation of its teachings, it points to cures of so-called incurable diseases, such as cancer, consumption, locomotor ataxia, etc., without the aid of material remedies, but through strictly metaphysical methods. Mrs. Eddy says in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection," page 41, "I claim for healing scientifically the following advantages: 1. It does away with all material medicines and recognizes the antidote for all sickness, as well as sin, in the immortal mind; and mortal mind as the source of all the ills that befall mortals. 2. It is more effectual than drugs, and cures when they fail or only relieve, thus proving the superiority of metaphysics over physics. 3. A person healed by Christian Science is not only healed of his disease, but is advanced morally and spiritually. The mortal body being but the objective state of the mortal mind, this mind must be renovated to improve the body."

The rapid growth of this religion, of which we have given only a brief outline, is shown by the increase in the number of its adherents, it having now (1907) more than 1000 churches and societies in the United States and foreign lands, while its followers and sympathisers in this country are estimated to be over a million. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, erected at Boston, in 1894, has the enormous membership, resident and non-resident, of over 40,000, and the membership of the branch churches is about the same, many of them being also members of the Mother Church. Magnificent new church buildings have recently been erected in several cities, including a beautiful granite edifice in Concord, the gift of Mrs. Eddy. A spacious auditorium, with a seating capacity of 5000 and built at a cost approaching $2,000,000, has been added to the church at Boston, and was dedicated in June, 1906, 30,000 persons being present on that occasion. There are at present more than 4000 practitioners of Christian Science healing in the United States, and branch churches exist in many foreign countries.

Christ'mas Cards. Illustrated or illuminated cards much in use as Christmas remembrances, in lieu of presents. The practice of giving such cards has extended to other anniversaries, particularly Easter.

Chromat'oscope, *n.* (*Phys.*) An instrument for studying the scintillations of stars. It consists of a sort of reflecting telescope, a portion of which may be rotated eccentrically, thus producing an image in the form of a ring instead of a point. The rapidity of rotation is adjusted so that each separate color in the light given off is drawn out into a large segment of the ring-like image, so that the rays may be analyzed by the spectroscope.—A device for combining various colored rays of light into one compound ray.

Chro'mium (or **Chrome**) **Steel,** *n.* (*Metall.*) Steel in which the carbon is in part or wholly replaced by the metal chromium. It is claimed for this steel that it is capable of sustaining a greater degree of heat than ordinary steel, and, consequently, is not so liable to become oxidized or "burnt" in working, and that it works as easily, and rolls much more smoothly than ordinary steel. This steel was used with great success in those parts of the St. Louis bridge where very great strength was required, notwithstanding that anchor-bolts and staves made from the usual cast steel had, as a rule, failed to sustain the tests demanded. It has since been used for many other purposes, with varying success.

Chronom'eter, *n.* An instrument used in assaying, whereby the intensity of the color of the bead when an oil is fused with borax is compared with the color given by a stated quantity of the metal.—Also, a device for determining and differentiating the color of oils.

Chro'mosphere, *n.* [Gr. *chromo*, Eng. *sphere.*] (*Phys.*) A gaseous layer which is believed to surround the body of the sun, resting on its photosphere, or incandescent body. The C. is only directly visible at the beginning or ending of a solar eclipse, but its presence and the uprising of vaporous masses through it can be detected at other times by astronomical means.

Chro'nograph, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time; *graphein*, to write.] (*Phys.*) An instrument employed in recording the instant in which any event, particularly an astronomical one, occurs. The C. now used employs a rotating cylinder covered with paper and turning once each minute on a helical axis. A point, or pin, governed by a clock, marks uniformly the seconds. The record is made by electro-magnetism, and can be brought into action or stopped at any instant through the manipulation of an electric key by the finger. Chronographs of a simpler form are made for less delicate purposes, as for use at horse races. These can measure intervals down to one-tenth of a second.

Chro'noscope, *n.* [From Gr. *chronos*, and *skopeō*, to examine.] (*Electricity.*) An instrument invented by Wheatstone, for the purpose of determining the duration of the electric spark, and the velocity of electric discharge. It is founded on the optical effect known as *persistence* of the image on the retina; that, in fact, which gives rise to the appearance of a line of light when a stick with a burning point is whirled in the air. In Wheatstone's instrument a small mirror was caused to rotate with enormous angular velocity round an axis in its own plane, and the image of the spark or other luminous object was observed in it. Under these circumstances, if the illumination be instantaneous, the image will appear as a mere spot of light, precisely the same as if the mirror were at rest; but it it lasts for any time, then the mirror, moving on in the interval, gives rise to an image extended out into a *line of light*. This may readily be observed by any one who takes a mirror in his hand, and either waves it about or makes it revolve in front of a candle. It is easily shown by geometry that, in the case of a revolving mirror, the angular displacement of the image is twice that of the mirror. If then, the length of the line of light be measured, and if the velocity of rotation of the mirror be known, the duration of the spark is calculable. By means of the C., Professor Wheatstone showed that an ordinary spark from an electric machine, or from a Leyden jar, discharged in the common way, lasts less than the millionth of a second; but that, in the latter case, if the discharge takes place through half a mile of copper wire, the spark lasts for a sensible time. The instrument has also been employed to demonstrate the discontinuity of certain flames.

Church, Richard William, D. L. C., Dean of St. Paul's, London, was born in Lisbon, April 25, 1815. He received first classical honors at the University of Oxford, subsequently became fellow of Oriel College. In the position of Dean of St. Paul's, an appointment bestowed upon him Sept. 6, 1871, he showed much executive ability. He is the author of *Civilization and Religion; The Beginning of the Middle Ages; Dante, Spencer* and *Bacon*, in *English Men of Letters*, &c. Died in London, Dec. 9, 1890.

Church'ill, Lord Randolph Henry Spencer, M.P., English statesman, was born Feb. 13, 1849. He received his education at Merton College, Oxford. He was twice returned to Parliament, in the years 1874 and 1893, but became prominent in politics about 1880. In Lord Salisbury's first administration he held the office of Secretary of State for India. This period was marked by the annexation of Burmah. Subsequently he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. His attacks on Mr. Gladstone's policy were of great value to the Conservative cause of which he was a leader. At one time he was regarded as the coming Tory leader and Beaconsfield's success or in office. As correspondent of a London newspaper, he traveled for some time in Southeast Africa. Died Jan. 24, 1895.

Chut'nee. [Native Hindostanee name.] (*Cookery.*) A condiment very largely consumed in India and Great Britain. There are many varieties, but it generally consists of a compound of mangoes, capsicum or chilies, and lime-juice, flavored with garlic and eschalots.

Cinderel'la. [Cinder-girl. Fr. *Cendrillon.*] The heroine of a popular fairy tale, condemned by a cruel stepmother to drudgery (*sitting in the ashes*), while her sisters dressed in finery. The story tells how *C.*, by a fairy's help, gains the love of a young prince, much to the chagrin of her sisters; how, when pursuing her, he lost her, and how he discovered her by means of a glass shoe or a golden shoe, a gift of the fairy, which she had dropped, and which would fit no other foot but hers, and their final marriage. The story is of great antiquity and was probably derived from the East.

Cinema'tograph, *n.* [Gr. *kinēma*, a motion, and *graphō*, to write.] A device for displaying pictures of men, animals, &c., in motion; a variation of the kinetograph (*q. v.*) and the kinetoscope (*q. v.*).

Cin'gular, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a cingulum (*q. v.*).—Circular; forming a circle.

Cirrhosis (*sir-ro'sis*), *n.* [From Gr. *kirros*, yellow.] (*Path.*) A term applied to a morbid condition in which yellow coloring matter is formed in the tissues. It is undoubtedly owing to deficient action of the liver, in connection with a plethoric or cachectic state of the whole system. A tepid ablution daily, a spare and simple dietary, the hip-bath once or twice a day, and the wet-girdle, are useful remedies.

Cis'co, in *Texas*, a town of Eastland co., 155 m. from Waco. It is in a farming and stock-raising district, and is central to a large but undeveloped coal and iron belt. *Pop.* (1890) 1,063.

Cisne'ros-Betancourt, Salvador, Cuban patriot and statesman, born in Puerto-Principe, in 1832, having the hereditary title of Marquis of Santa Lucia. Was President of the Cuban House of Representatives during the ten years' war, 1868–78, and in that capacity signed the decree of emancipation of the slaves. He was subsequently made President of the Cuban Republic of that period, and was also elected president of the present Republic in September, 1895. Señor *C-B.* is of the bluest Spanish blood, but a Cuban patriot of dauntless courage and determination, which qualities make up for whatever lack of dash and brilliancy his career may have shown.

Civ'ics, *n.* The science that treats of citizenship and the relations between citizens and the government. It embraces ethics, or social duties; civil law, or governmental methods; economics, or the principles of finance and exchange; and the history of civic development. The study of *C.* is now actively pursued by political and social economists, and has been widely introduced into the schools of this country, where it must exert a very beneficial effect upon the minds of the growing generation if the instructions given therein shall be based upon facts rather than personal prejudices, which, unfortunately, is not the case.

Civ'il Ser'vice Reform'. The civil service of a nation or smaller organized community comprehends the whole body of officials who manage the civil affairs of its government, in distinction from those engaged in the military and naval service of the nation. In modern civilized governments it comprises three branches, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, though the duties of these, as likewise of the civil, military and naval, may at times partly merge into one another. Legislative and judicial officials are usually chosen by election, but in the executive service there is a large body of civil functionaries who cannot conveniently be thus selected—more than 175,000 in the civil service of the U. S., between the grades of the heads of departments and that of mere laborers. Nearly one-half of these are postmasters, under whom there are many thousands of clerks and carriers, while the official duties of the departments of the government at Washington demand another great host of employees. Minor officials of this character have hitherto been appointed to their positions in this country. At first they were retained, if their duties were satisfactorily performed, from one administration to another, being removed only for sufficient cause; so that during the early administrations very few removals from office took place. This wholesome custom was completely changed by President Jackson, who advanced the political dogma that those of his own party deserved reward for their allegiance, and thereupon proceeded to make an almost complete change in the body of office-holders under the government. Thence arose the pernicious doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and it became the established custom, with each change of party in the administration, to dismiss all the minor officials of the former administration and replace them by others belonging to the dominant party. This custom proved advantageous to many legislators, who, by their influence with the executive, were able to reward their partisans for political services; but it was decidedly disadvantageous to the government, in the frequent removal of tried and able officers and their replacement by inexperienced successors, whose only preparation for public service lay in their ability to control votes, and who often proved very inefficient and neglectful in the duties of their offices. This system of affairs was long felt to be not only highly unwise but hurtful, aside from the strain made upon the President by the solicitations of office-seekers and their friends, and the consumption of his valuable time and strength in listening to such demands. The system of appointment had elsewhere been replaced by a better one. In China, for ages past, all appointments had been made through competitive examinations. A similar system was adopted in part in Great Britain more than fifty years ago; beginning with an inferior system of what were known as "pass-examinations," and in which a recommendation from an influential person necessarily preceded the examination, and developing into nearly a complete system of competitive examinations. A reform of this character in the civil service of the U. S. was long urgently needed, but it had to contend with powerful counter-influences. The first steps taken in the direction of reform were in 1853 and 1855, when acts of Congress were passed requiring an examination of applicants for positions in the four great classes of clerkships at Washington. The next step was taken by President Grant, who, between 1872 and 1874, enforced a system of competitive examinations in the departments at Washington. He was aided in this by a favoring clause in an appropriation bill, and appointed a civil-service commission to take charge of these new duties. Congress, however, refused to pass an appropriation to support these examinations, and they were in consequence suspended. The reform sentiment in the country was meanwhile growing, and during the next decade made itself strongly felt, particularly after Garfield's strenuous advocacy of the reform principles and his death at the hands of a disappointed office-seeker. As a result, Congress passed a Civil Service Act in 1883, which contained stringent provisions for the suppression of political assessments and provided for a system of competitive examinations. Under it President Arthur promulgated a series of rules and appointed a civil service commission in whose hands the management of the new system has since remained. The original law applied to about 14,000 places, but its scope has since been extended, and new classes of the service brought under the control of the commission by executive order, a very large number being added by President Cleveland near the close of his second term. In 1897, of the 178,717 positions in the civil service of the U. S. government, 87,107 were in the classified list, to be filled by competitive examination. Of the remaining 91,610, more than two-thirds (66,725) were fourth-class postmasters, whom it has not yet proved convenient to place on the classified list. Aside from these, therefore, only about 25,000 remain on the unclassified list. The removals from the classified list have been less than two per cent., from the unclassified more than six per cent.; proving the much greater efficiency of the former class of public servants. Civil service laws have been passed in some of the States, and are in action in a number of cities. Wherever adopted they have proved in various respects advantageous, and this reform is likely to become generally observed throughout the country before many years.

Clai'borne, or **Cle'borne,** William, first Secretary of State of Virginia, born about 1583. Appointed Secretary of State 1626, Treasurer of Virginia 1642, and Parliamentary Commissioner in 1651. He owned, purchased, and planted Kent Island, in the Bay of Chesapeake, of which he was deprived by the charter granted to Lord Baltimore. Smarting under a sense of injustice, and the king failing to redress his wrongs, he refused to acknowledge the claims of Calvert, seized Annapolis, and drove the "Lord Proprietor" from the Province. He has been styled the "Evil genius of Maryland" and "The Champion of Virginia." Died about 1677.

Claiborne, William Charles Cole, governor of Louisiana, born in Virginia in 1775, descended from Wm. Cleborne, first secretary of the colony of Virginia. When quite a youth he wrote in his Latin grammar the noble sentiment:—*Cara patria, carior libertas; ubi est libertas, ibi est mea patria.*—"Dear my country, dearer liberty; where liberty is, there is my country." He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee at the age of 22. At 23 he was elected to Congress from Tennessee. Appointed governor of Mississippi in 1801; governor of New Orleans Territory, 1805; governor of Louisiana, 1812–16; elected senator from Louisiana in 1817. He was an able lawyer, a distinguished orator, and a true patriot, and occupied the gubernatorial chair of Louisiana at the time of its invasion by the English. Died 1817.

Clare, in *Michigan*, a village of Clare co., 50 m. N. W. of East Saginaw. Has hardwood lumber and agricultural interests. *Pop.* (1894) 1,392; (1897) abt. 1,550.

Clar'et. [Fr. *clairet*, from *clair*, clear.] A term used in England and America to denote the red wine of Bordeaux, and a term generally applied to the light red wines of France. *Clairet*, in France, signifies the wines which are red or rose-colored; but the word, as used by us, and employed to describe every kind of light-red wine, is not used in France.

Claretie, Arsène Armand (called Jules), French *littérateur*, was born in Limoges, Dec. 3, 1840. His works are numerous, comprising novels, plays, criticisms, historical essays, &c. In 1885 he was appointed general administrator of the *Comédie Française.* His books include *Pierrille, Mlle. Cachemire, Un Assassin*, and *Derniers Montagnards Histoire de l'Insurrection de Prairial.* Also biographies of Victor Hugo, Alphonse Daudet, &c.

Clark, Alonzo, M. D., LL. D., physician, was born in Chester, Mass., Mar. 1, 1807. He graduated A. B. at Williams College in 1828, and took the degree of M. D. in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1835. Several professorships have been held by him, also the position of dean of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. The New York State Medical Society elected him president in 1853. He was the author of valuable professional papers. Died in New York, Sept. 13, 1887.

Clark, Alvan, A. M., was born in Ashfield, Mass., Mar. 8, 1804. He was employed as an engraver for calico printing in the Lowell works, Mass. Subsequently he became successful as a portrait painter, an art which he subsequently resigned to engage in the manufacture of astronomical instruments. He was the first American who was successful in making large achromatic lenses, and won great fame, both at home and abroad, in the field of astronomical observation. He invented a double eye-piece for measuring small arcs. Died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 19, 1887.

Clark, Alvan Graham, astronomer; son of Alvan *C.*, was born in Fall River, Mass., July 10, 1832. Russia awarded him a medal for a 30-inch refractor which was used in the St. Petersburg Observatory. He formed one of the solar eclipse expeditions of 1870 and 1878 to Spain and Wyoming, and in 1872 received from France the Lalande gold medal for resolving the companion star of Sirius.

Clark, Charles Edgar, naval officer, was born in Bradford, Vt., Aug. 10, 1843. He entered the U. S. Naval Academy in 1860, was made an ensign in the navy in 1863 and fought under Farragut at Mobile Bay. He served on various squadrons 1868-83, commanded the patrol fleet sent to Bering Sea in 1891, and in 1896 was promoted captain. He was assigned to the battleship *Oregon* at San Francisco, March 17, 1898, and from there made a phenomenal run of 14,000 miles to Cuban waters, where he took a prominent part in the naval battle at Santiago of July 3, 1898. He was assigned to duty at the League Island Navy Yard in March 1899, was promoted rear-admiral July 16, 1902, and retired Aug. 10, 1905.

Clark, Francis Enward, D.D., founder of the Christian Endeavor Movement, was born at Aylmer, Quebec, Sept. 12, 1851. He received his education at Kimball Union Academy and Dartmouth, graduating in 1873; also studied at Andover Theological Seminary. His first pastorate was a Congregational Church at Portland, Maine. Here, among the young people of his church, he organized the first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Feb. 2, 1881. In 1887 he accepted the presidency of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and the editorship of the *Golden Rule*, the official organ of the society, and later became President of the World's Union of Christian Endeavor. Dr. Clark's home is at Auburndale, Mass. See Christian Endeavor.

Clark, Lewis Gaylord, author, was born at Otisco, Onondaga co., N. Y., in 1810. He edited the *Knickerbocker Magazine* for many years. It was the father of the modern popular magazine. His writings comprised but two works, the *Knickerbocker Sketch-book*, and *Knick-Knacks.* Died Oct. 3, 1873.

Clark, William George, English *littérateur*, was born in England, March, 1821; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and ordained in 1853. In his pamphlet, *The Present Dangers of the Church of England*, he explains the cause of his withdrawal from the church, having resigned his orders in 1869. In collaboration with others he issued the *Cambridge Shakespeare* (9 vols., 1863–66). In 1862, he published *Lectures on the Middle Ages and the Revival of Learning.* Died at York, Nov. 6, 1878.

Clark University, an educational institution chartered in 1887, at Worcester, Mass., and devoted exclusively to post-graduate work in the sciences; its branches including mathematics, physics, chemistry, morphology, anatomy, physiology, neurology, psychology, anthropology, and pedagogy, great prominence being given to original investigation. It was founded by Jonas G. Clark, who, with his wife, has founded a system of 30 fellowships and scholarships for meritorious students. It is under the presidency of G. Stanley Hall, LL.D.

Clarke, Sir Andrew, lieutenant-general in the British Army, was born at Southsea, England, in 1824. He was educated at Woolwich Military Academy, and entered the Corps of Royal Engineers, June 19, 1844. His promotion was rapid, he attaining in 1886 the appointment of lieutenant-general. He was made executive councillor and member of the first cabinet in the colony of Victoria, and for his wise administration during the excitement attendant upon the discovery of gold the English government created him a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. While occupying the position of director of works of the navy, an appointment received in 1864, he designed and executed the great docks at Malta and Bermuda, also the extensive new works at Portsmouth. Among the offices held by him was that of Minister of Public Works and member of the Council of the Governor-General in India. Died Nov. 6, 1893.

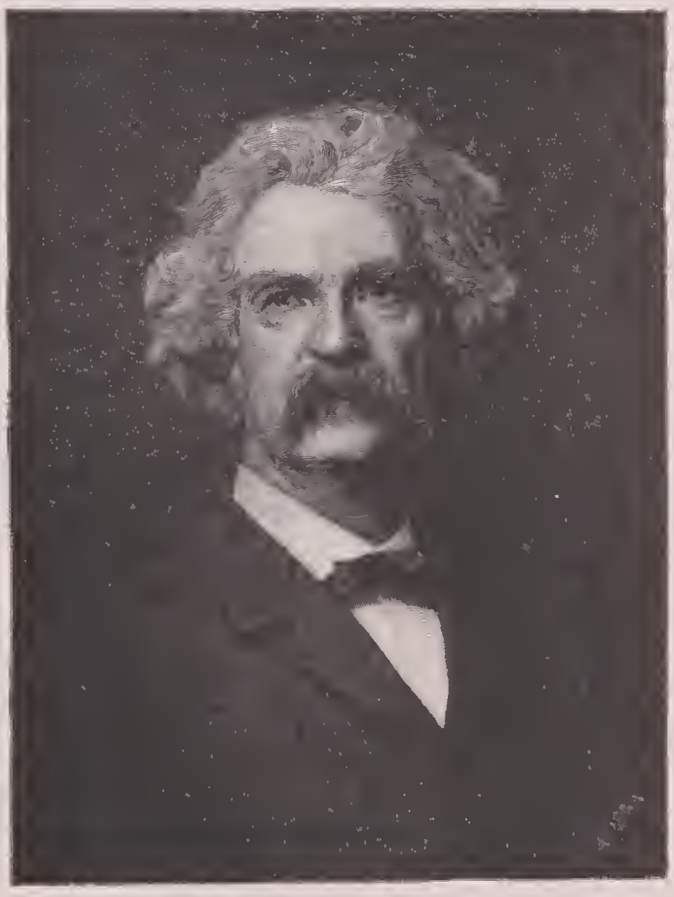
Clarke, James Freeman, D.D., Unitarian preacher, editor and author, was born in Hanover, N. H., April 4, 1810, and studied at Harvard University and Cambridge Divinity School. In 1841 he founded the Church of the Disciples at Boston. The chair of Natural Theology in Harvard was held by him from 1867–71. His works are many, and chiefly religious; they include *Ten Great Religions, Self Culture, Events and Epochs in Religious History*, &c. Died in Boston, June 8, 1888.

Clarke, John, one of the founders of the present State of Rhode Island, was born in England in the early part of the 17th century. In 1628 he emigrated to New England, and became pastor of a Baptist Church founded by him at Newport. In conjunction with Roger Williams, he acted as agent in procuring a new charter for the colony, and died in 1676.

Clarke, John Sleeper, comedian, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1835. He made his first appearance at the Howard Athenæum in Boston in 1851, afterwards came to Philadelphia and became leading comedian and finally joint lessee of the Arch Street Theatre, where he attained a high reputation in several comedy parts. He subsequently formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Edwin Booth, and they purchased the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. He finally became proprietor of the Charing Cross Theatre, London. Two of his sons have gained some prominence as actors. Died September 25, 1899.

Clau'sius, Rudolf Julius Emanuel, physician, mathematician and thermodynamist, was born in Koslin, Prussia, Jan. 1, 1822. He was educated in the schools of Berlin and in the University, and held several professorships in Natural Philosophy, the last being in the University of Bonn, a position filled by him till his death. His most remarkable work was the construction of the science of thermodynamics upon the modern basis, the doctrine of the equivalence of heat and work as forms of energy-effect. Several learned societies made him a member, and he received decorations from several European governments.

Cla'vus. (*Bot.*) The disease which produces ergot in grasses; so called because it causes the young grain to grow into the form of a nail or club.



Samuel L. Clemens

1835–

Clay, CASSIUS MARCELLUS, an American statesman, son of Green C., born in Madison co., Kentucky, 1810; as a member of the Legislature of that State, 1835–41, distinguished himself as a warm opponent of slavery, and also of the annexation of Texas to the Union. In 1845, as editor of the *True American*, a journal published at Lexington, he suffered much persecution on account of the anti-slavery character of its tone. Served with distinction as Captain during the Mexican War, and in 1850 seceded from the Whig party, with which he had heretofore politically identified himself. In 1861 he became general of volunteers, and from 1863 to 1871 was U. S. Minister at St. Petersburg. D. July 23, 1903.

Clay, GREEN, an American pioneer, born in Powhatan co., Virginia, in 1757; after emigrating to Kentucky, in 1787, became one of the earliest members of its Legislature. In 1813 he successfully defended Fort Meigs when besieged by a combined force of English and Indians. Died in 1826.

Clay City, in *Indiana*, a town of Clay co., 8 m. S.W. of Bowling Green. In a coal and lumber region. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,200.

Clay-eaters, *n. pl.* (*Anthrop.*) The practice of eating clay and various other earths has existed from the earliest days and in all quarters of the globe. The myths of the Cingalese relate that the Brahmins once fed upon earth for a period of 60,000 years. Pliny tells us that the Romans had a dish called "frumenta," or "alica," which was made from the grain "zea," mixed with a sort of chalk obtained from the hills of Puteoli, near Naples. According to Smyth, the aborigines of West Australia subsisted on the root of the "mene," pounded and mixed with a kind of unctuous earth. In Java, small cakes of reddish earth are regularly sold for food in all the villages, analysis of which shows that this earth consists for the most part of the remains of microscopic animals and plants that had lived and been deposited in fresh water. In parts of Japan the practice of eating earth exists, the Ainos in particular being given to this habit. In the valley called Tsietonai (meaning "eat-earth valley"), on the north coast of Yesso, there is a bed of clay several feet in thickness which furnishes an almost inexhaustible supply. This clay is fine in substance, of a light gray color, and is eaten with the pulverized leaves of an aromatic plant which grows luxuriantly on the island. The Ainos, however, eat clay because they consider it beneficial to health, not because they lack other food. It is frequently made into a soup, several pounds of it being boiled with roots of the native lily, and then strained, making a dish which greatly tickles the Ainos palate. Certain Siberian tribes carry a small bag of native earth on all their travels, believing that an occasional taste of it will preserve them from all evils of a foreign sky. The Tunguses consume a clay known as "rock marrow," which, when mixed with animal marrow, provides a dish of which they are very fond. Near the Ural region, powdered gypsum, commonly termed "rock meal," is sometimes mixed with bread and eaten with evident relish. The Jukabiri people, of northeastern Siberia, are partial to an earth which has a sweetish taste and slightly astringent quality, possessing various apocryphal sanitary powers. In the Sikkit valley of the Himalayas a certain red clay is often chewed as a medicinal prophylactic, and especially as a remedy for goitre. The Guinea negroes of western Africa have a yellowish earth which they call "caouac," of which they seem to be extremely fond. It is said to cause no gastric inconvenience when eaten in moderation; but the habit seems to have a force equal to that of inebriation as developed under a higher "civilization," and to hold its victims in as firm a grasp. In fact, it is asserted that no punishment is severe enough to prevent a Guinea negro from indulging his clay-eating passion when it has once possessed him. When imported to the West Indies as slaves, these people sought a substitute for their favorite earth, but the American clays proved very injurious to health; so much so that their use was strictly prohibited, and it has finally died out, although for a long time a species of red earth, or yellowish tufa, was secretly sold in the markets of Martinique. Cartloads of "bread meal," a kind of edible earth, are annually consumed in northern Europe, especially in the remote portions of northern Sweden. Much of this is simply chewed, and it is generally used in connection with some other and more edible substance. The Swedish clay, also that of Finland, is largely composed of the vacant shells of very minute *infusoria*; being therefore practically destitute of the ordinary elements of nutrition. In South America the practice of clay-eating prevails more or less widely among the Indians of Brazil, on the mountains of Peru and Bolivia, and along the Orinoco. The ancient Mexicans observed the practice as a religious ceremonial as well as a gastric necessity. Edible earths have been publicly sold in the markets of Mexico, and were listed on a catalogue of foods prepared by Gomara. The native devotee reverently ate a small piece of clay picked up in the Temple of Tezcatlipoca, and swore by the sun and the earth while religiously munching a fragment of esculent earth. In that country the custom has been followed in all stages, from grim need to superstitious ceremonial. We have been told by de Vaca that the Indians of Florida ate a mixture of mesquit beans and clay. Travellers and traditions fix a corresponding habit upon the aboriginee of California, where the Tatu Indians add a red clay to their acorn cakes to make them sweeter and more numerous. An unctuous mud found along the banks of the Mackenzie river furnishes a sort of milky slime much relished by the Tinneh tribes during their frequent seasons of famine, and not entirely eschewed at other times. The Apaches and Navajos of the great Athabascan family, are said to have employed clay as an article of food, the latter as a condiment to modify the bitter quality of the wild potato; but the practice, which was never general, may now be considered obsolete. Among our own people, at the present day, the practice of clay-eating prevails to a limited extent, being chiefly confined to the lower classes in Georgia and the Carolinas. The favorite substance is an unctuous earth of generally light color, which is chewed, or even wholly consumed in small quantities, and frequently in combination with other substances of vegetable origin, as corn-meal, hoe-cake, &c. The habitual clay-eater develops a characteristic complexion of unmistakable appearance, and is always of low mentality and sluggish habits. These people are not infrequently encountered in the backwoods of the States named, and to some extent elsewhere. It must not be supposed that clay forms the principal, or even an important, part of their dietary. As in other parts of the world, and at all times, the practice is more of a bad habit than anything else, resulting, perhaps, from a scarcity of natural food, or from an abnormal craving, which originally proceeds from some digestive disorder, as sometimes observed in animals. There is no evidence that the occasional and moderate eating or chewing of fine earths is particularly detrimental to health; in fact it may, under certain circumstances, be beneficial, as believed by some of the peoples above mentioned, who avowedly follow the practice for sanitary reasons. Certain mineral waters have undoubted merit as medicinal agents because of the earth-salts they hold in solution. Possibly a similar effect may be produced by the crude method of masticating earths containing these same remedial agents.

Clear'ing-House Associa'tion. (*Finance.*) A combination of banks, or other financial or trading departments of business, constantly dealing with each other, for convenience in settling accounts and exchanging obligations. The clearing-house system was established in London early in the 19th century, and was introduced into this country in 1853, by the formation of the New York Clearing-House Association. It has now spread throughout the country, and without its aid the extensive banking business of to-day could hardly be performed. Each bank, in its operations, daily receives bills of and checks on other banks, usually in large amounts, so that at the close of the day's business each holds various obligations due it by other banks, while it is owing much to these banks, who hold its obligations in turn. Formerly, each bank was obliged every morning to make up its account with the neighboring banking institutions, and send an employee to present these obligations for payment. This grew to be so complicated and dangerous an operation that it became customary to settle the balances weekly instead of daily. The clearing-house has obviated this difficulty and enormously simplified the process of exchange. It is a central place at which the messengers of the several banks meet at a fixed hour each morning and exchange with each other their various securities, the whole being done so expeditiously that in ten minutes' time an amount of work is performed that under the old system would have taken 6 or 8 hours. Settlement of the final balance found to be due from any one bank to another is made during the day, and the indebtedness of each bank to its fellows closed before the expiration of the business hour. The amount of transfers thus made annually is enormous. The exchanges each year through the New York clearing-house alone are nearly $30,000,000,000, while throughout the whole country they are nearly double that sum. The clearing-house principle is not confined to banks, a railway clearing-house having been established for the settlement of debts due by the roads to each other, owing to the sale of through tickets or payments for through freight. A British railway clearing-house was established in 1842 and incorporated in 1850, and now regulates the through traffic accounts of nearly the entire railway system of the United Kingdom. The attempt to inaugurate a similar system in the U. S. has been less successful, its most satisfactory result being in the working of the clearing-house system of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, established in 1875. In 1892 a stock-exchange clearing-house was established in New York, for the purpose of an expeditious transfer of stocks or settlement of cash balances after the business of the day.

Cle'burne, PATRICK ROMAYNE, a Confederate general, was born in Ireland about 1828. He was a lawyer in Arkansas before the Civil War, in which he served with distinction, and won the surname of the "Stonewall Jackson of the West." He commanded a division at Stone River (Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863,) and at Chickamauga, September, 1863; was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

Cleburne, in *Alabama*, a N. E. co., bordering on Georgia, and watered by the Tallapoosa river; *area*, 700 sq. m. *Cap.* Edwardsville. *Pop.* (1890) 13,218.

Clem'ens, SAMUEL LANGHORNE, an American humorous writer, born at Hannibal, Missouri, in 1835; received but a meager education, and early became apprenticed to a printer. Between the ages of 17 and 24 he worked as a pilot upon the Mississippi steamboats. In 1862 he became editorially connected with the Nevada press, and published in the columns of *The Virginia City Enterprise* his first sketches, under the pseudonym of MARK TWAIN. After obtaining some repute as a lecturer, he published in New York (1867), *The Jumping Frog of Calaveras, and other Sketches*—a work which had a great success, and was republished in England. His other works include *The Innocents Abroad; Roughing It; Adventures of Tom Sawyer; A Tramp Abroad; The Prince and the Pauper; Huckleberry Finn*, and other works of fiction and description. In collaboration with Charles Dudley Warner he wrote a novel, *The Gilded Age*, which was successfully dramatized. As a writer he possesses a remarkable fund of humor, to which the great success of his books is due; and he displays the same quality as a lecturer. Mr. C. was a member of the firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., who published the *Memoirs* of Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, but his experience as a publisher ended in disastrous failure after a period of seemingly great prosperity. Shortly after this misfortune C. started on a lecturing tour around the world, as a means of recouping his lost fortunes, and in 1897 was in London, engaged in writing a new book.

Cle'o, in *Oklahoma*, a village of Woods co., 35 m. from Alva. *Pop.* (1897) about 180.

Clepsy'dra, *n.* (*Horology.*) An ancient contrivance by which water was used to measure time. If we suppose a floater placed in a vessel where water accumulates itself, it is evident that in its continual and regular rising it will be able to give motion to a mechanical contrivance noting on a scale the successive divisions of time, the correctness of which divisions can be verified by the observation of the stars; it is thus that the ancients had constructed a kind of water-clock, the shape of which had some resemblance to modern clocks, and was more accurate than the clepsydra described in Section I. Fig. 2788 represents a clepsydra of this kind. The floater A is fastened to the extremity of a chain which winds itself round a cylinder B, and bears a counterweight C at its other extremity. The axis of the cylinder bears a handle which, as it moves, runs on a dial, and so indicates the successive divisions of time. In more recent times, one Capt. Kater devised an instrument on the same principle as the clepsydra, to obtain exact measure of fractions of a second. Pure mercury, kept at a constant level in the funnel, is the fluid issuing from the aperture; and the stream is caused to flow into a small receiver at the moment of commencement of an observation, and to be turned away at the instant when the phenomenon observed ceases. If then it be known how many grains of mercury issue from the aperture in one second, and the weight of the mercury issuing from the tunnel during a given observation can be exactly ascertained, we obtain a very accurate measure of the duration of the observation. Of course, no device of this character is now of the slightest practical utility, infinitely better and more accurate instruments being in use.

Fig. 2788.—CLEPSYDRA.

Cleveland, (STEPHEN) GROVER, 22d and 24th President of the U. S., was born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837, the son of Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, a Presbyterian clergyman. The father receiving a call to Fayetteville, near Syracuse, N. Y., the son was educated there and at Clinton, and in 1853 went to New York city, where he became a teacher in an institution for the blind. Not relishing this work, he went West in 1852, and in Buffalo obtained a clerkship in the office of a legal firm, where he embraced the opportunity to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, but continued his clerkships for several years, being in 1863 made assistant district attorney for Erie co. In 1865 he entered into a law partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool, and in 1869 became a member of the firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom. Hitherto he had taken no active part in politics, but in 1870 began his remarkable political career in an election to the position of sheriff

of Erie co., which he held for three years. After the expiration of his term, he renewed successfully his law practice, but eight years afterward, in 1881, he was nominated for mayor of Buffalo. The reputation for integrity he had gained as sheriff now stood him in good stead, and he was elected by the largest majority ever given to a mayor in that city. In that responsible post *C.* manifested an unusual devotion to the public interests. He became known as the "veto mayor," and by his arrest of what he deemed extravagant measures, he saved the city, in a few months, nearly $1,000,000. As a consequence, his popularity became great; and in the Democratic State Convention of 1882, he was selected as the most promising candidate for the governorship, to which office he was elected by the immense plurality of 192,824. As governor, *C.* pursued the same policy of economy and official integrity that he had shown as mayor. His popularity now extended throughout the country, and in the Presidential contest of 1884 the Democratic Convention, on the second ballot, selected him as its candidate. The election which followed was an unusually close one, its result being decided by a very small Democratic majority in New York. *C.*, however, received 219 electoral votes to 192 for Blaine, and became President of the United States. As he had done while mayor and governor, so now as President Mr. *C.* exercised the veto power with great freedom, vetoing 115 bills in the first Congressional session under his administration. His annual message of Dec. 1887, was devoted to an expression of his views in favor of a reduced tariff, but the Republican majority in Congress prevented the passage of any bill in accordance with those views. In the succeeding campaign the tariff issue was the most prominent feature of the contest. Mr. *C.* again became the Democratic nominee, but was defeated in the election by Mr. Harrison, the Republican candidate, who received 233 electoral votes to his 168. At the close of his administration, in 1889, he retired to New York city, where he resumed the practice of the law. But his name was still kept prominent before his party, and in 1892 he was again nominated for the Presidency, receiving more than two-thirds the votes on the first ballot. His opponent was Benjamin Harrison, as in 1888. In the election there proved to have been a great change in the public sentiment during the four years of Harrison's administration, *C.* carrying 23 States, and receiving an electoral vote of 276, while Harrison received but 145. On March 4, 1893, Mr. *C.* was a second time inaugurated President of the United States, he being the first who had come a second time to that office after an interval of retirement. The change in public feeling now gave him the support of a Democratic Congressional majority, and a tariff bill was passed in which the rates were considerably altered and somewhat reduced. Cleveland's second administration was marked by a great industrial depression whose effects continued throughout and beyond its term. It was marked also by the rise of a strong sentiment in favor of a return to bimetallism as a financial principle, which he opposed, but which became the leading issue in the following Presidential campaign. Throughout his career he had strongly favored civil service reform, and in the closing days of his administration he added a large number of official positions to the classified or competitive examination list. In 1896 he declined to again become a candidate, being strongly opposed to the financial and other policies which his party had adopted as the leading features of their platform; and at the close of his administration, March 4, 1897, he purchased a mansion at Princeton, N. J., and removed thither with his family. Mr. *C.* married Francis Folsom, daughter of his former law partner and friend, Oscar Folsom, of Buffalo, in 1886.

Cleve'land, in *Oklahoma*, a S. co., generally level and having a black, loamy soil of great fertility. *Pop.* (1897) about 17,500. *Cap.* Norman.

Cleveland, in *Tennessee*, a town, capital of Bradley co., 29 miles N.E. of Chattanooga. Has various manufacturing interests. *Pop.* (1897) about 4,200.

Cliff Dwellers, *n.* (*Anthrop.*) A race or family of Indians, now extinct or varied in habit, who formerly resided in natural recesses in the cliffs of the valleys of the Rio Grande and Rio Colorado, and the tributaries of the latter stream, in which they built themselves dwellings at such a vertical height from the ground as to be nearly inaccessible. The dwellings, many of which remain, are skilfully constructed of stones, sometimes broken into nearly uniform blocks and rudely dressed, which are laid in clay mortar. Interiorly they are often plastered, while on the outside is laid a coat of clay, in rare cases washed over with white clay. Many of these houses are small, occupying narrow shelves in the cliffs. But where a large recess exists, the structure often becomes a communal dwelling of many rooms, whose outer walls conform to the irregular margin of the recess. They not infrequently rise to two and occasionally to three stories, the upper floors and roofs being supported by poles set in the walls. In many cases no roof is needed, the walls being carried to the top of the recess, whose mountain wall covers in the edifice. The doors and windows have wooden lintels, and were probably closed by skins, blankets or slabs of stone. At present some of the dwellings are quite inaccessible, from the breaking away of the paths that formerly led to them up the cliffs, and can generally be reached only by a difficult climb. It is supposed that they were built in such situations as places of refuge from enemies. Just how their inmates subsisted, is not very evident; for these localities are now quite incapable of the growth of food plants, being usually waterless. In former times they must have been less barren. Numerous relics of the utensils, weapons and other belongings of the *C. D.* have been recovered from their habitations, sufficient to give us some idea of their mode of living. This life must have been a meager and primitive one, though the constructive ability displayed indicates some degree of civilized progress. The Pueblo Indians, still existing in that region of the West—possibly descendants or relatives of the *C. D.*—display much constructive skill, and possess habits probably similar to those of the vanished people here described.

Clif'ton, in *S. Carolina*, a town of Spartanburg co., 7½ m. N.E. of Spartanburg. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Clifton Heights, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Delaware co. and suburb of Philadelphia. Has several textile mills and other manufactories. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,200.

Cling'man, Thomas Lanier, soldier, scientist and statesman, was born at Huntsville, N. C., July 27, 1827; graduated at University of North Carolina in 1832; settled in Asheville, where he practiced law. Was six times sent to Congress from the "Old North State" and twice to the U. S. Senate, resigning his place in the last named body upon the secession of North Carolina, in whose service he entered the Confederate army, rising to the rank of brigadier-general. His scientific researches made known the existence of valuable mineral treasures of his native State, and Clingman's Peak (otherwise known as Mitchell's Peak), the highest of the Black Mountains, was explored and measured by him, in whose honor it was named.

Clini'cian, *n.* (*Med.*) A physician who gives clinical instructions, or who is versed in that line of work.—One whose methods are based upon clinical observations. See Clinic.

Clin'ton, James, an American military officer, born in Ulster co., N. Y., in 1736, received a colonel's commission at the outbreak of the War of the Revolution in 1775, and became associated with Gen. Montgomery in the latter's expedition against Canada. Two years later he aided in the defence of Fort Clinton, and afterward received the command, as brigadier-general, of the Northern department at Albany. After the close of the war he occupied various important civil positions in the government of his State, and died in 1812. He was father of De Witt *C.*

Clin'tonville, in *Wisconsin*, a city of Waupaca co. Has lumbering interests. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Cloisonne, *n.* [Fr. *cloison*, a partition.] A species of ware made in Japan. Upon the surface of the object, generally copper, which is to be enamelled, the design is worked out with tiny metal fillets, like flattened wires, of various lengths and shapes. These are fastened on with strong glue, and form the *cloisons*, or partitions, which are to separate the different colored enamels; this requires great care and skill. The design having been thus fixed, the enamels are introduced between the cloisons, in the form of a dry paste, by means of diminutive chopsticks. The whole is then baked, after which the various little cracks and crevices which appear in the fused enamel are filled in with fresh paste, and the article again placed in the oven. In the superior work this process is repeated again and again until the surface is uniform and without flaw, though as yet rough and lusterless; the polishing is done with a stone, and is a long and tedious operation, occupying several months in the case of articles of any size. The effect of the process is to grind down the inequalities of the enamelled surface, until the design is left clear and indelible, outlined by the cloisons, and with a fine vitreous luster. Fine examples of this ware are very expensive.

Cloquet, in *Minnesota*, a thriving town of Carlton co., 30 m. W. of Duluth. Has water power and lumber manufactures. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,750.

Clotnre, *n.* [Fr.] (*Par. Law.*) Literally, a closure (*q. v.*). It is a parliamentary device in Great Britain, similar to the *previous question* in the U. S. Congress, to avoid the needless prolonging of debate. Under the *cloture* rule the Speaker may call for the vote of the house, and if two hundred members demand the vote, or if not more than forty object, the vote shall be taken. If not less than a hundred members sustain it, the closure is declared in effect.

Cloud, in *Kansas*, a N. central county, intersected by Republican and Solomon rivers; *area*, 720 square miles. The surface is nearly all fertile prairie land, producing large crops of corn, and other cereal and general crops. *Pop.* (1897) about 22,000. *Cap.* Concordia.

Cloud-Burst. (*Meterol.*) A sudden and very severe rainfall over a contracted territory, the rain falling at the rate of 5 or 6 inches per hour—or even more—but being of very brief duration. Rains of this kind seem due to local conditions, are most common in the hottest season, and most frequent on mountain sides and in arid regions. During their continuance there is usually severe and continuous lightning. The rapid fall is apt to fill ravines suddenly and cause a swift and destructive downflow. What are known as "torrential rains" belong to general storms, and thus differ from cloud-bursts, whose local nature is indicated by their brevity and the sudden dispersion of the clouds after the rain. This phenomenon is ascribed to the meeting of a warm current of air, surcharged with moisture, and a cold current, the result being swift condensation and immediate precipitation of the water formed.

Cloud Chief, in *Oklahoma*, a town, the cap. of Washita co. *Pop.* (1897) about 360.

Clough, Anne Jemima, educator, was born in Liverpool, about 1822; a sister of the poet, Arthur Hugh Clough. Her child-life and girlhood were spent in Charleston, S. C. After the age of sixteen she made England her home, and was instrumental in founding the North of England Council for Promoting the Higher Education of Women, from which came the idea of the Cambridge higher local examinations, intended for women only, but which subsequently were opened to men. Newnham Hall and the two later buildings erected for women were due to Miss Clough's enterprise and interest in education. Her sympathy and tact did much toward making her leadership for the higher education of woman in England successful. Died Feb. 27, 1892.

Clough, Arthur Hugh, poet, was born in Liverpool, England, Jan. 1, 1819. He was educated at Rugby and at Baliol College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1841, becoming later a fellow of Oriel College and remaining at Oxford until 1848, publishing his first poem in that year, *The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich; A Long Vacation Pastoral.* In 1849 he published a series of poems under the title of *Ambarvalia.* Died 1861.

Clubs for Women. The past 30 years have been marked by a rapid development in the U. S. of women's clubs, the first of which exclusively for women, the Sorosis, was founded in New York in March, 1868. It arose from the refusal of the committee on the Dickens dinner, given by the Press club, to permit women to participate equally with men. Mrs. J. C. Croly, with twelve other ladies, founded the club, whose first president was Sarah Parton (Fanny Fern). Previous to this time there were no associated movements among women outside the churches and the slavery and suffrage movements, in all of which they were associated with and largely controlled by men. The second woman's club which attained prominence was the New Century club, organized in Philadelphia in 1876 as an outgrowth of the Centennial Exposition, and which has exerted a very beneficial influence on various social and benevolent interests in that city. From that time forward clubs for women grew rapidly, and at a convention held in 1889 there were 96 invited to participate, of which 65 sent delegates. A committee representing the Sorosis of New York, the New Century of Philadelphia and the Woman's Club of Brooklyn, drafted a constitution and devised a plan of permanent organization, which was adopted the following year, 60 clubs participating, and a general federation of woman's clubs was established on a permanent basis. At the first biennial convention, held at Chicago in 1892, the membership of the federation aggregated more than 200 clubs, their members ranging from 15 to 500, and some of them having flourishing branches or outgrowths devoted to special work. These covered 31 states, and two of them were in India. The meeting in May, 1896, showed a continuance of this rapid growth, the membership of the federation including 24 state federations and 450 clubs in 41 states. Several other foreign clubs had been added to the federation, while the total membership was considerably over 50,000. Several of these clubs have handsome club houses of their own, such as the New Century, of Philadelphia, the Athenæum of Milwaukee, the Propyleum of Indianapolis, &c., while the clubs themselves have been of the utmost advantage to women, in broadening their views of life, bringing them into active service for benevolent and other objects, teaching them how to think and speak on public themes, and, as in the case of the Civic Club of Philadelphia, making them highly useful agents in the administration of city affairs or the outworking of municipal reforms. London has several woman's clubs, but they have an aim much less broad than that manifested in this country, confining themselves largely to social interests. The Pioneer Club, composed wholly of women, takes a wider view of its duties, and follows American ideas and methods.

Cluseret (*kloo-sĕr-ā'*), Gustave Paul, a French general and revolutionist, born in Paris, 1823. He served in the Crimean War with distinction, and gained the rank of captain, and in 1859 served as major in the Italian campaign of Gen. Garibaldi. In 1862 he joined the National Army of the U. S., and obtained the rank of colonel, returning to France after the close of the war, and taking up the profession of a journalist in Paris. Later he became mixed up with the Fenian agitation in England and was forced to quit that country. On his return to France he suffered two months' imprisonment in St. Pelagie on account of his incendiary newspaper articles. In 1869 he became a member of the so-called International Society, and in the same year was banished from France on the charge of attempting to spread its principles among the military. After the proclamation of the Provisional Government of 1870, *C.* joined the revolutionists at Marseilles, Lyons and Paris, becoming general-in-chief of the Commune of Paris. He, however, soon became distrusted by the revolutionists, and being arrested, was reported to have been shot, Sept. 22–26, 1871, prior to the taking of Paris by the government troops. Through this ruse he was enabled to escape and has since resided near Geneva.

Clyde, in *Kansas*, a city of Cloud co., on the Republican river. Has a fine trade in grain, hogs, &c. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,600.

Coal in the United States. No other country in the world, so far as at present developed, compares with the United States in quantity and wide distribution of coal. Immense beds are found in a number of the States, especially in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Alabama, Colorado, Iowa and Maryland, and the annual production is rapidly growing. In 1890 the total output of the mines was 157,788,656 tons. In 1895 this had increased to 192,421,311 tons, and this rapid rate of growth promises to continue. Of this great product Pennsylvania yielded more than half (50,000,000 tons bituminous and 58,000,000 tons anthracite), while the yield of Illinois was 17,735,864; of Ohio, 13,376,137;

Grover Cleveland

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of West Virginia, 11,424,863; of Alabama, 5,679,775; and of various other States in gradually diminishing proportion. This coal occurs in several great fields, and other more local ones, of which the Appalachiau, which at present yields the great bulk of the miuing output, extends along the Appalachian mountain system from Pennsylvania to Alabama; its estimated area being 58,695 square miles, its length being over 900 miles, while it varies from 30 to 180 miles in breadth. The thickness of the coal-measures varies from 100 to 3,000 feet. Of this great area, that occupied by the Pennsylvania anthracite forms but a small fraction; but it is so rich and its coal so superior for household and various other purposes, that it is very extensively miued, yielding nearly a third of the total product of the country. The bituminous beds of this field are at present much tho most largely mined in western Pennsylvania, though West Virginia and Alabama each contains vast deposits, while there are rich coal-strata in several other Appalachian states. Still more extensive is the great western bituminous field, covering much of Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and the Indiau Territory, its total area being estimated at over 98,000 square miles. Iowa and Missouri yield the most coal, but that of Indian Territory ranks as the best. More important as a mining area, however, is the central field, coveriug over 47,000 square miles in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, of which area 36,800 square miles lie in Illinois aloue. Sixty counties of this State are underlaid with coal, of which the seams are often of considerable thickness and easily mined, as they lie near the surface. In Virginia and North Carolina occurs a more localized field, of Triassic instead of Carboniferous origin, having 2,880 square miles area, of which 2,700 lie in North Carolina. Michigau also possesses a localized coal-field, of about 6,700 square miles area. Its coal is inferior, and is miued only for local consumption. The five fields mentioned extend over a total area of 214,000 square miles. West of them lie two other extensive fields, those of the Rocky Mountaius and the Pacific coast region, whose area cannot yet be estimated. The Rocky Mountain field includes large coal-deposits in North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, their coal largely consisting of the late variety known as lignite, though it varies to some extent into authracite in Colorado and New Mexico. Of this field, the coal-deposits of Colorado are the most extensive and valuable, aud have been the most fully developed. The Pacific coal-beds lie in the States of Washington, Oregon and Califoruia, of which those of Washington are the the most extensive, these consisting of the lignite, semi-bituminous aud bituminous varieties. Several important mining areas have beeu developed on both slopes of the Cascade mountain range. The lignites of western United States resemble the "brown coal" of Europe in holding a large amount of water, its proportion in most of them being from 12 to 15 per cent., though its full range is from 4 to 20 per cent. In color and luster they resemble tbe bituminous coals, with whicb they are, for practical purposes, almost identical. They appear to belong to the lower Tertiary age of geology. Their beds are ofteu of great size, reaching a thickness of 27 teet on Bear Creek, Utah, and are remarkably free from impurities or from seams of slate. Alaska has also been found to possess coal of the Tertiary age, aud also true bitumiuous. These coals, in the future, are likely to prove of great value. Cannel coal—a compact variety of bituminous, which burns with a bright flame—is found in several of the States, the bed near Greensburg, Pa., being about 8 feet thick. A very thick bed occurs in Missouri, and excellent deposits in West Virginia, Indiana, and elsewhere. Iu Canada, the only important coal-deposits yet known are those of Vancouver Island and Nova Scotia, of which the former aids largely in supplying the Pacific States, while the latter is of value to England.

Coal City, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Grundy co., 59 m. S.W. of Chicago. Coal mining is the principal industry. *Pop.* (1897) abont 1,850.

Coal Creek, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Anderson co., on Southern R.R., 10 m. N. of Clinton. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,000.

Coal Dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Schnylkill co., in the authracite mining region. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,000.

Coal Mining. Iu the opening of a miue, tunnels or adit-levels are driven in the lode, or so as to cut it if the coutour of the country permits. In sinking shafts the workmen blast out the rock in the bottom of the pit aud send the excavated material in buckets to the surface. The sides of tbe shaft are supported by timbers or walls. The principal difficulty met with in this operation comes from the presence of water, which is now most usually overcome by the process known as "tubbing." In this, beams of cast iron are employed, and many thousands of wooden wedges are driven into the water-bearing strata, a succession of cast-iron segments or rings being built in. The shaft is in this way sunk, and the water pumped out as it accumulates. Other methods of overcoming the difficulty from water have been devised, but all of them are uncertain, failure often following costly attempts. The average depth of coal mines, beforo tho steam engine was brought into use, did not exceed 100 yards. At present, 400 yards is nearer the average of English mines, while a depth of as much as 3,000 feet has been reached. This is surpassed by the Calumet copper mine shaft on Lake Superior, which is 3,900 feet deep. The cutting of galleries inward from the shaft, as practiced by the ancient miners, was a very laborious process, the rock being gradually broken away by the uso of wedges and hammers. It was not until the beginning of the 17th century that gunpowder was brought into use in mining operations, and it was not largely used until the 18th century. By the blasting process now employed the galleries are rapidly excavated and are much larger than of old, the former 5 feet in height being now 7½, while they are made about 5 feet wide. The galleries excavated and the seam reached, various methods of getting out the coal are employed. Dynamite is too quick in its action, and blastiug powder continues to be used, millions of tons of coal being mined by its aid. Yet the danger of causing explosions of mine gas by the use of explosives has caused the adoption of other methods of mining. Thus, a hole is bored and wedges driven in to force out the coal which has been undercut by the pick. This undercutting is very laborious work, and coal-cutting machines, worked by compressed air or electricity, have been invented to perform that parl of the work. Such machines are largely used in American mines. Another method is to place cartridges of caustic lime in the bore-holes and drive water in on them by a force pump. The lime expands greatly in absorbing the water and exerts a rending pressure on the coal To sustain the walls when the coal has been removed is an important requisite. In Amorica this is largely done by permitting pillars of coal to remain as columns of support. But the subsequent disposition of mine-owners to rob these pillars of their coal has led to many fatal "cave-ins."—*Fire Damp.* The greatest danger in mining operations, however, comes from the accumulation of fire damp, or carburetted hydrogen, a gas which exudes from the coal. When mingled with air, the gas forms an explosive mixture to which many miners have owed their death. Modern miuers use safety lamps, a device which yields light without danger of causing combustion, yet a careless openiug of the lamp has often fired the gas and caused a fatal explosion. Such explosions are daugerous from several causes. The miners in their immediate vicinity are often instantly killed. The product ot the combustion is an irrespirable *choke-damp*, which has slain its thousands. And the force of the explosion is apt to bring down portions of the roof and walls, aud thus to imprison the miuers to die a slow death from starvation and exhaustion. The only means of obviating these dangers is by a thorough ventilation of the mine, a current of air being drawn through all the workings and driving before it the dangerous gas. Enormous fans are sometimes used for this purpose, yet despite all the precautions taken, dangerous explosions and other mining accidents are of almost yearly occurrence.—*After Operations.* The coal, when broken from the seams, is placed in wagons and drawn by mules or engine power to the bottom of the shaft, or to the mouth of the mine in cases where it has horizontally penetrated the mountain side. From the shaft-bottom it is raised to the surface by the use of ropes and winding engines, which in some mines are of great power. The men are also brought to the surface in the cages provided for lifting the coal. In the Epinac colleries in France, an interesting pneumatic system for raising coal and men is employed. An air-tight, wrought-iron tube, of 5 feet 3 inches diameter, is placed in the shaft and fitted with a piston-cage containing nine coal wagons. By the exhaustion of the air above the piston, a load of 3 tons of coal can be raised at the rate of 95 feet per minute. The cost of the plant, however, is too great for its general adoption.—*Coal Breakers.* The large and hard masses in which anthracite coal comes from the mine, and the popular demand for its supply in specified sizes, suitable for domestic use, have given rise to mammoth wooden structures throughout the anthracite region, known as *coal breakers.* At first the coal was broken by hammers on plates of iron having openings a little larger than the size required. The broken coal was then thrown against screens, through whose meshes the waste and small pieces passed, while the larger pieces rolled to the front, where they were loaded into wagons. But this was so costly a process that the need of machinery to do this work became absolute, aud in 1844 a satisfactory breaker was devised. This consisted of toothed rollers, geared close together and driven towards each other. The coal, passing between them, was broken into irregular sizes. Below them were a series of screens with apertures of different sizes, the largest meshes being in the first screen, and so on downward. Through these the coal of differeut sizes successively passed, being divided into the sizes technically known as "pea," "nut," "stove," "egg," "broken," "steamboat" and "lump." The slate and other larger impurities are now generally picked out by boys, who are seated beside the troughs along which the coal from each screen passes to the chute by which it is loaded into the cars. These pieces then pass through into other troughs which carry them to the dirt and slate chutes, whence they are loaded into small dumping wagons and hauled out and dumped upon the culm banks at some distance from the breaker. The dirt or coal dust passes through a screen of very fine mesh, though a considerable portion of what was formerly known as dirt is now separated as a very small merchantable size known as "buckwheat" coal. The anthracite coal dust, thrown upon the culm banks, has accumulated until it now forms great mounds, covering acres of ground and from 25 to more than 100 feet high. This waste material often takes fire, and may burn slowly for years, no attention being paid to it unless it endaugers the breaker. Many methods have been devised to make it useful as fuel, though with little effect until recently. At the present time furnaces are largely in use which directly consume this waste material.

Coaling Stations, *n.* (*Navy.*) Oceanic localities at which the naval vessels of a station may obtain a supply of coal in regions remote from the home ports, and thus be kept in condition for service in any part of the world. To this necessity the U. S. has hitherto paid little attention, and no nation has done so to anything like the extent of Great Britaiu, whose great fleet calls for means of keeping it always effective. In addition to the numerous colonies of Great Britain in all regions of the earth, many small localities have been obtained by purchase or seizure, at which supplies of coal are kept for nso in case of need by any vessel of the navy. These outposts of the British nation are fortified and serve as bases of defence for the widespread commercial fleet of that nation, in addition to their utility in keeping a supply of the chief requisite of activity in modern war vessels. The U. S. possesses a few such stations, but the lack of colonial possessions, or of a merchant fleet comparable to that of Great Britain, has hitherto made them of minor necessity, though there are evidences of a gradually awakening sentiment in favor of the establishment of such stations for our own fleets.

Coal'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Jackson co. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,900.

Coal'ville, in *Utah*, a town, the cap. of Summit co., on Union Pacific R.R., 22 m. N. of Park City. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,700.

Coan, Titus, missionary, was b. in Killingworth, Conn., Feb. 1, 1801. He completed his education at Auburn Seminary, graduating in 1833. After his marriage, in 1834, he sailed for the Hawaiian Islands. His labors at Hilo station covered a period of forty-seven years, during which time he made 14,000 converts among the natives. The volcanic mountain, Kilauea, was in his parish. He constantly observed its phenomena, and is the author of a number of papers upon volcanic action in Hawaii. His books comprise *Adventures in Patagonia* and *Life in Hawaii.* Died in Hilo, Dec. 1, 1882.

Coast and Geodet'ic Survey. A bureau of the U. S. Treasury Department, whose purpose is the obtaining an accurate knowledge of the waters adjoining the coast of this country and of the surface conditions of the land area. This is the oldest scientific bureau of the U. S. government, the first suggestion concerning it being made by Thomas Jefferson, and the first act relating to it being passed by Congress in 1807, during Jefferson's administration. This gave him authority to inaugurate such survey of tbo American waters, which was to designate the islands, shoals and places of anchorage within 20 leagues of the coast. The execution of this work was assigned to Ferdinand R. Hassler, a Swiss of long experience in similar work. Bnt the war that followed, the failure of Congress to provide the necessary funds, and other obstacles, so interfered with its beginning, that very little work was done until after 1832, in which year Congress was first induced to make an appropriation for the work, which was again placed under Mr. Hassler's direction. This was the real beginning of the survey, though after his appointment in 1807 he had instruments specially constructed for the work and made other necessary preparations. He was now authorized to employ astronomers and such other experts as were necessary, while officers of the army and navy were detailed to assist in his duties. Mr. Hassler was excellently adapted for the work, aud at the start set a high standard of attainment, introducing acurate standards of length and measure, while he constructed for tbe goverument equally accurate standards of weight and measure. The work began by the measurement of a base-line near New York, from which triangulation measurements were extended east to Rhode Island and south to Chesapeake Bay. The topography and hydrography of this region were studied and many charts of its waters issued. Mr. Hassler died in 1843, and was succeeded by Alexander Dallas Bache, under whom the scope of the work greatly expanded, the system of triangulation was enlarged, and the Pacific coast was included in the survey. During the Civil War the work was practically suspended, but was immediately afterwards resumed on an enlarged scale, principally under Benjamin Pierce, Prof. Bache dying in 1867 after a long illness. Under Prof. Pierce the system of land triangulation was inaugurated, and the whole country brought under the scope of the survey. Since 1874, when Prof. Pierce's service ended, several others have filled the post of director of the survey.—*Operations.* The plan of the survey has grown and developed as the result of many years of experienco, new features being added or discarded as practice proved their valne or inutility. The work has two great divisions, field operations, and office registry, examination and computatiou, the production of charts being an important portion of the office work. In the field work a system of primary triangulatiou, combined with the determination of geographical position by astronomical observations, forms the basis of the whole survey. A chain of triangles has been extended from Bangor, Me., to the Gulf of Mexico, which serves as a basis for the coast triangulation, and will, when fully completed and studied, be of much valne in a comprehension of the true figure of the earth. A second extensive system of triangles has been carried across the continent, following the 39th parallel. These primary base lines have formed the foundations of extensions of the system in New York and New England and in some of the western States. The longest lines drawn are those in California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, the most extended of all being that from Mt. Helena to Mt. Shasta, 190 miles in length. The coast survey has completed a tertiary triangulation, for topographic and hydrographic purposes along the entire

Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and more than half that of the Pacific States. Much has also been done in the survey of the Alaska coast. The topographic operations have principally been confined to a width of from 3 to 5 miles along the coast, following its harbors, bays and rivers up to the head of tide water, though in some localities it has been more extensive. The hydrographic observations have extended as far from the coast as the interests of navigation demanded, and have included barbors and other navigable inland waters. Extensive deep-sea soundings have been made, particularly in the Gulf Stream, and other highly important work done. When it is considered that the coast line of the United States thus surveyed, including Alaska, is about 30,000 miles long, we may estimate the extensive character of this work, In addition to the operations described, a system of precise or geodetic leveling, extending across the continent, nearly in the line of the chain of triangles, and checked by lines extending to the Gulf, the Great Lakes and other points, is in process of execntion. The publications of the survey have been very numerous, including charts, coast-pilot's or sailing directions, tide-tables, and notices to mariners, an annual *Report*, of which about 5,000 copies are issued, two volumes descriptive of the deep-sea dredgings, and various bulletins describing special features in the progress of the work.

Coast'al Plain. A title designating the lowlands of the United States between the Appalachian mountain chain and the Atlantic ocean, and also those borderiug the Gulf of Mexico and extending northward in the Mississippi valley to the mouth of the Ohio. Elsewhere it is from 50 to 200 miles broad, while its full extent is from New York Bay to the State of Vera Cruz, in Mexico. These lowlands are the result of an oceanic uplift in a recent geological age, its formations resting against older and more elevated land, from which its streams usually descend in cataracts. A line connecting these cataracts is known as the "Fall Line," and considered the boundary of the *C. P.*

Coat'bridge, a thriving mining and manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Lanark, 8 m. E. of Glasgow. Immense quantities of iron are smelted here. *Pop.* 16,200.

Cobb, Howell, an American politician, born in Jefferson co., Ga., in 1815. In 1843 he was returned to Congress by the Democratic party, and after being twice reëlected, was nominated Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1849. In 1851–2 he held the governorship of Georgia, and in 1857 was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, by President Buchanan, which post he resigned in 1860. In Feb., 1861, he became president of the Confederate Congress, and afterwards a major-general of the Confederate army. Died in 1868.

Cobbe, Frances Power, a rationalistic writer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 4, 1822. She gave much of her time to charitable work, and for several years was associated with Mary Carpenter in the ragged schools near Bristol. The practice of vivisection being condemned by her, she founded a society in London to restrain it. Her works are numerous, and include *The Scientific Spirit of the Age, and Other Pleas and Discussions; An Octave of Essays; Papers on Vivisection*, &c.

Coch'ran, John, general, was born at Palatine, Montgomery co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1813. He was educated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., graduating in 1831. Subsequently was admitted to the bar. He has filled at succeeding periods a number of public offices, and performed active service in the Civil War, After his resignation from the army in 1863 on account of ill health, he was nominated for Vice-President on the Fremont ticket. Subsequently was appointed Attorney-General of N. Y. Served in the city councils and was Mayor of New York city during the investigations which disclosed the iniquities of the Tweed ring.

Coch'rane, Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie, British author, son of Admiral *C.*; was b. in Nov., 1816, and was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was returned to Parliament in the years 1841, 1847, 1859, and 1870. He has published *The Morea, a poem; The State of Greece; Young Italy*, &c.

Cockburn (*cō'burn*), Sir Alexander James Edmund, Bart., a British jurist; born in London in 1802. He was a student of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1829, and was appointed Q. C. in 1841. He held at subsequent periods a number of prominent public offices, one of the last appointments being that of chief-justice of the Queen's bench in 1859. Was one of the arbitrators for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and in 1873 was created a K. C. B. He was eloquent as an orator, and prominent as a lawyer. Died in London, Nov. 21, 1880.

Cock'erill, John A., an eminent journalist, was born in Ohio in 1847. Served as a boy in the Union Army at the battle of Shiloh, 1862, and subsequently; and after the war began his career as a journalist at Cincinnati. He later became editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and then of the New York *World* and *Advertiser*, besides filling other important editorial positions. Was for some time president of the New York Press Club. Went to Japan and China as special correspondent during the Chino-Japanese War, and died at Cairo, in Egypt, while on his way home, April 10, 1896.

Cock'ran, William Bourke, was born in Ireland, Feb. 28, 1854, and educated in France and his native country. Removed to America in 1871, and made that country his future residence. He engaged as a teacher, at the same time reading law, and was called to the bar in 1876. His oratorical powers have made him widely known. He has been a member of several Congresses, and a prominent leader in Tammany Hall.

Co'cum Oil, *n.* (*Chem.*) A solid oil or vegetable butter, obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia purpurea*, an Indian tree of the same genus with the mangosteen. It is white, or pale greenish yellow, brittle or friable, with a faint and not unpleasant odor. It melts at 95°, but when cooled after being melted, remains liquid to 75°. It is used for mixing with ghee (butter) and also for mixing with bear's grease in the manufacture of pomatum.

Cod'ling (or **Cod'lin**) **Moth.** (*Entom.*) *Carpocapsa pomonella*, a small moth whose larva is a serious enemy to the fruit grower, it being the well-known worm which is found within and near the core of the apple. The eggs are laid in the blossoms at the time of the shedding of the petals. Spraying with Paris green during blossoming season is the usual remedy.

Cod'rington, Sir William John, G.C.B., soldier, was born in Nov., 1804. He received his education at Harrow and Sandhurst, and in 1821 entered the army. His gallant service at Alma and Inkerman brought him distinction. He was commander of the attack on the redan of Sebastopol in September, 1855, and during the same year was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in the Crimea. In 1859 he was made Governor of Gibraltar, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of general. Died Aug. 8, 1884.

Cœlebogyne (*se-le-bo-je'ne*), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ*, found in the E. tropical portion of New Holland, and represented by *C. ilicifolia*, a bush which in everything but its flowers is very like the common holly. The inconspicuous green flowers are male and female on different plants. The fruit is a three-lobed capsule, about the size of a pea, with 3 cells, each of which contains one seed.

Fig. 2789.—Cœlebogyne ilicifolia.

Coffer-dam, *n.* (*Engineering.*) A structure made to exclude water, in executing works of marine and river engineering, by the use of which work may be prosecuted in areas below the water-level with nearly as much facility as on dry land. They are formed in various ways, being sometimes made with a single and sometimes with a double inclosure; in the latter case clay or chalk is rammed in between the two, to keep out the water. Generally a coffer-dam is made by driving a number of timber piles close together, in two or more rows, according to the nature of the bottom and the depth of water. The distance between the rows varies from four to ten feet, and the space is filled up with puddled clay. In some cases coffer-dams are made with only one row of piles, backed up with a bank of clay. When the bottom consists of rock, and piles cannot be driven, they are generally formed, when the depth of water allows, of two stone walls, the space between them being filled with clay or some other substance. A device invented by McKilloh is the portable coffer-dam, which provides a valuable means of thoroughly examining or repairing any part of a vessel, from her keel to her water-line while afloat, and even when submerged. The apparatus consists of a large sheet of waterproof canvas, at each end of which is a tubular bag, which is filled with air on the canvas being hauled taut under a vessel's side, when the whole is made air- and water-tight by the pressure on the outer surface. The volume of water contained in the interior of the canvas is then pumped out, and the canvas being distended by a frame-work of iron, a dry space is kept clear to allow of men repairing any damage the ship may have sustained.

Cof'feyville, in *Kansas*, a fine city of Montgomery co., 76 m. S. S. W. of Fort Scott; the trade center of a rich farming and stock-raising district. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,900.

Cof'fin, Charles Carleton, journalist and lecturer, was born in Boscawen, N. H., July 26, 1823. During the period of the Civil War he was war correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, and was the author of a number of popular historical books for boys, descriptive of revolutionary times. They include *Boys of '76; Story of Liberty; Old Times in the Colonies*, &c. Died March 2, 1896.

Coffin, William Anderson, landscape and figure painter, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Jan. 31, 1855. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1874; afterwards studied with Bonnat, in Paris. He received from the Society of American Artists the Webb prize for landscape. He has been made a member of the former society and of the Architectural League, in New York. The Metropolitan Museum in N. Y., owns his picture of *The Rain*. Among his other works are the *Mandolin Player, An Examination, Close of Day, Early Moonrise*, &c.

Cohn'heim, Julius Friedrich, a German pathologist, was born July 20, 1839, at Demmin, Pomerania. He was a student in the Universities of Berlin, Würzburg, Griefswald, and Prague. He followed for a short period the medical profession in Berlin, held several professorships, and was also director of the Leipsic Institute of Pathology. He made many original researches in the fields of anatomy, histology, and pathology and was the author of *Die Tuberkulose vom Standpunkte der Infectionslehre; Vorlesungen über Allgemeine Pathologie*, &c. Died in 1884.

Coil, Primary and **Secondary.** (*Elec.*) Terms used respecting apparatus employed for electrical current induction. The wire which transmits the current from the battery—that is the inducing wire—is called the *primary coil*. The *secondary coil* is the circuit which the induced current traverses. The primary coil is made of rather thick wire, and not very long, in order that the current from the battery may not be too much weakened by resistance. The secondary coil, on the contrary, is made of the finest possible wire, and of great length, in order that a very large number of turns of it may be brought under the influence of the primary coil. The advantage gained by increasing the number of turns, and getting them near to the coil in which the current is passing, far more than counterbalances the disadvantages arising from increasing the resistance. It is necessary that the several turns of the secondary coil should be very carefully insulated from each other, for the induced electricity will otherwise leap across, instead of passing round each turn wire. For this reason the wire, as it is coiled on, is covered with the layers of shellac or gutta-percha.

Coke, Manufacture of. Coke is the residue obtained from bituminous coal by distillation or heating with almost complete exclusion of air. It is produced in the manufacture of gas, as a by-product, and is also specially manufactured in ovens, being employed in the melting of pig-iron, and the smelting of iron, copper and lead. *C.* was first used with success in the production of pig-iron in England in the year 1735, and became commonly used after 1750. In the U. S. little use was made of it for this purpose until after 1837, and the first attempt at its regular manufacture was made, without success, in 1841, in the Connelsville region of Pennsylvania, now the principal seat of what has become an important American industry. It was not until 1860 that the regular production of *C.* began in that region. In the manufacture of *C.* the early method resembled that used in the production of charcoal, the coal being heaped in mounds covered with earth. The work is now generally performed in brick or stone ovens, the standard or "beehive" oven being usually 5 or 6 feet high and 11 or 12 wide in inside dimensions. A railroad track runs along a bank of such ovens, and charges them with coal through openings in their tops. The process of coking occupies from 57 to 72 hours, at the end of which time the coal is deprived of its volatile constituents. The coke is now raked from the oven through an orifice in its side, cooled by drenching with water, and loaded into railroad cars for transportation. To some extent coke ovens of more elaborate construction are used, these being massive fire-brick chambers, with side and bottom flues through which the waste gases are conducted to be burnt for the more rapid heating of the coke. From these ovens the coke is discharged by a machine called the "pusher," which forces it bodily out. These ovens do much quicker work, yield more, and permit the use of inferior grades of coal, while also saving the copious by-products tar and ammonia. In Germany, where these ovens are largely used, the value of the by-products more than pays the expenses of the manufacture. In the U. S., in 1890, there were about 33,000 coke ovens, yielding nearly 9,000,000 tons of coke from about 13,000,000 tons of coal. *C.* is most largely manufactured in Pennsylvania, which yields three fourths of all the coke made, more than one-half the total product being made in the Connelsville district. Here is a large field of coal suitable for coking, forming a basin 3 miles wide and 50 miles long, whose beds hold from 8 to 10 feet of workable coal. West Virginia, Alabama, and Tennessee follow in succession, and *C.* is also made in Colorado for the use of local lead and copper smelters.

Colby University. (*Educ.*) An institution under Baptist supervision, situated at Waterville, Me. Chartered by Massachusetts in 1814, it began operations in 1818, and was chartered in 1820 by the first Maine legislature, under the name of Waterville College. Its present name was adopted in 1867, in recognition of a large endowment made by Gardner Colby, a Boston merchant. There are here six large college buildings, besides a gymnasium and observatory. In 1891 "co-education of men and women" was changed into "co-ordinate colleges." Men and women pursue identical courses under the same instructors, if they so elect, but are separate in their studies and recitations. The president is Rev. Nathaniel Rutter (1897). There are 15 instructors and 225 students, and an endowment of nearly $500,000.

Col'chester, in *Illinois*, a thriving town of McDonough co., 53 m. N. E. of Quincy, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Coal is extensively mined, the annual output averaging about 100,000 tons. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,100.

Cold Storage. (*Com.*) A method of preserving perishable food materials by keeping them in a low temperature until needed for consumption. This is done by the aid of freezing machines similar in principle to those used in the manufacture of artificial ice, but in this case employed in reducing the temperature of the air to the required degree. Cold storage warehouses now exist in all our principal cities, in which meats and fruits may be kept in an unchanged condition for an indefinite period, and the fruits and game of summer easily preserved for use on midwinter tables. They are also used in connection with large markets to keep unsold material from one market day to another, and also largely in transportation of perishable material by ship or car. Meats thus preserved need to be used immediately on being thawed out, as they show a disposition to spoil much more quickly than unfrozen meats, and may, from unobserved putrefactive changes, in some instances, prove injurious.

Cold Wave. (*Meteorol.*) The name given to spells of severe depression of temperature in the United States, these being due to persistent winds from the north-west, which spread over the country the chill conditions of the great plains of western Canada. The chill seems to be due to anti-cyclonic conditions, which bring down to the surface the cold air of the upper atmosphere, and cause it to flow out over the southern and eastern U. S. These spells of severe cold usually continue for about three days, sometimes longer, and are attended with clear skies and sunny weather.

Coles, COWPER PHIPPS, a British naval officer and inventor, born in co. Hants, 1819. In 1855 he was employed by his government to devise a new system of armored ships, on the turret plan, which should be adapted to render them sea-going vessels rather than simple harbor defences. He succeeded in producing two of the finest sailing-ships that ever floated—the *Captain* and the *Monarch;* but the former, though in other respects perfect, had the radical defect of being unmanageable in very heavy weather, so that she foundered in the Bay of Biscay in Sept., 1870, with all hands, including her constructor, who was on board.

Co'leus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of African and East Indian plants of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), containing numerous species and widely cultivated for ornamental purposes on account of their attractive and often variegated foliage.

Col'fax, in *Washington*, a fine town, the *cap.* of Whitman co., on the O. R. & Nav. Co. R. R., 85 m. N. E. of Walla Walla. Has planing mills, flour mills, and machine shops, and is the trading center of a farming and lumbering region. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,000.

College de France. (*Educ.*) Originally a *College de Trois Langues*, founded by Francis I. in 1530, now a very important educational institution, with a wide field of instruction in literature, science, and history. Its professors have included some of the most distinguished scholars and scientists of France, such as Renan, Laboulaye, Gaston de Paris, and Brown-Sequard.

Col'lege Frater'nities. A class of secret organizations instituted among the students of American colleges, whose secrecy, however, amounts to little more than a knowledge of grips and pass-words. These fraternities, which are usually named from the letters of the Greek alphabet—whence they are known as "Greek-letter Societies"—extend often through many colleges, their lodges being called "chapters," of which no college can have more than one. Some of the larger colleges, however, have as many as 25 chapters of different fraternities. The first of these fraternities, the *Phi Beta Kappa*, was organized at William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1776. It ceased to exist in 1786, on account of exigencies arising from the Revolutionary War: but chapters had been organized at Harvard and Yale, which established branches elsewhere. It soon ceased to be a secret organization, and became a literary society, requiring high scholarship for admission to its ranks. It still exists as an honorary society, having been revived in 1881. Of the existing general fraternities, the first, the *Kappa Alpha*, was founded at Union College, in 1825. It was opposed by the faculty and students, from its small membership and secret meetings, but was followed in 1827 by two others in the same college—*Sigma Phi* and *Delta Phi*—and in 1832 by *Alpha Delta Phi*, at Hamilton College. From this time on the system spread with much rapidity, so that at the present time there are 28 such fraternities in the U. S., with 650 active and 350 inactive chapters and a membership of 100,000. They own 70 houses or halls in the various college towns. Woman students have also their fraternities, of which 11 now exist, the oldest being the *Pi Beta Phi*, founded at Monmouth in 1867. The aim of the members of these societies is purely social, though the chapters may occupy themselves with any work or exercises which they think likely to prove of benefit. They possess a considerable literature, in the form of catalogues, histories, song-books and magazines, and publish numerous fraternity journals, the oldest still extant being the *Beta Theta Pi*, issued by the society of that name in 1827, and still published as a monthly. The women's societies have a number of similar periodicals, the oldest being the *Golden Key* (1882), now called the *Key*.

Colleges for Women. (*Educ.*) Collegiate education for women is of very recent institution, it being generally held, until about half a century ago, that women were incapable of grasping the higher subjects of education and that an effort to do so was likely to unfit them for their duties in life. This theory is still extant in a measure, but its inadequacy has been proved by many striking examples of high scholarship in women and by lack of evidence to prove that education unfits women for their life-duties. Within the period mentioned many colleges for women have been founded, and co-education of the sexes has been adopted by various collegiate institutions, so that the opportunity for woman to obtain an education equal to that obtainable by man somewhat widely exists. The seminary for women at Mt. Holyoke, Mass., founded in 1837, was for many years regarded as the foremost institution for the education of women in this country. But with the advance of years higher conceptions arose, and in 1855 Elmira College took its stand as the first college organization founded and generously equipped exclusively for the education of women. Others of high grade followed; Vassar College in 1861, Wellesley College in 1875, Smith College in the same year, and Bryn Mawr College in 1885. These, though nominally and properly colleges, are higher in grade than many of the so-called universities of this country, some of them placing their standard so high as to be difficult of attainment by either sex. This is particularly the case of Bryn Mawr, which is specially organized for the needs of graduate students, and has a severe admission requirement. The degrees conferred in these colleges are the same as those given in colleges for men. The opportunities offered to women for higher education are by no means confined to these special institutions, since many of the other colleges of the country have opened their doors to them. In 1834 Oberlin College, Ohio, the pioneer among the larger colleges in this work, was founded for the education of "both sexes and all colors." Co-education has since been adopted in many other colleges. The University of Iowa offered equal advantages to men and women in 1860. The Universities of Michigan and other States quickly followed, and the institutions founded on a denominational basis have so generally adopted a similar regulation that co-education may now be regarded as the general rule in the newer institutions west of the Alleghanies. The Leland Stanford, Jr. University of California, and the University of Chicago, the two most richly endowed educational institutions in the U. S., make no distinction between men and women scholars. This has not been the case with the older and more conservative institutions of the East, which have resisted this modern innovation on their long established standard, though certain opportunities for advanced education have been given to women in some of the most prominent of these institutions, such as Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania. Several of the newer Eastern universities, however, have placed women in the same rank with men. In professional education, women have given their attention to medicine, the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia being the pioneer in this field of instruction. Opportunities for education in medicine, law and theology have been offered somewhat widely to women in other collegiate institutions, and large numbers have taken up the study of medicine, with the result of giving this country an extensive corps of women physicians. To the other professions named less attention has been paid. The rapid advance thus made in the higher education of women in the U. S. has been followed, though more slowly, in Europe. The great English colleges of Oxford and Cambridge have, while refusing to confer academic degrees upon women, founded special colleges for their instruction, in which they receive education from professors of the highest standing. Women are admitted to lectures at Paris and in a few of the German universities, though not examined for degrees. The higher degrees, however, are conferred upon women at a few of the European institutions of learning, of which the University of Zurich stands highest.

Col'leges in America. The first American college was Harvard, founded at Cambridge, Mass., in 1636. William and Mary College, Virginia, and Yale College, Connecticut, followed during that century, and in the succeeding century a considerable number were organized, all following the mediæval model of the British colleges, and giving preponderating importance to the study of the classical languages and literature and mathematics. This system continued until well into the 19th century, being adopted by the many colleges instituted during the first half of that century, though an organized movement against the narrowness of college studies had begun, led by Presidents Wayland and Nott, of Brown University and Union College respectively. Shortly after 1800 President Barnard, of Columbia College, proved by statistics that there was a steady decrease, in comparison with the population, in the number of students going to American colleges, a fact which he ascribed to dissatisfaction with the limitation of studies. He was followed by President Tappan, of Michigan University, in 1852, with the bold declaration that science and modern languages and history should have at least equal attention with ancient languages and mathematics, and remodeled the course of studies in the college under his charge on this theory. The change added so much to the prosperity of the university that other State institutions adopted it, and before many years the colleges founded on the old model found it necessary to remodel their classes and studies in accordance with the new spirit and demands. Greek, Latin, and the mathematics retained their prominence in the first two years of the course, but in the later years science, history, economics, modern literature, &c., received a recognition never accorded them before. In addition, technical studies were introduced, colleges of engineering, architecture and agriculture were established, and the higher institutions of learning in the country gradually adapted their courses of study to the live needs of the present day, no longer insisting on inordinate attention to dead issues and abstruse erudition, of no use in practical life. One natural result of this change has been conservatism in some instances, radicalism in others, and a resulting lack of uniformity in the requirements for admission to colleges, the studies pursued and the requisites for graduation. It may be said, however, that, as a rule, the standard of requirement for admission has advanced and that the average age of admission is two years greater than a half century ago. Meanwhile the number of colleges has greatly increased, their growth being greater than that of the population; this being due to the growing demand for a higher education and the rapidly increasing endowments of many colleges, which has enabled them to reduce the cost of tuition and to offer many free scholarships. One somewhat distracting feature in the United States is the absence of any legislation or regulations controlling the grade of educational institutions, so that the titles of academy, college, and university have become largely interchangeable, and there are institutions bearing the lofty title of "University" to which that of "high school" would be more applicable. Of so-called "universities" in the United States there are not less than 120; of real ones there is less than a tenth of this number. Of institutions claiming rank as universities and colleges in the United States at the beginning of 1903 there were in all 473, with a total of 14,908 professors and instructors and 169,036 students, productive funds amounting in all to over $100,000,000, and a total income from interest, tuition fees and appropriations of about $20,000,000.

Col'lier, JOHN PAYNE, a Shakespearian commentator and bibliographer, born in London, 1789; was descended from the famous Jeremy Collier. He abandoned the bar for a more congenial pursuit of literature. He wrote many essays, among them the following: *Political Decameron* (1820), *Political Pilgrimage* (1822), an edition of *Dobson's Old Plays* (1825); *New Facts Regarding the Life of Shakespeare* (1836), followed by *New Particulars*, and in 1839 by *Further Particulars*. His *Life of Shakespeare* (1842–4) was the result of twenty years' research. A fierce controversy arose because of his advocating the authenticity and value of certain marginal notes found in an early folio copy of Shakespeare. His last production was a *Bibliographical Account of Rare Books* (1865). *C.* drew a pension from the government for his services in literature, and was vice-president of the Antiquarian Society. Died in 1883.

Col'lingwood, FRANCIS, civil engineer, was born at Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1834. He graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1855. A number of positions either as assistant or chief engineer have been held by him. His writings comprise numerous important papers on the subject of engineering. He was awarded the Telford premium and the Telford medal by the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, for his paper on repairs to the Alleghany Suspension Bridge. Several engineering societies of this country and of Europe have elected him a member; he is also fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the New York Microscopical Society, and of the Academy of Science of New York.

Coll'yer, ROBERT, D.D., Unitarian clergyman, was born in Keighly, England, Dec. 8, 1823. He came to America in early manhood. Previous to his adoption of the Unitarian belief in 1859 he had been a Methodist lay preacher, at the same time laboring as a mechanic. His first pastorate was Unity Church in Chicago, 1859. In 1879, he accepted a call to the church of the Messiah in New York, where he still remains (1897). He is the author of *A Man in Earnest; Talks to Young Men; The Simple Truth*, &c.

Col'onies of Europe. Within recent years there has been so marked an extension of the colonial system of Europe, that some attention to this subject seems here called for. Spain alone has fallen off in the extent and importance of her colonial possessions. The rapid growth of the colonies of the other leading nations of Europe can be readily made evident by a comparison. Twenty years ago the colonies of Great Britain covered 7,600,000 sq. miles, with a population of 200,000,000. To-day the British Empire covers 11,000,000 sq. miles, of which only 120,000 are in the United Kingdom. The population of the colonies is 340,000,000. This immense accession of territory is largely due to a great extension of the British colonial possessions in Africa. France in 1776 had foreign possessions, exclusive of Algeria, of 460,000 sq. miles, with 2,500,000 population. She now has 2,900,000 sq. miles, with 21,000,000 population. This accession has been in Indo-China and Africa, in which latter country the area of French territory is rapidly extending. Germany in 1776 had no colonies. This country now has possessions in Africa of over 800,000 sq. miles in area, with about 6,000,000 population, and extensive claims in New Guinea. The colonies of the Netherlands then covered 666,000 sq. miles, which have now increased to 760,000, with an increase in population from 24,000,000 to 29,000,000. Belgium then had no colonies. Its dependency of the Congo Free State now covers 800,000 sq. miles, with 8,000,000 or more population. Italy has gained in the interval about 300,000 sq. miles, but has lost nearly the whole of it through her unfortunate Abyssinian war. The other nations remain with little change, Denmark having about 86,000 sq. miles of colonies in Iceland, Greenland and the West Indies; Norway and Sweden one small island; Portugal 848,000 sq. miles in Africa and Asia, and Spain maintaining a precarious hold on Cuba and the Philippines. Russia has greatly increased by Asiatic accessions; these, however, are not maintained as colonies, but made a constituent part of the empire.

Colorado Beetle. (*Entom.*) *Chrysomela* or *Doryphora decemlineata*, a beetle of North America which is exceedingly destructive to the potato plant. It was first discovered by Thomas Say in 1824, near the upper Missouri, but was not known in the East until 1853, when it made its way from Nebraska and Iowa, reaching the Atlantic by 1876, and everywhere causing great ravages to the potato crops, by consuming the leaves of the plant. It is now kept in a degree of subjection by the free use of Paris green. The insects are of small size, oval in shape, and of orange color, marked by black lines and spots. They pass the winter underground, but in the spring the female lays her eggs on the under side of the potato leaves, while a second and even a third generation may be produced in the same summer. They multiply, therefore, with great rapidity,

Colora'do City, in *Colorado*, a city of El Paso co., on the D. & R. G. R. R., 2 m. from Colorado Springs. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,250.

Colorado College. (*Educ.*) An institution for higher education, situated at Colorado Springs, Col. Its location in the Rocky Mountain region offers excellent opportunities for the study of geology, mining, metallurgy and similar branches, and much attention is paid to scientific work. It was opened in 1874 and was completely reorganized in 1888, adopting a high standard of work. In 1897 there were 32 instructors and 267 students.

Colorado Desert. (*Geog.*) An arid basin of the Southwest U. S., adjoining the lower Colorado river, including the Coahuila Valley and the Yuma Desert. The lower part of the Coahuila Valley, an area of 17,000 sq. m., lies below the ocean level, and formerly composed a northern section of the Gulf of California, from which it has been cut off by the delta deposits at the mouth of the Colorado river. This delta extended from east to west until it finally shut out the sea, converting the valley into a fresh-water lake, which finally disappeared, leaving the present arid space. Occasionally, during flood, a part of the waters of the river overflow into the Coahuila Valley. Such was the case in 1891, when a portion of it was converted into a shallow pool called Saltoa Lake.

Colorado Springs, in *Colorado*, a fine city, *cap.* of El Paso co., on 4 lines of R. R., 75 m. S. of Denver. The medicinal springs and fine scenery at Manitou Springs, 5 m. distant, have made this place a famous and fashionable health resort, especially for those suffering from pulmonary diseases. Colorado College and a Deaf Mute Institute are here located. *Pop.* (1890) 11,140; (1897) about 15,000.

Colorado, University of. (*Educ.*) A State institution of learning, situated at Boulder, Col., 28 m. N.W. of Denver, where it was founded in 1876. This institution is supported by the State and offers tuition free, students being only at the cost of self-support. It has a medical department—the Denver Medical College—a course in law, and collegiate and post-graduate courses leading to the master's and doctor's degree in art, science and letters. Its instructors numbered 69, and its students over 600, in 1897.

Color-line, *n.* A distinction social, political, or otherwise, made between white persons and those wholly or partly of negro blood.

—*n. pl.* A series of parallel lines on a heraldic device, whose direction denotes the tincture.

Colorpho'bia, n. An unusual expression denoting aversion to colored persons.

Col'ton, in *California*, a town of San Bernardino co., 3 m. S. of San Bernardino. Marble, lime, and brick are produced in large quantities; there are also flour mills, cannery, &c. In a fruit-growing region. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,600.

Colum'bian Exposi'tion, World's. An international exposition of industry and science, held at Chicago, in 1893, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Chicago having been chosen as the city of the exhibition, a site was selected at Jackson Park, 6 m. S. from the central portion of the city and fronting on Lake Michigan for 1½ miles. To this was added a broad avenue extending to Washington Park, a mile westward, and known during the Fair as the Midway Plaisance, the whole area included being 613 acres. As it was found impossible to have the proposed buildings constructed in time to hold the Fair in 1892, the true anniversary, elaborate and imposing dedicatory ceremonies were held on Oct. 23, of that year (corresponding to Oct. 12, old style, the date of discovery by Columbus). These ceremonies took place in the presence of 130,000 people, the Vice President of the U. S. performing the ceremony of dedication. The formal opening of the Exposition took place May 1, 1893, President Cleveland declaring the Fair open and setting in motion the great Allis engine. The architectural preparations for the Fair were on a grand scale, and presented a most imposing effect, the buildings being largely of classical architecture and covered externally by a white coating, called staff, which at a distance gave them the effect of white marble edifices. In this respect the Exposition was a marvellous success, so imposing and beautiful an architectural group having never before been brought together. The main exhibition building, that of Manufacturers and Liberal Arts was of enormous dimensions (787 by 1,687 feet). The other principal edifices included those for Machinery, Agriculture, Electricity, Mining, Transportation, Fisheries, Horticulture, Fine Arts, Forestry, Woman's Work, and Administration, while there were numerous State, national and other edifices, the whole numbering about 150. The effect of the buildings was largely added to by the landscape preparations, in which artificial canals and lagoons played a prominent part, the adjoining lake lending easy aid to an effective use of its waters. In truth, it was the out-door aspect of the Exposition that attracted most particularly the admiration of visitors, it being pronounced unrivalled for unity of effect and combined architectural and landscape beauty. It is doubtful if anything has ever been seen equalling the Court of Honor, the space fronted by the imposingly beautiful Administration Building, flanked by those of Liberal Arts and Agriculture, and faced on the lake-front by the grand Peristyle, with its Music Hall and Casino; the center being occupied by a broad Basin, adorned with animal sculpture, and displaying at its two ends of the colossal statue of the Republic and the grand McMonnies fountain. Of the class of exhibits, that of electricity was the most novel, nearly everything shown having had its development since the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, while the Midway Plaisance, with its many amusing and instructive exhibits, seemed to afford most pleasure to visitors. Midway in this rose the gigantic revolving Ferris Wheel, the one especial novelty of the Fair. Of other special exhibits of importance may be mentioned the reproductions of the La Rabida convent, of the flag-ship of Columbus, and of an ancient Viking war-vessel. The spectacular effects of the exhibition were largely due to the electric lights, which were profusely displayed, while electric barges traversed the waters and an electric elevated railroad carried visitors about the grounds. The closing day was Oct. 30, the paid admissions during the 6 months of the Fair having been 272,712 daily, and the greatest attendance on Chicago Day, Oct. 9, when 716,887 persons visited the grounds. The total cost of the Exposition proper was about $25,500,000, which the expenditures of the State and U. S. governments and of foreign countries, raised to over $40,000,000. The total receipts were $28,151,168, and the profit on the Fair about $1,850,000. Most of the large buildings were destroyed by incendiary fires after the Fair. The Fine Arts Building has been preserved as a permanent memorial, and here is installed the Field Columbian Museum, richly endowed by Marshall Field and others, and opening with a collection whose value is estimated at $2,000,000.

Columbian'a, in *Ohio*, a fine town of Columbiana co., on P., F. W. & C. R. R., 23 m. E. of Alliance. Has various manufacturing interests and abundance of coal near by. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,700.

Co'ma, *n.* [Abbreviated from *Coma Berenices*, Berenice's Hair.] (*Astron.*) One of Ptolemy's northern constellations. Doubtless this star-group originally belonged to the constellation Leo. It consists of a somewhat widely dispersed cluster of small stars.

Com'et, *n.* [Lat. *cometa*; Gr. *komētēs*, from *komē*, hair]. (*Astron.*) Comets are heavenly bodies distinguished from all other such bodies with which we are familiar by the apparently irregular character of their visits to our sky, their erratic motions and, when visible to unaided vision, their extraordinary and portentous aspect. Comets are generally visible for only a few weeks or, at most, for two or three months, when they slowly fade away and disappear from view. In these respects they are so different from the stars and planets, which endure from age to age, that they were formerly looked upon as supernatural visitors, sent to warn mankind of the approach of great calamities. But modern science has removed every cause of alarm by showing that their motions, notwithstanding their seemingly erratic character, are governed by the law of gravitation. Comets visible to the naked eye have occasionally appeared since the beginning of recorded history. Roughly speaking their number has generally ranged between fifteen and thirty in a century, so that they have appeared, on an average, at intervals of a few years. Only a few, say two or three in a century, have been so bright as to excite universal attention and give rise to widespread alarm. But, with the aid of the telescope, it is now found

Fig. 2790.—COMET OF 1819.

that comets invisible to the naked eye are almost constantly visiting our system in such numbers that one, at least, is generally within reach of a large telescope, while not infrequently the astronomer may be able to observe two, or even three, on a single evening. Thus comets are divided into two classes, *viz.*: bright ones, visible to the naked eye, which appear with comparative rarity, and telescopic comets, which are visible only by the aid of a telescope.

When a comet first becomes visible in a telescope, it generally appears as a faint nebulous or cloud-like patch of light, generally, but not always, with a bright central nucleus. As it approaches the sun, the nucleus becomes brighter and better defined and a tail is gradually formed. The latter is invariably turned away from the sun. The large majority of comets, seen in the telescope, swing around the sun and pass out again into space without becoming visible to the naked eye. The cases are quite exceptional in which a comet becomes so large and bright as to be visible to the naked eye and attract universal attention. The division of a comet into the three parts—the central or star-like nucleus, the cloudy or foggy appearance around this nucleus (called the coma), and the tail the latter sometimes extending over a large part of the heavens—is so well known to most readers as not to need a detailed description. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a statement of what is known respecting the origin, revolutions and constitution of these bodies.

We remark in the first place that comets are to be regarded as belonging to our solar system, and not, as was formerly supposed, as visitors from the far distant wilds of space, or from other stars. This conclusion follows from the fact that the orbits are never hyperbolic, as they would be in the case of an object flying through space with sufficient velocity ever to reach our system. But the large majority of comets, and perhaps all of them, originally move in orbits so eccentric that the portion visible from the Earth cannot be distinguished from a parabola, and a revolution of the comet requires thousands, tens of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands, of years. It has, however, been known for two hundred years that all comets do not move in these nearly parabolic orbits. As far back as 1682 Halley showed, by historic records and by calculations of the orbit, that the bright comet of that year had returned at fairly regular intervals of from 75 to 77 years for many centuries. The correctness of this conclusion was shown by the return of the comet in 1759, and again in 1835. This most celebrated of all periodic comets will probably again return between 1910 and 1912, the exact time not having yet been calculated, and will doubtless excite great interest.

Since Halley's time, especially during the past century, it has been found that a great many telescopic comets move in regular orbits in periods of a very few years, generally between three and nine. Thus a division of comets into other two classes is now recognized, periodic and non-periodic. A periodic comet is one which returns at intervals so short that its appearance can be predicted with more or less certainty. A non-periodic, or parabolic, comet is one which moves in an orbit so eccentric that it is scarcely possible to determine when, if ever, it will reappear. More than twenty comets of the periodic class have been known. But, for reasons that we shall presently set forth, the number is quite uncertain. Recent investigations make it likely that a comet becomes of the periodic class only by the accident of passing near a large planet. When a comet moving in a very eccentric orbit, and returning only at intervals of many thousand years, swings around the Sun at perihelion, and returns back into space without passing near any of the large planets, it will continue its journey in its original orbit without material change, not to reappear for many ages. But, if it passes very near a large planet, especially the giant Jupiter, one of two things may happen: If Jupiter, moving in his orbit, passes in front of the comet as the latter is approaching, he will, by his attraction, accelerate its motion. The result of this acceleration will be that the comet will be thrown into a hyperbolic orbit, and will pass out into space, never to return. But if Jupiter passes behind the comet, it will retard its motion and change its orbit into an elliptic one of short period. The closer it passes to the comet, the greater will be the effect thus produced, and the smaller will be the new orbit of the comet.

Thus it happens that new comets are from time to time added to the list of those known as "periodic." Unfortunately, the addition of a comet to the system in this way cannot be actually observed; it can only be inferred from the fact that the comet passed very near Jupiter, and is periodic. There is, however, a recent and very remarkable case in a comet known as "1889 V," discovered by Brooks, of Geneva, N. Y. Soon after its discovery it was found to be moving in an orbit with a period of only about seven years. Yet it had never before been observed. An explanation was soon found in the fact that the comet had just come in from what was almost a collision with the planet Jupiter, having passed among its satellites. In computing how it must have moved before this approach to Jupiter, the orbit was found to have been entirely outside of that of Jupiter, so that the comet could never have come within the reach of the most powerful telescopes. It will readily be understood that a comet thus thrown into a new orbit by Jupiter must, for a long time, in moving round and round the same orbit, pass very near the orbit of Jupiter at every revolution, because the two orbits will then intersect. But nothing will happen to the comet in consequence, unless Jupiter should happen to be passing the intersection at the time that the comet is trespassing on his domain. Then the latter will again be thrown into a different orbit, as if sent on a new errand into space on a route which no one can predict. A case of this kind occurred in the last century. A comet discovered by Lexell, and therefore known under his name, was found to be a periodic one, made two revolutions around the Sun, and then disappeared. The explanation was found to be that the comet passed so near the planet Jupiter as to be thrown into a new orbit, which did not admit of calculation. At one time it was supposed by Chandler that the Brooks comet, just described, was identical with this comet of Lexell. This, however, is no longer regarded as probable; and Prof. Lewis Swift now believes his No. 111 to be identical with the Lexell comet.

A remarkable fact respecting these bodies, which has recently become evident, is, that periodic comets, and probably all comets, are of so thin and tenuous a nature that their parts are liable to become scattered, like those of a puff of smoke in the air. Nearly every one of the periodic comets is found to grow gradually fainter at successive revolutions. This appears to be the case even with a comet of such long period as that of Halley.

At its earlier returns, several centuries ago, it was described as of enormous size, the tail extending over a large portion of the heavens. But at its return in 1835 it was a comparatively inconspicuous object. Another remarkable case is that of Biela's comet, of which the disappearance is well authenticated. It was first seen in 1772. The very fact of its discovery at that time shows that it must have been a comparatively bright comet. It was observed at a number of returns, up to and including 1852. In 1846 it was found to be divided into two parts; at the next return, in 1852, the two parts were further apart than before, and from that day to this nothing has ever been seen of Biela's comet. Its orbit passed very near the earth's orbit, so near, in fact, that some of its outlying portions might come in contact with the earth. The consequence was that, after the comet had disappeared, it gave remarkable evidence of the material existence of its scattered parts by the production of a meteoric shower. That is to say, as the earth passed in the neighborhood of where the comet had formerly moved, a number of meteoric particles appeared in the air as shooting stars, and on calculating the movement which these particles must have had, it was found to correspond with that of the comet.

To the question "What is a comet?" science has not yet been able to return an entirely definite and satisfactory answer. From the spectrum we should suppose it to be composed of some form of gas, containing carbon and hydrogen. Vogel made a noteworthy experiment on the subject by putting particles of meteoric iron into a vacuum tube and sending a powerful electric current through the tube. The spectrum thus produced bore a remarkable resemblance to that of comets. But it is difficult to explain how a gas of any sort could be so luminous as to shine by its own light in the celestial space so far from the sun.

The most curious feature of a comet is its tail. This is not an appendage which the comet carries with it, as

Fig. 2791.—BROOKS' PERIODICAL MULTIPLE COMET OF 1889.

an animal carries its tail, but it is rather in the nature of a stream of vapor, which the comet is constantly sending off as it approaches the sun. Through some agency, not yet established, probably by magnetic or electric repulsion, this stream of vapor constantly rising from the comet is repelled by the sun, and thus driven off into space. The inevitable result is that every comet which has a tail, as every large comet has, is continually losing a part of its substance, and must, in the course of ages, slowly evaporate. But, as this evaporation occurs principally in the neighborhood of the sun, a comet of very long period moving at very great distances from the sun evaporates very slowly, and may endure through any period of time. But those of shorter period, which return to perihelion every few years, evaporate more rapidly, and, as we have just mentioned, are thus subject to continual dissipation. All those we know anything about will doubtless disappear in the course of a few centuries. But new ones are from time to time being brought in by Jupiter to take their places, so that there is no danger of the breed becoming extinct. It is, however, a curious fact that some comets appear to evaporate much less than others. Thus the celebrated Encke's comet, although it performs a revolution in a little more than three years, and passes nearer the sun than most other such comets, does not seem to be fading at any such rate as Biela's comet faded. This fact suggests the conclusion that a comet is a combination of substances, some of which are volatile and others not so. The former are continually being evaporated and form the comet's tail. This view gains strength from the fact that the faint periodic comets show little or no sign of a tail. The nucleus is also very faint, and may, in fact, scarcely be visible at all. The view most generally held in recent times is that such comets are a cloud of minute particles, probably of the nature of meteorites, and that the nucleus is only a part in which these meteorites are thickest. Still it is doubtful whether the nucleus is a solid body, or a tenuous one of a cloud-like character. An interesting observation, which would have settled this point, was attempted by Gill at the Cape of Good Hope in 1882. The great comet of that year passed between the earth and the sun, so as to make an actual transit over the sun's disc. The occurence seems, however, to have been overlooked by astronomers generally in the northern hemisphere. At Gill's station the sun set behind Table Mountain a few minutes after the comet was found, by calculation, to be projected on the solar disc. But no appearance of a black spot could be seen. While the observation suggests that the nucleus may have been so rare as to allow the sun's rays to pass through it, there is still enough doubt on the subject to leave the question open.

A relation between comets and meteoric showers has been well established for thirty years, and gives color to this meteoric view of the constitution of such bodies. It is now known that shooting stars are caused by the earth encountering small meteoric particles which are moving around the sun in orbits generally unknown. But when a meteoric shower occurs, it is sometimes possible to make a calculation of the orbit in which the bodies are moving. It has been found in several instances that the orbits then coincide with those of known comets. Thus the celebrated meteoric shower of November 14th, which occurs about that date at intervals of about one third of a century, has been found to arise from particles moving in an orbit similar to that of a faint comet which appeared in 1866, just before the remarkable meteoric showers of that and the following years. The comet may be expected in 1898 and the showers in the following two years.

Another curious fact lately discovered is that several comets, which cannot possibly be identical, sometimes move in nearly the same orbits. This was the case of the comets of 1843, 1880 and 1882, all so bright as to be visible to the naked eye. The latter is, in fact, the last brilliant comet which has appeared up to the date of the present article. These comets were all remarkable for their very close approach to the sun. On this account it is impossible to predict their return, but all calculations show that each of them must have a period of at least several centuries.—*Periodic Comets.* The following table includes all those comets which, by a return to perihelion, have demonstrated their periodicity:

Name.	*Period in Years.*	*Name.*	*Period in Years.*
ENCKE'S	3·30	D'ARREST'S	6·39
TEMPEL'S II	5·20	* BIELA'S (north)	6·59
BARNARD'S I.	5·40	* BIELA'S (south)	6·63
SWIFT'S I.	5·50	BROOKS' I	7·10
BORRSEN'S	5·56	FAYE'S	7·41
WINNECKE'S	5·64	TUTTLE'S	13·78
TEMPEL'S II	6·00		

Halley's, next appearance, A.D., 1912.
Pons-Brooks', next appearance, A.D., 1955.
Alber's, next appearance, A.D., 1960.

* Lost since 1852.

The following table includes all those comets which are computed as periodic, but which have not been so proven by a subsequent return:

SWIFT'S II (now due)	BROOKS' II
BARNARD'S II	DEMING'S
DE VICO'S	BROOKS' III
E. SWIFT'S	FINLAY'S
LEXELL'S	WOLF'S
SWIFT'S III	PERRINE'S
BARNARD'S III	GIACOBINI'S

De Vico's comet, discovered fifty years ago, had a computed period of 5½ years, but was not again seen until 1895. The elements of this comet are so nearly identical with those of the Edward Swift comet as to leave no doubt that they are one and the same. So, also, the Lexell comet, lost for 125 years, though its period is only 5½ years, is thought to be identical with that of Swift III, discovered in 1895, the elements being very similar. It will be noticed that all of the comets of established periodicity, except the three last named, have short periods. Barnard's second comet was undoubtedly seen once in 1895.—References: Guillemin's *World of Comets.*

Comet Eye-piece, *n.* (*Astron.*) An eye-piece for comet-seeking telescopes, with lenses of long focus, and field-lens of large diameter.

Comet-Seeker or **Comet-Finder,** *n.* (*Astron.*) A small telescope of low magnifying power and wide field of view, employed in the search for comets. It has usually an aperture of 3 to 5 inches, and is of short focal length. The telescope, in its best form, is bent at a right angle, with the eye end horizontal, this enabling the observer, without leaving his seat, to sweep the sky from the zenith to the horizon.

Com'fort, GEORGE FISK, L.H.D., educator, was born Sept. 20, 1833, at Berkshire, N. Y. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University, and began his career as a teacher. From the period of 1866–68 traveled in Europe and the East. On his return to the U. S. he was appointed professor of Modern Languages and Aesthetics in Allegheny College, afterward holding, in 1872–87, the same professorship in Syracuse University. He received the appointment of Dean of the College of Fine Arts of the Syracuse University in 1873, and was made president of the Southern College of Fine Arts, La Porte, Tex., 1892. He is the author of *Æsthetics in Collegiate Education; Art Museums in America; The Land Troubles in Ireland,* &c.

Com'ic, *a.* Exciting or raising mirth; fitted to cause merriment; diverting; sportive; ludicrous; as, a *comic* song, a *comical* adventure.

"Stately triumphs, mirthful, *comic* shows."—*Shaks.*

Comical'ity, *n.* That which is mirthful, comical, or ludicrous; as, the *comicalities* of a buffoon.

Com'ically, *adv.* In a comical, or mirth-provoking manner.

Com'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being comical.

Com'icry, *n.* Comicality; art or power of exciting merriment; as, "Cheerful *comicry.*"

Comines', PHILIPPE DE, a French statesman and historian, born at the castle of Comines, near Lille, 1445. He entered the service of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. In 1472 he was sent by Charles to the French Court, entered the service of Louis XI., and remained in it till the king's death, in 1483. Litigation then arose respecting some estates given him by Louis, and he was imprisoned. On his release he was made a councillor by Charles VIII., whom he followed in his invasion of Italy. He retired in 1498. His *Mémoires* present a very vivid and authentic portraiture of the court of Louis XI., and of the principal events and general character of the age in which he lived. Died in 1509, at his domain of Argenton.

Com'ing-in, *n.* That which comes, as revenue or income.

"What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in?*"—*Shaks.*

Commen'sal, *a.* [Lat. *com* (*cum*), together, *mensa,* table.] Eating at the same table with another or others. —In the biological sense, associated with another, as described under COMMENSALISM. —*n.* A table companion; one who eats at the same board. —In biology, a commensal organism.

Commen'salism, *n.* [Literally, "at the same table."] (*Biol.*) A term indicating the close, but not parasitic, association of two organisms, for the benefit of one or both. Numerous examples of this association have been observed in the animal and plant world. There are many accidental combinations, of no special advantage to either side, as when a sea shell is covered externally by sponges, worm tubes, acorn shells, and the like. But in cases where a crab is covered by such organisms the advantage is mutual, the crab being masked and able to approach its prey unobserved, while the sedentary organisms are benefitted by being carried about. There is a higher grade of commousalism where the partnership is deliberate, the bearer of the external form aiding the operation. This is seen in the case of certain hermit crabs, which carry about sea anemones in the sea-shells they inhabit. When these crabs change their homes, leaving one shell to take up a residence in another, they make efforts to induce the anemones to also change their place of residence, and are ill at ease until provided with partners. Here the stinging powers of the anemone are a benefit to the crab, while they, in a measure, divide the spoil between them. In other cases commensals are associated without being attached. Small fishes are sometimes found habitually dwelling within sea anomones, while little crabs make their homes within bivalves or sponges, and many worm types are found in constant free association with other animals. So many of the insects which frequent plants are commensals, not feeding on the plant but on other visitors. They, in some cases, protect the plant from injury by other forms. Commensalism differs both from *parasitism,* in which one organism preys upon the other, and *symbiosis,* in which the partnership is much more intimate, as when an alga and a fungus combine to form a lichen, or algæ are internal associates of certain worms and other animals.

Com'mentry, a mining town of France, dept. Allier, on the Œuil, 8 m. S.E. of Montlucon. It is seated in the midst of one of the largest of the French coal-fields. *Pop.* (1895) 9,316.

Com'merce, *n.* [Lat. *commercium,* from *com* (*cum*), together, and *mercis,* goods, wares, merchandise.] (*Polit. Econ.*) In general, the exchange or interchange of commodities; specifically, exchange on a large scale, particularly between nations.—Primarily, *C.* took the form of barter, one class of goods being directly exchanged for another, and the field of operations being therefore restricted. The invention and development of monetary systems naturally led to the widening of *C.,* so that, within the period of authentic history, it has generally consisted of the exchange of goods for money. The latter, however, in the forms that alone can be used in the international exchanges (*i. e.,* gold and silver) is itself a commodity, and is transferred from one country to another by weight, and frequently uncoined, the mint stamp being simply a guarantee of fineness. Strictly speaking, therefore, international *C.* consists wholly of an exchange of commodities, the shipment of coin or bullion to settle so-called "balances" being actually a transfer of merchandise. [See MONEY.]—*C.* began in a remote prehistoric period. Of this we have evidence in the fact that sea shells from the Florida coast have been found in Indian burial mounds as far north as Ohio and Illinois, indicating an ancient barter between the two sections. Similar evidences have been found elsewhere. As regards historical *C.,* it first appears to us in the form of caravan traffic between the peoples of Egypt and southwestern Asia. This in time grew into great activity and gave rise to a number of important commercial cities, such as Petra and Damascus. The oldest record of ocean *C.* comes to us from Babylonia, from whose cities on the Persian Gulf, such as Ur, ships appear to have made their way to the ports of Arabia and India, exchanging

the diverse wares of these several countries. From this locality the ancestors of the Phœnician people migrated some 4,000 years ago to the shores of the Mediterranean, engaged there in the commercial enterprises to which they had been accustomed in their original home, and in time developed a very active ocean *C.*, extending throughout the Mediteranean basin, and beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. A number of commercial colonies were founded, and one of these, the city of Carthage, succeeded to the Phœnician *C.* after the destruction of Tyre and Sidon. From this time forward the history of *C.* is principally confined to sea traffic. Doubtless an active land traffic existed, which we know to have been the case between Europe and Asia down to a comparatively recent period; but little of this enters into history, while, on the contrary, ocean traffic and the wars to which it gave rise play a most important part in the annals of the nations. Men have fought as fiercely to win or hold the commercial dominion of the sea as for any other purpose known in history. A summary of the later progress of oceanic *C.* will here suffice. The ancient Greeks became a very active commercial people, sending their ships to every part of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and building numerous commercial cities which became the centers of an active overland traffic. In Rome there was much less of true *C.*, the produce of the provinces being largely brought to the imperial city as tribute, and of foreign lands as the spoils of war, exchange of products being thus greatly reduced. After the fall of the empire, the most active centers of *C.* were Venice, Genoa, Pisa and other Italian cities, whose ships dealt with the East, and brought to Europe the commodities of distant Asia, transported by caravans. The Arabs also entered actively into *C.*, while the taking of Constantinople by the Turks and the closing of the port of Alexandria to European ships put an end to the commercial prosperity of Venice and Genoa. In the West, commercial development made itself felt in the formation of the Hanseatic League, composed principally of trading cities of northern Germany, which for several centuries controlled the trade of the north of Europe from Russia to the British islands. The closing of the ports of Egypt and the Black Sea, and the loss of the rich trade of Asia, drove the nations of southern Europe to efforts to reach eastern Asia by sea, the Portuguese making the attempt to circumnavigate Africa, the Spaniards, at the instigation of Columbus, seeking to reach Asia by crossing the Atlantic. The result of the effort of Portugal was a rich traffic with the East Indies. That of Spain was the discovery of America, which, however, gave rise to a system of tribute and spoliation rather than commercial exchange. The commercial eminence of Portugal and Spain did not long continue. Holland soon came into active rivalry with them, France became an active commercial power, and eventually England rose into eminence as the supreme commercial center of the world. This eminence it retains, though in the latter part of the 19th century the U. S. and Germany became its active rivals in oceanic traffic.—*Inland Traffic.* Internal *C.*, while not making so great an appearance in history as oceanic, has been no less great, since most of the goods carried in ships had first to be transported overland to maritime ports and subsequently distributed overland to localities of consumption. During the mediæval period, much of the internal *C.* of Europe was performed through the medium of great markets, or fairs. Important cities arose through the location of fairs in their midst, to which merchants brought their goods in quest of customers. Such market towns still exist in Europe and parts of Asia, of which the most famous is Nijni-Novgorod, on the Volga, in Russia, whose annual fair brings buyers and sellers from all lands between Germany and China. The slow and inefficient method of internal traffic in the past, by the aid of pack animals and wagons, was in a measure superseded in the early 19th century by canals and steamboats, and has now been very generally replaced in civilized lands by the use of railroads. And this new and efficient means of carriage is rapidly penetrating Asia, for untold centuries the home of the caravan. For ages the policy of governments did not tend to the fullest expansion of *C.* Imported or exported goods furnished such convenient subjects for taxation that much of the revenue of cities and nations was raised by this means, while internal trade was also hampered by a system of taxes of which remnants still exist in Europe in the *octroi*, the municipal tax levied on articles of food which enter the gates of cities. For many centuries the development of *C.* was hindered also by piracy on the ocean and robbery from baronial castles on the land, and by privateering assaults on the *C.* of nations during war. Navigation laws were also passed, particularly by England, for the restriction of trade to the ships of that nation. These navigation laws, as applied to the American colonies, so greatly hampered colonial *C.* as to form one of the leading causes of the rebellion of the colonies. In the Constitution of the U. S., internal restrictions to *C.* by taxation are expressly prohibited, and throughout the interior of that great country the exchange of commodities is absolutely free. In regard to external traffic, an important question has been long considered, whether it would prove most advantageous to the country to follow the practice now adopted in Great Britain and known as Free Trade, or continue to tax imports, both as a means of revenue for the government and for the protection of American manufacturers. The controversy between the advocates of Free Trade and Protection has gone on for nearly a century, and seems as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. Despite the restriction of taxation on imports and the higher price of exported goods due to the protective policy, the U. S. enjoys a very large ocean *C.*, the value of exports during the year 1896 aggregating $863,200,487, and of imports $779,724,674. If specie be looked upon as a commodity, which commercially it is, the exports aggregated $1,036,152,104 and the imports $842,026,925, leaving a debt of nearly $200,000,000 due from foreign countries to the U. S. The question of how the payment of this debt was provided for belongs to the subject of finance, and need not be considered here. It is sufficient to say that, inasmuch as all international *C.* is made up of exchange of commodities, the imports of any nation cannot for any considerable period or in the aggregate largely exceed its exports, without the creation of either a temporary or bonded debt, of equivalent proportions, which must eventually be settled by the products of the debtor country, or not at all.—A striking feature of the recent development of our own domestic *C.* is the almost total extinction of the middleman, or "jobber," in certain lines, the tendency being stronger every day to bring the manufacturer and the consumer into immediate contact. Many large manufacturers now dispose of their products at retail, sometimes by the establishment of branch stores, and frequently by means of extensive advertising and mail orders. The practice of sending out solicitors, or "drummers," for many years confined to wholesale and jobbing concerns, has now extended very largely to the retail trade. There is also a growing disposition to sell goods on partial periodical payments, known as the "instalment plan," with a view to increasing sales through making it apparently easier to pay for goods. How far this evolution may extend cannot now be foreseen.

Commer'cial Agencies. See MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

Commercial Cri'ses. (*Com. and Fin.*) Periods of depression in trade, of which numerous examples exist in the history of commerce. Commercial business has rarely proceeded uniformly, but has been subject to seasons of prosperity and adversity; the former due usually to speculative activity, in which merchants sought to extend the sphere of their operations beyond their means; the latter to a loss of confidence in the industrial situation, contraction of operations, fall in prices, discharge of workmen, and the ruin of many seemingly flourishing lines of business. Such a crisis usually begins with a financial panic, leading to numerous failures in financial and other institutions. The panic, which is temporary in effect and confined to speculators, is followed by an industrial depression, which affects the whole business and working community, and whose effects often extend over years. History records several such crises of great severity. One of the greatest was that of 1720, due to the operations of John Law in French securities and a wild fever of speculation in Mississippi lands. About the same time a great crisis arose in Great Britain from the collapse of a speculative movement in Pacific lands, known after its failure as the "South Sea Bubble." Another interesting example was that known as the "Tulipomania," due to an active speculation in tulip bulbs, then raised largely in Holland and commanding extravagant prices. A somewhat similar commercial trouble arose from a speculative movement in the sale of the mulberry tree for the rearing of silk-worms, with the idea of a great development of the silk industry. The disastrous effects of this were felt severely in many parts of the U. S. Various later examples of the commercial crisis might be quoted from European history, of which one of the most disastrous in England was that arising from the speculative activity that followed the Napoleonic wars. The U. S. has experienced various commercial depressions, of which the first of striking importance was that which began in 1837, due to the unsound condition of the financial institutions of the country, and a speculative fever in the purchase of Western lands and other insecure enterprises. Twenty years after, in 1857, came another severe period of depression, due to a variety of causes, which cannot easily be stated, and whose effects were felt throughout the civilized world. The old system of banking in this country had much to do with the severity of the results, which continued until after the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. In 1873 began the third great commercial crisis of the U. S. Its causes, like those of the last mentioned, were too varied to be here enumerated, the inflation in prices and the speculative activity which had continued since the Civil War, having much to do with them. A financial panic preceded, the first event being the failure of the great banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in Sept., 1873. Other failures followed rapidly and ruin spread widely, though the improved condition of the banking institutions prevented their becoming involved to the same extent as in 1837 and 1857. The commercial crisis that followed was of extended duration, and prosperity did not return to the country till 1879. A panic on a smaller scale took place in 1884 and depression continued during the succeeding two years, while Europe was seriously affected in 1890 by the failure of a series of wild operations in Argentine and African securities, and of French speculations in copper. The crisis was precipitated by the failure of the great London house of Baring Brothers, a concern which had long maintained the highest standing. This European trouble did not particularly affect the U. S., but in that country a fourth great commercial crisis began in 1893, the resulting depression continuing until 1897. By good fortune, or sound measures of finance, the banks were not seriously involved, the panic not coming in an unforeseen manner, affording the banks an opportunity to prepare. But the contraction of loans which this preparation involved proved serious to the commercial world, and a depression ensued equal to, if not greater than, any the country had previously experienced, and whose effects continued with little mitigation for the succeeding four years. The causes of this crisis are as difficult to formulate as in the case of those that had gone before. Each political party charged the other with producing it. The Democrats attributed it to the extravagance of the preceding Republican administration. The Republicans held that it was due to fears of Democratic lowering of the tariff. The Silver Democrats and Populists claimed that its cause was an undue contraction of the circulating medium, beginning in the demonetization of silver in 1873, and accentuated by the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase bill in 1893. The Socialists declared that it was the natural result of the individual system of business, resulting in trusts and monopolies, and that the only remedy for commercial crises was governmental ownership of the means of transportation and production, and a general co-operative system of industry. An advanced school of economists, well represented by Mr. Arthur Kitson in his *Scientific Solution of the Money Question* (Boston, 1894), ascribes financial panics to the employment of metallic monetary standards, asserting that, the nature and functions of money being ideal, efforts to maintain a material standard must inevitably result in periodical panics due to a readjustment of the currency to its metallic basis; and, further, that without such periodical readjustment, whose invariable concomitant is panic and subsequent commercial and industrial depression, the so-called "standard of value" would soon pass out of recognizable existence. In other words, that the "standard of value" causes the panic, and that without the panic the "standard of value" must speedily become a nonentity.—Which of the theories advanced is most nearly correct, or to what an extent all these and other influences were concerned in the result, it is not our purpose to discuss here at length; a perfectly satisfactory solution of the problem is yet wanting. In conclusion it may be said that we have not here attempted to give a complete history of commercial crises in the U. S., but have confined ourselves to those of leading importance and magnitude.

Commer'cial Trav'ellers. (*Commerce.*) Persons whose occupation is to transact business, as the agents of a trading house or manufactory, with business firms throughout the country, a method of conducting business which began in England early in the 19th century, but much later in the U. S. Not many years have passed since it was the custom for the merchants of town and country to seek the great cities and personally order their goods from the large wholesale trading houses. Competition between these houses inaugurated the custom of sending travelling agents to the smaller merchants, and this has grown into so extensive a system that the annual visits of merchants to central cities have in great measure ceased. The "drummer," as the *C. T.* is commonly called in the U. S. ("bagman" or "rider" in England), is a recognized institution, without whom the active business of to-day could hardly be performed. In 1890 there were probably 300,000 of such travellers in the U. S., and the number is steadily on the increase. Among them have been formed several benevolent associations, including the Commercial Travellers' Association of New York; the Northwestern Travelling Men's Association of Chicago; the Order of Commercial Travellers, a secret society; the Travellers' Protective Association, &c. An extensive and magnificent Home for *C. T.* has been erected at Binghamton, N. Y.

Common Schools. See SCHOOL.

Com'mune, *n.* (*Fr. Hist.*) See FRANCE.

Com'pass-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variant name for the Polar plant, *Silphium laciniatum*. It is said to possess the remarkable tendency to have the plane of its leaves directed north and south, so that these points of the compass can readily be determined from their examination. Mr. Meehan, of Philadelphia, states that the peculiarity is only appreciable in young plants when they first come up; after becoming large and heavy they are moved out of place by the wind and rain, and are unable to regain their original position.

Compressed Air Bath. (*Hygiene.*) A strong chamber of riveted iron plates, large enough to contain two or more persons, into which air can be driven by engine power at any required pressure, valves regulating the inflow of fresh and the outflow of foul air. In these baths patients remain from one to three hours, under a pressure of about one and a half atmospheres. The air can be rarefied if desired. Another appliance for the same purpose consists of a mask tightly covering the mouth and nose, and connected with an apparatus for compressing or rarefying the air. The general effects of compressed air are to lessen the frequency of the lung movements and the heart and pulse beats, while allowing more oxygen to be absorbed and increasing the tension of the blood. Rarefaction produces the contrary effects. Compressed air is considered useful in cases of asthma, chronic bronchitis and catarrh, and rarefied air in emphysema, while the treatment aids to increase the power of the respiratory muscles and the vital action of the lungs.

Compressed Air Motors. As a means of the transmission of motive power, the value of compressed air has been fully tested in certain railroad tunnels, as in those of Mont Cenis, Italy, and the Hoosac Mountain, Mass.. In these cases the air was compressed by the aid of water power at Mont Cenis, and by steam at Hoosac Mountain, and was then transmitted through

tubes to the interior of the tunnel, where it operated the rock drills by means of pistons working in cylinders. The value of compressed air as a motive power has long been recognized, the main difficulty in utilizing it being that of providing means whereby the full power contained in the air under compression can be employed economically and at serviceable pressures. The construction of the Beaumont engine, an English invention, is based upon the principle of utilizing the entire power stored up in compressed air, no matter how high the pressure may be. This is effected by admitting the air into successive cylinders, having different areas, commencing with the smallest, and in making provision by which, as the pressure falls in the reservoir, the consumption of air can be increased. In other words, the elasticity and the expansive properties of air are taken full advantage of in this engine, just in the same way as the corresponding properties in the vapor of steam are utilized in the compressed steam engine; that is, in each case the jars are expanded from the small and high pressure cylinders into the large and low pressure cylinders. American inventors have of late years been busily at work in this field, availing themselves of the useful results obtained by their predecessors, and have achieved an important measure of success, compressed air being now employed as a source of power for the moving of street cars. Cars equipped with compressed air motors were tried in 1896 and 1897 on some of the lines in New York, with fair but not fully satisfactory results. In the working of these the air is compressed in receivers at central stations, transferred to the car—an operation very quickly performed—and gives out its power gradually to the motor, the car being carried a considerable distance before renewal becomes necessary. Compressed air is also employed in the working of pneumatic tubes by which letters are sent through tubes from a central to branch post-offices in cities, and for various other purposes.

Compressibil'ity of Liquids. (*Phys.*) For a long time it was supposed that liquids were absolutely incompressible. The experiment known as the *Florentine Experiment* was held to point to this conclusion. A hollow metallic globe said to be of gold, and also of lead, was filled with water and perfectly soldered. This was submitted to great pressure. Since of all solids, for the same surface, a sphere has the greatest contents, it follows that if none of the water escape, any flattening of the globe must be attended either by a diminution of the volume of the contained water, showing its compression, or by a stretching of the metal. It was found that the water was forced through the metal, appearing as dew on the outside. This was viewed as a proof that the water was incompressible. That water, mercury, and several other liquids are compressible, and their compression measurable, was shown by Œrsted. A great number of liquids were examined by Colladon and Sturm, with somewhat different results. The apparatus used for measuring the compressibility of liquids has been named the *piezometer*. That shown in the accompanying illustration is the form invented by Œrsted, as improved by MM. Despretz and Saigey; it consists of a strong glass cylinder with very thick sides and an internal diameter of about 3¼ inches. The base of the cylinder is firmly cemented into a wooden foot, and on its upper part is fitted a metallic cylinder closed by a cap which can be unscrewed. In this cap there is a funnel, R, for introducing water into the cylinder, and a small barrel hermetically closed by a piston, which is moved by a screw, P. In the inside of the apparatus there is a glass vessel, A, containing the liquid to be compressed. The upper part of this vessel terminates in a capillary tube, which dips under mercury, O. This tube has been previously divided into parts of equal capacity, and it has been determined how many of these parts the vessel A contains. The latter is ascertained by finding the weight P, of the mercury which the reservoir A contains, and the weight, *p*, of the mercury contained in a certain number of divisions, *n*, of the capillary tube. If N be the number of divisions of the small tube contained in the whole reservoir, we have $\frac{N}{n} = \frac{P}{p}$, from which the value of N is obtained. There is further a *manometer*. This is a glass tube, B, containing air, closed at one end, and the lower extremity of which dips under mercury. When there is no pressure on the water in the cylinder, the tube B is completely full of air; but when the water within the cylinder is compressed by means of the screw P, the pressure is transmitted to the mercury, which rises in the tube, compressing the air which it contains. A graduated scale fixed on the side of the tube shows the reduction of volume, and this reduction of volume indicates the pressure exerted on the liquid in the cylinder. In making the experiment, the vessel A is filled with the liquid to be compressed, and the end dipped under the mercury. By means of the funnel R, the cylinder is entirely filled with water. The screw P being then turned, the piston moves downward, and the pressure exerted upon the water is transmitted to the mercury and the air; in consequence of which the mercury rises in the tube B, and also in the capillary tube. The ascent of the mercury in the capillary tube shows that the liquid in the vessel A has diminished in volume, and gives the amount of its compression, for the capacity of the whole vessel A in terms of the graduated divisions on the capillary tube has been previously determined. In his first experiments, Œrsted assumed that the capacity of the vessel A remained the same, its sides being compressed both internally and externally by the liquid. But mathematical analysis proves that this capacity diminishes in consequence of the external and internal pressures. Colladon and Sturm have made some experiments allowing for this change of capacity, and have found that for a pressure equal to that of the atmosphere, mercury experiences a compression of 0·000005 parts of its original volume; water a compression of 0·00005, and ether a compression of 0·000133 parts of its original bulk. For water and mercury, it was also found that within certain limits the decrease of volume is proportional to the pressure. Whatever be the pressure to which a liquid has been subjected, experiment shows that as soon as the pressure is removed, the liquid regains its original volume, from which it is concluded that liquids are perfectly elastic.

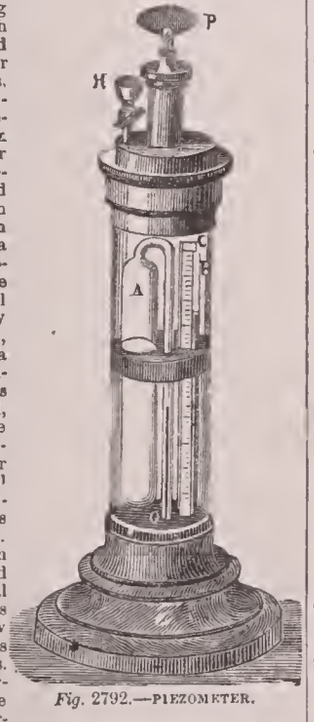

Fig. 2792.—PIEZOMETER.

Com'stock, ANTHONY, was born March 7, 1844, at New Canaan, Conn.; received his education at the academies of New Canaan and New Britain, Conn. During the Civil War served in the Union Army from 1863–65. Since March, 1873, he has held the office of post-office inspector, and that of secretary and chief special agent of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. In the interest of good morals, Mr. C. with his associates, has destroyed some 50 tons of obscene matter and 17 tons of gambling materials. His books include: *Frauds Exposed*; *Traps for the Young*; *Gambling Outrages*, &c. He has contributed various papers to the *North American Review* and other magazines.

Co'nant, THOMAS JEFFERSON, D.D., was born at Brandon, Vt., Dec. 13, 1802. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, Vt., and also studied in Germany. He held several professorships, his subjects being language, or Biblical literature and criticism. Under the auspices of the American Bible Union he prepared a revised English Bible. He was afterward engaged in assisting in the revision of the authorized version of the Old Testament, and was the author of annotated translations of the books of *Job*; *Proverbs*; *Psalms*; *Matthew*, and *Genesis*. Died 1891.

Concor'dia, in *Kansas*, a thriving city, *cap.* of Cloud co., on four lines of R. R., 155 m. W. of Atchison. Has large flour mills, foundry, &c. Coal and building stone are plentiful in the vicinity. *Pop.* (1890) 3,011; (1897) about 4,000.

Con'crete, *n.* (*Masonry.*) The *Béton Coignet* is a concrete of great value and importance, invented by M. Coignet, a French engineer. The process of preparing this concrete consists simply in mixing a large quantity of sand with a small quantity of hydraulic lime, to which has been added a minute portion of Portland cement. This mixture, slightly moistened with water, is subjected to an energetic trituration, with compression, so as to produce a pasty or pulverulent powder. This pasty powder is then thrown in thin layers into moulds, where it is agglomerated vigorously by the blows of a hammer, causing it to set almost instantaneously. In less than eight days the concrete becomes so hard as to allow of the removing of the centering from arches twelve feet in diameter, a thing which could not be properly done in the same time with the best masonry. This concrete is applied in France to a great variety of subjects—palaces, private residences, churches, archways, reservoirs, sewers, water-pipes, &c.—all capable of being formed out of a single piece; of the greatest solidity; of perfectly smooth exterior, and susceptible of embellishment with every variety of adornment; impervious to water; secure against the action of frost; and all at an expense very appreciably less than that of ordinary masonry.

Condens'ery, *n.* A term applied locally, but not without philological warrant, to a factory where condensed milk is made.

Confed'erate States or **Southern Confederacy.** (*Am. Hist.*) The name adopted by the Confederacy formed by the eleven Southern States which seceded from the American Union in 1860–61 and established a government which continued until the close of the Civil War in 1865. These States consisted of South Carolina (seceded Dec. 20, 1860), Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, which seceded during January and February, 1861, and Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, which joined the Confederacy later. On February 4, 1861, a convention of delegates from the seceded States met at Montgomery, Ala., and formed a Confederacy on a constitution modeled on that of the United States, except that it asserted the right to take slaves into any State or Territory of the Confederacy and hold them there as property. Jefferson Davis was made President and Alexander H. Stephens Vice-President *pro tem.*, and they were afterward elected without opposition for a regular term of six years. Montgomery was chosen as the capital and the first Congress of the Confederacy was held there. After the secession of Virginia, Richmond, the capital of that State, was made the capital of the Confederacy, and continued the seat of the Government until its termination on the surrender of General Lee.

Conges'tive Fever. (*Pathol.*) A term that has been applied to various forms of low fever of the intermittent, remitteut, and continued type, in which there are congestion and disproportionate disturbences of the brain and lungs.

Con'go Free State. A country organized by the International Congo Conference held at Berlin, in 1885, and placed under the sovereign control of the King of the Belgians. By his will, in 1889, he bequeathed all his rights over the State to Belgium, and by a convention held in 1890, the territories of the State were declared inalienable, but the right was reserved to Belgium to annex it in 1900. The *C. F. S.* owes its origin to the exploration of the Congo River, by Stanley, in 1876–77, and the subsequent formation of companies for trade and exploration in that region. One of these, the International Association of the Congo, sent Stanley up the great river in 1879, for a fuller exploration and to take steps for the development of the country. His explorations were extensive, roads were made, stations built, and treaties made with over 400 chiefs. These treaties conveyed the limited sovereignty of the chiefs to the International Association, which appealed to the great powers to combine these small powers, into a single state. The U. S. took the first step in this, recognizing in 1884 the International Association of the Congo as a sovereign power, under the title of the *C. F. S.* Other nations followed, and on Feb. 26, 1885, the state was finally constituted, as above mentioned, by the International Congo Conference at Berlin. The convention declared the State to be neutral and free to the commerce of all nations, provided for the free navigation of the Congo and its affluents, proclaimed religious freedom and equality of treatment to settlers of any nationality, and declared in favor of the abolition of slavery, suppression of the slave trade, and the educating and civilizing of the natives. In 1890, by an International Conference held at Brussels, the *C. F. S.* was authorized to levy duties on certain imports, as a means of raising revenue. The State, as at present constituted, is officially named the Independent State of the Congo.—*Area.* The State, in its lowland portion, comprises the Congo river (which is bounded on the South by Portuguese territory) and a small strip of land north of that river, from its mouth to Manyanga. From Manyanga it is bounded on the N. by the Congo (north of which lies French Congo) to the Mobangi or Ubangi River. Thence its boundary follows the latter stream to 4° N. Lat., thence runs E. for about 10 degrees of longitude to 30 E. Lon., thence S. to Lake Bangweolo, and westward to the sources of the Kassai River, thence by an irregular line to the the Kwango, and from there to the Congo at Nokki, from which point it follows the Congo to its mouth. It is estimated to have an area of 900,000 sq. miles, being nearly one-twelfth of all Africa. This great area is traversed throughout by the Congo and its affluents, is tropical in climate, and possesses a population estimated at 30,000,000 to 40,000,000. Its exports consist of palm oil, caoutchouc, ivory, orchilla, copal, peanuts, camwood, coffee, &c. Wild coffee, tobacco, rice, maize and sorghum are cultivated on the upper river; and bananas, pineapples, mangoes and other tropical fruits abound.—*Inhabitants.* The inhabitants of the Congo basin belong to the Bantu race, a happy, inoffensive people, less dark in color than the Fan or Ethiopian race. They are divided into many small tribes, and are naturally disposed to trade. Their religion is fetichism, and domestic slavery is universal, but is a slavery of a very different type from the cruel system of the Arabs.—*Government.* At present civilized occupancy extends but a short distance up the main stream, and most of the natives of the interior are free from control. The government consists of an administrative bureau at Brussels, comprising three departments, Control, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, with an administrator on the Congo, whose head-quarters are at Zoma, 60 miles from the mouth of the river. The income is derived from an endowment of $200,000 a year by the King of the Belgians, a loan from the Belgian State, taxes, dues, and the sale or rent of lands, the annual revenue being about $1,000,000. The main original purpose of the formation of the State was the suppression of the slave trade, and this has been measurably accomplished, though not without warlike conflicts with the Arabs. This suppression has been in great measure due to the watchful care of the British, German, French and Portuguese authorities in the surrounding territory. The natives of the Free State have been employed in the collection of rubber for the benefit of King Leopold of Belgium, and statements are current of revolting cruelties practiced upon these helpless people by the negro guards placed over them. As a result of this harsh treatment it is said that the population is in process of extermination. These reports have aroused intense indignation, and several countries seem disposed to act upon and investigate them.

Con'gress of Religions. A meeting of representatives of the various Christian denominations and other religious bodies of the world, held at Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893

Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and other Asiatic forms of faith were represented, and despite the diversity of faiths much harmony prevailed, while there was a free statement of the tenets of the different religions and of their claims to consideration, and a liberal interchange of opinion. The result was, doubtless, beneficial to the members of the Congress, though it exerted little influence on the country at large.

Congress'ional Appor'tionment. The number of people apportioned by act of Congress to be represented by one Representative in Congress. In the first article of the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the number of members of the House of Representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000 of the population, but that each State shall have at least one Representative. As the population has increased, the ratio of representation has been correspondingly increased, so as to prevent the number of Representatives in the House from becoming unwieldily large. After each census Congress has passed an act fixing the ratio for the succeeding ten years. The successive ratios since the formation of the Government have been as follows:

From 1789–1792, as provided by the Constitution,				30,000
"	1792–1803, based on the Census of		1790,	33,000
"	1803–1813,	"	" 1800,	33,000
"	1813–1823,	"	" 1810,	35,000
"	1823–1833,	"	" 1820,	40,000
"	1833–1843,	"	" 1830,	47,700
"	1843–1853,	"	" 1840,	70,680
"	1853–1863,	"	" 1850,	93,420
"	1863–1873,	"	" 1860,	127,381
"	1873–1883,	"	" 1870,	131,625
"	1883–1893,	"	" 1880,	151,912
"	1893–1903,	"	" 1890,	173,901
"	1903–1913,	"	" 1900,	194,182

Coniine (*kō'ne-īn*), *n.* (*Chem.*) This alkaloid, noticed in SECTION I of this work under its other spelling, *conine*, has been artificially prepared by Ladenburg by heating alcohol and ammonia at 210°, together with butyraldehyde, precipitating with platinum salt, and distilling the product. The artificial alkaloid is entirely similar in its reaction and physical properties to the native, and possesses like poisonous qualities. *C.* (also known as conine, conicine, and cicutine) is an oil of disagreeable odor, extracted from the water-hemlock. It is violent in its poisonous action, producing paralysis of the motor nerves. It is closely related chemically to *piperidine*, an alkaloid obtained from pepper, which in its turn closely approaches *pyridine*, a substance obtained from bones through heating.

Conk'ling, ROSCOE, LL.D., statesman, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1829. Studied and practiced law. In 1848 he settled in Utica and was elected Mayor in 1858. He was four times elected a member of Congress, and three times a U. S. Senator from New York. During the war he was a warm advocate of the Northern cause and took an active part in the reconstruction of the Southern States. Not approving of President Garfield's assumption of the control over appointments in New York State, he resigned his senatorship May 16, 1881. He declined the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court which was tendered him March 2, 1882. Died in New York, April 18, 1888.

Conasau'ga River, in *Georgia*, rises in Fannin county, and touches the southern boundary of Tennessee, from which it runs in a south southwesterly direction and unites with the Coosawattee river at a point about three miles east of Resaca, Georgia. The stream formed by this union is known as the Oostenaula river.

Con'ner, JAMES, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 1, 1829. In 1849 graduated at South Carolina College, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. Received the appointment of U. S. District Attorney to South Carolina in 1856, an office which he resigned in 1860. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as captain, and was promoted to the position of acting major general. In 1876 he was elected attorney general on the ticket with Hampton for governor; resigned in 1877. Died June 26, 1883.

Con'nor, SELDEN, was born Jan. 25, 1839, at Fairfield, Me. He graduated from Tufts College, Medford, Mass., in 1859; was a student of law. He entered the army as a private, but arose to the rank of brigadier general. Was mustered out of service April, 1866. Received the appointment of assessor of internal revenue in 1868, and that of collector two years later. Was governor of Maine from Jan., 1876 to Jan., 1879. Also, U. S. pension agent.

Conscience, HENRI, born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1812. His name became famous as that of a writer of patriotic songs, for which he often composed the music. After leaving the Belgian army, which he had entered as a private, he had difficulty in making a living, but in 1838 he commenced writing for the Anti-French League, an association which had for its object the adoption of the Flemish language in Belgium and the expulsion of the French language. He was appointed tutor to the children of King Leopold, in the Flemish language and literature, and before his death a statue was erected in his honor by the city of Antwerp. He was one of the noted novelists of his day, and his works were translated into several languages. The originals were in Flemish. They include: *The Lion of Flanders*; *Jacob van Artevelde*; *Valentyn*, &c. Many of his novels are partly historical. Died in Brussels, Sept. 10, 1883.

Conserva'tion of Eu'ergy. (*Mech.*) This principle applies either to a machine or body left to itself, or to the universe as a whole, and asserts that the sum of the different kinds of energy in the body, and the total amount of energy in the universe, remain always the same. The foundation of this principle was laid by Newton in his *Comments on the Third Law of Motion*; but recent discoveries have raised it to the position of the grandest of known physical laws. The statement of Newton may be thus translated:—"When energy is expended on any system of bodies, it has its equivalent in work done against friction, molecular forces, or gravity, if there be no acceleration; but if there be acceleration, part of the energy expended is spent in overcoming the resistance due to the acceleration, and the additional kinetic energy developed is equivalent to the work so spent." When part of the work is done against molecular forces, as in bending a spring, or against the force of gravity, as in lifting a weight, the recoil of the spring and the fall of the weight are capable at any time of reproducing the energy originally expended. The kinetic energy becomes potential. In Newton's day it was supposed that the energy spent in overcoming friction was absolutely lost; but Joule's investigations have proved that, in all such cases, a quantity of heat is generated which is an exact and definite equivalent for the kinetic energy lost. Moreover, in every case in which energy is developed, it can be accounted for by the disappearance of an equal amount elsewhere. Hence it is concluded that if a part of the universe could be so isolated that it could neither receive energy from, nor give energy to, the parts of space external to it, then its total amount of energy would remain unchanged. Further, if we consider the motions of the molecules of matter which constitute light, heat, magnetism, and electricity, and the action of the forces due to chemical activity, as well as the motions and forces of which we are cognizant by direct observation, then we may state the law in its most universal form—namely, that the total amount of energy in the universe is the same at all times.

Considerant, VICTOR, French socialist, was born at Salins, Oct. 12, 1808. He was a member of the National Assembly in 1848. He is the author of *Destinie Sociale*, also edited the *Démocratie Pacifique*, and founded a colony called Reunion, near San Antonio, Tex. *C.* was one of the chief disciples of Fourier. Died in Paris, Dec. 27, 1893.

Con'stantine, in *Michigan*, a town of St. Joseph co., on St. Joseph river, and L. S. & M. S. R. R., 10 m. S. W. of Centerville. Has fine water and extensive manufactures of furniture, farm implements, flour, &c. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,500.

Con'tact, *n.* (*Astron.*) A term used in describing an eclipse of the sun or moon, or a transit of an inferior planet. It is used to indicate the moment when the two limbs of the sun and moon just touch, either interiorly or exteriorly, in a solar eclipse; or when the outline of the earth's umbra or penumbra just touches the moon's limb in a lunar eclipse; or, lastly, when a transit of either planet is in progress.

Contractura (*kon-trăkt-u'rah*), ENTASIA, or STIFF JOINT, *n.* [From Lat. *contractio*, contraction.] (*Path.*) Permanent rigidity of the flexor muscles which prevents or limits the action of the extensor muscles. The affected muscles form hard cords beneath the skin. It is a frequent sequel of rheumatic affections, and mercurial or other mineral medicines are its most common causes. Hot fomentations, attended with the cool or cold douche, the vapor-bath and friction are the remedial measures.

Convert'er, *n.* (*Metallurgy.*) The vessel which is used to hold the iron or carbide of iron which is to be converted into steel, in the Bessemer process. See STEEL.

Con'way, MONCURE DANIEL, writer, was born in Stafford co., Va., March 17, 1832. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.; subsequently attended the Harvard Theological School. Before his attendance at Harvard he had for a short time officiated as a Methodist preacher. After his graduation he adopted the Unitarian faith. The influence of his *Rejected Stone* was, according to Charles Sumner, greater than that of any other published work toward hastening the emancipation of the slave. He spent a number of years in London, advocating the Union cause, and preaching in the South Place Chapel, London. His books include: *Thomas Carlyle*; *Life of Thomas Paine*; *Emerson at Home and Abroad*; *Sacred Anthology*; &c. He contributed numerous articles to the magazines and newspapers.

Con'way, in *Arkansas*, a town, the capital of Faulkner co., 31 m. N. W. of Little Rock. Ships cotton and cotton-seed oil. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,850.

Cook, ALBERT STANBURROUGH, Ph.D., LL.D., was born at Montville, N. J., March 6, 1853, graduated from the Scientific School of Rutgers College in 1872. Studied at Göttingen and Leipzig; also in London, with Henry Sweet, and at Jena, with Professors Sievers and Delbrück. He was appointed in 1882 Professor of English in the University of California. In 1889 accepted the same position at Yale with the addition of English Literature. He has edited an edition of Sievers's *Old English Grammar*; *Judith, an Old English Epic Fragment*, and Sidney's *Defense of Poesy*, &c., works which are valued as standards. His contributions to such periodicals as *Modern Language Notes*, *American Journal of Philology*, &c., have been numerous.

Cook, CLARENCE CHATHAM, was born at Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1828. He was a graduate of Harvard, and adopted the profession of teacher, which he continued for many years, at the same time writing art criticisms for the *Tribune*. In 1869, he resigned his position and went to Paris as correspondent to the *Tribune*. Dissolved his connection with the *Tribune* on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, but on his return to the U. S.—after spending some time in Italy—he again took up his former work on the *Tribune*. He published *The Central Park* and *The House Beautiful*, and edited a new translation of *Lubke's History of Art*.

Cook, JOSEPH, lecturer on religious and social topics; born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1838. He graduated at Harvard and Andover. After preaching for several years he studied in Germany. In 1873, he commenced his series of Monday Lectures, in Boston, which became very popular. In 1880–82, he lectured in Europe and Asia. Resumed his Boston lectures in 1883. He founded a monthly periodical called *Our Day*, and has published works on the subjects of *Biology*, *Heredity*, &c. D. 1901.

Cooke, GEORGE FREDERICK, an English actor, born in Westminster, 1755, made his entrance upon the London boards at the Haymarket Theater, in 1778, and in course of time rose to the very highest rank as a tragedian, dividing with John Philip Kemble the scepter laid down by Garrick. His greatest *rôles* were *Richard the Third* and *Othello*. In 1810 he visited the U. S., and died in New York, 1812.

Cooke, JAY, financier, was born in Sandusky O., Aug. 10, 1821. Coming to Philadelphia in early life, he started as clerk in the banking house of E. W. Clarke & Co., becoming a partner at the age of twenty-one. The firm of Jay Cooke & Co, was established in 1861. Their failure in 1873 was largely the cause of the financial panic of that year. He did much toward bringing the affairs of the Northern Pacific R. R. to a profitable issue. Died Feb. 16, 1905.

Cooke, JOSIAH PARSONS, an eminent American chemist, born in Boston, 1827, graduated at Harvard in 1848. In 1851 he became professor of chemistry and mineralogy in that university, and has since held that position with distinguished honor. He is author, besides other works, of *Elements of Chemical Physics* (1860), and *Principles of Chemical Philosophy* (1870). Died Sept. 3, 1894.

Cooke, PHILIP ST. GEORGE, U. S. military officer, was born in Berkeley co., Va., and graduated at West Point in 1827. He served in the Black Hawk War, also in the Mexican, and subsequently in the Civil War. He was engaged in Virginia and Louisiana; was appointed brigadier general U. S. Army in 1861, and brevet major general March 13, 1865. He was a student of law, and became a member of the bar. He wrote *Scenes and Adventures in the Army*, and *Conquests of New Mexico and California*. Died in Detroit, Mich., March 20, 1895.

Cooke, ROSE (Terry), poet and story writer, was born at West Hartford, Conn., Feb. 17, 1827. After her marriage she removed to Winstead, Conn. An edition containing all her poems was published in 1888. She was the author of *Somebody's Neighbors*, and other stories, which contain great literary merit, and are said to be studies of rural life in New England. Died in Pittsfield, Mass., July 18, 1892.

Coo'ley, THOMAS M., LL.D., jurist, was born in Attica, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824. He subsequently made his home in Michigan, and entered the bar in 1846. He held the offices of professor of law in Michigan University, justice of the Supreme Court, and that of chief justice. President Cleveland appointed him an interstate commerce commissioner, and he afterward became chairman of the commission. He is the author of *Law of Taxation*; *General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States*, &c. Died Sept. 12, 1898.

Coolgar'die, (*Geog.*) A town in the S.W. of Western Australia, the headquarters of the rich gold fields recently discovered in that country, and the enormous yield of which during 1895 resulted in the opening of a railroad from C. to Perth, the capital, on March 23, 1896.

Coop'er, GEORGE H., rear-admiral U. S. Navy, was born in New York, July 27, 1822. He was a midshipman in the navy, entering the service in 1837. He served in both the Mexican and Civil Wars, commanding in the war of secession, the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and the monitor *Sangamon* during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in 1863. He held the positions of commandment of the navy yards of Norfolk, Pensacola and New York, and in 1882–84 the command of the North Atlantic station. Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1891.

Cooper, PETER, manufacturer and philanthropist, was born in New York city February 12, 1791. He engaged in various commercial pursuits during early life, and in 1828 went to Baltimore and erected the Canton Iron Works, where, two years later, he constructed, from his own designs, the first locomotive engine ever built in the U. S. He subsequently returned to New York, where he built other iron works, and in 1845 erected several blast furnaces at Phillipsburg, Pa. Mr. *C.* was later much interested in ocean cable lines, and was president of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co. In all these ventures Mr. *C.* was successful, and he devoted his riches very largely to enterprises of a philanthropic character, chief among which was the founding of Cooper Institute, for the instruction of the industrial classes, for which he erected the fine stone building at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, New York. This institute comprises free schools of art, science, practical engineering, &c., and has departments for women; has also a fine reading-room and free library. Mr. *C.'s* devotion to the people and their interests led to his nomination for the Presidency by the Independent Party in 1876, and he received nearly 100,000 votes. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. *C.* on the occasion of a reception held in honor of his 84th birthday; on his 90th birthday he gave the institute an additional fund of $10,000. Died in New York, April 4, 1883.

Cooper, THOMAS, Chartist poet, was born iu Leicester, England, March 28, 1805. He was self-educated. Began teaching in 1827, and became the leader of the Leicester Chartists in 1841. During an imprisonment of two years to which he was sentenced for lecturing during the riots of Aug., 1842, he wrote *The Purgatory of Suicides* and *Wise Saws and Modern Instances*. In 1849, he edited a radical journal, the *Plain Speaker*, also, *Cooper's Journal*, a skeptical periodical. He lectured on history, poetry and literature. Died in Lincoln, Englaud, July 15, 1892.

Co-op'erative Stores. (*Com.*) Stores whose stockholders are their customers, to whom are sold the articles of daily consumption at low prices. Of late years the *C. S.* system has made great progress in England, particularly in London and the other large cities. Many of the trades and professions have their own *C. S.*, to which the general public may become subscribers. Among the most important of these are the Army and Navy Stores, for the use of the families of officers, soldiers and sailors. These establishments have greatly injured the business of London tradesmeu. Iu their operations goods are bought iu quantities at the lowest market rates, and no purchases are sent home, the only expenses being rent and the wages of salesmen and clerks. Consequently the prices charged are little more than the wholesale rate, while the profits, if any, are divided among the members. Stores of this kind have been tried in the U. S., but without much success. A form of co-operation, however, exists in some of the large retail and certain manufacturing establishments. In this, known as "profit-sharing," a portiou of the annual profits is divided among the employees.

Coote, SIR EYRE, a British general, born in Ireland, 1726. He early won his way to high command in India, was Lord Clive's right hand in gaining the victory of Plassey, 1759, took Pondicherry by storm in 1760, and twenty years later, while commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Indian army, utterly defeated Hyder Ali, Rajah of Mysore, at Porto Novo, and thus completed the conquest of the Carnatic. Died 1783.

Cope, EDWARD DRINKER, a distinguished palæontologist and comparative anatomist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1840, being the descendant of a family of Friends long eminent for enterprise and philanthrophy. He was educated in private schools, and afterward studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, but a native taste for science turning his attention strongly in that direction, he was led to accept the chair of Natural History in Haverford College. At a later date he became the geologist and palæontologist of the Wheeler U. S. Survey of the West, and subsequently palæoutologist of the Hayden Geological Survey of the Territories. In connection with these expeditions he made extensive explorations in the fossil-bearing region of the West, and afterward sent exploring expeditions at his own expense to the Western United States, Honduras, Peru and Brazil. The result of these labors was a very large and unique collection of vertebrate fossils, by the study of which Prof. *C.* won an exalted position among the world's scientists, being at the time of his death the foremost palæontologist of America, if not of the world. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and numerous other scientific bodies of Europe and America; was President of the American Association of Science during its 1896 session; proprietor and editor of the *American Naturalist*, and Professor of Geology in the University of Pennsylvania. He was a volnminous writer, earnestly advocating in his works the theory of evolution from the Neo-Lamarckian point of view, and tracing the philogeuetic history of several branches of the animal kingdom throughout the Tertiary geological period. Died at Philadelphia, April 12, 1897.

Copeuha'gen, *n.* A child's game, in which a rope is grasped by a revolving circle of players, while one on the inside tries to touch the hand of some player of the opposite sex in the circle.

Coppée', FRANCOIS ENOUARD JOACHIM, poet, was born in Paris, Jan. 12, 1842. During the Franco-German war *C.* endeavored by his poems and plays to encourage the French to deeds of heroism. He became a member of the Académie Francaise, Feb. 21, 1884. His works include *Les Humbles; Madame de Maintenon; Les Mois*, &c.

Coppée, HENRY, LL.D., soldier and author, was born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 15, 1821. Graduated at West Point in 1845. Served in the war with Mexico, and was lieutenant of artillery till his resignation in 1855. He was Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania, and later President of Lehigh University, Bethlehem. He wrote *Elements of Logic; Grant and his Campaigns; Distinguished Poetesses;* &c. Died March 21, 1895.

Co'pra, *n.* (*Com.*) The prepared kernel of the cocoanut. The *C.* trade in the South Pacific is a source of considerable present, and of greater prospective, profit. *C.* is now the chief export of the Figi and some other South Sea Islands. The best is that which is dried whole before breaking the nut. A floored shed in which to stack the nuts is necessary; if they are allowed to touch the ground, they will germinate instead of drying. The tough husk which envelopes the shell must not be removed, else the *kalulu*, a sort of cockroach, makes its way through the one vulnerable point or eye in the shell, and regales itself upon the water contained in it. It takes three months for the water to disappear. Meanwhile the kernel has become dry and as tough as glue. The husk and the hard shell are now removed, and the hollow shrunken shell of kernel is broken up into fragments to reduce its bulk. In this state it will keep forever. *C.* is also cured by opening the fresh nuts and sun-drying the meat for three days, or more if the weather is cloudy. The article thus prepared is never, however, equal to that which is dried in the husk, the process being too rapid. Besides this, rain injures it, and if artificial heat is used in the drying, the *C.* always breeds animalcules which destroy it. Cocoanut oil, in much demand as a lubricator, is extracted from *C.*, and the refuse is worked up into cocoanut biscuits or used to eurich cattle food. The fiber has of recent years been used in the manufacture of cellulose (*q.v.*). The trees in the South Pacific bear all the year round. Each tree will average 100 nuts per annum; about 6,000 nuts go to make a ton of *C.*

Coquelin, BENOÎT CONSTANT, was born at Boulogne, France, Jan 23, 1841. Studied at the Conservatory in Paris, and under Regnier. In classical comedy he has acted the characters of *Scapin, Don Juan, Figaro*, &c., and has also played in the modern drama. He has appeared both in London and the U. S. He endeavored by his acting during the siege of Paris in 1870 to inspire the people of France with courage.

Cor'coran, MICHAEL, brigadier general of U. S. volunteers, was born in Carrowkiel, Ireland, Sept. 21, 1827. In 1849 he sailed for America and took up his residence in New York city. He was captain of the Sixty-ninth regiment of New York, and was taken prisoner. On being exchanged after a year's confinement, he organized the Corcoran Legion, and was made a brigadier general of volunteers, to date from the time of his capture July 21, 1861. Died Dec. 22, 1863.

Corcoran, WILLIAM WILSON, LL.D., banker, was born at Georgetown, D.C., Dec. 27, 1798. He was educated at Georgetown College. His business was that of a banker. Having accumulated great wealth, he gave liberally to charities and to the public. The Corcoran Gallery in Washington and the Louise Home for Indigent Women were founded by him. He also gave to Georgetown Oak Hill Cemetery. Died Feb. 24, 1888.

Cordele', in *Georgia*, a town of Dooly co., in a timber and agricultural region. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,000.

Cord'er, FREDERICK, musician, was born in London, Jan. 26, 1852; studied at the Royal Academy of Music, and having the Mendelssohn scholarship awarded him, went to Cologne, studying under Ferdinand Miller for a period of four years. After his return to England he gave himself wholly to teaching and the composition of music. Received the position of conductor at the Brighton Aquarium. His musical works include *In the Black Forrest; Evening on the Seashore; Philomel; The Storm in a Teacup*, &c.

Corder, in *Missouri*, a town of Lafayette co., on C. & A. R. R., 20 m. S. E. of Lexington. Has flour mills, brick and tile works, and fine stock farms. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,350.

Cord'ite, *n.* An explosive compound made of nitroglycerin and some kind of dope; chiefly used in place of gunpowder as a propellant.

Core'a,—*Continued from* SECTION I, *page 684.*

The first event to bring *C.* within the notice of civilized nations was an embroglio with the United States in 1867. In October of that year an American vessel, the *General Sherman*, visited *C.* for the ostensible purpose of entering into trading relations with the natives. The vessel's true character, however, is believed to have been little other than piratical. Her advance up the Pinyang river being opposed by the Coreans, hostilities ensued, ending in the destruction of the vessel and the summary execution of her crew. Upon the news of the affair reaching China, the U. S. steamers *Wachusett* and *Shenandoah* were sent to *C.* to make investigations, and, if need be, demand reparation. Arrived there, and while engaged in surveying the river-approaches to the interior, the Coreans made a treacherous attack upon the two vessels. The American commander, besides declining gifts which were subsequently sent him as peace-offerings, demanded an apology from the government for the insult to his flag, and no answer being returned within the ten days allotted for the reply, he at once proceeded to inflict chastisement upon the "barbarians." The result was the destruction of several of their forts, together with magazines and stores, and the sacrifice of some three hundred Corean lives, besides a cost to the Americans of a lieutenant and three men killed and twelve wounded. Subsequently troubles occurred with Japan. In 1692 the Japanese had invaded and overrun the country, and compelled the Coreans to conclude a treaty of peace by which *C.* was declared a province of Japan, and bound to pay her a certain yearly tribute, besides becoming Japan's ally in offensive and defensive concert with respect to attack made upon either country by other powers. For a number of years this treaty held good, but the increasing strength of the Corean people, and their unabated resolve to seek recovery of their independence, led, in course of time, to the cessation of the annual tribute, although without formal renunciation of the terms of the treaty forced upon them. So far from repudiating the Japanese alliance, it would appear that in 1853 the Coreans offered their aid to Japan for expelling the Americans from the coasts of the latter; and in their turn demanded, later, Japanese help against French aggression in *C.*, a demand that was altogether ignored. It followed that, indignant at the disdain evinced by the Japanese to treaty stipulations, and incensed at their reception of foreigners and adoption of many of the manners and customs of civilization, the Coreans only needed an opportunity to throw off the Japanese connection altogether. This was afforded them when the Mikado officially informed the Corean government of the abolition of the Tycoonate, and demanded the long-delayed payment of tribute. The Japanese commission was received with indignity, and an official communication addressed to the Mikado declared the treaty void, and threatened immediate war, though no war followed. In 1882 Admiral Shufeldt visited *C.*, and made a treaty between *C.* and the U. S., and in the year following the U. S. sent a minister to reside at the capital, Seoul. In the same year the first embassy from *C.* arrived in the U. S. In Nov., 1884, a postal system was inaugurated in *C.*; in December following, a disturbance arose between the Party of Progress, those wishing to conform more to the advanced European idea, and the Seclusionists, or those opposed to these innovations. Many persons were killed, and some among the Japanese residents, who became involved in the disturbance. The treaties with Japan and the U. S. were followed by a treaty with China in 1882, Germany and Great Britain in 1883, Italy and Russia in 1884, France in 1886, and Anstria in 1892. The three ports of Chemulpo, Fusan and Gen-San were opened to foreign trade.—The opening of *C.* to foreign trade and alliance, and especially the influence which Japan had gained in that land, led to important events in 1894. China had for centuries claimed suzerainty in *C.*, and directed its foreign policy. The internal affairs were administered, under the king's direction, by the Nei Wa Fu, or the 6 governmental departments of Civil Affairs, Revenue, Ceremonies, War, Justice and Works. But in the management of these departments so many abuses prevailed that in June, 1894, Japan proposed various reforms, and offered to carry them out jointly with China. This offer China declined. Meanwhile a native revolt, as it was called—really an uprising against official despotism and oppression—had broken out, and continued through 1893–94 despite the efforts of the native troops. Troops were dispatched from China to aid the corrupt administration, whereupon Japan sent a force to assist the reform party, and in a brief time hostilities began between these two foreign armies, various engagements being fought. They all resulted in favor of Japan, and in a short time the Chinese were driven out and the war carried into Chinese territory. Seoul was occupied by a strong Japanese force and a treaty of alliance with Japan signed in August, 1894. *C.* at length, after centuries of subjection to Chinese officialism, became an independent nation, China at the end of the war relinquishing her claim to suzerainty and acknowledging Corean independence, while Japan, now in full control, instituted a series of administrative reforms. But affairs continued greatly disturbed, the anti-reform party instituted various intrigues, and on October 8, 1895, a party of conspirators forced their way into the palace, killing all who opposed them, and in the end murdering the queen, who had been energetic in the governmental changes. Russia now took a hand in affairs, insisting that Japan should withdraw her troops from the country. This was promised to be done when the Corean government could maintain order, but meanwhile troops were necessary to protect the subjects and consul of Japan. The king, however, was greatly irritated by the Japanese reforms, and efforts were made by his supporters to overthrow the reform cabinet. In the end the king, who had been virtually a prisoner in his palace, escaped, several members of the cabinet being killed during the tumult, and fled to the Russian legation, where he obtained protection. As a result of this, Russian influence increased and Russia gained important concessions in *C.* In the Japan-Russian war of 1904-05 Japan hastened to occupy *C.*, forcing out the Russians, and taking practical possession, while forming a treaty of amity with the government, in which Japan covenanted to restore and maintain the independence of *C* after the war. This covenant was not kept. In November, 1905, Japan took control of the government, in defiance of protests from the emperor and Corean patriots, and reduced *C* practically to the position of a Japanese province. *Pop.* 10,000,000.

Cor'inth, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., on Adirondack R. R., 17 m. N. of Saratoga Springs. Has manufactures of paper, leather and lumber. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,400.

Cor'liss, GEORGE H., a mechanical engineer and manufacturer, was born in Easton, Washington co., N. Y., June 2, 1817. His education was completed in an Academy in Castleton, Vt. His first invention was the constructing of a machine for sewing heavy leather, and this was the only indication he gave of inventive talent up to the age of twenty-four. In 1844 he settled in Providence, R. I., and soon after entered into the manufacture of steam engines. Associated with him were John Barstow and Edwin J. Nightingale, the firm taking the name of Corliss, Nightingale & Co. In 1848 the present works of the Corliss Steam Engine Co. in Providence were commenced. The worth of Mr. Corliss' inventions has been recognized by eminent authorities and he has received the highest awards for merit. His invention known as the Corliss engine has a world-wide reputation. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences awarded him the Rumford Medals, the Vienna Exhibition the Grand Diploma of Honor, and the Institute of France the Montyon Prize, which is the highest award bestowed for mechanical achievements in the Old World. Died Feb. 21, 1888.

Corn, *n.* (*Agric.*) See CEREALS.

Corn'cob, *n.* A spike on which the kernels of corn, or maize, grow.

Cornell', ALONZO B., son of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1832, and educated at the academy of Ithaca. He began his career as a telegraph operator, and in 1855 became manager of the principal telegraph office in New York City, from which he eventually rose to be first vice-

president of the Western Union Telegraph Co. Meanwhile he occupied several official positions, became speaker of the N. Y. Assembly in 1873 and subsequent years, and in 1879, was elected governor of N. Y., for three years, from Jan. 1, 1889.

Cornell College. (*Educ.*) An institution of learning, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, under the direction of the Methodist Church. It began in 1852 and was organized as a college, in 1857. The faculty consists of 30 professors and instructors, and there are more than 550 annual students. An army officer, detailed by the Government, gives military instruction to the students.

Cornell University. (*Educ.*) An institution of learning, at Ithaca, N. Y., founded by a gift of $500,000 from Ezra Cornell, and chartered by the New York legislature, in 1865 and 1867, which secured to it the entire income of the Government land grant to schools, of which New York's share was 990,000 acres. At that time the price of land script was very low, but Mr. Cornell was empowered to purchase such script at market rates, on condition of using it for the benefit of the college. He located the grant mainly in the pine-lands of Wisconsin, which were held till 1881, when they had become of great value, the sales during the next ten years realizing $5,000,000. Large gifts have also been received from private benefactors. The University was opened in 1868. From the first it was well attended, but after 1881 its progress was great. The number of students in 1882 was 582; in 1892, it was 1,540; in 1906, it was 3,399, with 510 professors and instructors, and a productive endowment of $7,839,874. The University includes Colleges of Agriculture, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, a School of Law, and courses of Architecture, Arts, Philosophy, Science, and Letters, the equipment being very extensive in some of these departments. The grounds comprise 270 acres, situated about 450 feet above Cayuga Lake.

Corn'ing, in *Iowa*, a thriving town, the cap. of Adams co., on C. B. & Q. R.R., 81 m. S.W. of Des Moines. Here are rich coal mines. In the center of a fine farming and stock-raising region. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,100.

Corning, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Perry co., 10 m. S.E. of New Lexington; in a coal mining region. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Coro'na, in *New York*, a town of Queens co. *Pop.* about 2,000.

Coro'nium, *n.* (*Astron.*) A supposed gaseous constituent of the corona of the sun, whose presence is indicated by a line in the coronal spectrum that has not been identified, as yet, with any known element.

Cor'rigan, Michael Augustine, D.D., Roman Catholic ecclesiastic of the diocese of New York, was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 13, 1839. He received his education at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., and at Mt. St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, Md. In 1863 he was ordained to the priesthood at Rome. After holding a number of subordinate positions he was ordained Archbishop of New York. On the death of Cardinal McCloskey, in 1885, he became metropolitan of that diocese. D. 1902.

Cor'son, Hiram, scholar, was born in Philadelphia in 1828. Followed the profession of a teacher. Has been a professor in Girard College, Philadelphia; St. John's College, Md., and Cornell University; his specialties being history, rhetoric, and English language and literature. He is the author of *Hand-book of Anglo-Saxon and Early English; Introduction to the Study of Browning; Primer of English Verse, &c.*

Cortelyou, George Bruce, cabinet official, was born in New York City, July 26, 1862. Receiving a normal school education, he became a law reporter in New York 1883-85; was engaged in teaching, 1885-89; and was private secretary to various government officials, 1889-95. He became stenographer to President Cleveland in 1895; executive clerk, 1896; assistant secretary to President McKinley, July 1, 1898; Secretary, May 1, 1900; and secretary to President Roosevelt until February, 1903, when he was made Secretary of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, in 1905 Postmaster-General, and in 1907 Secretary of the Treasury.

Cor'vus, *n.* (*Astron.*) The Crow, one of Ptolemy's southern constellations. It consists of a group of stars near Hydra, and is by some astronomers regarded as a portion of that constellation. The figure of the group somewhat resembles that of a crow, but not in the attitude usually depicted on maps and charts. The head should be near the star Eta, not near Alpha.

Cos'tigan, John, Canadian cabinet minister, was born at St. Nicholas, Levis co., P. Q., Feb. 1, 1835. Received his education at St. Ann's College, and has been many times elected to Parliament. He was appointed minister of inland revenue in 1882, and was brought into prominence by his advocacy of home rule for Ireland.

Cothen, or **Kothen** (*koh'ten*), a handsome and thriving town of Central Germany, formerly capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Cöthen, on an affluent of the Saale, 22 m. S.W. of Dessau. *Pop.* 18,215.

Cot'ta, Bernhard von, German geologist, was born in Kleinen-Zillab, in the Thüringerwald, Oct. 24, 1808. Studied in the academy at Tharand and afterwards in the mining school at Freiberg and at Heidelberg. He was appointed professor in Freiberg in 1842. His works include *Deutschlands Boden; Geologie der Gegenwart; Geologische Bilder; &c.* Died at Freiberg, Sept. 14, 1879.

Cot'tage City, in *Massachusetts*, a town and township of Dukes co., in the N.E. part of Martha's Vineyard island, 25 m. S.E. of New Bedford with which it has steamboat connection. A favorite summer resort and camp-meeting ground. *Pop.* of township, about 1,100, which is temporarily increased to several thousands during the summer season.

Cot'ton Manufac'ture. (*Fabrics.*) The production of textile fabrics from cotton fiber is of very remote origin, the art being practiced in all quarters of the world in prehistoric times, and reaching a considerable development in Egypt, India and China centuries before the Christian era. In those periods the rudest implements were used in the weaving process, and the application of machinery to the preparation, spinning and weaving of cotton began less than 150 years ago. The fly-shuttle, invented about 1750, added greatly to the efficiency of the hand-loom. Some ten years afterwards James Hargreaves, a Lancashire weaver, invented a method of carding cotton, and in 1767 he produced the spinning jenny, by which 8 threads could be spun at once. In 1769 a spinning frame was invented by Richard Arkwright, and ten years afterwards the ideas of these two inventors were combined by Samuel Crampton in the mule jenny. The power loom was invented in 1785 by Dr. Edward Cartwright, a clergyman. The machinery for the rapid production of cotton cloth was now at hand, but the fiber continued scarce and expensive, on account of the difficulty of separating it from the seed. This was overcome by the cotton-gin of Eli Whitney, invented in 1792, while the steam engine, then recently invented, supplied the power necessary to put all these devices into effective operation. From that time forward *C. M.* continued to progress with great rapidity, while the crudeness of the original inventions has been overcome by later mechanics, and their performance largely increased. The speed of the spindles in Arkwright's frame was from 3,000 to 4,000 turns a minute. The spindles now in use make 9,000 turns. *C. M.* has its chief seat in Great Britain, the importation of cotton into that country having increased from about 22,000,000 pounds in 1790 to 1,650,000,000 pounds in 1890, while the value of cotton goods exported in the last named year was over $370,000,000. Of late years there has been a rapid development of the cotton industry on the continent of Europe and in India and the United States, so that the supremacy of Great Britain is being rapidly overcome.—*United States Manufacture.* The successful production of cotton cloth in factories began in the U. S. in 1790, in an establishment founded by Samuel Slater, at Pawtucket, R. I. The progress long continued slow, not more than 10,000 bales being consumed in 1810 in all the factories of the country. In 1815 there were 90,000 bales consumed, the war with England stimulating production at home. The value of all products of the *C. M.* reached in 1850, $61,869,184; in 1870, $177,489,739; and in 1890, $267,987,724. The ratio of increase here shown, however, is far from representing the actual state of the case, since there has been a great reduction in the price of yarns and cloth, so that the growth of the industry has been very much greater than the above figures indicate. The census of 1890 gives the following figures: Number of spindles, 14,188,103; pounds of cotton consumed, 1,193,584,641; square yards of woven goods produced, 3,002,761,037; capital invested $354,020,843; hands employed, 221,585; wages paid, $69,489,272. In the U. S. the whole manufacture, from raw cotton to woven cloth or sewing thread, is usually completed in the same establishment. In Europe, on the contrary, spinning and weaving are separated, and constitute distinct industries. New England is the chief seat of the American manufacture, it containing, in 1896, 76 per cent. of all the spindles of the country, and among the New England States Massachusetts stands first, it having, in 1896, 41 per cent. of all the spindles in operation. The most important centers of the manufacture are the cities of Fall River in Massachusetts, and Providence in Rhode Island. Since 1880, however, there has been a great growth of *C. M.* in the South, particularly in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; and the growth in that region, stimulated by cheap labor and low freights, still continues rapid.

Cotton-Seed Oil. During thousands of years in which the cotton plant was known and utilized, no value was attached to any of its products other than the fiber until within a comparatively recent period. The seed, beyond that required for sowing, was rejected as useless. It has long been known, however, that it contained a valuable oil, and this has grown to be an important article of commerce. Cotton-seed oil was produced more than a century ago, but not on a commercial scale. The first attempts in the U. S. to extract it as a mercantile product were made at Natchez, Miss., in 1834, and at New Orleans in 1847, but both proved unsuccessful, and it was not until after 1855 that the difficulty in its production was overcome by the introduction of Knapp's decorticating machine, which separated the hulls from the kernels of the seeds. In the present manufacture of the oil, the lint, or short fiber surrounding the seed, is removed by extra ginning, and the hulls removed by the decorticating machine. The kernels are then, after being crushed between iron rollers, subjected to hydraulic pressure, and yield from 15 to 20 per cent. of their weight of crude oil. This is a thick and turbid liquid, of deep brown-red color, which deposits a slimy sediment on standing. It is clarified by heating and agitating with dilute alkaline lye, which carries the impurities to the bottom, where they form what is known as "cotton-oil soap stock," while there remains above a clear golden-yellow oil. This may be whitened by further processes, the market grades of oil being the crude, the summer yellow and summer white, the winter yellow and winter white.—*Properties and Uses.* Cotton-seed oil consists chiefly of palmatin and oleiu. The palmatiu may be crystallized out, the remainder constituting the "winter oil." The refined oil is almost odorless and has a slight nutty flavor. It has some of the properties of the drying oils, but is far inferior to linseed. It is largely used as an adulterant of or a substitute for linseed, sperm, lard, almond, and olive oil, and is extensively used in cooking as a substitute for lard and butter. It is also employed in treating leather, in dressing wool, as a lubricator, an illuminant, and in soap-making, while its use has been recommended in pharmacy. Of the salad oil consumed in the U. S. it is said that nine-tenths of the whole is cotton-seed oil. The total value of the process does not consist in the oil yielded. The "cake," which remains after pressure, is largely used as fodder for cattle, and is also employed as a fertilizer. From the lint excellent paper is made, the hulls are used for fuel, and the residues from clarifying the oil are used in soap-making. There is still another valuable product of the cotton plant which may here be named. Its stalks yield a fiber which is considered equal to jute in the manufacture of gunny and similar cloths. In the census year (1890) there were crushed in the U. S. 1,058,200 tons of cotton seed, yielding 41,287,300 gallons of crude oil; 383,759 tons of cake; 63,519 bales of lint, and 529,375 tons of hulls—of use for fuel, or ground in with the meal for fodder.

Couch, Darius Nash, U. S. military officer, was born July 23, 1822, in Putnam co., N. Y., was graduated at West Point. He was engaged in the war with Mexico, also in the Civil War, rising in the last named to the position of major-general of U. S. volunteers. His name was on the ticket of the Democratic party for governor of this State in 1865. He held various political offices; was collector of the port of Boston, adjutant-general of Connecticut, &c.

Coues (*kowz*), Elliott, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., naturalist, born at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 9, 1842; graduated in 1861 from Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; served in the Civil War, and later was surgeon and naturalist to the U. S. northern boundary commission. He was professor of anatomy in the Columbian University, and of biology in the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, and filled other positions with credit. The most numerous of his published works are those on ornithology and mammalogy, including: *New Key to North American Birds; Birds of the Northwest; Fur-Bearing Animals,* &c. Prof. *C.* was associate editor of the *American Naturalist,* member of many scientific societies here and abroad, president of the American Board of the Theosophical Society in India. Died in 1899.

Coulter, John Merle, Ph.D., LL.D., American botanist, was born in Ningpo, China, Nov. 20, 1851. He was educated in Hanover College, Indiana, and Harvard University. From 1874–79 was professor of natural sciences in Hanover College, of biology in Wabash College, 1879–91, and president of Indiana State University from 1891 to 1893. He has published: *Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado* (a joint publication); *Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany; Hand-book of Plant Dissection,* &c.

Courbet (*koor-ba'*), Gustave, a French artist, born at Ornans, dept. Doubs, 1819. Destined for the bar by his father, he was sent to Paris in 1839 to study law. This, however, he neglected, and devoted himself to painting. *C.*, whose works are very numerous, obtained a second-class medal at the Exhibition in 1849, and other honors at those of 1857 and 1861. After the capitulation of Paris, in 1871, he became one of the leading members of the Commune, for which he was tried by court-martial at Versailles on Sept. 2 in that year and condemned to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 francs. Died Dec. 1877.

Couture, Thomas, artist, was born at Senlis, Oise, France, Dec. 15, 1815. He studied under Delaroche and Baron Gros; was awarded the Prix de Rome in 1837; received from the Salon of 1847 and the Paris Exposition of 1855 first-class medals. In 1848 he was decorated with the Legion of Honor. His picture of *The Decadence of the Romans* is in the Louvre Gallery. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts owns his painting of *The Volunteers of 1793.* Died at Villiers-le-Bel, Seine-et-Oise, March 31, 1879.

Cowen, Frederick Hymen, musician, was born Jan. 29, 1852, at Kingston, on the island of Jamaica. Since early youth his home has been in London. Studied at the Leipzig and Berlin Conservatories; after his return to England following the profession of a conductor and composer. His principal works include: *The Sleeping Beauty,* a cantata; the oratorio *Ruth;* the cantata *St. John's Eve,* &c. The Philharmonic Society of London appointed him conductor in 1888.

Cox, Sir George William, Bart., M. A., Greek scholar, was born in 1827, and educated at Rugby and Trinity Colleges, Oxford. He took orders in 1850 and subsequently became rector of Scrayingham, Yorkshire. His works on History and Mythology are numerous and include his *History of Greece; The Mythology of the Aryan Nations; Lives of Greek Statesman,* &c.

Cox, Jacob Dolson, LL.D., statesman, was born in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 27, 1828. After the removal of his family to Ohio, he studied at Oberlin College, and was admitted to the bar. He has held several public offices, including those of member of the State Senate, major general of the Union volunteers and that of governor of Ohio. From 1877–79, he was representative in Congress. In 1881, received the appointment of dean of the law school of Cincinnati University and was afterwards made president of the University.

Cox, Kenyon, figure painter, was born at Warren, O., Oct. 27, 1856. He began the study of art in Cincinnati; afterwards went to Paris, studying with Gerome and Carolus Duran. He has been elected a member of several Art Societies and Leagues. Is noted as a draughtsman and illustrator, and in the writing of criticisms and reviews

has a facile pen. Among his best works are: *Jacob Wrestling with the Angel; Vision of Moonrise; Flying Shadows*, &c. His designs for the poem of the Blessed Damozel, by Rosetti, are counted as worthy a place among the best works of the kind.

Cox, SAMUEL, D.D., was born in London, England, April 19, 1826. Graduated from the Stepney Baptist Theological College, London, in 1851. He was appointed pastor of Nottingham church, in 1863, a charge that he retained until his death. He was the greatest Bible expositor that modern England has produced. His works include: *The Pilgrim Psalms; The Quest of the Chief Good; Ruth*, &c. Died at Hastings, March 27, 1893.

Cox, SAMUEL SULLIVAN, LL.D., was born at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824. Graduated at Brown University. Was several times elected to Congress, and in 1885, became U. S. Minister to Turkey. Much of his work was done in the field of lecturing and literature. Among his books are: *Eight Years in Congress; Three Decades of Federal Legislation*, &c. Died. Sept. 10, 1889.

Coxal'gia or **Coxi'tis.** (*Pathol.*) An inflammation of the hip-joint, (technically *Morbus coxarius*, or hip-joint disease), sometimes rapid, sometimes slow and insidious. It may begin with the head of the thigh-bone or the socket of the hip-bone, or in the lining membrane, but finally extends to all the adjoining parts. In the treatment of this disease there are about 50 per cent. of recoveries, yet in many cases, although the inflammation is arrested and life is saved, ankylosis of the joint results and the patient becomes permanently lamed.

Coz'zens, FREDERICK SWARTWOUT, was born in New York, March 5, 1818. Adopted the business of a wine merchant. He devoted much of his time to writing, contributing to *Putnam's Magazine* and the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, also published a periodical called *The Wine Press*. He is the author of: *Prismatics; Sparrowgrass Papers; Acadia*, &c. Died December 23, 1869.

Crafts, WILBUR FISK, B.D., born in Fryeburg, Me., Jan. 12, 1850. He was graduated from the Wesleyan University, Conn., and the School of Theology, Boston University. At successive periods he filled the pulpits of Methodist churches up to 1889, then became secretary of the American Sabbath Union, and subsequently editor of the *Christian Statesman*, Pittsburg, Pa. He is a prominent member of the National Temperance Society, the International Law and Order League, &c. He is the author, with his wife, of: *Through the Eye to the Heart; The Coming Man is the Present Child; The Sabbath for Man*, &c.

Crafts'bury, in Vermont, a post-village of Orleans co., 31 m. N. E. of Montpelier. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,500.

Craik, DINAH MARIA (MISS MULOCH), was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, in 1826. In 1857 she published the novel which brought her fame, *John Halifax, Gentleman*. This work had been preceded by several others, including: *The Ogilvies; Agatha's Husband*, &c. Her story of *John Halifax* has been translated into the French, German, Italian, Greek, and Russian languages. The scene of this work is laid at Tewkesbury, England, where a marble medallion has been placed to her memory in the church. Her works comprise forty-six volumes, including poems, essays, novels, &c. Died October 12, 1887.

Craik, GEORGE LILLIE, Scottish author, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1799; educated at St. Andrew's University. He was appointed Professor of History, and of English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1849. His works, which are numerous, include: *Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in England; Spenser and his Poetry; Bacon, his Philosophy and Writings; The Romance of the Peerage*, &c. Died June 25, 1866.

Cran'brook, GATHORNE-HARDY, EARL, English statesman, was born at Bradford, England, October 1, 1814. He received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, and entered the bar in 1840. He has been prominent in English politics, and was elected to the House of Commons in 1856. Defeated Mr. Gladstone in the Oxford University election of 1865. He held the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department; was also in 1874 appointed Secretary of War, and in 1878 Secretary of State for India. In 1885 he was made Lord President of the Council in Salisbury's Cabinet.

Cranch, CHRISTOPHER PEARSE, artist and poet, was born at Alexandria, Va., March 8, 1813. He graduated from Columbian College, Washington, D. C. In 1846 he went to Europe, remaining for a number of years. He devoted his brush to the painting of landscape, and his pen, with a few exceptions, to the writing of poems. Died Jan. 20, 1892.

Crane, STEPHEN, novelist, was born in New York in 1872; studied at Lafayette College and Syracuse University, but did not graduate, having no taste for study, and preferring outdoor exercise to books. At the age of 18 he wrote newspaper sketches, and at 20 began the writing of novels. His first was *Maggie, a Girl of the Streets*, which was not very well received. At 21 he began his *Red Badge of Courage*, finishing it some months after his 22d birthday, and through it leaping into great popularity. *Black Riders* was written in the same year. *C.'s* home is among the hills of Sullivan co., New York.

Crane, THOMAS FREDERICK, scholar, born in New York city, July 12, 1844; educated at the public school, academy of Ithaca, N. Y., and Princeton College. Received the degrees of A.B., A.M. and Ph.D. At subsequent periods he has been Prof. of Modern Languages, Prof. of Spanish and Italian, and Prof. of the Romance Languages in Cornell University. He was one of the founders of the American Folk-lore Society and has published a large number of articles on folk-lore and kindred subjects in the *North American Review*; *The Nation*; *Harper's Magazine*, &c.

Crane, WILLIAM H., actor, was born in Leicester, Mass., in 1845. His first appearance on the stage was in *The Child of the Regiment*. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Stuart Robson, the comedian. In Bronson Howard's play of *The Henrietta* they made a conspicuous success but subsequently dissolved partnership. *C.* on his first starring tour alone played *The Senator* in 1889, and added to his ability by his admirable personation of *Senator Hannibal Rivers*.

Cra'ven, ALFRED WINGATE, civil engineer, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1810. He graduated with distinction at Columbia College, New York, afterward studying engineering. He planned the system of sewerage now in use in New York city, and was prominently connected with the Croton aqueduct in the same city. He was finally appointed engineer-in-chief and commissioner, and took complete charge of all the public works. He was the first president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Died in Chiswick, England, March 29, 1879.

Craven, THOMAS T., rear-admiral U. S. Navy, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 30, 1808. He entered the service as midshipman. During the Civil War he served with distinction and rose to the position of rear-admiral. From 1866–68 he was in command of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal. Died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1887.

Craven, TUNIS AUGUSTUS MACDONOUGH, U. S. naval commander, born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1813. He entered the naval service in 1829. In 1857 he was given command of the Atrato expedition for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, and afterward commanded the *Mohawk*, engaged in trying to suppress the slave trade. In the early part of the Civil War he was in command of the *Tuscarora*, sent in search of Confederate cruisers. Later he commanded the the monitor *Tecumseh* and was attached to the Gulf Squadron under Admiral Farragut. In an attack on Mobile, Aug. 5, 1864, the *Tecumseh* was sunk by striking a torpedo and 335 men were lost, among them the brave commander. In his eagerness to engage the ram *Tennessee* he had run his vessel on the torpedo, of the position of which he had been warned. He might have saved his life, but meeting his pilot at the foot of a ladder, he stepped back, saying "After you, pilot," and the pilot climbed up to safety, while the noble commander sank with the ship.

Craw'ford, FRANCIS MARION, American novelist. He was born at the Baths of Lucca, Italy, Aug. 2, 1854. He studied at Cambridge (England), Harvard, and Heidelburg Universities. He was selected by the government committee to write the National ode at the ceutennial of the American Constitution Sept. 17, 1887. During 1879–80 he edited a newspaper at Allahabad, and it was there that he was received into the Catholic church. He is the author of: *Mr. Isaacs; Pietro Ghisleri; Saracinesca; Paul Patoff; The Story of a Lonely Parish, Dr. Claudius, A Roman Singer*, and many other popular novels. He resides at Sorrento, Italy.

Crawford, MARTIN JENKINS, was born in Jasper co., Ga., March 17, 1820; educated at Mercer University. He entered the bar, where he rose to distinction, and was elected both to the Legislature of his State and to the House of Representatives, withdrawing from the latter body on the secession of Georgia. He was a member of the Congress of the Southern States which met at Montgomery, Feb. 4, 1861. After the war he resumed the practice of his profession, and at the time of his death was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Died July 22, 1883.

Crawford, SAMUEL WYLIE, U. S. military officer, was born in Franklin co., Pa., Nov. 8, 1829. He graduated from the University of Peunsylvania. Entered the U. S. Army in 1851 and served throughout the Civil War, receiving the appointment of brevet major-general. Retired on account of wounds, Feb. 19, 1873. Died in Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1892.

Cream'ery, *n.* A factory for the production of butter. These factories, often run on the coöperative plan, are widely distributed through the U. S., being most numerous in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, but abundant in other sections. In these the cream is received from many farms, and worked into butter by the aid of the most improved machinery and the exercise of the highest skill. As a result the farmer and his family are relieved of a considerable amount of hard work, the cost of production is reduced, and the product is more uniform and of a higher quality than that made on most of the farms. In some of the factories the milk is received and the cream separated by centrifugal machines; in others the milk is skimmed at home and only the cream delivered, wagons going from farm to farm to collect it. In the factories not conducted on the coöperative principle, the custom was at first to pay for the milk, but this was unjust to those who supplied the richest milk, and various means were employed to determine the butter-making quality of each delivery. In 1890 a method, partly chemical, partly mechanical, was devised by Dr. Babcock, and since known as "Babcock's test," by which the percentage of fat in milk can be easily and accurately determined. This is now largely employed, each patron being paid in accordance with the quantity of fat in his milk. Creamery butter is not necessarily better than that produced on the farm, and not always as good as that made by careful and skillful farmers, but as such skill and care are lacking on the large majority of farms, the creamery product is better and more uniform in quality than that received from the farms in general, while the greater economy of production is an item in its favor.

Crea'sy, SIR EDWARD SHEPHERD, English historian and lawyer, was born in Bexley, Kent, in 1812. Educated at Eton; eldest scholar of King's College, Cambridge, in 1832; fellow of the same college in 1837; and subsequently professor of History in University College, London. In 1860 he was appointed chief-justice of Ceylon. His works include: *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World; History of England*, &c. Died Jan. 27, 1878.

Creigh'ton, MANDELL, LL.D., an English ecclesiastic, was born at Carlisle, 1843. His education was received at Durham Grammar School and at Oxford. He was ordained deacon and subsequently priest. Various preferments were held by him, and in 1885 he became canon of the Worcester Cathedral. He published *History of the Papacy During the Period of the Reformation; Premier of Roman History; The Age of Elizabeth*, &c.; and was editor of the *English Historical Review*.

Crema'tion, *n.* [Lat. *cremo*, I burn; *crematio*, consuming by fire.] The act of burning, or consuming by heat; specifically, this method of destroying the human body after death, a practice which prevailed in prehistoric days and is now being revived in many civilized countries. [See BURIAL CUSTOMS.] In ancient times the corpses were only partly consumed by *C.*, most of the bones being preserved along with the ashes; but by modern methods the incineration is more nearly complete, the body being entirely reduced to ashes by the action of superheated air and combustible vapors.—The crematory of today has a receiving chamber with a flat bottom, open at each end, one passage leading from the upper chamber of the furnace, the other to the lower part of the chimney. The furnace is capacious, so that wood fuel only need be used, and pours heated air into the receiver at a temperature of some 1,400° F. The sectional area of the high chimney is great enough to take up the gaseous products of combustion from the receiver as well as from the furnace. Near its base a grate is placed, in which a coke fire is kindled; the products of animal combustion, at a very high temperature, pass from the receiver through the burning coke, where such organic matter as may have escaped or survived the heat in the receiver is effectually destroyed while passing through the grate. By this system, all the gases arising from the *C.* of a body pass harmlessly into the air at considerable distance above the ground, so that no offensive odors are perceptible either around the base of the crematory or in its vicinity. The body is first placed in a wire crib, then wrapped in a sheet saturated with alum. The door of the receiver is opened, and the crib quickly thrust into the chamber. Peep-holes are so placed as to enable the operator to observe the progress of incineration. The alum-soaked sheet retains its original position for some time, shielding from view the body that is crumbling to ashes beneath its folds. In less than an hour the operation is complete, and nothing remains but to collect and inurn the ashes after the furnace has cooled. The average weight of ashes is four pounds if the subject be a woman, six pounds if a man. The cost of *C.* varies in different localities, but under favorable conditions should not exceed $10 to $12. A *C.* society in Denmark proposes to reduce the cost to $2 or less. Extension of the practice would naturally result in a saving.—Interest in *C.* in the U. S. dates from about 1874, when the subject was taken up and energetically pushed by Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, of Washington, Pa. The result was the erection of a crematory at that place, in which the first incineration was performed on Dec. 6, 1876, the body being that of Baron de Palm. Since that time crematories have been established at Mt. Olivet, Long Island, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and several other places in the U. S. Cremation societies have been formed, the members paying a small annual fee, in return for which the societies provide for and pay the cost of *C.*—Contrary to prevalent belief, *C.* is not distinctively a heathen custom; in fact, most of the heathen practice earth-burial. It is difficult to understand why the thought of incineration of the body of a dear friend should be more painful than that of committing it to the earth for gradual decomposition; and the thoroughly irrelevant question of the resurrection should be disposed of to the satisfaction of all believers by recollection of the fate of the Christian martyrs, Polycarp, Huss, Latimer, Ridley and others who suffered death by incineration. The process of *C.* preserves every atom of the body that can resist decomposition, and would therefore seem to be the best possible method of preparing for a physical resurrection, if the whole subject, in this connection, were not so completely foreign to intelligent discussion.

Cre'matory, *a.* Of or pertaining to cremation.
—*n.* A furnace or building constructed for performing cremation of the human body.

Cresaful'li, HENRI, French dramatist, was born at Naples, in 1827. He received his education in Paris. He was associated with others in the writing of many of his works which include: *The Postillions of Fougerolles; The Wolves and the Lambs; Lord Harrington*, &c.

Cre'sol, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CRESYLIC ACID.

Cres'ton, in *Iowa*, an important city, cap. of Union co., 114 m. S.W. of Des Moines; on the Chic., Burl. & Quincy R.R., whose extensive repair shops are located here. The trade center of a rich farming district; has large stock-yards with extensive shipments of cattle. *Pop.* (1897) about 8,450.

Cres'wick, THOMAS, an English landscape-painter, born at Sheffield in 1811. He became a Royal Academician, and, if we except Turner, the most distinguished artist of his time in the department of English painting. His pictures, which are innumerable, are remarkable for their exceedingly close fidelity to nature. Died in 1870.

Crete, in *Nebraska*, a fine city of Saline co., 20 m. S.W. of Lincoln, on the Missouri Pacific and C., B. & Q. R.Rs. Has large flour mills and nurseries. Doane College (Congregational) is here located. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,200.

Creuzot (*kroo-zō'*), **Le,** in *France*, a town in the department Saone-et-Loire, 12 m. S. S. E. of Autun. Here are the most extensive iron and steel works in France, producing cannon, heavy machinery, anchors, &c., on a large scale. *Pop.* (1897) about 20,000.

Crichton-Brown, Sir James, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., a noted physician, was born in Edinburg in 1840; educated at Trinity College and University of Edinburgh; also attended the medical schools of London and Paris. The West Riding Asylum, of which he was appointed the head, has become celebrated under his wise direction. He is a member of many learned societies, and vice-president and treasurer of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He has written a number of papers on physiology and pathology of the nervous system.

Crisp, Charles Frederick, lawyer, jurist and statesman, was born at Sheffield, England, on Jan. 20, 1845, his parents being Americans temporarily sojourning in England, from which country they returned in 1846, taking up their residence in Georgia, where the son was educated in the common schools. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, attained the rank of lieutenant, and in May, 1864, was taken prisoner by the Federals and confined for a time in Fort Delaware. After the war he studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1866; became Attorney-General of the southwestern judicial district of Georgia in 1872, and Judge of the Supreme Court, by appointment, in 1877. He was afterward elected by the State Assembly to the latter office, and re-elected in 1880 for a term of four years; but in 1882 he resigned to become a member of Congress, where he remained until his death, being Speaker of the 52d and 53d Congresses. Died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23, 1896. His son, Charles F. Crisp, Jr., was shortly afterward appointed to fill the Congressional vacancy thus created.

Cris'pi, Francesco, Italian statesman, was born at Ribera, Sicily, on Oct. 4, 1819. Was one of the leaders of the Palermo insurrection of 1848, after the failure of which he became an exile. In coöperation with Garibaldi, he organized another insurrection in 1859–60, landed at Palermo, and became a member of the provisional government of the revolutionists. Was a member of the first parliament of United Italy, and became president of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876; subsequently served as Minister of the Interior, and was President of the Council, 1887–91 and again in 1893, which post he still retains (1897), although his position seems to have been greatly weakened by the disastrous results of the Abyssinian campaign of 1895–96. *D.* 1901.

Crit'ical Tem'perature. (*Phys.*) The temperature below which a substance may be liquefied by pressure alone, while above this temperature it cannot be so liquefied. Thus, carbon acid below 30·9° C. can be easily made liquid if sufficient pressure be used, while above that temperature it resists liquefaction under the highest pressure yet applied.

Crit'icism, High'er. A detailed inquiry into the origin, integrity and authority of literary and historical documents, the *H. C.* dealing with their historical and literary features, while the *lower criticism* confines itself to a study of the text. The *H. C.* has been of late years applied by German and other students of literary history to a study of the Hebrew Scriptures, with the result that important changes are claimed to be necessary in the date of origin, authorship, and other features of the books of the Old Testament.

Crit'tenden, George Bibb, soldier, was born at Russellville, Ky., March 20, 1814. Graduated at West Point in 1832, and achieved distinction in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned his commission as lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. Army, and joined the Confederate forces, in which service he became a major-general. His conduct on the occasion of his defeat at Mill Spring, in Kentucky, on Jan. 19, 1862, was censured by the Confederate authorities, and he was under arrest till Nov., 1863. Soon after this time he resigned his commission, but continued to serve in the army as a volunteer. Died Nov. 27, 1880.

Crittenden, Thomas Leonidas, lawyer and soldier, son of John J. *C.*, was born at Russellville, Ky., May 15, 1815; studied law with his father, and became (1842) Attorney-General of Kentucky. He served in the Mexican War, under General Taylor, with conspicuous gallantry; and upon the outbreak of the Civil War he espoused the Union cause, becoming major-general in command of a division in the Army of the Tennessee, 1862. He was later a corps-commander under Buell and Rosecrans, his force being disastrously routed at Chickamauga. Resigned his commission in the volunteer army in 1864, and in 1866 entered the regular army as colonel of the 32d Infantry; was assigned to the 17th Infantry in 1869, and served on the frontier until his retirement in May, 1881. Died Oct. 23, 1891.

Crock'ett, Davin, an American backwoodsman, remarkable for his adventurous life and eccentric habits, was born in Tennessee in 1786. He became a member of Congress in 1827, and was twice re-elected. He held a command in the insurgent Texan ranks in their struggle against Mexico in 1836, and was one of those devoted few who perished in the massacre at Fort Alamo, after slaying ten times their number of Mexican "greasers." His *Autobiography*, published in 1834, is highly interesting.

Croffut, William Augustus, Ph.D., editor and author, was born in Redding, Conn., Jan. 29, 1836. Began life as a teacher. He has edited a number of papers, and was executive officer of the U. S. geological survey in 1888–91, when he took charge of the editorial division of that bureau. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Union College. He has written: *The War History of Connecticut; A Helping Hand; The Prophecy, and other Poems*, &c. A poem composed by him was read at the opening of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

Crofton, Sir Walter Frederick, C.B., was born at Courtrai, Belgium, in 1819, and received his education at Woolwich Military Academy. His interest in and labors for prison reform have done much toward bringing about a change in prison management, the system of treatment introduced by him having been attended with excellent results. Part of his plan was the introduction of intermediate prisons, such as cottages on farms, where convicts were taught the proper way of using their freedom. His plan for the reformation of prisoners has been commended by the highest authorities in Europe and America, and he has received several tokens of honor from foreign countries.

Crofts, Ernest, artist, was born in Leeds, Eng., Sept. 14, 1847; studied with A. B. Clay, of London, and Hunten, in Dusseldorf. He has been elected Associate of the Royal Academy in London, and his picture of *Marlborough after the Battle of Ramillies*, won for him the third-class medal at the Paris Exposition in 1889.

Cro'ker, Richard, politician, was born at Black Rock, Ireland, Nov. 24, 1843, but has resided in the U. S. since early childhood; served in the Civil War; has been three times elected Alderman of New York, and during 1889–90 occupied the office of city chamberlain. His resistance to the power of the Tweed ring brought him into prominence, and he was for many years the head of the Tammany Hall organization.

Croker, Thomas Crofton, an Irish novelist, born at Cork, 1798. His *Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland*, and *Legends of the Irish Peasantry*, are works which have been several times reprinted. Died 1854.

Croll, James, LL.D., F.R.S., geologist and philosopher, was born in Whitefield, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1821. He has devoted most of his time to the study of geology and was for some years connected with the official geological survey of Scotland. His works include: *Climate and Time in their Geological Relations; Physical Characters of the Change of Climate During the Glacial Epoch; Climate and Cosmology; The Philosophic Basis of Evolution*, &c.

Cro'ly, David Goodman, journalist, was born in New York, Nov. 3, 1829; studied at the New York University; subsequently taught phonography; was engaged as editor or managing editor of several papers, including the New York *World* and *Graphic*. He was the author of a *History of Reconstruction*, &c., and was the first to introduce the subject of minority representation to the American public, in the *Galaxy*, in 1866. Died April 29, 1889.

Croly, Jane Cunningham (*nom-de-plume*, Jennie June), was born in Market Harborough, Leicestershire, England, Dec. 19, 1831. She has resided in the U. S. for many years and in 1856 married David G. Croly, of N. Y. The first Woman's Congress in New York was organized by her, and in 1868 she inaugurated the Sorosis. Rutgers Female College, New York, conferred on her the degree of Doctor of Literature and appointed her to the chair of journalism and literature in that college. The New York Woman's Press Club, of which she was the founder in 1889, elected her as its president. She has contributed largely to various periodicals for many years, and was editor of the *Home Maker*, a monthly magazine published in New York.

Crook, George, soldier, was born near Dayton, O., Sept. 8, 1828. After graduating from West Point, he joined the 4th Infantry and entered active service (1852) in California. From that time until 1861, he participated in various expeditions against the Indians; and at the outbreak of the Civil War became colonel of the 36th Ohio Infantry, soon rising to the command of the 3d Provisional Brigade, operating in W. Virginia. Served in that State and in Virginia and Maryland until 1863, when he was transferred to the 2d cavalry division and took part in the battles of Chickamauga and Tullahoma, having been previously brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. In 1864 he joined Sheridan in his famous Shenandoah campaign; in March, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and had command of the cavalry forces of the Army of the Potomac until the end of the war. Being mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, *C.* soon rejoined the regular army as lieutenant-colonel of the 23d Infantry and was sent to Idaho to quell the existing Indian outbreaks. For six years thereafter he rendered incalculable service in his various campaigns against the Piutes and Apaches in Arizona, and the Sioux and Cheyennes in the northwest, completely subduing the latter. In 1882 he raided the squattera who had encroached on certain Indian lands, and in 1883 compelled the Chiricuhuas to cease their troublesome depredations. *C.* became brigadier-general, U. S. A., in 1873; major-general in 1888, being soon thereafter assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. His record as an Indian fighter is unsurpassed, and his suggestions as to their management have been observed with profit by the government, being humane but effective. Died in Chicago in 1890, and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Va., where a beautiful monument has been erected by his old comrades.

Crookes, William, F. R. S., chemist and physicist, was born in London in 1832, and received his education at the Royal College of Chemistry. He founded and edited the *Chemical News*, and was also editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*. In his researches he discovered, in 1861, the metal thallium. He gave some time to the investigation of modern spiritualism, and was convinced of the existence of power exerted by an intelligent disembodied agency. His attention has also been given to chemistry applied in the arts, and he has studied and written upon the subject of sanitation. Treatises have been written by him on *The Manufacture of Beet-Root Sugar in England; Dyeing and Calico Printing*, &c. He is the translator of German and French works on chemical subjects, and has also published *Researches in the Phenomena of Spiritualism*, &c. His experiments with air in states of very high vacuum have been of the greatest importance, and led to a theory that there is a "fourth state of matter" more highly attenuated than, and with properties differing from, those of gaseous state. The exhausted tubes he devised in this inquiry are now used in the study of the X-ray phenomena. The Academy of Science of Paris awarded him (1880) a special gold medal for his important discoveries in physics and chemistry.

Fig. 2793.—Prof. William Crookes.

Crookes Tube. See Geissler's Tube.

Crooks'ton, in *Minnesota*, a thriving city, cap. of Polk co., on Great Northern and Northern Pacific R.Rs., 63 m. N. of Glyndon. In a wheat and lumber region. *Pop.* (1895) 3,670.

Crop Reports. Weekly reports issued by the Weather Bureau of the United States describing the condition and prospects of the various agricultural staples during the planting and growing season.

Cros'by, Howard, D.D., LL.D., educator and theologian, was born in New York city, Feb. 27, 1826. After his graduation from the University of New York he became professor of Greek in that institution, and subsequently took a similar position in Rutgers College, N. J. (1859). He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, and of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York city. Received the appointment of Chancellor of the University of New York in 1870; and was one of the revisers of the New Testament. He was active as a reformer, especially as president of the N. Y. Society for the Prevention of Crime. His works include: *Bible Manual; Life of Jesus; The Christian Preacher*, &c. Died in New York, March 29, 1891.

Crosby, Pierce, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, was born near Chester, Pa., Jan. 16, 1824. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1838 and served in the Mexican War. During the Civil War—in which he enrolled in 1861—his services were most important. In 1882 he became rear-admiral and retired in 1883.

Cross, Mary Ann Evans, better known by her pen-name, George Eliot, was born at Griff House, near Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, England, Nov. 22, 1820. Her father was Robert Evans, a master carpenter, on whose death in 1849 she went abroad with friends and spent some time in Geneva, where she continued the diligent study she had carried on in her father's house. After her return to England, she contributed a few articles to the *Westminster Review*, among the best of which productions are: *Woman in France; Madame de Sable; The Natural History of German Life*, &c. Her translation of Feuerbach's *Wesen des Christenthums* appeared in 1853. Novel writing was not attempted by her till after her acquaintance with Mr. George Henry Lewes, a gentleman with whom she afterward lived as his wife, but without the tie of the marriage service. It was at his suggestion that she undertook the writing of fiction, her first work being *Scenes of Clerical Life*, which was published in *Blackwood's Magazine* before appearing in book form. Following this came: *Adam Bede; The Mill on the Floss; Silas Marner; Romola; Felix Holt; Middlemarch*, generally regarded as the greatest of her works; and *Daniel Deronda*. *The Spanish Gypsy*, a poem; *The Legend of Jubal*, and a collection of social essays, *The Impressions of Theophrastus Such*, and the translation of Strauss' *Leben Jesu*, which she made in-

George Eliot

[MARY ANN CROSS]

1819–1880

1840, complete the list of her works. George Eliot was a realist in method. Her characters are not drawn from those who live in the midst of wealth, or in high places, nor does she represent the romantic or fashionable side of life. She has depicted, for the lovers of human nature, life as it is to the masses from the rising to the setting of each day's sun. Human life, as described by her, is seen in the present, but is also the life of the past, and will for many years to come represent the life of the future. Her characters belong to no particular period and are of little social importance, but she has vividly portrayed their life as it really is—imperfect, neither wholly good nor bad. They are the everyday men and women of all time living the ordinary life that thousands experience. This greatest of recent English novelists has shown us the joys, sorrows and poetry which exist in commonplace lives, with their actual surroundings, trials and temptations. Her marriage with Mr. Cross seemed to the world an acknowledgment that her former disregard of social conventionalities was a mistake, and the consequences of her defiance of custom and law must have caused her much suffering, hers being especially a temperament that needed the comradeship, respect and love of her kind. The sorrow with which her life must have been darkened seems shown in her works, which, despite their occasional rich sense of humor, are invariably sad in conception and handling. The shadowy side of life alone seemed to appeal to her deep, reflecting mind, while her earnest, philosophical spirit makes itself continuously felt in injected paragraphs of thoughtful deduction. These occur so frequently in some of her later works as to make them, to many persons, rather heavy reading. Died Dec. 22, 1880.

Croton Aqueduct. (*Hydraul. Eng.*) An aqueduct for conveying water from Croton river to New York city, a distance of about 40 miles. This, built originally in 1837–41, was the first large aqueduct in the U. S. It is a masonry chamber 7 ft. 5 in. wide and 8 ft. 6 in. high, of horseshoe form. It proving insufficient, an additional aqueduct on a much larger scale was built in 1885–90. This is 33 miles long, following a direct line from the river to the city, and was constructed chiefly by tunneling. In the tunnel portions it is circular and of 12 ft. 3 in. diameter. The other sections are horseshoe shape, 13 ft. 7 in. by 13 ft. 6¼ in. in dimensions. The Harlem river is passed by an inverted siphon of masonry lined with iron, in a tunnel 150 feet below the river bed.

Crouch, Frederick William Nicholls, musician, was born in London, July 31, 1808. Studied with William Watts, Hawes, Atwood, Crevalli, and at the Royal Academy of Music. In 1849 came to the U. S., where he afterward resided. At the commencement of the Civil War he joined the Confederate army. He is the author of the famous song *Kathleen Mavourneen*, and has written other songs and some church music. Died Aug. 18, 1896.

Crows, or **Crow Indians.** (*Ethnol.*) A division of the Dakota family of American Indians, comprising tribes known as the Ahnahaways, Allakaweahs, and Kikatsas, for many years located in the region of the Yellowstone, Tongue, and Big Horn rivers. Originally they were probably closely allied to, if not identical with, the Minitarees, or Gros Ventres. The *C.* have made treaties with the U. S. Government in 1825, 1851, 1866, and 1868. They are of a naturally peaceful disposition, and yield readily to civilizing influences. In 1883 the remnant of the race, not 3,000 in all, was removed to the Crow reservation, in the valleys of the Big and Little Horn rivers, where they are largely engaged in agriculture. Many hold their lands in severalty. The *C.* are remarkable for their long hair, skill in hunting, and cleanliness of habits.

Cruelty to Animals. Societies for the prevention of *C. to A.* originated in England, the original society being organized in 1824, while the first in Scotland dates from 1839. In 1879 the Fellowship of Animals' Friends was organized, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftsbury. A similar organization was founded in the U. S. in 1866, of which numerous branches now exist. Legislation has been procured, prescribing penalties for ill-treating horses or other draught animals, working horses with sores, and other forms of inhuman conduct to animals. Homes for stray dogs and cats have been provided, and severe punishment has been prescribed for the torturing, wounding or maiming of any domestic animal.

Cru'ser, *n.* (*Navy.*) In the modern sense, a ship of war, armored or unarmored, designed for cruising, and possessing an armament interior to that of a battleship, but, as a rule, with a relatively higher rate of speed.—As recently as 1880, there was a clear line of demarcation between the armored and the unarmored *C.*; but since that time these types have been gradually merged until such distinction has lost much of its significance in recent naval construction. The modern *C.* is a steel vessel of the highest development. Wooden vessels of this class have almost disappeared, and sails have now practically given way to steam as a method of propulsion. These changes have compelled an increase in the size of cruisers, in order to afford room for coal and for the powerful engines which modern speed requirements have brought into use. The single-propeller type was first succeeded by the twin-screw, and now the triple-propeller model is in vogue for cruisers of the largest form.—*C of the U. S. Navy.* Until recent years there were only two armored cruisers in the U. S. Navy, the *New York* and the *Brooklyn*. The former was begun in 1890 and completed three years later. Its dimensione follow: length, 380 feet, 6 inches; breadth, 64 feet, 10 inches; mean draught, 23 feet, 6 inches; displacement, 8,200 tons; coal capacity, 1,290 tons; horse-power, 17,401; speed, 21 knots. This fine vessel has two three-bladed propellers of manganese bronze, each 16 feet in diameter and 20 feet pitch. A steel protective deck extends the whole length of the vessel, its side edges being 4½ feet below the water line, curving to a foot above amidships. This deck is 2½ inches thick at the edges, 6 inches on the slopes, and 3 inches on the central flats. An armor belt of 5-inch steel, between the protective and main decks, serves as a shield for the machinery. Extending all around the vessel is a cellular structure, 3 feet, 6 inches deep, next to the outer plates, filled with cellulose (*q. v.*) for protection in case of perforation of the hull below the water line. Two sets of three cylinder engines of the triple expansion type furnish the motive power for each propeller, making in all four complete sets of engines. The propellers may be worked independently. There are three smoke-pipes and two military masts. The armament of the *New York* consists of six 8-inch rifles, two of which are mounted in a 10-inch steel barbette forward, two similarly mounted aft, and one amidships on either side; twelve 4-inch rapid-fire rifles in 4-inch steel sponsons on the main deck; and eight 6-pounder rapid-fire guns in 2-inch sponsons, also on the main deck. There are two torpedo tubes on each broadside; also one forward and another aft—six in all. The 4-inch guns are 16·5 feet and the 8-inch guns 25 feet above load water-line. The *New York* has shown a capacity to sustain a sea-speed of over 18 knots under ordinary conditions, and is therefore one of the most formidable warships afloat of the *C.* class.—The *Brooklyn*, *Minneapolis*, and *Olympia* are of the first class; the *Baltimore*, *Chicago*, *Philadelphia*, *Chorleston*, *Newark*, *San Francisco*, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, *Raleigh* and *Cincinnati* are of the second class; and the *Detroit*, *Montgomery*, and *Marblehead* are of the third class. These are otherwise known (except the third class) as *protected* cruisers. The *Vesuvius* is of a special class, known as the *dynamite C.*; the *Dolphin* is a *dispatch boat;* and the *Yorktown*, *Concord*, *Castine*, *Bennington*, *Mochias*, *Helena*, *Noshville and Wilmington*, are more properly classified as *gun boats* (*q. v.*) Of our first-class cruisers, the *Columbia* was first completed, being closely followed by her sister ship, the *Minneapolis*. These vessels are almost identical in design and armament, and therefore closely resemble each other in appearance, except that the former has four smokestacks and the latter only two. A curved steel protective deck covers the machinery space, 2½ inches thick on the flats and 4 inches on the slopes. The cellulose belt, for excluding water, is 5 feet thick, extending all around the hull. The engines are of the vertical, triple expansion type, and having developed 18,509 and 20,862 horse-power on the *Columbia* and *Minneapolis* respectively, drive three propellers, the location of which is shown in Fig. 2794. These mammoth screws may be worked independently if desired. Cruisers of this type are designed chiefly for offensive operations, and are known as "commerce destroyers;" their armament, therefore, is light, consisting of 1 8-inch rifle aft, 2 6-inch guns on the spar deck, forward, and 8 4-inch rapid-fire guns, mounted in 4-inch steel sponsons on the main deck, besides 12 6-pounder, 4 1-pounder, and 4 gatlings variously distributed at vantage points

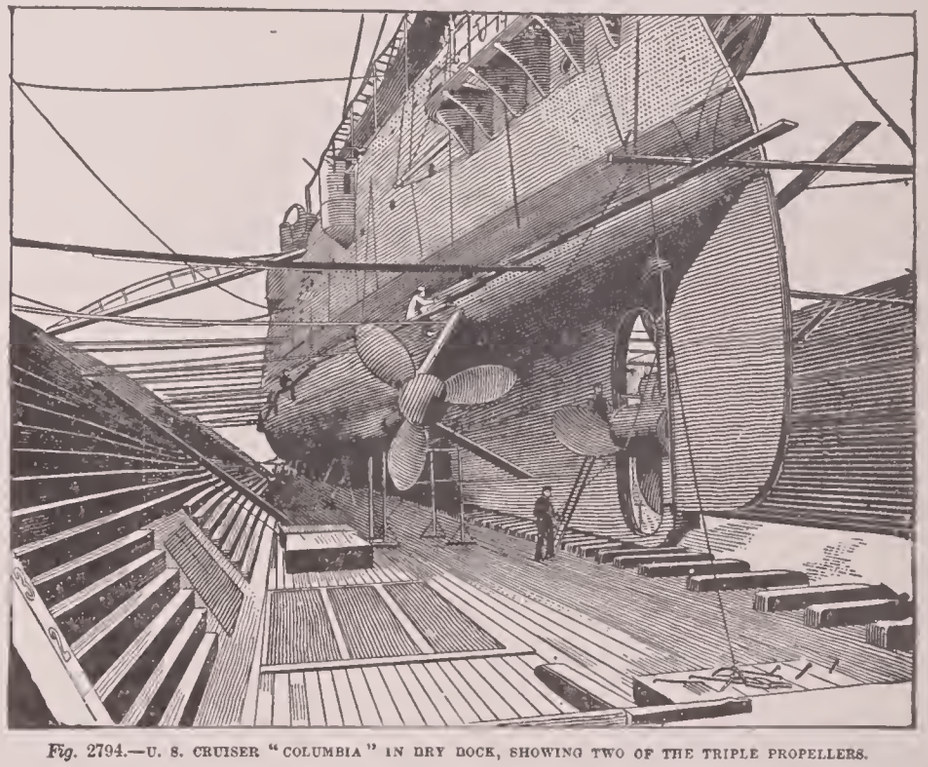

Fig. 2794.—U. S. CRUISER "COLUMBIA" IN DRY DOCK, SHOWING TWO OF THE TRIPLE PROPELLERS.

begun in 1893 and finished in 1896, is somewhat larger than the *New York*, being 400·6 feet long, with 64 feet, 8 inches beam, 24 feet draught, and 9,271 tons displacement, with 16,000 horse-power. A speed of 20 knots was required by contract, but, on her official trial trip, Aug. 27, 1896, this noble vessel covered 83 nautical miles at an average speed of 21·92 knots, a portion of which was made at the rate of 22·9 knots an hour. The *Brooklyn* differs from the *New York* in having three very high smoke-pipes, towering 100 feet above the grate bars; and in having a much higher fore-deck and free-board, by means of which the pair of 8-inch rifles forward are carried some eight feet further above the water than the corresponding guns of the *New York*. These peculiarities detract somewhat from the beauty of the vessel; but, since the lofty smokestacks serve the same purpose as that attained by the more expensive forced draught, and the greater elevation of the forward rifles guarantees them greater efficiency in the pursuit of an adversary, especially when steaming against the wind, the loss of symmetrical beauty will doubtless be compensated by economy and increased usefulness. The *Brooklyn* carries 8 8-inch rifles, in 8-inch steel barbettes —two forward, two aft, and two on each broadside; 12 5-inch, 4 6-pounder, and 4 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, and 4 gatlings. There are two torpedo tubes on either side and one at the bow. A protective steel deck, from 3 to 6 inches thick, is worked throughout the vessel, as in the *New York;* and the cellulose lining is also a valuable adjunct. The contract price of the *New York*, including machinery and hull, but not the speed premium, was $2,985,000; of the *Brooklyn*, $2,986,000. *Unarmored C.*—Our new navy has three classes of *C.* of the so-called unarmored type. Of these, the *Columbia*, on the deck, bridges and military tops. The *Columbia* made a speed record of 22·8 knots on her government trial-trip, and this was exceeded by the *Minneapolis*, with 23·7 knots. On July 26–August 2, 1895, the *Columbia* made a memorable trip from Southampton to New York, covering the 3,000 miles in seven days less eleven minutes—an average of 18·41 knots an hour—which is believed to be the fastest ocean voyage ever made by any warship. The general dimensions of these two cruisers are as follows: Length, 412 feet; breadth, 52·2 feet; mean draught, 22·5 feet; coal capacity, about 2,000 tons; displacement, 7,375 tons. The contract price of machinery and hull was $2,725,000 for the *Columbia*, and $2,690,000 for the *Minneapolis;* the former has a crew of 40 officers and 429 men, while the latter has 40 officers and 456 men. The *Olympia* is of a somewhat different model, being only 340 feet long, with 53 feet beam, a mean draught of 21·5 feet and a displacement of 5,870 tons. There are only two screws, yet a speed of 21·6 knots was developed on official trial, with 17,313 horse-power—only 13,500 horse-power having been required by contract. The main battery consists of 4 8-inch and 10 5-inch rifles, all located on the main deck, besides a secondary battery of 14 6-pounder rapid-fire guns stowed in 4-inch steel sponsons (5 on each broadside), with 6 1-pounders and 4 gatlings on the bridges and in the fighting tops. The 8-inch guns are mounted in pairs in two 3½-inch turrets (fore and aft) which revolve within barbettes of 4-inch nickel steel. Having an axial height of 22 feet, and firing through an arc of 280°, these 8-inch guns have a great range of action and are remarkably well protected from return fire. The disposition of the 5-inch guns is such that four out of the five on each side can be trained at once on an object

either fore or aft within a radius of 180°. The 6-pounders on the berth deck are so placed as to be free from the flash of the main battery above, and are able, collectively, to maintain a complete belt of fire around the ship. This vessel is considered by many experts to be the greatest fighting craft of her tonnage afloat. Cost of hull and machinery, $1,796,000.—*Second Class C.* The list is as follows:

Name.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Mean Draught. ft. in.	Speed, Knots.	Contract Price.
Atlanta	1883	3,000	271 3	42 1	16 10	15·6	$617,000
Boston	1883	3,000	271 3	42 1	16 10	15·6	619,000
Chicago	1883	4,500	325 0	48 2	19 0	15·1	889,000
Baltimore	1887	4,413	327 6	48 7	19 6	20·09	1,325,000
Philadelphia	1888	4,324	327 6	48 7	19 2	19·6	1,350,000
Newark	1888	4,098	310 0	49 2	18 9	19·	1,248,000
Charleston	1887	3,730	312 0	46 2	18 7	18·2	1,017,500
San Francisco	1888	4,098	310 0	49 2	18 9	19·5	1,428,000
Cincinnati	1890	3,213	300 0	42 0	18 0	19·	1,100,000
Raleigh	1889	3,213	300 0	42 0	18 0	19·	1,100,000

The main batteries of the *Atlanta* and *Boston* consist of two 8-inch and six 6-inch rifles; the *Chicago* and *Baltimore* have each four 8-inch guns; the former has eight 6-inch and two 5-inch guns, and the latter six 6-inch guns in addition. The *Philadelphia*, *Newark* and *San Francisco* have main batteries of twelve 6-inch rifles, with no higher calibers, while those of the *Cincinnati* and *Raleigh* embracing ten 5-inch and one 6-inch guns, and the *Charleston* two of 8-inch and six of 6-inch caliber. The secondary batteries include 1-, 3- and 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, Hotchkiss revolving cannon

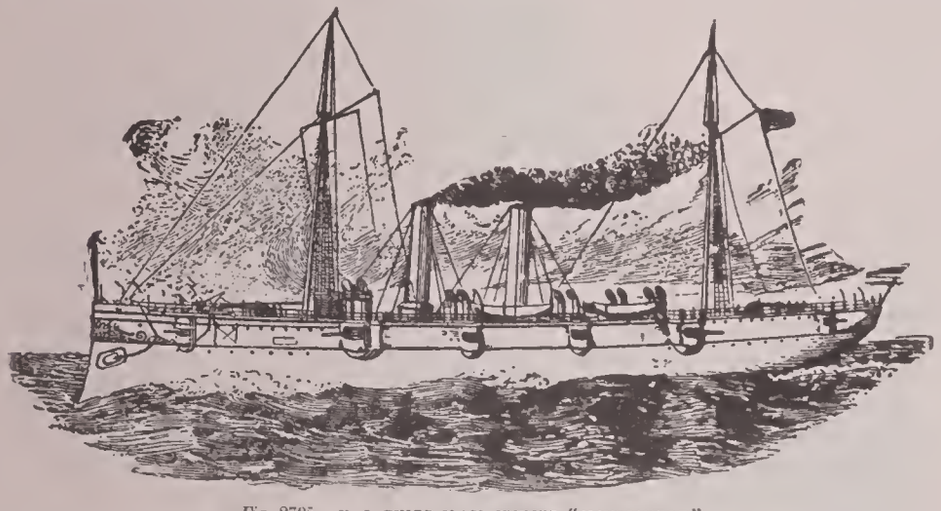

Fig. 2795.—U. S. THIRD-CLASS CRUISER "MONTGOMERY."

and gatlings, from 14 to 18 on each ship. Some of the earlier types, as the *Atlanta* and the *Newark*, are arranged for the use of sails; but, as already stated, sail-power is now seldom considered in naval architecture, except for small gunboats.—*Third Class C.* These are among the most valuable vessels in our navy, being relatively economical as to first cost and maintenance, and having sufficient speed and sea-endurance to render them capable of performing the duties of a *C.* most acceptably. At this date there are only three in commission, viz.:

Name.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Length. ft. in.	Breadth. ft. in.	Mean Draught. ft. in.	Speed, Knots.	Contract Price.
Detroit	1890	2,089	257 0	37 0	14 7	18·7	$612,500
Marblehead	1890	2,089	257 0	37 0	14 7	18·4	674,000
Montgomery	1890	2,089	257 0	37 0	14 7	19·5	612,500

The lists and tables above given represent the strength in cruisers of the United States prior to 1900. Since that date there has been a marked and important increase, especially in armored cruisers. In addition to the *New York* and *Brooklyn*, the list now embraces ten others, the *California*, *Colorado*, *Maryland*, *Montana*, *North Carolina*, *Pennsylvania*, *South Dakota*, *Tennessee*, *Washington* and *West Virginia*, while two more were authorized by Congress in 1905. These vessels far surpass the *New York* and *Brooklyn* in size and power, ranging from 13,600 to 14,500 tons displacement, and most of them being of 23,000 horse-power. Of protected cruisers, several have been added of large size for this class, the *St. Louis*, *Milwaukee* and *Charleston* being of about 9,700 tons each, two of 7,375 tons, while a half dozen of 3,200 tons or more have been added to the fleet. The *C* of other nations do not differ materially from those above described.

Crummell, Alexander, D.D., a noted colored scholar and divine of the Protestant Episcopal church, was born in New York, March 3, 1819, and was educated at Canaan, N. H., and Oneida Institute, New York. Unable to procure the education he sought in the U. S., having been refused entrance to the General Theological Seminary on account of his color, he became a student in the University of Cambridge, England, graduating with the degree of B.A. Previous to his entering Cambridge he had been ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, and was admitted to the priesthood in Philadelphia by Bishop Lee, of Delaware. He subsequently became professor in the Liberian College, West Africa, and also rector of a church in Liberia. After his return to America he was appointed rector of St. Luke's Church, Washington, D. C. From Lincoln University, Pa., he received the degree of D.D. His works comprise: *The Future of Africa; Greatness of Christ, and other Sermons*, &c.

Crust of the Earth. (*Geol.*) That small portion of the exterior of our planet which is accessible to human observation. It comprises not merely those portions of which the structure is laid open in mountain precipices, or in cliffs overhanging rivers or the sea, or whatever the miner may reveal in artificial excavations; but the whole of that outer covering of the planet on which we are enabled to reason by observations made at or near the surface. These reasonings may extend to a depth of several miles, but even then it may be said that such a thickness is but a small part of a fraction of the distance from the surface to the centre. This remark is just; but although the dimensions of such a crust are in truth insignificant when compared to the entire globe, yet they are vast and of magnificent extent in relation to man, and to the organic beings which people our globe. The materials of this crust are not thrown together confusedly; but distinct mineral masses, called *rocks*, are found to occupy definite spaces, and to exhibit a certain order of arrangement. The term *rock* is applied indifferently by geologists to all these substances, whether they be soft or stony, for clay and sand are included in the term, and some have even brought peat under this denomination. Our older writers endeavored to avoid offering such violence to our language, by speaking of all the component materials of the earth as consisting of rocks and *soils*. But there is often so insensible a passage from a soft and incoherent state to that of stone, that geologists of all countries have found it indispensable to have one technical term to include both, and in this sense we find *roche* applied in French, *rocca* in Italian, and *felsart* in German.

Cruz, José Maria. de la, Chilian general, born at Concepcion, April 21, 1801. He joined the revolutionary army as a cadet in 1811, and received rapid promotion. In 1831 he was appointed minister of war, and subsequently became chief of staff of the army which invaded Peru. In 1839 he was made general of division. He was again made minister of war and marine in 1841, and in the same year became governor of Valparaiso, and commandant general of marine. He was the leader of a revolt in the Southern provinces, but was defeated in the battle of Lonyamilla, Dec. 8, 1851. Died Nov. 23, 1873.

Crypt'ograph, *n.* [Gr. *kruptos*, secret, and *graphō*, to write.] A secret writing.—A skiagraph (*q. v.*).

Cryptog'raphy, *n.* The art of writing or telegraphing in cipher, or so that the matter written cannot be deciphered without the aid of a prearranged key. Most systems of cryptography are decipherable by those skilled in the solution of literary puzzles, and very ingenious cryptographic methods have been invented with the hope of rendering them undecipherable.
—The art of making cryptographs.

Crypt'oscope, *n.* Same as Skiascope (*q. v.*).

Crys'tal, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Hennepin co. *Pop.* about 1,200

Crys'tal, in *Missouri*, a city of Jefferson co. *Pop.* 1,190.

Cub'bear, *n.* See Archil.

Cub'bridge-head, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rail or partition drawn across a ship's half-deck.

Cub'by, Cub'by-hole, *n.* A den; a narrow, confined place.

Cub'-drawn, *a.* Drawn by cubs.

Cube, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *cubus*; Gr. *kubos*, a solid square; probably from some root signifying a solid mass; W. *cub*, a bundle, a heap, a cube.] (*Geom.*) A body having the shape of a die; a solid square; a die; a regular solid body, with six equal square sides, and containing equal angles.

(*Crystal.*) The cube or hexahedron has six square faces or planes, and the three equal axes (printed in bold lines, *Fig.* 736) terminate in the centre of each of the square faces. The planes of squares are symmetrically arranged, so that they are perpendicular to one axis, and parallel to the other two. The crystals have each 6 square faces, with 12 equal edges, and 8 equal angles. Examples of substances which crystallize in the form of the cube, are: common iron pyrites, common salt, or chloride of sodium, &c.

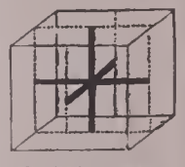

Fig. 736.—CUBE, OR HEXAHEDRON.

(*Arith.*) The product of a number obtained by taking that number three times as a factor; as, 64, obtained from 4 multiplied by 4, multiplied by 4.
—*v. a.* To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself, and the product thus obtained by the same number.

Cube'ba, *n.* [Fr. *cubèbe*; Hind. *kabâba.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Piperaceæ*. Distinguished by its dioecious flowers being partly covered by sessile bracts, and by its fruits being elevated on a sort of stalk, formed from the contraction of the base of the fruit itself. *C. officinalis*, or Java pepper, a native of Java, yields the berries, called *cubebs*, which are extensively used in medicine. They have a bitter and aromatic flavor, and contain volatile oil and resin; they are stomachic; and given in a dose of from 1 to 2 drachms in powder, 2 or 3 times a day, have proved curative in certain forms of gonorrhœa.

Cu'bebs, *n. pl.* See Cubeba.

Cube'-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Pharmacosiderite, *q. v.*

Cube'-root, *n.* (*Arith.*) A number or quantity which, if multiplied into itself, and then again by the product, produces the cube; or, when twice multiplied into itself, produces the number or quantity of which it is the root. Thus 5 is the cube-root of 125, because $5\times5=25\times5=125$.

Cube'-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Anhydrite, *q. v.*

Cub Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.

Cu'bic, Cu'bical, *a.* [Lat. *cubicus.*] Relating to, or having the form or properties of, a cube; that may be or is contained within a cube.

(*Crystal.*) Monometric.

Cubic Equation. (*Algebra.*) An equation which involves the cube of an unknown quantity. A cubic equation is said to be a *pure* one, when it consists of two terms only; one of which is a simple number. Thus $x^3+c=0$ is a pure cubic equation. All other cubic equations are said to be *adfected*. The most general adfected cubic equation can obviously be reduced to the form $x^3+3a_1x^2+3a_2x+a_3=0$.

Cubical Parabola. (*Math.*) There are two curves known by this name; one is a non-plane [Cubic], the other a plane curve. The latter has for its equation $a^2y=x^3$; it has a point of inflection at the origin, and a cusp at infinity. It is of the third class, and has the origin for a centre.

Cubi'ca, *n.* (*Manf.*) A fine description of shalloon.

Cu'bically, *adv.* In a cubical manner or method.

Cu'bicalness, *n.* State or quality of being cubical.

Cubic-foot, *n.* (*Arith.*) A solid foot.

Cubic-number, *n.* (*Arith.*) A self-multiplying number.

Cu'biculc, *n.* [Lat., from *cubitus*, a bed.] (*Arch.*) Among the Romans, a bed-chamber, tent, or balcony.—*Cubitum*, according to Pliny, was a room furnished with a sofa or bed.

Cu'biform, *a.* Having the form of a cube.

Cubit, (*ku'bit,*) *n.* [Lat. *cubitus.*] A measure of length employed by the ancients, and more especially by the Hebrews. It was originally the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. According to some authorities, there were two cubits in use by the Jews,—the *sacred* and the *common* cubit. The former was 21 inches long, and the latter 18 inches. Calmet, however, states his belief that the second, or shorter *C.*, was not introduced until after the Babylonian captivity. Hence Ezekiel's precaution (*Ezek.* xl. 5), in speaking of the *C.* as a *C.* and a hand-breadth. The exact length of the *C.*

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MODERN CRUISERS.

to the south of New Zealand. Further on, their course is not well marked until they reach the South American coast, where they are known as Humboldt's Current, and bring fogs and cold winds to the coasts of Chile and Peru. In the northern part of the Indian Ocean the currents vary in direction from the variation in the monsoons, flowing westward during the winter and eastward during the summer. In the southern region of this ocean the trade winds make themselves felt, setting up a strong westerly current, which is turned southward by the African coast, and that of Madagascar, which divides it into two branches. One of these moves along the eastern coast of Madagascar, part of it flowing up the West Australian coast, but the great body of the current moving south to join the South Pacific flow. The other division passes west of Madagascar through the Mozambique Channel, continuing southward until it reaches the Agulhas bank which lies south of Africa. This is the most important of the southern streams. Under the name of Agulhas Current it displays near Cape Corrientes a volume greater than that of the Gulf Stream and a velocity of six miles an hour. Its waters are warm and its region of junction with the cold Antarctic current is marked by violent storms and rapid changes of temperature. The total volume of these five great currents is estimated by Dr. Haughton at 6½ times that of the Gulf Stream, while they are estimated to carry away more than half the solar heat of the tropics for redistribution in the temperate zones. The Polar currents, on the contrary, bring much of the polar chill to the same zones, so that the *O. C.* vigorously aid the equalization of terrestrial temperatures.

Cur'ry, DANIEL, D.D., LL.D., Methodist divine and journalist, born near Peekskill, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1809. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University, Conn. After his admission to the ministry and previous to the threatened disruption of the Methodist church, he occupied pulpits in Athens, Savannah and Columbus, Ga. On his return to the North he had pastoral charge of churches in New York, Brooklyn, New Haven and Hartford. In 1854 he was appointed president of the Indiana Asbury University. From 1864 to 1876 he was editor of the *Christian Advocate*, the principal newspaper of his church. Besides his editorship of other papers, he was the author of a *Life of Wyclif; Platform Papers; Fragments, Religious and Theological*, &c. Died in New York, Aug. 17, 1887.

Curry, JABEZ LAMAR MONROE, D.D., LL.D., educator, statesman, and diplomat; born in Lincoln co., Ga., June 5, 1825. He graduated from the University of Georgia and the Dane Law School of Harvard College. He was elected to the Alabama Legislature, and from 1857–61 was a member of the House of Representatives from Alabama. In the Civil War he served as an aid to General Johnson, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. After the war he became president of Howard College in Alabama, and occupied other positions in the same State. In 1855 he was appointed minister to Spain, and in 1881 general agent and honorary trustee of the Peabody education fund, also trustee and chairman of the John F. Slater fund. He is the author of: *Constitutional Movement in Spain; William Ewart Gladstone: a Study;* besides numerous addresses.

Cur'tin, ANDREW GREGG, the famous "war governor" of Pennsylvania, was born at Bellefonte, Pa., April 22, 1817, his parents being of Scotch descent; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1839, achieving speedy success and a prominent place in politics, supporting Harrison in 1840 and Clay in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and ex-officio superintendent of public schools, devoting much attention to public instruction during this term of office. Was elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1860, and was a staunch supporter of the Lincoln administration; organized and equipped the 15 full regiments called the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which went to the front July 21, 1861, the night of the first battle of Bull Run, for a service of three years. The invasions of Pennsylvania in 1863–64 were actively resisted by *C.* who displayed great vigor in bringing the State troops into service. His second term as governor expired in 1867, and two years later *C.* was appointed U. S. minister to Russia, which position he held until 1872. Was elected to Congress in 1881, and served three terms, after which he retired to private life, residing quietly in his native town until his death, Oct. 7, 1894.

Cur'tis, GEORGE TICKNOR, lawyer, author, and eminent legal authority, was born at Watertown, Mass., Nov. 28, 1812; graduated at Harvard in 1832; admitted to the bar (1836) and practiced law in Boston until 1862, when he removed to New York, and continued his law practice and literary work until his death, March 28, 1894. Many of his legal digests are regarded as among the very highest authorities of their class, and his biographies of American statesmen—*Daniel Webster* (1870); *James Buchanan* (1873), &c.—have been very favorably received. Died March 28, 1894.

Curtis, SAMUEL RYAN, U. S. Military officer, born near Champlain, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1805. Graduated at West Point in 1831. He was engaged in the Mexican War, and attained the rank of major-general of volunteers during the Civil War. He was appointed U. S. commissioner for the negotiation of Indian treaties. He had from the beginning been closely identified with the Union Pacific Railway, and in 1865 he was appointed commissioner to examine its affairs. Died at Council Bluffs, Ia., Dec. 26, 1866.

Curtius (*koor'tsi-us*), GEORG, a German philologist, born at Lubeck, April 16, 1820. Pursued the study of philology at Bonn and Berlin Universities. In 1842 a doctor's degree was conferred upon him. He held a number of professorships, the last being that of classical philology in the University of Leipzig. He was the author of a *Greek Grammar; Grundzüge der Greecheschen Etymologie*, &c. Died at Hermsdorf, Aug. 12, 1885.

Curve Pitching. (*Baseball.*) The art and practice of pitching or throwing a ball in such a manner that it will be deflected from its apparently natural course, upward, downward, or sidewise; the object being to deceive the batsman and render it difficult to hit the ball when it passes over or near the home plate.—This practice originated about 1876, and rapidly developed into a science, the principles of which were not at first well understood, but are now fully established and easily explained. Two main factors govern this art; first, the resistance exerted by the air upon a body passing through it, and second, the rotary motion of that body on its own axis. A curve cannot be artificially imparted to the flight of a ball that is not in a state of rapid rotation. The extent of the curve depends on the amount of resistance developed by the speed of propulsion and the rate of rotation; and the direction of the curve depends upon the inclination of the axis of rotation, as will be more fully explained hereafter.—*Resistance of the Air.* No one need be told that the atmosphere, though an almost invisible fluid, offers great resistance to a body passing through it at any considerable speed; and the higher the speed the greater the resistance. In order to demonstrate this resistance, one has but to wave a fan or other object having a large surface through the air and observe the pressure developed by the motion at different speeds. The same result will be reached by standing still in a high wind, or riding a bicycle rapidly in the face of even a moderate breeze. Resistance occurs just the same, whether the air is at rest and the body in motion, or the reverse. A ball pitched directly against the wind will encounter a resistance corresponding to the speed of the ball plus the speed of the wind; while one pitched with the wind will meet with the resistance developed by the speed of propulsion less the speed of the wind. These conditions have an important effect upon the width, or extent, of the curve attained, which, with the influences of crosswise winds, will be considered later. Figure 2797 represents a ball leaving the pitcher's hand without a rotary motion. The air pressure is exerted equally upon the forward side of the ball, being, of course, greatest where it is most direct—*i.e.*, at the extreme front-center of the sphere (C.), and diminishing toward its vertical circumference, where the quarters 1, 2, join the quarters 3, 4. There is no resistance upon the after surface of the ball. Figure 2798 shows the same ball delivered while rotating rapidly upon an imaginary vertical axis (E), the direction of rotation being shown by the arrows. The direct resistance exerted by the air upon the quarter 1 is now supplemented by that resulting from the advancing rotary motion of the ball, while the direct pressure upon quarter 2 is diminished by its retreating rotary motion. The effect is to drive the ball from its direct course toward the side of least resistance, *i.e.*, toward the quarters 2, 4; or, to be more explicit, if the ball is being pitched from the south toward the north, with a rotation from right to left, as shown in the engraving, the ball will be swerved toward the west, constituting an "out-curve." If the direction of rotation be reversed, the extra resistance will be exerted upon quarter 2, and the line of flight will trend toward the east, constituting an "in-curve." These terms are applicable to balls delivered to a right-handed batter, or one who stands with his right hand toward the home plate; in the case of a left-handed batter the "out-curve" would become an "in-curve," and *vice versa*. To produce the out-curve or the in-curve, the axis of rotation must be vertical; for an up-curve or a down-curve the axis must be horizontal. Intermediate or combination curves can be made by varying the inclination of the axis of rotation between these two positions and applying the "twist" to the side of the ball opposite the direction of the curve desired.—*Out-Curve.* To throw the out-curve, the ball is firmly grasped by the first two fingers and thumb, the remaining fingers being closed upon the palm; the middle finger should press against the seam of the ball, so as to exert a greater whirling influence. At the instant of delivery (preferably by the underhand throw, more than waist-high), the hand should be palm upward, the ball being released by withdrawing the thumb, allowing the ball to roll around the outside of the forefinger. For a strong, wide curve, a snap of the wrist inward at the instant of delivery will be of service. (See Fig. 2799.) This same procedure by a left-handed pitcher will, of course, produce an in-curve.—*In-Curve.* This may be thrown by a motion exactly the reverse of that just described. A favorite method of some pitchers is to use a straight side throw, holding the ball firmly with all the fingers and thumb, the seam of the ball being gripped by the finger tips; at the moment of delivery the hand is in a vertical position, palm to the left; a snap of wrist inward adds to the speed of rotation, and the result is a curve to the right if the pitcher be right-handed, to the left if left-handed. For a high in-curve the ball is usually delivered from a point above

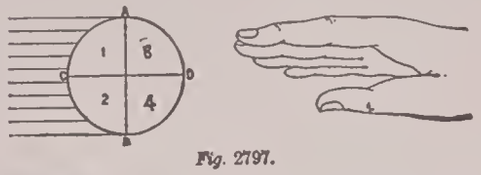

Fig. 2797.

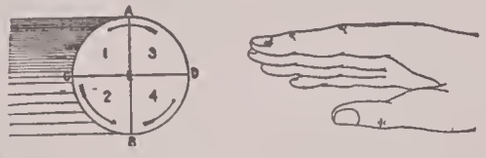

Fig. 2798.

Fig. 2799.—OUT-CURVE.

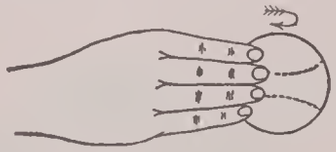

Fig. 2800.—IN-CURVE.

Fig. 2801.—DOWN-CURVE.

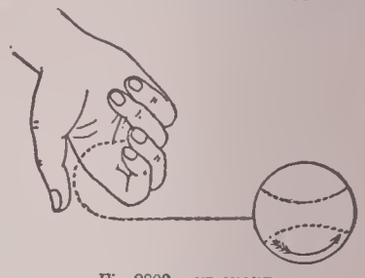

Fig. 2802.—UP-CURVE.

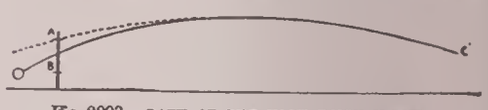

Fig. 2803.—PATH OF THE HIGH DOWN-CURVE.

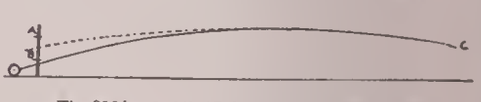

Fig. 2804.—PATH OF THE LOW DOWN-CURVE.

Dotted line shows the natural course of the ball; C, pitcher; A and B, batsman's shoulder and knee.

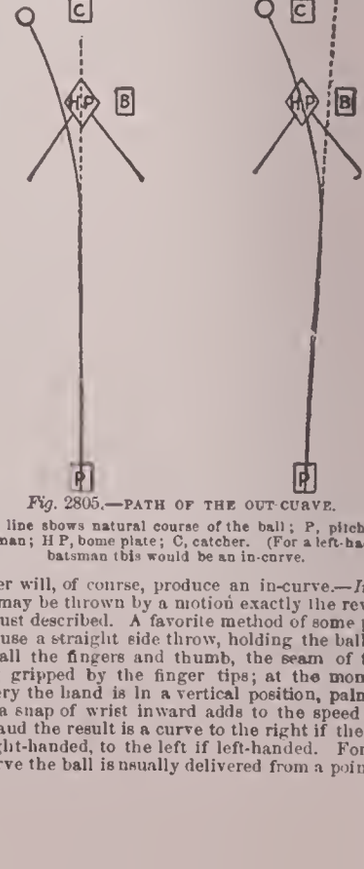

Fig. 2805.—PATH OF THE OUT-CURVE.

Dotted line shows natural course of the ball; P, pitcher; B, batsman; H P, home plate; C, catcher. (For a left-handed batsman this would be an in-curve.

George Armstrong Custer

1839–1876

the shoulder; for a low in-curve the point of delivery is about the waist.—*Down-Curve.* The ball is grasped with all the fingers and the thumb, as for the in-curve, but at the moment of delivery the palm is facing upward and the ball rolls off the finger tips, receiving a "twist" as shown in Fig. 2801. Some pitchers use only the thumb and last three fingers. The arm movement is commonly an underhand throw for a low down-curve; but the down-curve is often used on high balls, passing the batsman at or near the shoulder, this delivery being very deceptive when under high speed.—*Up-Curve.* This delivery is particularly difficult because it opposes the natural law of gravity, which force must be overcome by the influence of rotation. The usual method of delivery for a right-handed pitcher, is to stand in a

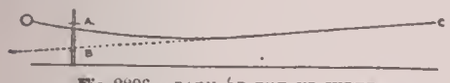

Fig. 2806.—PATH OF THE UP-CURVE.

position facing third base, the ball being grasped as for an out-curve; the hand is brought from above the shoulder to near the knee with a rapid and very forcible jerk, when, with palm facing outward, the ball passes out under the edge of the forefinger, its "twist" being accelerated by a thumb motion. (Fig. 2802.)—The principles governing the curves described apply to all their variations—the upward in-curve, the "out-drop," &c. the direction of deflection being determined by the inclination of the imaginary axis of rotation. The manner of handling the ball is also subject to variation; for example, in the delivery of the out-curve, some pitchers grasp the sphere by the first two fingers only, the ball passing over the thumb instead of the forefinger. This gives a more pronounced curve, but renders control of the direction of the ball very uncertain and difficult.—A ball pitched directly *against* the wind at a given speed and rate of rotation will have a much wider curve than if pitched at similar speeds *with* the wind, or even in a still atmosphere. If an out-

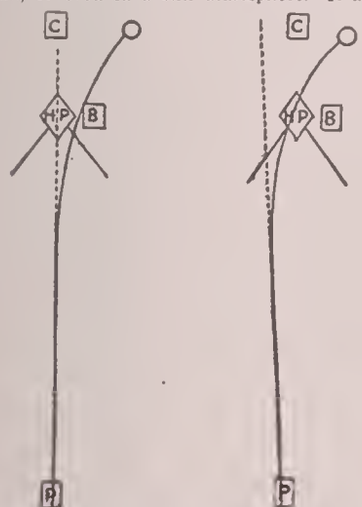

Fig. 2807.—PATH OF THE IN-CURVE.

Dotted line shows natural course of the ball; P, pitcher; B, batsman; H P, home plate; C, catcher. (For a left-handed batsman this would be an out-curve.)

curve (to the left) be pitched from south to north in an east wind, the width of the curve will be sensibly increased by the force of the breeze; if in a west wind, the curve will be lessened and may be entirely overcome. The greater the forward velocity of the ball and the faster its rotation, the wider will be the curve; simply because the air-pressure will be greater.—The path of a rotating ball is not that of the arc of a circle, but rather that of a parabola; the initial forward impetus generally carries the ball about two-thirds of the distance between the pitcher and the batsman before the effect of its rotation becomes clearly evident; from that point the "curve," "rise," or "drop" begins, and, very naturally, that pitcher is most proficient who can produce the sharpest and widest curve at a point near the batsman, or who is able to vary the speed of his delivery so that the curves will be of uncertain extent, thus preventing the batsman from "locating" the ball and causing him to "strike out" or hit ineffectively.

Cur'wen, JOHN, founder of the Tonic Sol-fa system of music, was born at Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, Eng., Nov. 14, 1816. He was educated for the ministry, Began in 1841 the study of music, which he made his lifework. The Tonic Sol-fa Association and the Tonic Sol-fa College were founded by him, the former in 1853 and the latter in 1879. He was the author of a number of works on the subject, and devoted himself wholly to teaching the system. Died June 26, 1880.

Cur'zon, RT. HON. GEORGE NATHANIEL (LORD ZOUCHE), statesman and author, eldest son of the 4th Baron Scarsdale, born Jan. 11, 1859. Educated at Eton, and Baliol College, Oxford, (B.A., 1884, M.A., 1886). Fellow of All Souls' and President of the Union, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Derbyshire; private secretary to the Prime Minister (Marquis of Salisbury), 1885–6; Under Secretary of State for India, 1891–2; Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1895. Member of the House of Commons from Lancashire (Southport Division) since 1886. Appointed Privy Councillor, 1895. Married, in 1895, Mary Victoria, daughter of L. Z. Leiter, of Washington, D. C. Has travelled extensively and is one of the best living authorities on Eastern topics. Author of: *Russia in Central Asia*; *Persia and the Persian Question*; and *Problems of the Far East.* Awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1895.

Curzon, PAUL ALFRED, DE, artist, born at Moulinat, near Poitiers, Sept. 7, 1820. He studied with Drolling and Cabat. From the Paris expositions of 1878 and 1889 he received second-class medals, and in 1865 he was decorated with the Legion of Honor. His paintings have been landscape and *genre. Dominicans Decorating their Chapel*, and his painting of *Ostia*, are in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris. Died in Paris, July 22, 1895.

Cush'ing, FRANK HAMILTON, ethnologist, born at Northeast, Pa., July 22, 1857. In his boyhood he began the collecting of Indian relics, and when sixteen excavated a number of camp sites in Central New York, and was appointed commissioner to make surveys and collections for the National Museum. He became a student of natural science in Cornell University, though continuing his surveys and explorations. In the service of the Bureau of Ethnology he accompanied an expedition to the pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona, remaining for three years, adopting the Zuñis' habits and mode of life, and making himself acquainted with their language. He was in charge of the Hemenway expedition among the pueblos of the Southwest, and was the discoverer of the ruins of the Seven Cities of Cibola, the excavating of which he conducted in the summer of 1888. Besides other offices, he was curator of ethnology at the National Museum and a member of the Anthropological Society at Washington. Among his articles written for periodicals are: *Study of Pueblo Pottery as Illustrative of Zuñi Culture Growth*; *My Adventures in Zuñi*, &c.

Cushing, WILLIAM BARKER, was born at Delafield, Wis., on Nov. 4, 1842; entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in 1857, but resigned before graduation, having been declared "deficient in his studies;" reëntered the Navy in 1861 as lieutenant, and immediately began a career which for brilliancy and intrepidity may well be compared to that of our older naval hero, Decatur. *C.* captured the first prize taken by the U. S. Navy during the Civil War, while attached to the *Blackwater*, cruising in the N. C. sounds; but his most brilliant exploit was the destruction of the Confederate ram *Albemarle*, at Plymouth, N. C., Oct. 27, 1864. This feat was accomplished by means of an extemporized torpedo boat, in the face of a heavy fire, the explosion destroying not only the ram, but also the assailing craft. Of *C.*'s party only one escaped besides the commander, who swam ashore and regained the Union lines in safety. For this daring act *C.* was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-commander, and received the official thanks of Congress. Was made commander in 1872, being the youngest officer of that rank in the service. Died Dec. 17, 1874.

Cushing, in *Oklahoma*, a village of Payne co., 45 m. E. of Mulhall. *Pop.* (1897) about 200.

Cush'man, CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS, actress, was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1816; early exhibited musical talent, and aided in the support of her widowed mother's family by singing in church choirs and concerts, having developed a contralto voice of great excellence. Her operatic debût was made (1835) in *The Marriage of Figaro*, the effort being successful; but an attempt to sing soprano rôles resulted in the partial loss of her voice, and she then turned her attention to the dramatic stage, appearing first as *Lady Macbeth*. After ten years of unbroken success, chiefly at the Bowery Theater, New York, the Park Theater, Albany, and (1842–44) the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, Miss *C.* visited England, where she duplicated her American triumph in higher tragedy, being aided by her gifted sister Susan, to whose *Juliet* Charlotte often played *Romeo*. She returned to the U. S. in 1849, and made a tour of the country; again visited England (1852–57) and then, after a short engagement in the U. S., went to Rome, returning in 1860 to give several performances for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. After several years spent in the "Eternal City," Miss *C.* came back to her native land (1871), and gave a series of dramatic readings in addition to her stage performances. Her public career ended in Boston, May 15, 1875, when she retired to her handsome villa at Newport, R. I., where she died on Feb. 18, 1876.

Cuspa'ria (*kŭs-pa'ri-ah*) **Bark,** or ANGOSTURA BARK. (*Bot.*) The bark of *Galipea officinalis*, adopted in the pharmacopœia of the United States for its tonic, stimulant and aromatic properties. Its odor is peculiar, taste intensely bitter and slightly aromatic, pieces thin, externally gray and wrinkled, internally yellowish-fawn, fracture short and resinous.

Cus'pidor, *n.* A spittoon.

Cus'ter, ELIZABETH BACON, author, shared the campaigns of her husband, George Armstrong Custer, when he was engaged on the Western frontier, and since his death has published several volumes of reminiscences: *Boots and Saddles*; *Tenting on the Plains*; and *Following the Guidon.*

Custer, GEORGE ARMSTRONG, soldier, was born at New Rumley, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1839. He graduated at West Point. He became distinguished in the Civil War, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. It is said that throughout the war he never lost a gun or a flag. At the close of the Civil War he received the appointment of lieutenant-colonel with brevet rank of major-general. He was one of the company sent to explore the Black Hills. His reports were so favorable that they greatly stimulated white immigration. He wrote a series of magazine articles entitled *My Life on the Plains.* He was killed by Indians during a battle on the Big Horn, June 25, 1876, nearly his whole command being massacred. Buried at West Point in 1877.

Cut'ter, *n.* (*Naut.*) The name given to two kinds of small vessels. The cutters which are used by yachtsmen, pilots and revenue officers, are small vessels with one mast and a bowsprit, which is capable of being housed inboard in rough weather. They are rigged like a sloop, the distinction being that the jib of a cutter has no stay to support it. These vessels are built with special reference to speed, the hull being very deep and narrow, so much so as to be almost V-shaped, showing an almost perpendicular rise from floor to bulwarks. The keel is heavily weighted with lead. The *C.* shows to best advantage when working to windward in heavy weather. There are several instances of cutters crossing the Atlantic; while one made a voyage from England to Australia in 108 days. The other form of cutter is a clinker-built boat about 25 feet long, belonging to a ship of war.—In the U. S. very long sleds for coasting are called cutters.

Cuy'ler, THEODORE LEDYARD, D.D., was born at Aurora, Cayuga co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1822. He studied and graduated at Princeton College and Princeton Theological Seminary. He has been pastor of several churches, and founded the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he officiated as pastor for 30 years, retiring in 1890. Is a noted advocate of total abstinence. The works of Dr. *C.* include: *Cedar Christian*; *Heart Life*; *Empty Crib*; *Light on Dark Clouds*; a volume of travel, *Nile to Norway*, &c.

Cy'cloid, *n.* (*Geom.*) A plane curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle when the latter is rolled along a straight line. Several names are given to the *C.* in accordance with the position of the generating point. If this be on the circumference it yields a *common C.*; if outside the circumference, a *curtate C.*; if within the circumference, a *probate* or *inflated C.*

—*a.* Resembling a circle; somewhat circular; approaching the true circle in shape.

Cy'clone, *n.* (*Meteorol.*) If we examine weather charts which represent a large part of the western hemisphere, there will be perceived two distinct systems of pressure, whose forms and positions on the earth's surface change from day to day. One set of these are systems of low pressure, which are indicated by concentric isobars, or lines of equal barometric reading, the pressure indicated growing successively lower until the center of the circular area is reached. The outer set are systems of high pressure, marked, as above, by concentric isobars, whose pressure grows higher inwardly until the central area is reached. The former of these systems are known as cyclones, the latter as anti-cyclones. It is to the cy-

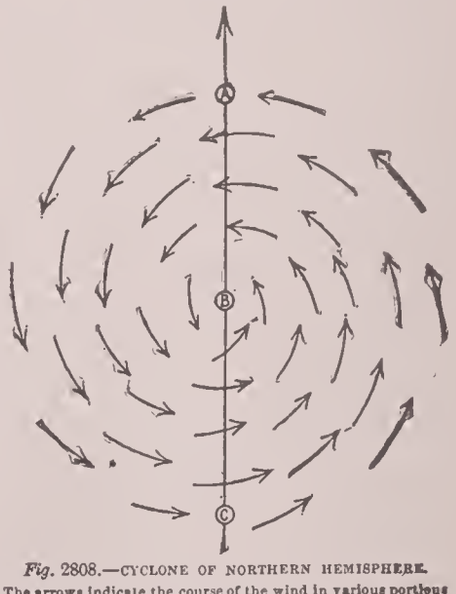

Fig. 2808.—CYCLONE OF NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

The arrows indicate the course of the wind in various portions of the storm area. As the cyclone approaches (A) the wind is moderate, from the E., but gradually increases until the storm center (B) is reached, when there is a comparative calm, succeeded by S. W. to N. W. winds as the cyclone passes off.

clonic condition that we owe the condition of weather known as storms,—this word being taken in its broad sense, as indicating great and long continued disturbances of the atmospheric conditions. The areas of low pressure are distinguishing characteristics of the hurricanes and typhoons of the tropics, and the storms, generally less violent, of higher latitudes. The concentric character of the areas of equal pressure and the steadily lower temperature toward the center, are significant of the movement of the winds in a *C.*, which are never in direct, but always in curved lines, though these curves are usually so great that they can be detected only by widely-extended observations. The movement of the winds is not in a circle, nor is it directly inward toward the center of the cyclonic area, but it is in a

spiral or vorticose direction, curving inward toward the center; the direction of wind motion, in the northern hemisphere, being opposite to that of the hands of a watch. Where the isobars are closer together the winds are stronger, since in this case the decrease of pressure is more rapid. It is a conclusion very naturally reached, that an area of low pressure, indicating a rarefaction of the atmosphere, due probably to an upflow of air, will cause a surface wind, the heavier air from a distance naturally flowing in to restore the equilibrium. And it follows also that in this inflow from all directions interference between the crowding currents takes place, and the winds are deflected from a direct into a curvilinear course. This curved direction of movement is, however, principally due to the rotation of the earth on its axis, by which also its direction is controlled. This may be a little difficult to make clear. The earth rotates from west to east, making a complete rotation in

Fig. 2809.—SHOWING THREE POSITIONS IN THE PATH OF A MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CYCLONE TRAVELLING NORTHEAST.

24 hours. But as the circles of latitude are longest on the equator and diminish toward the poles, it follows that, as we go north or south from the equator, points on the surface move more and more slowly, diminishing from 24,000 miles a day at the equator to less than a mile near the poles, and to nothing at the exact poles. This decrease of speed has an important effect on the winds. Those moving northward, and having the speed of rotation of the place they leave, when they reach regions of less speed are deflected to the east. Those moving southward pass from areas of slow to those of more rapid movement, and consequently lag behind, or are deflected towards the west. The result is that winds blowing from north and south toward the center of a cyclonic area are caused to move in curves; those on the southern edge blowing east and those on the northern west or opposite to the movement of watch hands. In the southern hemisphere this direction is reversed, and the movement is the same as that of watch hands.

As a result, striking changes take place in the direction of the winds during *C.*, due to the fact that these themselves have an onward motion, of from 20 to, in extreme instances, 70 miles an hour—though occasionally they remain stationary. The consequence is, that as a cyclone approaches, moving north, a place in the line of its center will at first feel winds setting westerly and increasing in violence as the center of the cyclone approaches, while rains grow heavy at the same time. In the immediate center the weather grows calm and the clouds may break. But as the storm moves onward the rains begin again, and the winds set to the east, at first violent but gradually diminishing in force till the cyclone has passed. In planes not in the line of the center the conditions of the storm will correspondingly vary. These facts, as ascertained by repeated observation, have proved of the greatest advantage to captains of ships when finding themselves within the limits of a tropical storm, since the direction of the wind warns them in what direction to steer to escape its greatest fury. Lack of this knowledge, in past times, caused the destruction of many a noble ship. *C.* are usually of great extent. Their diameter is seldom less than 600 miles, and occasionally exceeds 3,000 miles. The temperature and humidity increase as the center approaches, and diminish as it recedes, or, in other words, they rise as the pressure falls, and fall as the pressure rises. The chief points of difference between the hurricanes and typhoons of the tropics and the *C.* of higher latitudes are these: tropical *C.* are of smaller dimensions, so that the fall of pressure from the exterior to the center is more rapid, and the strength of the wind is correspondingly greater. Often more dangerous than the winds is the storm wave which is occasionally produced. This, hurled on a low-lying coast with great force, is apt to be frightfully destructive. The wave attending the Bakarganj *C.* of 1876 covered the low lands lying east of the Ganges delta with water from 10 to 45 feet deep, and drowned more than 100,000 human beings. Much more recently a similar wave caused great destruction on the Carolina coast of this country, though, fortunately, without serious loss of life. —*Track of United States Cyclones.* Of the cyclonic storms which visit the United States, the greater number originate in the region of the great plains west of the Mississippi, whence they move northeastward, frequently following the line of the Great Lakes, and making their way to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Less frequent, but much more violent, are those of tropical origin, which enter the States from the Gulf of Mexico or the West India region, sometimes taking an inland course, at others following the coast, and at others having their centers out at sea. Those are far the most violent and destructive storms, and those to which ruinous visitations are occasionally due. Others originate at various points in the Atlantic and make their fury felt on the British Isles, or elsewhere on the European coast. The passage of a cyclone is often attended with local storms of great severity. Thunder and hail storms are frequent accompaniments, and the terrible Tornado (*q.v.*) is a frequent incident of the cyclone of the West.—*Anti-Cyclones.* The anti-cyclone is opposite in its characteristics to the cyclone. As the latter is due to an upflow of warm humid air, and a consequent surface diminution of pressure, the former is due to a downflow of dry cold air, and a consequent surface increase of pressure. The result is that the winds flow outward from the center of the anti-cyclone, while the weather attending it is dry, clear, and cold. The cold wave is one of its frequent resultants, but its winds never attain the destructive violence of those of the cyclone. It is probable that a close connection exists between these opposite species of phenomena. The upflowing air from the center of the cyclone spreads outward through the upper atmosphere, and may cause increased pressure in some distant region, resulting in a downflow of the upper air, cold and dry from the effect of higher atmospheric conditions, and the subsequent outflow of dry winds from the anti-cyclonic center.

Cyclos'is, *n.* (*Biol.*) A name employed to designate certain movements of the protoplasmic contents of plant cells. The semi-liquid protoplasm circulates slowly but constantly within the cell, the cause of its motion being as yet unknown.

Cyp'riote Art. The art of the ancient inhabitants of the island of Cyprus, of which many interesting examples have been found within recent years. Ruins and tombs were seen there by 18th century travellers, but the Turks would not permit excavation. At a later date a number of silver bowls were found, one of which, in the collection of the Duc de Luynes, closely resembles those which Layard found at Nineveh. A black basalt bas-relief, found in 1845, had on it the figure of Sargon, king of Assyria. Gen. Louis P. di Cesnola, U. S. consul in Cyprus, obtained permission to excavate in 1870, and succeeded in laying bare the sites of several ancient temples and other edifices, and in collecting a great number of rudely shaped statuettes and other objects in considerable variety. These were purchased for the Metropolitan Museum in New York, where they now are. The art displayed is primitive in character, and seems to have had its original inspiration in that of the Assyrian and Babylonian region.

Cyti'tis, *n.* [Gr. *kytos*, skin, suff. *itis*, inflammation.] (*Path.*) Inflammation of the skin.

Cyzige'nus, *n.* [Gr. *Kyzikos*, an ancient city of Mysia.] (*Antiq.*) A large apartment, overlooking a garden, and used as a banquet-hall.

Czar'evitch, *n.* A Russian title, formerly applied to any son of the Czar; now applicable only to the eldest son, or heir-apparent.

Czar'ism, *n.* Absolutism in government or political authority.

Czech (*chĕk*), *n.* (Bohemian.) Any individual belonging to the Slavic peoples now living in Bohemia and in parts of Hungary and Moravia.—The language spoken by these people.

Czechic (*chĕk'ik*), *n.* The language of the Czechs.

—*a.* Of or pertaining to the Czechs or their language.

Czerny (*chĕr'ny*), KARL, musician and composer; born at Vienna, Feb. 21, 1791; became famous as a teacher and composer of musical exercises. Died 1857.

D

DACC

D. The fourth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, and those derived from it. In Arabic it is the eighth; in Russian, the fifth; and in the Ethiopic, the nineteenth. The Greek name is *delta*, the Hebrew *daleth;* and our form of the letter, which is the same as the Latin, is evidently derived from the Greek character, *delta*, by rounding off the right-hand angle into a curve. The Hebrew *daleth* signifies a door, and in its earlier form it bore a manifest resemblance to the door or opening of a tent. *D* is the medial letter of the order of dentals or palato-dentals. It is the sonorous counterpart of *T*, and is produced by applying the tip of the tongue to the superior incisive teeth, and to their gum, while the tongue, obliquely rising, obstructs the passage of the breath: then, by suddenly withdrawing this obstruction, while the larynx resounds during the passage of the air through the glottis, the sound in question is exploded. *D* readily interchanges with letters of the same order, as, Ger. *tief*, deep; *traum*, dream; *du*, thou; *dein*, thine. It also readily interchanges with the letter *l*; as, Greek *dapsiles*, Latin *lapsilis*; Latin *cauda*, Spanish *cola*. (See *L*.) The Latin *D* is frequently changed into *z*, *s*, or *ss* in German; as, *duo*, *zwei*, two; *decem*, *zehn*, ten. *D* also seems to manifest a kind of affinity for the letter *n*, and is drawn by it into a number of words to which it does not radically belong, as, Latin *tener*, English *tender*. *Di*, followed by a vowel, is sometimes changed into *j*; as, *diurnal*, *journal*.—As a numeral, *D* represents 500; with a dash over it, 5000. As an abbreviation, *D* stands for doctor; as, M.D., doctor of medicine; D.D., doctor of divinity; D.D.S., doctor of dental surgery, &c. Among Roman writers, *D* is used for Divus, Decimus, Devotus, Diebus, &c. D. M., in the Roman epitaphs, signifies *Diis Manibus*, *Deo Magno*, or *Diis Magnis*. As a sign, it is one of the Dominical letters. In Music, *D* is the second note of the diatonic scale, same as the *re* of the French.

D, in *Oklahoma*, a W. central co., watered by Canadian river, having a rolling surface and fertile soil. *Pop.* (1897) about 8,000. *Cap.* Taloga.

Daal'der, *n.* [Du.] A Dutch coin, value about 50 cents.

Dab, *v. a.* [Fr. *dauber*, to drub, to bang, to cuff; Goth. *daupjan*, to dip; allied to Gr. *dypto*, to duck, or dive, Sax. *dyphan*. See DIP.] To strike gently with the hand; to slap; to box; to strike gently with some soft or moist substance.

—*n.* A slight thrust with something pointed; a gentle blow with the hand; a small lump or mass of anything soft or moist; something moist or slimy thrown on one; as, a *dab* of mortar.

(*Zool.*) A small flat fish, fam. PLEURONECTIDÆ (*q. v.*).

Dab'ble, *v. a.* [Dimin. of *dab;* Belgic, *dabben*, or *dabbelen*.] To dip a little or often; to wet; to moisten; to spatter; to wet by little dips or strokes; to sprinkle.

—*v. i.* To play in water; to dip the hands, throw water, and splash about; to play in mud and water; to do anything in a slight or superficial manner; to tamper; to touch here and there; to meddle; as, to *dabble* in art or literature.

Dab'bler, *n.* One who dabbles; a superficial meddler; as, a *dabbler* in politics.

Dab'bling, *p. a.* Playing or meddling in.

—*n.* Act of meddling or dipping superficially into.

Dab'blingly, *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

Dab'chick, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The little grebe, a water-fowl of the family *Colymbidæ*, that keeps constantly dipping under water. It is commonly found about lakes and fish-ponds.

—By extension, a fledgeling; hence, a young or delicate person

Dab'erath. (*Anc. Geog.*) A Levitical town in the borders of Zebulun and Issachar. Its site is probably that of the modern Deburieh, a small village at the N.W. foot of Mount Tabor.

Dab'ster, *n.* An adept; one who is skilled or expert in anything (*colloq.*).

Daca'da, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Sheboygan co.

Da Capo, or **D. C.** (*da-ka'po*), *adv.* [It., from the beginning, again.] (*Mus.*) An expression placed at the end of a piece, to indicate that the performer is to return to, and end with, the first part.

Dac'ca, and **Dac'ca Jelalpore',** two districts of Hindostan, prov. of Bengal, chiefly between Lat. 23° and 24°N., and Lon. 89° 30′ and 91° E. *Area.* That of Dacca, 2,902; of Dacca Jelalpore, 1,524 sq. m. Soil fertile; and surface a dead flat, inundated during the wet seasons. *Products.* Rice, sugar, cotton, indigo. *Manufactures.* Dimities, diapers, and damask linens. *Chief towns.* Dacca, Nairraingunge, &c. *Pop.* about 1,100,000 one-half of whom are Hindoos, and the rest Mohammedans.

Dac'ca, an inland city of Hindostan, district Dacca, province Bengal, formerly very extensive, populous, and rich, and still one of the chief cities of the presidency. It extends, with its suburbs, for six miles along a river which unites with the Ganges on the one hand, and the Brahmapootra on the other, thus affording great facilities for commerce; Lat. 23° 43′ N., Lon. 90° 26′ E., 155 m. N.E. of Calcutta, with which it connects by railroad. It is built, generally, of mud-brick and thatched houses, and with narrow and crooked streets. The vicinity of *C.* is very fertile, and healthy for India, and grows a considerable quantity of cotton. *D.* was, from 1608 to 1630, the metropolis of Bengal, but declined with the disorders following the irruptions of Nadir Shah. *Pop.* (1895) 81,212.

Dace, *n.* [Du. *daas*.] (*Ichth.*) The *Cyprinus leuciscus*, a small fish of the carp family, found in clear and quiet streams. Its head is small, muzzle pointed; back slightly elevated, and tail forked. It is gregarious. Its food is worms and other soft animal substances.

Dach, SIMON, a German poet, born 1605. He was the author of some religious odes, lyrics, and plays. D. 1659.

Dachcet' River, in *Arkansas*. See DAUCHITE.

Dachs'hund, *n.* [Ger.] A small dog, called in Germany the badger-hound, having a long body and short, crooked legs.

Da'cia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A large tract of the Roman empire beyond the Danube; now comprising Moldavia, Wallachia, and portions of Transylvania and Hungary. Prior to Constantine the Great, the whole tract was divided into *Trojan D.* and *Aurelian D.* The former, or Dacia proper, was situated north, the latter south, of the Danube. The country was inhabited by the *Daci* or *Dacæ*, a warlike nation of German origin, who, after a heroic resistance, continued for upwards of 75 years, were finally conquered by Trajan (A.D. 105), whereupon the entire region became a Roman province. In 453, Ardaric, king of the Gepidæ, seized the country, and in 566 it was conquered by a colony of Scythians. The latter were subdued by Charlemagne, and the Magyars overran *D.* in the 9th century.

Dacian (*da'shan*), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Dacia.

—*a.* Relating or pertaining to Dacia.

Dacier (*dä'se-ā'*), ANDRÉ, a French philologist, born 1651. He published an edition of Pompeius Festus, and translations of Horace, of Aristotle's *Poetics*, of Epictetus, of Marcus Antonins' *Reflections*, of Plutarch's *Lives*, &c. Died 1722.—His wife ANNE, daughter of the celebrated Professor Le Fèvre, born in 1654, was likewise distinguished for her literary attainments. She translated into French Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, the *Clouds* of Aristophanes, &c. Died in 1720.

Dac'nis, *n.* (*Ornith.*) A genus of small and elegant birds, of the Insessores order, inhabiting Mexico. The color of the body is cerulean blue; the forehead, shoulders, wings, and tail are black, and it has a sharp, conical bill.

Dacoit', Dakoit', *n.* [Hind. *dâk*.] In India, a member of a gang of robbers.

Dacoit'y, Dakoit'y, *n.* A Hindoo gang of robbers or marauders.

Dactyl (*dak'til*), *n.* [Gr. *dactylos*, a finger, probably like Lat. *digitus*, from Sansk. *dic*, to show, found in Gr. *deiknūmi*, Lat. *indico*, to show.] (*Pros.*) In Greek and Latin poetry, a poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short, like the joints of a finger—as in *cārmĭnă*, *ōmnĭbŭs*. Dactylic verses are hexameters which end in a *D.* instead of a spondee. In the English and German languages, where accent determines quantity, the word dactyl means an accented followed by two unaccented syllables, as in *quan'tity*.

Dactyl'iograph, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a ring and *grapho*, to engrave.] One who engraves gems and stones for finger-rings.—The autograph or inscription of the artist's name upon a finger-ring.

Dactyliog'raphy, *n.* The art of gem-engraving.

Dac'tylic, Dac'tylar, *a.* (*Pros.*) Pertaining to, or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

—*n.* A verse consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

Dac'tylis, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.] (*Bot.*). A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*, having the panicle of flowers much on one side of the stem, its secondary branches so short that the spikelets are much crowded into clusters; the glumes unequal, the larger one keeled; each spikelet containing 2 to 7 florets, each of which has 2 lanceolate, scarcely awned paleæ. *D. glomerata*, the orchard grass, called in England cock's-foot grass, is a native of Europe, Asia, N. America, and the N. of Africa. It forms an important part of almost all the best natural pastures, is much relished by cattle, and grows with great rapidity after it has been cut, yielding a large quantity of herbage, and succeeding well on most kinds of soil, and in situations too shady for many grasses; it is therefore generally sown along with other grasses. An improved variety, of greater size than the ordinary one, has been introduced into cultivation.

Dactylon'omy, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, and *nomos*, from *nemo*, to deal out.] The art of numbering with the fingers.

DAFF

Da'cusville, in *South Carolina*, a township in **Pickens** county, about 120 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Dad, Dad'dy, *n.* [W. *tad;* Hind. *dada*, formed from the sound of father.] A term used by young children. (Synonymous with *papa*.)

"Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare."—*Gay.*

Dad'dle, *v. a.* To move about like a child or aged man; to toddle; hence, to perform anything in a slow and unsteady manner.

—*n.* In some parts of England, a colloquialism for the hand or fist.

Dad'dock, *n.* The rotten trunk of a tree.

Dad'dy-longlegs, *n.* (*Entom.*) See TIPULA.

Dade, in *Florida*, a S. co., washed on the S. and E. by the Atlantic ocean, and bounded on the W. by Monroe co. *Area*, about 5,636 sq. m. Surface level; mostly occupied by the Everglades, a name given to vast expanses of shallow water, studded with innumerable small islands. The principal village and *cap.* is Miami. *Pop.* (1890) 861.

Dade, in *Georgia*, a N.W. co., adjoining Tennessee and Alabama. *Area*, about 187 sq. m. It is traversed by Lookout creek, and surrounded by high mountains. Iron ore, bituminous coal, and other valuable minerals abound. *Cap.* Treuton. *Pop.* (1890) 5,707.

Dade, in *Missouri*, a S.W. co. *Area*, about 498 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sac river, Horse, and Cedar creeks. The surface is varied. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Greenfield. *Pop.* (1890) 17,526.

Da'do, *n.* [It. a cube, a die.] (*Arch.* and *Decor.*) The flat surface between a base-moulding and surbase; in interiors, a skirting, sometimes several feet in width, and variously ornamented.—The die, or square part, of a pedestal.

Da'dyl, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as CAMPHENE (*q. v.*).

Dæ'dal, Dæda'lian, *a.* [From Lat. DÆDALUS, *q. v.*] Performed with art or constructive skill; ingenious; as, "the *dædal* hand of nature."

Dæ'dalus. (*Myth.*) The fabulous representative of the most ancient Grecian art. According to Greek history, *D.*, son of Erechtheus, king of Athens, was the most inventive designer, accomplished artist, and mechanical genius the world had ever seen. His statues in wood were regarded as so admirably perfect that they are reported to have moved, and looked like life; his skill in the mechanical arts was so universal that science is reported to owe to him the invention of the wedge, the axe, saw, plummet, and the auger; and he also discovered the adhesive qualities of glue, besides inventing sails for ships. His pupil and nephew, Talus, promised even to eclipse his teacher, so remarkable was his ingenuity; a fact that so distracted *D.* with envy, that he hurled the youth through a lofty window, and killed him on the spot, an act that compelled him immediately to fly, with his son Icarus, to Crete for safety, where Minos, the king of the island, welcomed him with delight. Here he exercised his mechanical genius in constructing a wonderful labyrinth for his friend Pasiphaë, the queen and wife of Minos, where, undiscovered, she might carry on her revolting amours. In revenge for his perfidy, Minos, when he heard of the use to which the labyrinth was put, confined both father and son in its intricate passages. To escape the fate this imprisonment threatened, *D.* made for himself and Icarus wings of feathers, attaching them to their bodies by glue and wax; and they, being thus furnished, soared aloft out of the labyrinth, and fled from Crete across the Ægean Sea, directing their course in the track of Cunæ, and finally for Sicily, where the prudent and more experienced navigator arrived in safety; but his rash son, elated with the possession of a new motive power, audaciously mounted the empyrean, before pursuing his course, to show the gods his plumage; when, approaching too near the indignant Phœbus, his artificial wings were scorched by the sun, the wax melted, and the feathers becoming loose, the disconsolate and humiliated boy fell into that part of the Ægean Sea near the island of Samos, where he was drowned; thus giving the name of the *Icarian Sea* to that portion of the Mediterranean washing the isles of Greece. This pretty fable is easily and more rationally explained by supposing that the father and son, escaping the vigilance of Minos, fled to the shore, and leaping into two boats, put off, *D.* hoisting his mantle on the oars as a sail, and escaping the pursuit; while the son, less skillful, or more intent on watching the effect of the wind on the rude sail than the direction of his course, ran his bark on the island of Samos, and was drowned in the wreck.

Dæ'mon, *n.* See DEMON.

Daff, *v. i.* To daunt; to intimidate. (Used in some parts of England.)

—*v. i.* To play or sport with; to fondle; to toy; to trifle.

Daf'fle, *v. i.* To evince forgetfulness; to show short memory.

Daf'fodil, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NARCISSUS.

Daft, *a.* Out of one's proper senses; insane; hence, besotted; crazy; silly; foolish.—Sportive; sprightly; mirthful. (Originally used in Scotland.)

Dag, *n.* [See DAGGER.] A dagger.—A kind of handgun or pistol, formerly used.

—[A. S. *daag.*] A leather string, or latchet.

—*v. a.* [From DAGGLE.] To daggle; to bemire. (Vulgar.)

—*v. n.* To become cloudy, misty, or opaque. (R.)

Dag'ger, *n.* [Fr. *dague;* D. *dagge;* Ir. *daigear;* Arm. *dager;* Swed. and Goth. *daggert;* probably allied to Heb. *dakar,* to stab.] A short sword, or long knife. This weapon was in use among the Franks as early as the sixth century. In the twelfth century it is mentioned as a "*cultellus* qui dicitur *dagger,*" and Walsingham in the 15th century calls it *coustel,* or *dagger.* Toward the close of the 13th century, it was used as part of the knightly equipment; and about this time it was called the *misericorde* because in the last struggle the uplifted *D.* caused the discomfited fighter to sue for mercy. Towards the end of the 14th century, knights always wore a *D.* suspended by a cord or chain to the right side, and it was even sometimes used as a missile weapon. At this time it was carried by citizens, yeomen, sailors, and even ladies.

(*Printing.*) A mark of reference used in printed works, in the form of a dagger, thus †. (Sometimes called *obelisk.*)

To look or *speak daggers,* to look or speak angrily or fiercely, as if with hostile intent.

"I will *speak daggers* to her, but use none."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To use a dagger; to stab with a poniard or dagger.

Dag'ger's-drawing, *n.* Act of drawing daggers, hence, approach to a quarrel, an open attack, or violence.

"I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *dagger's-drawing.*"—*Swift.*

Dag'gers, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Botetourt county.

Dag'gett, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Tioga co., about 150 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Dag'gle, *v. a.* [From Swed. and Goth. *dagg,* dew.] To trail in mud or wet grass; to befoul; to dirty, as the lower end of a garment; to dip in mire.

—*v. n.* To run through mire, or mud and water.

"Like a puppy *daggled* through the town."—*Pope.*

Dag'gle-tail, *n.* A slattern; a person of slovenly or unclean habits.

Dagh, a word which, in the Tartar language, signifies *mountain;* thus, *dagh-stan* (Daghestan), a mountainous country; *keshish-dagh,* the actual name of Mount Olympus.

Daghestan, (*dah-ges-tän',*) a region of W. Asia, comprising all the country lying W. of the Caspian Sea to the Caucasus, in Lat. 41° to 43° N., Lon. 46° to 50° E.; the greater part of which forms a prov. belonging to the Russian govt. of the Caucasus, while the rest is peopled by independent tribes. *Area,* abt. 17,500 sq. m.; of which Russian territory absorbs 10,600. *Surface.* Very mountainous, being traversed by outlying spurs and offshoots of the Caucasus range. *Soil.* Productive in the valleys; yielding grain, tobacco, hemp, saffron, and timber. Cattle, horses, asses, camels, and sheep are extensively reared. *Min.* Iron, lead, and sulphur. *D.* is almost entirely populated by nomadic Tartar tribes, the principal of which is the Lesghians, who have hitherto maintained their independence of Russia. *Pop.* Estim. at 2,000,000, of which abt. 440,000 are included in the Russian portion of the country.

Dag'-lock, *n.* [Swed. and Goth. *dagg,* dew, and Eng. *lock.*] A soiled or bemired lock of wool on a sheep's body.

Da'go, DAGÖE, or DAGDEN, a Russian island in the Baltic, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, N. of the island of Œsel; *pop.* 10,000.

Dag'obert I., a Frankish king of the Merovingian line, son of Clothaire II., B. in 602. He subdued the Saxons, Gascons, and Bretons, but tarnished the lustre of his reign by his cruelty and licentiousness. D. in 638, and was buried in the abbey of St. Denis, which he had founded.

DAGOBERT II., succeeded to the throne of Austrasia in 656; assassinated 679.

DAGOBERT III., succeeded his father, Childebert II., 711, and D. 715.

Dagon, (*dā'gon,*) was the national god of the Philistines. Its most famous temples were at Gaza and Ashdod. The latter temple was destroyed by Jonathan in the Maccabæan War. Traces of the worship of *D.* likewise appear in the names Caphar Dagon (near Jamnia), Beth-Dagon in Judah (*Josh.* xv. 41), and Asher (*Josh.* xix. 27). *D.* was represented with the face and hands of a man, and the tail of a fish. In the Babylonian mythology, the name *D.* (*Odakon*) is applied to a fish-like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of men. Niebuhr appears to identify this being with the Phœnician god, but Rawlinson regards them as fully distinct. In 1 *Samuel* v. we have an account of the fall and destruction of *D.*, before the ark of the Lord.

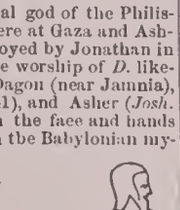

Fig. 761.—DAGON. From Khorsabad. (Layard.)

Dags'borough, in *Delaware,* a hundred of Sussex co., on Pepper Creek, abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Dover; *pop.* 2,599.

Dag'-swain, *n.* A coarse woollen stuff formerly made of dag-locks, or soiled wool.

Daguerre, LOUIS JACQUES MANDÉ, (*da gair',*) whose name is associated with one of the most refined applications of science to the arts, was B. at Corneille, France, 1789. From an early period he had been engaged in making chemical researches; but the Daguerreotype process, with which his name is identified, was first made known in the autumn of 1839. The whole of Europe was astonished at the beauty and novelty of the pictures produced by his process; and the French government granted him a pension of 6,000 francs for his discovery, on condition of his publishing his method. *D.* was celebrated as a dioramic painter, and by ingenious contrivances he had succeeded in producing many very extraordinary effects in his pictures. D. 1851.

Daguer'rean, Daguer'reian, *a.* Relating, or pertaining to, Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype, or to the art itself.

Daguerreotype, (*da-gair'o-tīp,*) *n.* [From *Daguerre,* q. v., and Gr. *typos,* an image.] (*Fine Arts.*) A process by which images are impressed on a silver plate. A perfectly polished silver plate is exposed in the dark to the vapors of iodine and bromine, by which a mixture of iodide and bromide of silver, exquisitely sensitive to light, is obtained. The plate is then exposed to the action of the image formed by light in the camera obscura, varying from a few seconds to several minutes, according to the intensity of the light. A latent impression is formed on the film of bromo-iodide of silver, giving this substance the property of combining with the vapor of mercury, in those parts where the light has struck. This latent impression is brought out or developed by being exposed for a few seconds to the vapor of mercury in a heated box. On withdrawing the plate, the mercury will be found to have fixed itself to the silver in exact proportion to the effect of the light on the different portions of the image; the deposit being white and brilliant on the lightest portions, more or less gray on those parts constituting the half-tones, and absent altogether in the deep shadows. It is then washed with a weak solution of hyposulphite of soda, which dissolves out the bromo-iodide of silver, that has remained unaltered by the light. The last process consists in laying on a fine film of metallic gold, by pouring over the plate a solution of the double hyposulphite of soda and gold, or *sel d'or,* as it is commonly called. There are few questions which have given rise to greater controversies among chemists, than the nature of the *D.* image, many supposing it to be mercury only, others thinking that it is an amalgam of mercury and silver. It is unfortunate that the quantity of material formed is so very minute, that it becomes impossible to subject it to analysis. This curious and ingenious process has been almost entirely superseded by other photographic processes. — See PHOTOGRAPHY.

Daguerre'otyper, Daguerre'otypist, *n.* One who practises the art of daguerreotypy.

Daguerreotyp'ic, Daguerreotyp'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to the daguerreotype.

Daguerre'otypy, *n.* Art or practice of taking pictures by means of photography.

D'Aguesseau, See AGUESSEAU, D'.

Dahl, JOHAN KRISTIAN KLAUSEN, (*dal,*) a Norwegian landscape-painter, famous for his magnificent views of mountain-scenes; B. at Bergen, 1780; D. 1857.

Dahl, VLADIMIR IVANOVITCH, one of the most popular Russian authors of the present day; B. about 1800, in St. Petersburg. He collected and published a great many popular tales (similar to Grimm's collection of German *Volksmährchen*), and wrote several novels, in which Russian life and manners are faithfully depicted. D. 1872.

Dahlbom, ANDERS GUSTAF, (*dal'bome,*) a Swedish entomologist, B. March 3, 1806. He wrote several volumes on insects, the most important of which is *Hymenoptera Europæa præcipue Borealia.* D. 1859.

Dahlgren, JOHN A., a commander in the U. States navy, B. in Pennsylvania, in 1809, entered the navy in 1826, and served on the Brazilian coast and in the Mediterranean in 1827–8. On his return, he went through a course of naval study, and was engaged in the coast-survey in 1835–6. At an early age he acquired a taste for constructing ordnance, and was appointed to that department in 1847, when he invented and perfected the well-known Dahlgren shell-gun, then the most powerful missile of the kind in existence. In 1855 he was appointed to the command of the gunnery-ship *Cumberland* at Plymouth, engaged in testing the velocity and power of artillery, &c.; and in 1859 he was removed to the navy-yard at Washington, to the command of which he was appointed at the outbreak of the Civil War. On the death of Admiral Foote, in 1863, he succeeded to the command of the fleet before Charleston, when he co-operated with Gen. Gilmore in some attempts to capture Fort Sumter. D. 1871.

Dahlgren Gun. (*Ordnance.*) A gun of heavy calibre, invented in 1847 by the American commander J. A. DAHLGREN, *q. v.* The breech is extremely strong, being very much thicker than the breech of an ordinary cannon; while the part between the trunnions and the muzzle is lighter, and contains less metal than a common gun of the same calibre. It is still used in our navy, and fires shells as well as solid shot.

Dahl'mann, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH, a German historian; B. at Wimar, 1785. He published a *History of Denmark, Histories of the English,* and of the *French Revolutions,* and also a work entitled, *Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der deutschen Geschichte.* He also took a conspicuous part in politics, having been a member of the German parliament in the revolutionary year 1848. Subsequently he was appointed professor of history at the university of Bonn. D. 1860.

Dahlia, (*dāl'yă,*) *a.* [In honor of *A. Dahl,* a Swedish botanist.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of perennial herbaceous plants, order *Asteraceæ.* All the varieties in cultivation in our flower-gardens, of which not fewer than 2,000 have been carefully enumerated, are derived from two species, *D. variabilis* and *D. coccinea,* natives of Mexico. Few plants manifest so strong an inclination to sprout and produce new varieties as the *D.*; and florists have also obtained many by the artificial fecundation of one with the pollen of another. They have coarse and roughish leaves, resembling those of the common *elder,* but the flowers are large and beautiful, sporting into innumerable varieties, single and double, of every conceivable shade of scarlet, crimson, purple, red, rarely yellow, and blooming from July until arrested by frost. The Dahlias are generally cultivated by the divisions of the tuberous roots, which, as soon as the frost blackens the tops, are to be taken up and preserved through the winter in a dry place, free from frost.

Fig. 762. — DAHLIA.

Dahline, (*dā'lin,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) See INULINE.

Dahlone'ga, in *Georgia,* a township and post-village, cap. of Lumpkin co., about 141 m. N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Dahlone'ga, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Wapello co., about 65 m. S.W. of Iowa City.

Dahme, (*dah'mey,*) a Prussian town, on the river of the same name, 14 m. S. of Berlin, and strongly fortified. Here the French were defeated by the Prussians in 1713. *Pop.* 5,000.

Dah'omey, or DAHOME, a country of W. Africa, on the coast of Upper Guinea. Its limits are far from being well defined, but they are supposed to extend from between about 6° and 8° or 9° N. Lat., and from 1° to perhaps 3° E. Lon.; having W., Ashantee; E., Yarriba and Benin; and S., the Atlantic Ocean. This region, so far as it has been explored, consists for the most part of an immense plain rising gradually from the coast to the Kong Mountains, from 150 to 200 miles inland. The principal rivers are the Volta and Loka, which bound it on the W., and the surface, comprising as it does many marshes, may be considered as well watered. *D.* has an alluvial soil of unsurpassed vigor and richness, and travellers speak with enthusiasm of the unbounded luxuriance of vegetation diffused over its face. — *Prod.* Oranges, limes, guavas, and other tropical fruits; melons, pine-apples, and yams, grow wild; and maize, millet, and other grains, potatoes, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and various gums and spices are successfully cultivated. In some parts the country is covered with dense forests, the retreat of lions, hyenas, leopards, elephants and monster serpents. Deer, and animals of the domestic species are plentiful. Previous to the early part of the last century this territory was divided into a number of petty states, and is represented as having been populous and well cultivated. The Dahomans, by whom it was overrun and laid waste, came from the interior of the continent. They are said to be hospitable to strangers, brave and resolute; and these traits would appear to make up the sum-total of their good qualities. Their disposition seems to be a compound of that of the tiger and the spaniel — blood-thirstiness and untamable ferocity coupled with the most abject servility. All the most arbitrary forms of savage despotism appear to be mild and free when compared with that established in this country. It is singular, too, that this despotism is not founded upon force and terror, nor is it connected with anything timid or effeminate in the character of the people. It rests on a blind and idolatrous veneration for the person of the sovereign as for that of a superior being. He is the absolute master of the lives and properties of his subjects, and disposes of them at pleasure. It is accounted a crime in the latter to suppose that the king eats, drinks, sleeps, or performs any of the functions of an ordinary mortal. The greatest lords can only approach the monarch lying flat on their faces, and rolling their heads in the dust. The Dahoman rushes to battle in obedience to the royal mandate with a blind, unthinking, brute confidence. In the construction of the palaces and temples, human skulls form the favorite ornament. The king's sleeping-room has the floor paved with the skulls, and the roof ornamented with the jaw-bones of chiefs whom he has overcome in battle. Every year a high festival is held, which lasts for several weeks, and during which the king waters the graves of his ancestors with the blood of hosts of human victims. The bodies of those unhappy men are not even interred, but are suspended by the feet to walls and scaffolds, and left hanging till they putrefy. This ceremony is known as the *grand custom.* A curious characteristic of this barbarous people was that the sovereign monopolized all the women. No subject might take a wife except by gift of, or purchase from, the king; and whatever the likes or dislikes of the subject so favored, the wife bestowed must be accepted without question. The main reliance of the king during war was on his female soldiery, the so-called Amazons (see Fig. 763). These famous petticoat troops number rather more than 2,500, of whom but about 1,700 are fully armed. These women are, generally speaking, ugly, and many of them old and vixenish. In battle they fight with courage

amounting to desperation, and, in fact, they surpass in this respect their masculine fellow soldiers. The corps is reinforced from the daughters of the land. Before a

Fig. 763.—AN AMAZON.

girl can marry she is shown to the king; if he likes her looks, she is enlisted as a soldier, and that is the end of the proposed match. They are in size larger than the men, and more able to bear fatigue, and, Capt. Burton thinks, more muscular, and in every way fit for powder.—The tiger is the fitting *fetich* or object of religious worship, among the Dahomans. Christianity is, however, a recognized religion, and the king, in former days, frequently sent a bottle of rum to the trading-post of Whydah, to propitiate the God of the whites. Abomey is the principal town, and all commercial traffic is conducted through Whydah.—*Recent History.* The coast of *D.* was placed under a strict blockade by Great Britain in 1876, on account of an outrage to a British subject. The country, however, being recognized by Britain as within the French sphere of influence, was not invaded; but in the autumn of 1892, a French force under Colonel Dodds met and utterly defeated the Dahomean army. The country was not annexed by France, and war again broke out in 1893 and continued till Jan., 1894, when King Behanzin surrendered and was dethroned. A new king, Guthili, was chosen, but a considerable part of the country was annexed as a French colony and the remainder made a French protectorate. *Pop.* estimated at about 250,000.

Dai'ly, *a.* [See DAY.] Happening every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day; diurnal.

Dain'gerfield. See DANGERFIELD.

Dain'tily, *adv.* In a dainty manner; nicely; delicately; fastidiously; deliciously.

"Those young suitors had been accustomed to . . . sleep well and fare *daintily*."—*Broome.*

Dain'tiness. *n.* State or quality of being dainty; delicacy; deliciousness; nicety; fastidiousness; as, *daintiness* of the palate.

Dain'ty, *a.* [W. *dantaeth*, from *dant*, a tooth; Lith. *dantis*; Lat. *dens, dentis*; Gr. *odono, odontos*; Goth. *tunthus*; O. Ger. *zant, zand*; Sansk. *dala*, a tooth, from *ad*, to eat.] Toothsome; pleasing to the palate; delicious to the taste; as, a *dainty* dish.

—Nice; delicate; of acute sensibility; fine and elegant in form or manner; luxurious.

"This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense."—*Davies.*

—Ceremonious; squeamish; over-nice; scrupulous; as, a *dainty* speaker.

"Let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Something nice or delicate to the taste; that which is exquisitely pleasing to the palate; a delicacy; a tit-bit.

"Be not desirous of his *dainties*, for they are deceitful meat." *Prov.* xxiii. 3.

Dair el Ka'mar, a town of Syria, and capital of a community of Druses, 12 m. from Beyrout; *pop.* 30,000.

Dairy, (*dā're,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *dayeria*, a place for keeping milk; O. Eng. *dey*, a milk-maid; Swed. and Goth. *daggia*, to suckle an infant; Goth. *daddjan.*] The occupation or department of farming industry pertaining to the making of butter and cheese; as, *dairy*-produce.

—The place, room, or building where milk is set for cream, managed, and converted into butter or cheese.

—In the successful management of the dairy very much depends upon the quality of the cows, and the food with which they are supplied. The construction of the house where the milk is stored, &c. is of the highest importance. It should be situated on a dry spot, somewhat elevated, having, if possible, a northern exposure. A high roof and free ventilation are necessary; and the proximity to pig-sties, sewers, or offensive smells, must be avoided. Coolness is essential during the summer, and an equable temperature in the winter. As the milk suffers from being agitated or too much cooled before it is set for the cream to rise, the cow-house should be as near as possible to the dairy. The milk should be brought direct from the cows, without being exposed to the outer air, if possible. No substances except milk, butter, and newly-made cheese, should ever be allowed to come into a *D.* The floor and shelves, which are generally of stone or slate, should be carefully washed every day, and any spilled milk should be removed immediately. Scrupulous cleanliness, indeed, is the first rule in all dairies. After being brought into the *D.* the milk is run into shallow dishes, made of earthenware, tin, or wood. The layer of milk run into each vessel should be shallow, in order to promote the formation of cream. The cream removed at the first skimming is the richest and best. For the methods employed in the *D.* for converting milk into cheese and butter, see the articles under those heads. Nearly all the manipulations of the *D.* are now done with the aid of machinery.

Dai'ry, Dai'ry-farm, *n.* A farm devoted to the production of dairy produce; grass-land or pasturage for feeding cows.

Dairy Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Jasper co.

Dai'ry-house, *n.* A house or out-building in which dairy operations are carried on.

Dai'rying, *n.* Operations performed in a dairy.

Dairyland, in *New York*, a post-office of Ulster co.

Dai'ry-maid, *n.* A female servant who manages, or assists in, a dairy.

Da'is, *n.* [O. Fr. *dois*; Fr. *dais*; from Lat. *discus*, a quoit, a dish, so called because shaped like a quoit; L. Lat., a table.] In the common acceptation of the word, *D.* means the raised flooring at the upper end of a hall, on which the high table stands, and where the most distinguished guests are seated; or the platform on which a throne, or chair of honor, is placed. This also seems to be the meaning of the term when it occurs in the works of old English poets and prose-writers. In France it means the canopy erected over a raised platform occupied by the sovereign at any reception or public ceremonial, as well as the platform itself; and the canopy carried over the sacred wafer when the priests are bearing it to the bedside of a dying man, is so called.

Daisied, (*dā'zid,*) *a.* Full of daisies; decked with daisies; as, "the *daisied* sward;" and, "the prettiest *daisied* plot."—*Shaks.*

Daisy, (*dā'ze,*) *n.* [A. S. *dæges-ege.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Bellis*, order *Asteraceæ*. The common *D.*, *Bellis perennis*, native of Europe, but nearly naturalized in some parts of N. England in cultivated grounds, gives flowers almost all the year. In the days of chivalry, it was the emblem of fidelity in love, and was frequently borne at tournaments both by knights and ladies. What are called *double varieties*, with flowers of various and often brilliant colors, are very commonly cultivated in gardens, the flowers consisting entirely of florets of the ray. A variety called the *Hen-and-chickens D.*, frequent in cottage-gardens, has the flower (head of flowers) surrounded by smaller ones, the short stems of which grow from the summit of the *scape* or leafless stem.

Dâk, Dawk, *n.* [Hind. *dāk.*] In India, a post-man; a letter-carrier.—*To travel dāk*, to travel by means of relays of post-wagons. (India.)

Dâk-bun'galow, (*dāwk-*) *n.* In Hindostan, a house of rest and entertainment for *dāks*, or letter-carriers.

Da'kel, (El,) or EL DAKLEH, (*dah-kel-dah-lay,*) an oasis in Egypt, 28 m. long and 15 m. wide. Lat. 25° 30′ N., Lon. 29° E. It produces dates, olives, and other fruits in abundance, and contains several villages. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

Da'ker-hen, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A provincial English term for the bird called CORN-CRAKE, *q. v.*

Dakoit', *n.* [Hind.] See DACOIT.

Dako'ta, a former territory of the U. S., lying bet. Lat. 42° 30′ and 49° N., Lon. 96° 30′ and 103° W., bounded E. by Minnesota, S. by Nebraska, W. by Montana and Wyoming and having for its N. frontier the Assiniboin region of British N. America. The surface of this territory is elevated, yet not mountainous; forming, on the whole, an extensive plateau, varied in the N. E. by wide, grassy plains, and S. W. by high rolling prairies. It is excellently well watered, being intersected by the Missouri, Nebraska, Niobrara, and Cheyenne rivers, and innumerable smaller streams. A vast lake-system also drains the face of the country. The soil is, on the whole, excellent; more particularly is this the case as regards the valleys of the great rivers, which are highly fertile, and notably adapted to the production of cereals. A great breadth of the surface is admirably timbered. The Black Hills on the W. border of *D.* are rich in gold and silver, as well as coal, iron, and copper. *D.* originally formed part of the province of Louisiana, and was organized as a Territory by an Act of Congress, passed March 2, 1861, its name being derived from the Dakota Indians, whose tribes extended over this area, which they had conquered from the Mandan Indians, who inhabited it all near the middle of the century. As originally organized it included a large section lying west of the N. and S. forks of the Cheyenne River, which was subsequently (by an Act of Congress, July 25, 1868), separated from *D.* and organized into the Territory—now the State—of Wyoming. A cession of about 25,000 sq. miles, in the S.E. corner of the Territory, was made by treaty to the whites in 1858. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills, led to an inroad of miners, and in 1877, a treaty was made which ceded the rich mineral region of this section to the government. To many of these adventurers the fertility of the country became apparent, and many secured farming lands in the south, while later stories of the golden wheat fields of the north attracted thousands in that direction. In consequence the population increased rapidly. In 1861 it amounted to only 1,786; in 1870, it had reached 14,181; and in 1880, largely owing to the gold and wheat booms, had advanced to 135,180. An agitation was soon started for its division into two communities, on the 7th standard parallel, this movement finally leading into its organization into two States, by Act of Congress, Feb. 22, 1889, called respectively North Dakota and South Dakota (*q. v.*).

Dako'ta, in *Ill.*, a township of Stephenson county.

Dako'ta, or **Dakotah,** in *Iowa*, a post-village, the capital of Humboldt co. *Pop.* (1897) about 400.

Dako'ta, in *Minnesota*, an E.S.E. co., *area* about 550 sq. m. The Mississippi river bounds it on the N., as does the St. Peter's, or Minnesota, on the N.W., and the Cannon on the S.E. It is also drained by the Vermillion river. Surface undulating; soil fertile. *Cap.* Hastings. *Pop.* (1895) 21,345.

—A village of Dakota co., on the Vermillion river, about 24 m. S. of St. Paul.

—A village of Fillmore co., on the Mississippi river, about 143 m. S. E. of St. Paul.

—A village of Winona co., on the Mississippi river, 11 m. above La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Dako'ta, in *Nebraska*, an extreme N.E. co., bordering on Iowa. *Area*, about 400 sq. m. The Missouri river bounds it on the N. and N.E., and it is also drained by Elk creek. The surface presents a variety of rolling prairie, bottom-lands, and groves of hard timber. Soil, excellent. *Cap.* Dakota City. *Pop.* (1890) 5,386.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Missouri river, about 95 m. N. by W. of Omaha, generally called DAKOTA CITY. *Pop.* (1897) abt 500.

Dako'ta, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Waushara co.

Dako'ta City, in *South Dakota*, a post-village of Remington county.

Dakota Indians. See SIOUX.

Dakota River, RIVIERE A JACQUES, or JAMES RIVER, in Dakota, rises in the N.E. part of N. Dakota, and flowing S. enters the Missouri near Yankton, in S. Dakota. Length about 609 m.

Dak'rumm, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Dalamow, (*dal-a-mow,*) a city of India, territory of Onde, 60 m. from Allahabad; *pop.* 12,000.

Dal'berg, KARL THEODOR ANTON MARIA, B. in 1744. He was the last archbishop-elector of Mentz, and archchancellor of the German empire. When the empire was dissolved, in 1806, Napoleon appointed him prince-primate of the Rhenish Confederation, and grand-duke of Frankfort on the Main. After the fall of Napoleon he was deprived of all his territories, but retained his archiepiscopacy. D. 1817.

Dalberg, EMERICH JOSEPH, (*dal'bairg,*) DUKE OF; B. at Mentz, 1773. As ambassador of Baden to Paris he gained the favor of Talleyrand, and was employed as a diplomatic agent by Napoleon. In 1814 he exerted his influence in behalf of the Bourbons, and was sent to the Congress of Vienna as French plenipoteutiary. After the second restoration he was appointed minister of state, and also created a duke and peer of France. D. in 1833.

Dalbergi'eæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, distinguished by having filaments monadelphous, or diadelphous; legume continuous, generally indehiscent; cotyledons fleshy; leaves usually pinnate. The genus *Andira*, one of the principal in the tribe, contains the Cabbage-tree or Cabbage-bark of the W. Indies, *Andira Inermis*. It is a tree of considerable height, and its bark, called *cabbage-bark* or *worm-bark*, is a powerful anthelmintic.

D'Albert, CHARLES, a popular composer of dancing-music, B. near Hamburg, in 1815. He was educated in England, and studied music at the Académie Royale, Paris. His waltzes, polkas, and gallopades are almost innumerable, and too widely known to need mention here.

D'Albret, (JEANNE.) See ALBRET.

Dale, *n.* [A. S. *dael*; Ger. *thal*; O. Ger. *tal*; Goth. *dal, dals*, a deep chasm, ravine, or cleft; Fris. *del, deil*; Icel. *dalr*; Armor. *dôl*; Gael. *dail.* The root is found in Albanian, *thelë*, deep.] A vale or valley; a dell; a low place among hills.

Dale, RICHARD, an American naval officer, B. in Virginia, 1756, was sent to sea at 12 years of age, and at 19 had the command of a merchant-vessel. While serving as a midshipman on board of the American brig of war *Lexington*, he was taken by a British cutter; but, after being confined a twelvemonth in Mill Prison, he effected his escape into France, where he joined the celebrated Paul Jones, then commanding the American ship *Bon Homme Richard*, and was the first man that boarded the English frigate *Serapis*, which was captured. In 1801 he had the command of an American squadron, and hoisted his pennant on board the *President*. He was a brave, honorable, and intelligent seaman. The adventures of his early days were of the most romantic and perilous kind; but his latter years were passed in the peaceful enjoyment of a competent estate at Philadelphia, where he D. in 1826.

Dale, in *Alabama*, a S.E. co., adjoining Florida; *area*, about 660 sq. m. It is drained by the Choctawatches River. *Surface*, uneven. *Soil*, poor. *Cap.* Ozark. *Pop.* (1890) 17,225.

Dale, in *Illinois*, a thriving township of McLean co.

Dale, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Spencer co.

Dale, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Campbell co.

Dale, in *New York*, a post-office of Wyoming co.

Dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.

Dale, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Outagamie co., about 15 m. W. of Appleton.

Dalecar'lia. [Swed. *Dalarne.*] An ancient Swedish province, now forming the district of Kopparberg-Stora the region is very mountainous and rugged, but rich in wild and picturesque scenery. It derives its name from the river *D.*, by which it is watered. The inhabitants of this ancient province have always been noted for their bravery, patriotism, and hospitality. Her in 1520, Gustavus Vasa found a refuge from the persecu-

tion of Christian II. of Denmark, who had ascended the Swedish throne.

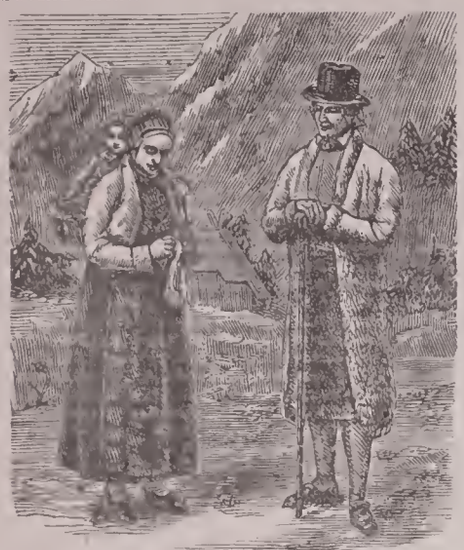

Fig. 764. — COSTUMES OF DALECARLIA. (Sweden.)

Dale City, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Guthrie co.

D'Alembert. See ALEMBERT, (D').

Dal-Elf, a river of Sweden, formed by the junction of the Oster- and Wester-Dal. It falls into the Gulf of Bothuia, 10 m. from Gefre, after a course of 250 m.

Dales'man, *n.* A dweller in a dale; specifically, an inhabitant of the valleys of Cumberland and Westmoreland, England.

Dale'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Dale co., abt. 70 m. S.S.E. of Montgomery.

Daleville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Delaware co., about 40 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Daleville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Lauderdale co., about 100 m. E. of Jackson.

Daleville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lackawanna co., about 13 m. S. E. of Scrántou.

Dal'hoff, in *Missouri*, a post-office of St. Charles co.

Dalhou'sie, JAMES ANDREW BROUN-RAMSAY, MARQUIS OF, a descendant of an old Scottish family, B. 1812; succeeded his father as 10th EARL OF *D.*, 1838. He wae an ardent Tory, and took an active part in the debates on the Scottish Church. After having occupied various important positions at home, he was appointed (1847) Governor-General of India, where he had spent several yeare of his childhood, hie father having been commander-in-chief of the Britieh forces in that country. Soon after hie arrival in India, the second insurrection in the Punjaub broke out; the rebels, however, were defeated in the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, (1849,) and the Sikhs were effectually subjugated. Though *D.* had not taken an active part in these operations, he received a vote of thanke from the British parliament, and was elevated to the rank of marquis. In 1851 he subdued the Burmese, and returned to Enrope in 1856. D. 1860.

Dalhou'sie, in New Brunswick, a port of entry, cap. of Restigouché co., on the Restigouché River at its entrance into the Bay o· Chaleur, and about 200 m. N. of St. John. It is an important center of the fishing and lumhering intereste, and annually ships large quantities of salmon, lobster. and timber.

Da'lia, an ancient Swedish province in western Gothland. It forms now portious of the districts of Elfsborg, and Göthehurg.

Dal'lah. See DELILAH.

Dallu, OLOF VON, (*da-leen'*,) a Swedish auther, B. in 1708. He wrote a history of Sweden; also poems, fables, and satires. D. 1763.

Dal'key, in *Ireland*, a maritime village and parieh, co. Duhlin, aht. 8 m. S.E. of the city of Dublin, on the Irish sea, immediately ontside of Dublin Bay. *Pop.* 5,500.

Dal'lam's Creek, iu *Kentucky*, a post-office of Logan co.

Dal'las, ALEXANDER JAMES, an American statesman, of British extraction, B. at Jamaica, 1759. He was educated in London, lived some time in Jamaica, and in 1783 went to the United States, where he became a citizen of Pennsylvania, and embarked in the practice of the law. In 1791 he was appointed secretary of state for that commonwealth, and in 1814 eecretary of the treasury in Pree. Madison's cabinet. In this capncity he wae dietinguished by the vigor and neefulness of his financial policy. He resigned office in 1816, and D. at Trenton, N. J., in the following year.

Dal'las, GEORGE MIFFLIN, an American statesman and diplomatist, B. in Phila., 1792. He graduated at Princeton College in 1810, and three years later wae called to the har. He soon afterward accompanied Albert Gallatin to St. Petersburg as hie private secretary. He was subsequently appointed secretary to the American commissioners at the treaty of Ghent in 1814, which closed the war between thie country and Great Britain. In 1823 he became mayor of Philadelphia, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1831. In 1837 *D.* was appointed minister to Russia, which post he held till 1839. After his return, in 1844, he was elected vice-president of the United States, under the administration of Mr. Polk. In this position he gave the casting-vote for the annexation of Texne to the Union. In 1856 *D.* was appointed minister to the English court. D. Dec. 31, 1864.

Dal'las, ROBERT CHARLES, an English author, brother of Alex. Jas. Dallas, B. at Jamaica, 1754. He is best remembered as the intimate friend and correspondent of Lord Byron, and ae the author of *The History of the Marsons* (1803–4), and *Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron*. D. 1824.

Dal'las, in *Alabama*, a S.W. co., drained by the Alabama River, which intersects it, and wbich receives the Cahawba and smaller streams. *Area*, abt. 890 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, excellent, and in fine cultivation, producing heavy crops of cotton, Indian corn, oats, and garden stuff. *Cap.* Selma. *Pop.* (1890) 49,350.

Dal'las, in *Arkansas*, a central county, watered by the Ouachita and Saline rivers, which forms its W. and E. frontiers respectively. *Area*, about 860 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile, growiug large quantitiee of cotton and maize. *Cap.* Princeton. *Pop.* (1890) 9,296.

—A post-village, cap. of Polk co., about 170 m. W.S.W. of Little Rock. The neighborhood is very rich in minerals wealth; includiug eilver, lead, zinc, iron, and stone-coal.

Dallas, in *Georgia*, a township of Paulding co.

Dallas, iu *Indiana*, a township of Huntingdou co., on the Wahash river.

Dallas, in *Iowa*, a central county, drained by Racoon river and Beaver creek. *Area*, 576 sq. m. *Soil*, highly fertile, and very generally under cultivation. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, and other agricultural products. *Cap.* Adel. *Pop.* (1897) about 24,500.

—A township in the above county.

—A poet-village and township of Marion co., abt. 10 miles S.W. of Knoxville.

—A township of Taylor county.

Dallas, in *Kentucky*, a poet-village of Pnlaski co. In its vicinity, from May 25 to June 1, 1864, took place a series ot desperate but indecieive ekirmiehes, between the National troops under Gen. Sherman, and the Confederates under Gene. Hood and Hardee.

Dallas, in *Louisiana*, a village of Madison parish, on Bayou Texas, about 15 m. W. of Richmond.

Dallas, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Lafayette co.

Dallas, in *Missouri*, a central co., divided by the Niangua river, and traversed by other and miuor streame *Area*, 576 sq. m. *Surface*, level, prairies and forests predemoninating. *Soil*, good. *Products*, cereale and cattle. *Cap.* Buffalo. *Pop.* (1897) about 14,000.

—A poet-village, of Jackson co., about 100 m. S. by E. of St. Louie.

—A village of Greene co., abt. 16 m. E.N.E. of Springfield.

—A township of Holt co., on the Missouri river, about 32 m. above St. Joseph.

—A township of Webster co., about 18 m. E. N. E. of Springfield.

Dallas, in *N. Carolina*, a township and village, cap. of Gaston co., about 170 m. W. by S. of Raleigh.

Dallas, in *Ohio*, a thriving township of Crawford co.

—A village of Darke county.

—A post-office of Highland county.

Dallas, in *Oregon*, a post-village and township, cap. of Polk co., on the Rickreal river, about 15 m. W. of Salem.

Dallas, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Luzerne county.

Dallas, in *Texas*, a county in the N.E. part of the State, irrigated by the forks of Trinity river. *Area*, 900 sq. m. *Surface*, variegated. *Soil*, good, and well timbered. Large yields of cotton, cereals, and dairy products are customary. *Cap.* Dallae. *Pop.* (1890) 67,042.

—A city, cap. of above co., on Trinity river, 315 m. N. of Galveston. It has a university controlled by the denomination called Christiane and an Episcopal college. It ie an active manufacturing plane, and is surrounded by extensive wheat and cotton belts. It ie the trade center for an immense agricultural region, and ie one of the most flourishing citice of the South. *Pop.* (1897) about 47,500.

Dal'las, or BARRON, in *Wisconsin*, a N. W. co. *Area* abt. 1,200 sq m. It is interscted by the Red Cedar (or Menomonee), Vermillion, Hay, and Apple rivers, all of which, except the first, rise within its limits. *Surface*, mostly elevated timber-lande, iuterspereed with numerous lakes. In 1888, the name *Barron* was legally substituted for that of Dallas for thie couuty. *Pop.* (1897) 21,270. *Cap.* Barron.

—A village of Iowa co., on the W. branch of Pekatonica river, a few miles from Mineral Point.

Dallas, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Marehall co.

Dal'lasburg, in *Kentucky*, a village of Owen ccunty. on Eagle creek, about 34 miles N. of Frankfort.

Dal'las Centre, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Dallae co.

Dal'las City, in *Illinois*, a poet-village of Hancock co., on the Mississippi river, about 5 m. below Burlington Iowa.

Dallas City, in *Illinois*, a village of Henderson co., on the Mississippi river.

Dal'lastown, iu *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of York co., about 7 m. S.E. of York.

Dalles, The, in *Oregon*, a city, cap. of Wasco co., on the Columbia river, about 120 m. E. of Portland. Has important shipping interests, handling grain, stock, and wool, and coneiderable manufacturing. *Pop.* (1897) about 4,000.

Dalles (*dalz*), **of the Columbia,** form a limited portion of the Columbia river, about 20 m. above the Cascadee. The whole volume of the river here flows between two walle of basaltic rock, which at one place are only 58 yards apart. The word *dalles* (from *dalle*, a flag-stone) appears, in the language of the French hunters, to be applied to a narrow gorge or cañon.

Dal'liance, *n.* A dallying; a lingering: acts of fondnees; interchange of careeses.

Dal'lier, *n.* A trifler; a procrastinator; one who toys, fondlee, or caressee.

> "Daily *dalliers* with pleasant words." — *Ascham.*

Dal'ly, *v. n.* [Icel. *dælleki*, *dællegleiki*, freedom, familiarity, from *dæl*, affable, and *leik*, *leika*, to play, to sport.] To play or sport in an affable or familiar manner; to toy and wanton; to sport; to interchauge caresses. — To delay; to linger; to loiter; to procrastinate; to waste one'e time in trifiee.

> "He cried . . . 'tis now no time to *dally*.
> The enemy begin to rally." — *Hudibras.*

—*v. a.* To put off: to delay; to defer till a proper opportuuity shall arrive.

> "*Dallying* off the time with often skirmishes." — *Knolles.*

Dalmanu'tha, (*Anc. Geog.*,) a town. or village, of Palestine, near the city of Magdala, on the W. shoro of the sea of Galilee, N. of Tiberias. Its exact situation is unknown.

Dalmanu'tha, iu *Iowa*, a former post-office of Guthrie co., about 5 m. W. of Des Moines.

Dalma'tia, a country forming a part of the Austrian monarchy, and stretching along the Adriatic Sea, between 42° 30′ and 44° 28′ N. Lat., and 14° 59′ and 19° 9′ E. Lon. It includes numerous islands, and is bonnded N. hy Croatia, E. hy Herzegovina, and S. and W. by the Adriatic. *Area*, exclusive of the islands, 4,668 sq. m. *D.*, in general, is mountainous and rugged, yet it contains many fertile valleys. In the N.W. rise the Dinaric Alpe, the highest peaks of which are the Diana, 5,675, the Biokovo, 5,530, and the Soilaya, 4,750 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers, &c.* The Narenta, Kerka, Zermagna, and Cettina. The lakes, with the exception of that of Vrana, are periodical; that is, they usually dry up in eummer. *Prod.* Maize, grapes, olives, wheat, and some silk. The country abounds with marble, and gypsum, and also in iron. *Manuf.* The industry of this region is as yet rather at a low ebb: the main articles of export are wine and distilled liquors. The huilding of ships, however, is carried on to a considerable extent. The inhabitants are principally of Slavonic origin, though there are many Italians. The Dalmatiane speak the Servian language, whilst Italian is the official language of the country. *Rel.* The Roman Catholic religion is predominant; the nuuber of Protestants, Greeks, and Jews being but small. *Govt.* The country, though bearing the title of a kingdom, is a constituent crown-land of the Austrian empire. It has its own legislature, but sends representatives to the imperial parliament at Vienna. *Hist.* In olden times, *D.* formed a part of the Roman prov. of *Illyricum*, having been conquered in the reign of Augustus. After the decline of the Western Empire, it was successively subjected by the Goths, Hungarians, Venetians, and the Turks. In 1797, it was incorporated with Austria. In 1805, Napoleon united it with the kingdom of Italy, but, in 1814, it again reverted to Austria, in whose possession it has since remained. It is now divided into 4 departmente: *Cattaro*, *Ragusa*, *Spalatro*, and *Zara*. *Cap.* Zara. *Pop.* 468,781.

Dalma'tia, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northumberland co., about 40 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Dalma'tian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Dalmatia.

—*a.* Relatiug, or pertaining, to Dalmatia.

Dalmat'ic, Dalmat'ica, *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Eccl.*) A loug, white gown with sleeves, worn by deacons in the Roman Catholic Church over the *alb stole*. It was imitated from a dress originally worn in Dalmatia, and imported into Rome by the Emperor Commodus, where the use of it gradually superseded the old Roman fashion of keeping the arms uncovered. A similar robe was worn by kings in the Middle Ages at coronations and other eolemnities.

Dal'ry, a town of Ayrshire, Scotland, 15 miles from Paisley; *pop.* 5,987.

Dalrym'ple, DAVID, (LORD HAILES,) a Scottish lawyer and historian, B. at Edinburgh in 1726. He was appointed a judge in 1766, and wrote several works referring to English and Scottish history; also *Remains of Christian Antiquity*. D. 1792.

Dalrym'ple, a harbor, with light-house, in an æstuary, at the mouth of the Tamar, in Tasmania; Lat. 41° 3′ 5″ S., Lon. 146° 7′ 5″ E.

Dal Segno, (*dal sān'yo*,) *n.* [It., from the sign.] (*Mus.*) A direction to the performer to recommence from that part of the piece to which the eign 𝄋 is prefixed.

Dal'son, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Clarke co.

Dals'ton, a district of London, 4 m. from St. Paul's Cathedral.

Dal'ton, JOHN, an English mathematician and natural philoeopher, B. at Eaglesfield, 1766. In his 27th year he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the new college in Moseley Street, Manchester; and made his first appearance as an author in a volume of *Meteorological Observations and Essays*, in 1793. In 1808 he published *A New System of Chemical Philosophy*, and a second and third part in 1810. He also frequently contributed to the memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, of which, for half a century, he was an active member, and latterly the president. In 1826 he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society for his scientific discoveriee; and in 1833 the sum of $10,000 was raised by his friends and townsmen for the erection of a statue (by Chantrey) to perpetuate his remembrance. His *Atomic Theory* must ever render his name memorable. Contemporaneously with Gay-Lussac, with whose researches many of his own run parallel, he discovered the general law of the expansion of gases; and his contributions to mete-

orology were also of the most important kind. A severe attack of paralysis, in 1837, considerably impaired his powers, and he n. 1844. *D.* was a man of thorough independence of mind, entire truthfulness, and almost childlike simplicity of life. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a constant attendant at their meetings.

Dal'ton (formerly CROSS PLAINS), in *Georgia*, a city, the cap. of Whitefield co. Was headquarters of Johnston's army in 1864. Has various manufactures and a large shipping trade in cotton, grain and fruit. In a mineral belt. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,500.

Dalton, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., about 20 m. W. N.W. of Richmond.

Dalton, in *Massachusetts*, a town of Berkshire co., about 146 m. W. of Boston. Has woolen, cotton, paper and other factories. *Pop.* (1897) 3,050.

Dalton, in *Michigan*, a township of Muskegon co.

Dalton, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Charlton co.

Dalton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co., on the Connecticut river, 90 m. N. by W. of Concord.

Dalton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wayne co., about 100 m. N. E. of Columbus.

Dal'tonism, *n.* Color-blindness;—from John Dalton (*q. v.*), who suffered therefrom. See COLOR-BLINDNESS.

Dalton's Corners, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Wayne co.

Dam, *n.* [From *dame*, from Lat. *domina*, the mistress of a family.] A female parent; used chiefly of beasts. —A human mother; — used in contempt, reproach, or derision.

(*Games.*) In draughts, a crowned piece.

Dam, *n.* [D. *dam;* Ger. *damm;* Lith. *tama.*] That which stops, confines, or obstructs; a mole, bank, or mound of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, — raised to obstruct or hinder the passage of a body of water.

(*Law.*) The owner of a stream not navigable may erect a dam across it, provided he do not thereby materially impair the rights of the proprietors above, or below, to the use of the water in its accustomed flow. When one side of the stream is owned by one person, and the other by another, neither, without the consent of the other, can build a dam which extends beyond the *filum aquæ*, thread of the water, without committing a trespass. If a mill-dam be so built that it causes a watercourse to overflow the surrounding country, when it becomes stagnant and unwholesome, so that the health of the neighborhood is sensibly impaired, such dam is a public nuisance, for which its author is liable to indictment.

Dam, *v. a.* [A. S. *dammen;* Ger. *dämmen;* O. Heb. *atam*, to shut, to close, to stop: Ar. *atima*, to cover a window with a curtain; allied to *dumb.*] To stop up; to confine or obstruct; often preceding *up.*

"My doors are . . . filled and *dammed up* with gaping creditors." *Otway.*

—To restrain; to shut in; to stop the progress of a stream of water by a bank of earth, or by any other work; to confine water within certain limits; — generally with *up* or *in.*

"I'll have the current in this place *dammed up.*" — *Shaks.*

Damage, (*dam'aj,*) *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *dommage*, from Lat. *damnum;* Sansk. *dambh*, to hurt, to injure, to deceive.] Hurt; harm; injury; detriment; loss; mischief; as, sea-*damage.*

(*Law.*) The loss caused by one person to another, or to his property, either with the design of injuring him, or from negligence and carelessness, or by inevitable accident. He who has caused the *D.* is bound to repair it; and if he has done it maliciously, he may be compelled to pay beyond the actual loss. When *D.* occurs by accident without blame to any one, the loss is borne by the owner of the thing owned; as, if a horse runs away with his rider, without any fault of the latter, and injures the property of another person, the injury is the loss of the owner of the thing.

—(*pl.*) The recompense awarded by a jury to a plaintiff, in certain forms of action, for the loss or *damage* he has sustained by the injury committed by the defendant. At *common law*, *D.* are recoverable in personal and mixed actions. In actions upon the case, trespass, &c., a certain amount of *D.*, sufficient to cover all the hurt really sustained by the plaintiff, is alleged or *laid* in the declaration; and it is the duty of the jury to inquire the real amount of *D.*, and assess it accordingly. In an action of debt, where the amount due is something certain, the damage laid is now merely nominal for the injury supposed to be done by the detention of the debt; the jury, therefore, award a nominal sum only. *D.* are also allowed in actions upon a variety of statutes, and sometimes double or treble *D.*: in which case the plaintiff is entitled to twice or three times the amount awarded by the jury.

Damage, *v. a.* To hurt or harm; to injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of; as, to be *damaged* in purse or reputation.

—*v. n.* To receive damage or detriment; to become impaired or depreciated in value; as, sea-*damaged* goods.

Dam'ageable, *a.* That may be damaged, injured, or impaired; susceptible of damage. — Mischievous; pernicious; calculated to hurt or injure.

Dam'agrau, or ZINDER, a province of Bornou, N. Africa, situate between Lake Tchad and the Quorra. *Desc.* Fertile; a soil producing indigo, cotton, the castor-oil plant, with various fruits. Its principal traffic is in slaves. Lat. between 13° and 14° N., Lon. between 4° 30′ and 10° 50′ E.

Da'man, a Portuguese town of India, on the coast of Northern Concan, 100 m. from Bombay, and within that presidency. It contains the celebrated temple of Parsis. *Pop.* of district (1890) about 28,000.

Da'man, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYRAX.

Damanhour, (*da-man-hoor'*,) a town of Lower Egypt, 38 m. from Alexandria. It has manuf. of both cottons and woollens.

Dam'ar, Dam'mar, Dam'mara, *n.* [Malay.] A resinous secretion obtained from the *Dammara* (q. v.), and used in the manufacture of varnish.

Dam'ar, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 120 m. N.N.W. of Aden. It has 5,000 houses, is the residence of a governor, and has a college attended by numerous students.

Damar'as, a country comprising wide plains and grassy slopes, situate at the foot of mountains with an elevation of 1,000 feet, in S.W. Africa. It abounds with lions, rhinoceroses, and zebras, and is peopled by two distinct nations — the Damaras of the *hills* and the Damaras of the *plains.* Lat. between 21° and 24° S.

Damariscot'ta, in *Maine*, a town and township of Lincoln co. The town is about 45 m. N. E. of Portland, on Damariscotta river and on the Knox and Lincoln R. R. *Pop.* (1896) about 1,050.

Damariscotta River, in *Maine*, traverses Lincoln co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean, of which it appears to be a sort of an arm, being only 16 m. in length, and navigable for vessels of any size.

Damas'cenus, JOANNES, a saint of both the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches, B. in Damascus abt. 678; served as chief secretary under caliph Ali, governor of Damascus, but resigned his office and joined the hermits of St. Sabas in Palestine. He wrote the *Accurate Summary of the Orthodox Faith*, and various other works. His authority as a doctor of the Church is very high, especially in the East. D. in 780 A. D.

Damascene, (*dam'as-ēn,*) *n.* [Lat. *damascenus*, from *Damascus.*] A kind of plum; now called DAMSON, *q. v.*

(*Geog.*) A district of ancient Syria, having Damascus as its capital.

Damas'cius, an ancient philosopher, B. abt. 480 at Damascus. Proceeding to Athens, he there became a teacher of the Neo-Platonic philosophy, and wrote *Difficulties and Solutions of First Principles*, and commentaries on Plato and Aristotle. The time of his death is not known.

Damas'coville, in *Ohio*. See DAMASCUS.

Damas'cus. [Gr. *Damaskos;* Heb. *Damasck*, and called by the natives *Es-Sham.*] A large and ancient city of Syria, cap. of an important Turkish pashalic of the same name, and the virtual metropolis of Syria, situate in a plain at the E. foot of the Anti-Libanus range, 180 m. S. by W. of Aleppo; Lat. 33° 27′ N., Lon. 36° 25′ E. This city is remarkable for the picturesque

Fig. 765.— RIVER ABANA, (NOW BARADA,) AND DAMASCUS.

beauty of its location, and for its many mosques, bazaars, and monuments of past splendor. *D.* is essentially a commercial emporium, its manufactures comprising almost every branch of artistic and mechanical industry. In former times it was pre-eminently famous for the fabrication of arms and sword-blades; a department of skilled handicraft, that, though it has declined in local celebrity, still bears a good name. Saddlery, carpets, cabinet-work, jewelry, and silk, are now the staple industries. *D.* connects by caravan with the leading cities of Persia, Arabia, and Asia Minor, and through its seaport, Beyrout, with the European world. The fertility of the country round about is unsurpassed; and the city is literally buried in foliage and floral luxuriance, forming quite a net-work of gardens and groves. The climate is mild and salubrious. *D.* is one of the chief cities of Islam (its inhabitants being remarkable for their religious fanaticism), and forms the one grand exception among the great cities of the East, which has not decayed from its former importance. *D.* is very ancient; it is mentioned as existing 1,913 years B. C. (*Gen.* xiv. 15), and was then, probably, the cap. of an independent Syrian kingdom. It was subdued by David (2 *Sam.* viii. 6), but recovered its independence, if not earlier, at least during the reign of Solomon. (1 *Kings* xi. 24.) It then became the cap. of the kingdom of Ben-hadad and his successors (1 *Kings* xv. 18), and remained so till its subjugation by Tiglath-Pileser, abt. 742 B. C., a little before the downfall of its rival Samaria. (2 *Kings* xvi. 9.) From this time it followed the fortunes of the rest of Syria, falling successively under the power of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans. As a Roman city it attained great eminence, and figures very conspicuously in the history of the Apostle Paul. (*Acts* ix.) *D.* was taken by the Saracens in 632, after a 7-months' siege, and was for many years the cap. of the Eastern caliphate. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Crusaders in 1148, and by Tamerlane in 1400; and, in 1516, fell into the hands of the Turks, who retained it till 1832, when it was captured by Ibrahim, Pasha of Egypt. *Pop.* (1897) estimated about 210,000.

Fig. 766.—DAMASCENE LADY.

PASHALIC OF DAMASCUS. This territory, forming the Turkish *eyalet* of Sham, comprises all the region between the Lebanon chain and the river Euphrates, or between Lat. 31° to 36° N., and Lon. 35° to 41° E. *Surface.* Generally level. *Soil.* Rich; producing the cereals, hemp, flax, tobacco, silk, cotton, madder, and the choicest fruits. This is esteemed the most important govt. of Asiatic Turkey. *Pop.* Estimated at 600,000.

Damas'cus, in *California*, a village of Placer co., abt. 38 m. E.N.E. of Auburn.

Damas'cus, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Stephenson co.

Damas'cus, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 70 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Damas'cus, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Scott co.

Damas'cus, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 160 m. N.E. of Columbus. The name of the post-office is Damascoville.

—A post-village and township of Henry co., on the Maumee River, 135 miles N.N.W. of the city of Columbus.

Damas'cus, in *Oregon*, a post-office of Clackamas county.

Damas'cus, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., on the Delaware River, abt. 178 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Damas'cus, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Spartanburg district, abt. 75 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Damas'cus Blades, *n. pl.* The name of those famous steel-blades, formerly manufactured in Damascus, and used for swords, sabres, and scimitars. They were remarkable for their great elasticity, and extraordinary hardness. A blade of this kind would cut through iron as easily as through wood, and could readily be coiled round the arm. The highly-polished surface exhibited delicate lines in the form of black, silvery, or white veins, running either parallel, or interlaced so as to show curious figures. They were first made known in Europe through the Crusaders, and have ever since, until very recently, baffled every effort to imitate them successfully. To M. Bréant, and to the Russian general Anossoff, the honor is due of having finally discovered the true process by which those wonderful blades were wrought. Gen. Anossoff, at his works in Siberia, produced blades equal in every respect to the genuine Damascus article; and latterly, Prof. Crivelli, of Milan, has also succeeded in manufacturing them. Imitations, resembling the genuine blades, but far inferior to them in quality, are manufactured at Sheffield, England; Solingen, Germany; and Eskilstuna, Sweden. Knives, scissors, and sword-blades are now frequently made by this imitative process, and are often beautifully inlaid with gold.

Dam'ask, *n.* [It. *dommasco*, from *Damascus.*] (*Manuf.*) A kind of wrought linen chiefly made in Flanders, so called because its large flowers resemble those of damasks, which were a sort of silk stuff, having some parts raised above the ground, representing flowers or other figures. They obtained this appellation from their having been invented at Damascus. *D.* linen is chiefly used for tables. A table-cloth and a dozen of napkins of this material are called a *damask service.*

—*a.* Of the color of damask, or of the rose so called; as, a "*damask* cheek." (*Shaks.*) — Pertaining or relating to the city of Damascus, or to its textile productions.

—*v. a.* To form flowers or foliage on woven stuffs.

—To diversify; to variegate; to embellish.

"*Damasking* the ground with flow'rs." — *Fenton.*

Dam'ask-color, *n.* A hue or color resembling that of the damask rose.

Dam'askeen, *v. a.* [Fr. *damasquiner.* See DAMASCENE.] To inlay and adorn steel with incrustations, or etchings, in gold, silver, &c.; as, to *damaskeen* a sword-blade.

Damasken'ing, *n.* [Fr. *damasquinure.*] The art of inlaying metals with scroll-work and other ornamentation in gold and silver: so called from *Damascus*, celebrated during the Middle Ages for the skill of its manufactures in this class of ornamental art. In more modern times Milan has been distinguished for its damaskened armor; this mode of decoration is very commonly applied to swords.

Dam'askin, *n.* [Sp. *damasquino.*] A kind of ornamented, inlaid sword; — originally forged at Damascus.

Dam'ask-plum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DAMSON.

Dam'ask-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ROSA.

Dam'ask-silk, *n.* A kind of rich, figured silk. See DAMASK.

Dam'ask-steel, *n.* A superior kind of steel, formerly used, at Damascus, in the manufacture of sword-blades, &c.

Damasse', Dam'assin, *n.* [Fr.] A Flemish and French variety of damask.

Dam'asus I., (Pope,) B. 304, in Portugal; he was elected to the Pontifical chair in 366. The Arians were opposed by him in several councils. D. 384.

Damasus II. became Pope in 1048, and died three weeks after his election.

Dame, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *domina*, the mistress of a family or household.] A matron; a mother; a mistress of a household or family; a lady in position and honor.

"Sovereign of creatures, universal *dame*." — *Milton.*

—In England, the legal title pertaining to the wife of a baronet. (Called colloquially *my lady*, or *your* or *her ladyship*.)

—The mistress or female head of a family, household, or school, in the lower order of life; as, a village *dame*.

"Where sits our sullen, sulky *dame*." — *Burns.*

Dam'eron, Heinrich, a German psychologist, B. at Stettin, 1798. He occupies the position of superintendent of the insane asylum at Halle, and is regarded as one of the first authorities on subjects pertaining to insanity, on which he has written several excellent works, among others: *Die Elemente der nächsten Zukunft der Medizin* (1829); *Sefeloge, eine Wahnsinnstudie* (1853). He is also the editor of the *Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie*.

Dames' Quarter, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Somerset co.

Dame's-vi'olet, Dame'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Hesperis.

Damia'ni, Pietro, Cardinal, bishop of Ostia, B. at Ravenna, abt. 988. He became abbot of Font-Avellana in 1041, rendered important service to several popes, and was created cardinal, against his will, in 1057. His influence was very powerful, and he induced Benedict X., who was irregularly elected pope, to resign in favor of Nicholas II. He was sent as legate to Milan to condemn the simoniacal practices then causing much agitation; supported Alexander II. against the emperor; and then retired, resigning his dignities. He was, however, several times drawn from his cell and sent on important missions to France, to Germany, and finally to Ravenna, to re-establish order after the excommunication of the archbishop. The fatigue of this missiou was too much for his diminished strength, and he D. at Faenza soon after his return, in 1072. His works cousist of Biographies of Saints, Sermons, and Letters.

Da'mianist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of Damianus, the Monophysite Patriarch of Alexandria, founder of a religious sect which aroso in the 6th century. This sect made a distinction between the Divine essence and the three persons in the Godhead. Certain nuns of the order of St. Clare were also called *Damianists*.

Da'miansville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Damiens, Robert François, (*da'me-ang,*) tortured and quartored in Paris, March 28, 1757, for attemptiug to assassinate Louis XV. B. 1714, near Arras.

Damietta, (*da-me-et'ta,*) a city of Lower Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, 8 miles above its mouth, and 100 m. N.N.E. of Cairo; 31° 25′ N. Lat., 31° 49′ E. Lon. The city is situate on a narrow neck of land between the Nile and the Lake Menzaleh. It was formerly famous for the manufacture of leather and dimity cloth. — Old Damietta, abt. 5 m. N. of the present city, was repeatedly conquered by the Crusaders, and is now a heap of ruins.

Dam'mar, Dam'mara, *n.* See Damar.

Dam'mara Dam'mar-pine, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Pinaceæ*. The Kaurie, Kaudi, or Cowdie Pine of New Zealand is a species of this genus, and is called *D. Australis*. It yields a hard, brittle, resiu-like copal, largely used in the preparation of varnishes. *D. orientalis*, the Amboyna Pine, yields the fine transparent resin called *Indian Dammar*. Several of the species furnish valuable timber. They have broad, leathery leaves, and great, oblong cones.

Dammoodah, (*dam-moo-dä',*) a river of India, rising in the British district of Ramghur, in the Bengal presideucy, and, after a course of 350 m., falling into the Hooghly, in Lat. 22° 15′ N., Lon. 88° 7′ E.

Damn, (*dam,*) *v. a.* [Ger. *verdammen*, to sentence, doom, condemn; Lat. *damno*, from *dammum*, hurt, harm, damage; Fr. *damner*.] To condemn or sentence to future punishment; to doom to eternal punishment in hell; to orally send to perdition. — To condemn; to decide to be wrong, or worthy of deununciation or punishment; to censure. — To decide to be bad, mean, or displeasing, by hissing, or any other mark of disapprobation; as, to *damn* a play. — To execrate; to curse; to utter a malediction; as, to *damn* a persou's eyes.

—*n.* An execration; an oath.

Damnabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of meriting denunciation; damnableness.

Dam'nable, *a.* That may be damned or condemned; deserving damnation. — Odious; detestable; pernicious. (Vulgar.)

"Thou hast *damnable* iteration." — *Shaks.*

Dam'nableness, *n.* State or quality of meriting damnation.

Dam'nably, *adv.* In a damnable manner.

—Detestably; odiously; hatefully; perniciously. (Vulg.)

Damna'tion, *n.* [Lat. *damnatio.*] (*Theol.*) Sentence or condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state. This is now the sense of the word damnation, in our language; but at the time when the Bible was translated, it signified the same as condemnation. The words damn and damnation ought therefore to be still so understood, in such passages as Romans xiii. 2; xiv. 23; 1 Cor. xi. 29.

Dam'natory, *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation.

Damned, (*dam'ned*, colloquially pronounced *damd,*) *p. a.* Condemned; sentenced to everlasting punishment in a future state.

"Better be *damned* than mentioned not at all." — *Wolcot.*

—Hateful; detestable; abhorrent; odious.

"Falsehoods of most base and *damn'd* contrivance." — *Rowe.*

Damnific, *a.* [Lat. *damnificus.*] Procuring or producing loss; mischievous.

Dam'nify, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *damnificare.*] To damage; to injure; to induce or occasion loss; to hurt; to impair.

Dam'oecles, a sycophant at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse in the 4th century B. C. When he was one day extolling the happy condition of princes, the tyrant invited him to a sumptuous entertainment, but caused a naked sword to be suspended over his head by a single hair; a sufficieutly siguificant symbol of the fear in which tyrants may live.

Da'mon, a Pythagorean philosopher, memorable for his friendship with Pythias, or Phintias. Dionysius of Syracuse having condemned Damon to death, he obtained leave of absence to go home and settle his affairs, Pythias pledging himself to endure the punishment in his stead if he did not return at the appointed time. Damon was punctual; and this iustance of friendship so pleasod the king, that he pardoned him, and begged, but in vain, to be admitted to their friendship.

Damp, *a.* [Dan. and L. Ger. *damp*; Ger. *dampf*, vapor; O. Ger. *damf*; Mid. High-Ger. *tampf*; Icel. *dampi*; Swed. and Goth. *dimma*; Lith. *dim.* The Ger. is from *dämpfen*, to smoke; Sansk. *tap*, to make warm or hot, and hence, to cause to ascend in vapor.] Moist; humid; being in a state between dry and wet; as, *damp* weather.

"O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear." — *Dryden.*

—Dejected; depressed; sunk in mind or spirits.

"All these and more came . . . with looks
Downcast and *damp*." — *Milton.*

—*n.* Moisture; moist air; humidity; fog. — Dejection; depression of spirits; mental chill.

—(*pl.*) Noxious exhalations issuing from the earth, in coal-mines, &c. See Choke-damp; Fire-damp.

—*v. a.* To moisten as with vapor; to make humid or moderately wet; as, to *damp* the hair. — To chill; to dispirit; to deject; as, to have one's expectations *damped*.

"Dread of death *damps* all his jollity." — *Atterbury.*

—To dull; to deaden; to weaken.

"A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard." *Bacon.*

—To restrain, discourage, or check; to hebetate.

"Usury dulls and *damps* all industries." — *Bacon.*

Damp'en, *v. a.* To make or render damp, moist, or humid.

Damp'er, *n.* (*Mech.*) The *D.* of a furnace, or fire-place, is a door or valve, which, by rising, falling, sliding, or otherwise, lessens the passage for air, and thus damps or checks the intensity of the combustion. — The *D.* of a pianoforte also acts as a check; it is in the form of a small level, which presses against a string soon after it has begun to sound, and thus stops the vibration. An apparatus which communicates dampuess is also called a *D.*: thus, damping-machines have been inveuted for the purpose of moistening postage and other stamps.

—A cake of flour kneaded with water, unleavened, and baked on the embers. (Used in Australia.)

—Anything which chills, obstructs, discourages, or disheartens. (Used metaphorically.)

Dampier, William, (*dăm'peer,*) an English navigator, was B. at East Coker, Somersetshire, in 1652, and became a mariner at an early age. During many years of active service in privateers and trading-vessels, he several times visited the South seas; and the results of his observations were given to the public in a work entitled *A Voyage round the World*, which for accuracy and interest, as well as for professional knowledge, possesses considerable merit. He D., as is supposed, in 1712, but the exact time is not known.

Dam'pier Archipelago, and Strait, named after the above navigator. The *strait*, which is 35 m. wide, separates the island of Waygiou from the N.W. extremity of Papua or New Guinea, lying almost immediately under the equator, and about Lon. 131° E.; so as to be, as nearly as possible, the antipodes of the mouth of the Amazons. The *archipelago*, again, is off the N.W. coast of Australia, in abt. Lat. 21° S., and Lon. 117° E. The principal islands of the cluster are Enderby, Lewis, Rosemary, Legendre, and Depuch.

Damp'ish, *a.* Moist or damp to a certain degree.

Damp'ishly, *adv.* In a dampish manner.

Damp'ishness, *n.* Tendency to wetness; state of being dampish; slight humidity; a moderate degree of dampness or moistness.

Damp'ness, *n.* State of being damp; moisture; fogginess; moistness; moderate humidity.

Damsel, Damosel, (*dam'zl.*) *n.* [O. Fr. *damoiseau, damoisel*; Fr. *demoiselle*; It. *damigella*, from *dama*, a dame, a lady, from Lat. *domina.*] A young unmarried woman; a girl; a lass.

"One mad *damsel* dares dispute my pow'r." — *Prior.*

Damson, (*dam'zn,*) *n.* [Contracted from *damascene.*] A small black plum, originally brought from Damascus, Syria.

Dan, [Heb., judgment,] a son of Jacob by Bilhah, the servant of Rachel, and the father of the warlike tribe of Dan, one of the twelve tribes of Israel, which was second only to that of Judah in numbers before entering Canaan. A territory was assigned to Dan, extending S.E. from the sea-coast near Joppa. It bordered on the land of the Philistiues, with whom the tribe of Dan had much to do. Their territory was fertile, but small, and the natives were powerful. A part of the tribe therefore sought and conquered another home. (Josh. xix.; Jud. xviii.) — II. A city, originally called Laish, (Jud. xvii. 29,) at the N. extremity of Israel, in the tribe of Naphtali. "From Dan to Beer-sheba," denotes the whole extent of the land of promise, Dan being the N. city, and Beer-sheba the S. one. Dan was seated at the foot of Mount Hermon, 4 m. W. of Paneas, near one source of the Jordan, on a hill now called Tell-el-Kady. Laish at one time belonged to Sidon, and received the name of Dan from a portion of that tribe who conquered and rebuilt it. It was an idolatrous city even then, and was afterwards the seat of one of the golden calves of Jeroboam. Only slight remains of it now exist.

Dan, *n.* [From Lat. *dominus.*] An appellation of honor formerly used in a sense synonymous with the term *master*; as, "*Dan* Cupid."

(*Mining.*) A small truck or sledge used in coal-mining

Dan, a river of *N. Carolina* and *Virginia*, rises in Patrick co. of the latter State, and after a generally S.E. course, turns E., and then crosses and recrosses the boundary of the two States no less than five times; till, finally returning into Virginia, it unites with the Staunton, or Roanoke, in Mecklenburg co. Length, about 200 m.

Da'na, Francis, an American jurist, B. 1743, at Charlestown, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1762, and was admitted to the bar in 1767. Early in 1775 he sailed for Europe, charged with confidential letters to Dr. Franklin on the critical state of affairs, by the elder Quincy, Warren, and other American patriots. In 1776 he returned, and reported to Gen. Washington, whom he assured that the colonies had nothing to expect from Great Britain. *D.* was now elected by the Massachusetts Assembly a member of the Executive Council, and in 1777 a member of the Congress which formed the Confederation. From that time to the close of the war he occupied various offices of trust, and, in 1781, he was appointed American minister to Russia. After his return, he was again elected a member of Congress, and in 1786 he went as a delegate to the Annapolis convention. In Nov., 1791, he was appointed chief-justice of Mass. for a term of 15 years. After the expiration of this term, he kept almost entirely aloof from politics. During his long public life he was highly esteemed, by his political opponents no less than by his personal and party friends. As a judge, he frowned upon all manner of chicane and low quibbling, and won golden opinions by his strict impartiality, his great learning, and calm dignity. D. 1811.

Da'na, James Dwight, LL.D., an American naturalist, born at Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1813, graduated at Yale College, 1833, where the elder Silliman had been his teacher of mathematics and natural sciences. After leaving college he was appointed teacher of mathematics to the midshipmen in the U. S. Navy. In this capacity he embarked in the ship-of-the-line Delaware for the Mediterranean. After his return, in 1835, he acted as assistant to Prof. Silliman at Yale College until 1838, when he joined an expedition sent out by the U. S. government for the exploration of the Southern and Pacific oceans. This squadron, under Com. Wilkes, sailed in 1838, returning home in 1842. Mr. *D.* now set to work preparing the various reports of this expedition for publication, not neglecting, in the meantime, other scientific labors. His first publication with regard to the observations he had made in Com. Wilkes' expedition, was a *Report on Zoöphytes* (1846, Washington, 740 pp. 4to, with an atlas), containing a new classification of the whole department of the polyps. Next he issued his *Report on the Geology of the Pacific* (1849, Washington, 756 pp. 4to, with an atlas). Then came a *Report on Crustacea* (1852–4, Washington, 1,620 pp. 4to, with an atlas). In 1845 *D.* married the daughtor of his teacher and friend, Professor Silliman, and afterward resided at New Haven. On the resignation of Prof. Silliman, *D.* was appointed professor of natural history and geology in Yale College. Besides the above named reports, he published his *System of Mineralogy*, which first appeared in 1837, and has since gone through several editions, being considered a work of authority in both Europe and America. For many years *D.* was the editor of the *American Journal of Science*, and published, in 1862, a *Manual of Geology*, which is one of the most valuable works on the subject. He wrote also *Coral Reefs and Islands*, and was a member of many learned societies in America and Europe. Died April 14, 1895.

Dana, Richard Henry, an American poet and essayist, B. Nov. 15, 1787, at Cambridge, Mass. He was educated at Harvard College, and devoted himself to the study of the law, but soon abandoned this pursuit and applied himself to literature. His first poem was *The Dying Raven*, followed by *The Buccaneer and other Poems*, 1827. He also wrote numerous tales and essays, which are characterized by a terse and vigorous style, and by sound, practical reflections. D. Feb. 2, 1879.

Dana, James Freeman, an American chemist, B. in N. H., 1793. In 1819, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at Dartmouth Coll., and, in 1825, to a similar position in the New York Coll. of Physicians. He was author (conjointly with his brother, Dr. S. L. Dana) of a work on the *Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and its Vicinity*. D. 1827.

Dana, Richard Henry, Ja., an American lawyer and author, B. at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1815, and graduated at Harvard College in 1837. He made a voyage to California, which he has described in his *Two Years before the Mast*. Subsequently he studied law under Judge Story and Prof. Greenleaf, and was admitted to the bar in 1840.

He became one of the most eminent advocates in Boston, and also gained considerable reputation as an author, having published *The Seaman's Friend* (1841), besides various biographical sketches, and contributions to the leading magazines. Died Jan. 7, 1882.

Da'na, SAMUEL LUTHER, an American chemist, brother of James Freeman Dana, B. at Amherst, N.H., in 1795. He graduated at Harvard College in 1813. He served as lieutenant in a regiment of U. S. artillery, until the close of the war which then raged between this country and Great Britain. He then studied medicine, and having received his diploma, practised as a physician at Waltham, Mass. He founded the Newton Chemical Company, of which he was the chemist for several years. He assisted his brother in writing *Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and its Vicinity*, and wrote various treatises on chemistry. He is chiefly noted for his discovery of a new process of manufacturing oil of vitriol, and bleaching-salts. D. March 11, 1868.

Da'na, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 65 m. W. of Boston.

Danae, (*dăn'ai-e.*) (*Myth.*) The daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos. She was confined in a brazen tower by her father, to whom it had been predicted by an oracle that he would be slain by his daughter's son. Jupiter, however, introduced himself into the tower in the guise of a golden shower. Perseus was the offspring of their amour; and he, together with his mother, was exposed to the fury of the waves by Acrisius. He was saved, however, and ultimately killed his grandfather by accident.

Danæa'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Danæ-worts, an order of plants, alliance *Filicales*. — DIAG. Ringless, dorsal spore-cases, combined in masses, and splitting irregularly by a central cleft. This order forms the transition between the Acrogens and Rhizogens, having all the habits of dorsiferous ferns, and nearly approaching the Adder's-tongues.

Danaides, (*dă-nai'e-dees.*) (*Myth.*) The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos. Ægyptus, king of Egypt, their uncle, who had fifty sons, desired them to marry their cousins, but the Danaides, warned by an oracle, opposed this marriage. Ægyptus sent his sons to Argos, backed by a powerful army, in order to enforce his wishes. Danaus, being too weak to resist, consented to the marriage, but concerted with his daughters that they should kill their husbands on the night of their nuptials. This horrible project was executed, Lynceus alone escaping through the mercy of his bride, Hypermnestra. In order to punish these murderous wives, Jupiter cast them into Tartarus, and condemned them to fill eternally with water a vessel full of holes.

Dana'is, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, family *Nymphalidæ*, having the knob of the antennæ

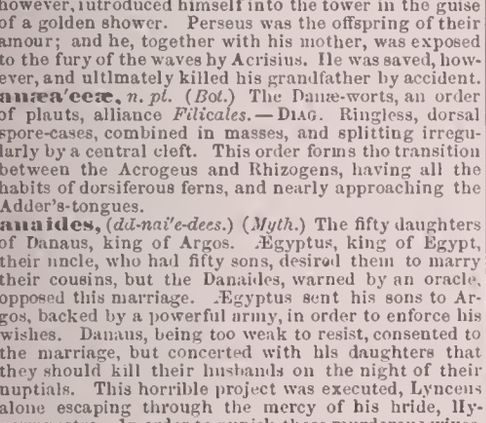

Fig. 767.—ARCHIPPUS BUTTERFLY.

(*D. erippus.*)

long and curved. The Archippus butterfly (*D. erippus*) expands from 3 to 4 inches; the wings are tawny-orange above, nankeen-yellow beneath; veins black, and have a black border, spotted with white. It flies in the latter part of summer. The caterpillar lives upon the silk-weed.

Da'naite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ARSENOPYRITE (*q. v.*).

Danakil (*da'na-kil*), a country lying in the N. E. part of Africa, and stretching along the W. coast of the Red Sea, between 12° and 15° N. Lat. and 40° and 43° E. Lon. The country is very fertile and inhabited by roving Kahylea and other Mohammedan tribes. *Pop.* unknown.

Danaus (*dăn'a-us*), son of Belus, governed, together with his brother Ægyptus, in Lower Egypt; but having attempted the life of his brother, he fled, and arrived at Argos about 1570 B. C. Here he usurped the throne of Gelanor. (According to others, Gelanor abdicated in his favor.) Fable gave to Danaus 50 daughters. (See DANAIDES.) His son-in-law Lynceus succeeded him.

Dan'borough, or DANVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., about 4 m. N. of Doylestown.

Dan'burgh, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Wilkes co., 65 m. N. E. of Milledgeville.

Dan'burite, *n.* (*Min.*) A triclinic mineral. Angles approximate; crystals imbedded, and often an inch broad. Color pale yellow, whitish; luster vitreous, but rather weak. Translucent to subtranslucent. Very brittle. *Sp. gr.*, 2·05. Occurs with orthoclase and oligoclase in dolomite at Danbury, Connecticut. It may be recognized by its pyrognostic characters.

Dan'bury, in *Connecticut*, a city and semi-capital of Fairfield co., about 18 m. N. N.W. of Bridgeport. It was incorporated in 1696. In 1777 the American commander Gen. Wooster was killed here, and the town burned by the British. Here are 26 extensive hat factories and other industries. *Pop.* (1897) about 19,000.

Danbury, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Stokes co., about 112 m. W. N.W. of Raleigh.

Danbury, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., about 39 m. N.W. of Concord. The township is hilly and mountainous.

Danbury, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ottawa co.

Dan'by, FRANCIS, R.A., an Irish historical painter, born at Wexford, Ireland, 1793. His principal paintings are: *Sunset at Sea after a Storm*; *Delivery of Israel out of Egypt*; *The Holy Family*; *Departure of Ulysses from Ithaca*, &c. Died 1861.

Danby, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Du Page co., about 23 m. W. of Chicago.

Danby, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Ness co.

Danby, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ionia co.

Dan'by, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Tompkins co., abt. 7 m. S. of Ithaca.

Dan'by, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Rutland co., about 70 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier. *Manf.* Carriages, leather, and cheese.

Danby Four Corners, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Rutland co.

Dance, *v. n.* [Fr. *danser*; L. Sax. *danzen*; Ger. *tanzen*; Icel. *dansa*; O. Ger. *tanz*, a dance; Heb. *datz*, to leap, to skip; Ch. *dutz*, contracted from *danatz*.] To leap or move with measured steps, regulated by a tune sung or played; as, to *dance* a jig. — To leap, and frisk about; to move nimbly, or up and down; to caper.

"Shadows in the glassy waters *dance*." — *Byron.*

To dance upon nothing, to undergo the operation of being hanged by a rope.

—*v. a.* To make to dance; to move up and down, or back and forth; to put into a lively motion; to dandle.

To dance attendance, to wait upon another obsequiously; to attend with servility, in order to ingratiate another's favor.

"Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* A leaping, curvetting, or stepping with motions of the body of the measure of a tune.

"On with the *dance!* let joy be unconfined." — *Byron.*

—A tune or measure by which dancing is timed and regulated; as, a morris-*dance*.

Dance of Death. (*Hist.*) See MACABRE DANCE.

Dan'cer, *n.* One who practises dancing, or is skilful in the performance thereof.

Dan'ceress, *n.* A female dancer. (Rarely used.)

Fig. 768.—DANCETTE.

Dancette', *n.* (*Her.*) A line of partition, consisting of a zigzag line, the indentations of which are of great size, and limited to three in number, (fig. 768.)

Dan'cing, *n.* [Ger. *tanzen*.] The art of moving in measured steps, or adapting the movements of the body to the sounds of music. — Among all ancient peoples the dance formed an integral part of their religious ceremonies, and it is still similarly employed by some of the Eastern Christians. The first mention made of *D.* in the Scriptures occurs (*Exod.* xv. 20), where we read that "Miriam the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand, and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances." Among the Hebrews, the performers were usually females, of whom the regular chorus of the Temple seems to have consisted (Psalm cxlix.); but occasionally men assisted in the solemn act, as in the well-known instance of David's *D.* before the ark. The sanction given to the practice by this conduct of the Hebrew monarch, no doubt influenced the later Jews to adopt the dance as a fitting close of the joyous occasion of the feast of Tabernacles, when the rulers of the synagogues, the doctors of the schools, and even the members of the Sanhedrim, accompanied the sacred music with their voices, and leaped and danced with torches in their hands for the greater part of the night. When males and females assisted at the same religious ceremony, the ancient Jews did not mingle in the dance, but each sex kept in a separate body. Among the Greeks, dancing was ennobled into an art. Plato ranges the different dances practised into three classes, *military*, *domestic*, and *mediatorial* or *religious*. The most ancient of the latter was the Bacchic, in honor of Bacchus; the most graceful, that instituted by Theseus, which circled round the altars of Apollo. The Greek religious dance consisted of three parts — the *strophe*, in which the movement was from right to left; the *antistrophe*, which reversed the movement; and the *stationary*, or, properly speaking, grave and slow movement, when they danced in front of the altar. Of their military dances, the Spartan or Pyrrhic was the most celebrated. This dance is supposed to be preserved by the modern Greeks:

"You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet,
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?
Of two such lessons why forget
The nobler and the manlier one?" — *Byron.*

Among the Romans, and, as they extended their sway, throughout the Roman empire, the dance was a favorite recreation, as well as a religious ceremony; but the better class of Romans, in proportion as it came to be cultivated as a profession, and rose to the height of pantomimic art, as in the modern opera-ballet, thought it so much beneath their dignity to unbend themselves by its exercise personally, that Cicero remarks, "No one dances unless he is either drunk or mad." It is presumable that it was to honor the condescension of Herodias' daughter Salome, as princess, in dancing before him, that Herod made the fatal vow which cost John the Baptist his life. Throughout the East, *D.* is almost universally restricted to the exhibitions of professional dancers; and European balls in India provoked, until quite recently, the contempt of the natives. But in all other parts of the globe, whether among the inhabitants of the numerous islands which stud the Pacific, the tribes of Africa, or the N. and S. American aborigines, the dance is commonly found as it existed among the ancient Greeks, connected with religion, with war, and with moments of festive exhilaration. At the present day, and among civilized nations in Europe and America, *D.* is a favorite amusement as a social custom and healthful exercise. Almost every country can boast of national dances peculiar to the inhabitants; which are rarely so well performed when adopted by others. Of these, the best known to us are the *tarantella* of the Neapolitans, the *bolero* and *fandango* of the Spaniards, the *mazurka* and *cracovienne* of Poland, the *cosack* of Russia, the *redowa* of Bohemia, the *quadrille* and *cotillon* of France, the *waltz*, *polka*, and *gallopade* of Germany, the *reel* and *sword-dance* of Scotland, the *minuet* and *hornpipe* of England, the *jig* of Ireland, &c. See BALLET.

Dan'cing-ma'nia, *n.* (*Hist.*) An epidemic disorder among susceptible subjects, in which imitation is brought about under high excitement. It is closely allied to hysteria, and principally occurs among persons who are desirous of notoriety or sympathy. During the Middle Ages, epidemics of this class were common in Germany; and in Italy they were ascribed to the bite of the tarantula spider. Towards the close of the 14th century, a number of men and women appeared at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the festival of St. John, dancing and screaming in a frantic manner in the streets. Many foamed at the mouth, and danced till they fell down insensible; others dashed their brains out against the walls. While dancing, they were unsusceptible of outward impressions, but were haunted by visions. The epidemic spread over the Low Countries, and bands of wretched, ignorant people traversed the country, and, excited by wild music, danced themselves into convulsions, singing all the time in derision of the priests. At the beginning of the 17th century, *St. Vitus's dance*, as it was then called, was on the decline, and it is now only heard of in isolated cases. See CHOREA, TARANTISMUS.

Dan'cing-master, *n.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

Dan'court, FLORENT CARTON, a French actor and dramatic poet, B. 1661, at Fontainebleau. He produced an immense number of plays, and was particularly successful in introducing actual occurrences, which gave to his comic pieces great piquancy. D. 1726.

Dan'cyville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Haywood co., about 190 m. W.S.W. of Nashville.

Dan'de, a river of S.W. Africa, which, after a course of 200 m., enters the Atlantic 60 m. N. of the mouth of the Coanza.

Dan'delion, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion.*] (*Bot.*) See TARAXACUM.

Dan'der, *n.* [From *dandruff.*] The dandruff or scurf on the human head. — Anger; excitement; passion; irritation.

To raise one's dander, to excite or put into a burst of anger or passion. (Vulgar.)

—*v. n.* To mumble; to speak or act without method or coherence.

Dan'dify, *v. a.* [*Dandy*, and Lat. *facio*, to make.] To make or form like a dandy; as, a *dandified* fellow.

Dan'diprat, *n.* [From *dandy*, and *sprat*, a small fish; anything small of its kind.] A little, conceited fellow; an urchin; — used sometimes in fondness, and at other times in contempt.

Dan'dle, *v. a.* [Ger. *tändeln*, from *tand*, a toy or trifle; L. Sax. *tantern*; It. *dandolare*, to swing, to shake or toss to and fro, from *dandola*, a toy, a plaything.] To toss, shake, or jolt on the knee; to move up and down in the hand; to fondle; as, to *dandle* a baby.

"Kiss'd and *dandled* on thy father's knee." — *Donne.*

—To treat as a child; to toy, play, or trifle with.

Dan'dler, *n.* One who dandles or plays with young children.

Dan'dolo, a patrician family of Venice, which traced its origin to the Roman æra. Its most celebrated members are:

D., ENRICO, Doge of Venice, to which high office he was chosen in 1192, when in his 87th year. He carried on the war with the Pisans, and closed it by an advantageous peace. In 1201 the Crusaders applied to him for assistance, and on their promise to reduce the town of Zara, which had revolted, he agreed to help them. He accordingly undertook with them, in 1203, the siege of Constantinople, at which he greatly distinguished himself, and was the first who leaped on shore. It is said that *D.* had the offer of the imperial crown, and refused it. He was created despot of Roumania, and D. 1205, at the age of 97.

D., GIOVANNI, Doge from 1280 to 1289, distinguished by a long war against the patriarch of Aquila.

D., FRANCESCO, Doge from 1328 to 1339, surnamed *The Dog*, for having humbled the republic to Pope Clement V.

D., ANDREA, Doge from 1342 to 1354; he sustained a long war against Hungary, and wrote the *Chronicles of Venice.*

D., Vincenzo, a Venetian chemist, descended from Henrico *D.*, b. 1758. At all times zealous for the independence of Italy, he became a member of the council of the Cisalpine republic, after the treaty of Campo Formio. D. 1819. Among his works are, *Fondamenti della Scienza, Fisico-Chemica*, &c.

Dand'ridge, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Jefferson co., on French Broad River, about 30 m. E. of Knoxville.

Dan'driff, Dan'druff, *n.* [A. S. *tan*, a sprout, a shoot, a tetter; Goth. *tains*, a twig, a sprout, and A. S. *drof*, dirty, filthy.] (*Med.*) See Pityriasis.

Dan'dy, *n.* [Fr. *dandin;* probably allied to *dandle;* It. *dandola*, a toy, a plaything.] A fop; a coxcomb; a beau; an exquisite; one who affects a special characteristic of dress or manner.

"Each out-at-elbow peer, or desperate *dandy*." — *Byron.*

Dan'dy, Dan'dy-roller, *n.* A machine used in the fabrication of paper.

Dan'dy-cock, Dan'dy-hen, *n.* A fowl of the bantam kind, male and female respectively.

Dan'dyish, *a.* Like a dandy; becoming a dandy; after the manner of a dandy; as, a *dandyish* air.

Dan'dyism, *n.* Foppishness; manners, dress, or style of a dandy; fastidiousness in costume.

Dan'dyize, *v. a.* To make into a dandy; to dandify; to invest with the appearance and character of a fop.

Dan'dyling, *n.* A make-believe dandy; a fopling.

Dane, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or naturalized citizen of Denmark. — a Northman.

Dane, in *Wisconsin*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,235 sq. m. The Wisconsin River washes part of its N.W. border, and it is intersected by the Catfish and Sugar rivers. The surface is undulating and hilly; soil fertile. *Cap.* Madison.

—A post-township of the above co., abt 15 m. N.N.W of Madison.

Dan'ebrog, *n.* (*Her.*) See Dannebrog

Dane'gelt, *n.* [A.S. *danegeld.*] (*Eng. Hist.*) A tribute exacted by the Danes in their invasions of England. It was first paid by Ethelred II., 991. The last recorded payment of *D.* took place in 1175.

Danemo'ra, in *New York*, a township of Clinton co., abt. 10 m. W. by N. of Plattsburg; — more commonly written Dannemora, *q. v.*

Danemo'ra, in *Ohio*, a village of Darke co., abt. 110 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Dane'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Sambucus.

Dan'forth, in *Illinois*, a village of Tazewell co., on the Mackinaw River, abt. 21 m. S. by E. of Peoria.

Dan'forth, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Johnson co.

Dan'forth, in *Maine*, a township in Washington co., 88 m. N.E. of Bangor.

Dan'forth Station, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Iroquois co.

Dangeau, Philippe de Courcillon, Marquis de, (*dan'zho,*) b. in 1638. He was a favorite courtier of Louis XIV., whom he accompanied in all his campaigns as aide-de-camp. He wrote a *Journal de la Cour de Louis XIV.*, a very curious work, which faithfully portrays the manners and morals of that monarch's court. D.1720.

Danger, (*dān'jĕr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *damnum*, hurt, harm, damage, and *gero, germo*, to bear, to bring.] Exposure to injury; peril; jeopardy; risk; hazard; insecurity; loss, pain, or other evil.

"She loved me for the *dangers* I had passed."—*Shaks.*

—Extent or duration of power to injure, hazard, or jeopardize.

"Till *danger's* troubled night depart."—*Campbell*

—*v. a.* To endanger; to imperil; to put to hazard. (R.)

Dan'gerfield, or Dain'gerfield, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Morris co., 30 m. W.N.W. of Jefferson.

Dan'gerfully, *adv.* In a manner calculated to produce danger; dangerously.

Dan'gerless, *a.* Without risk or hazard; exempt from danger. (R.)

Dan'gerous, *a.* Full of danger, risk, or jeopardy; hazardous; perilous; insecure.

"All delays are *dangerous* in war." — *Dryden.*

—Threatening or foreboding danger.

Dan'gerous Islands, a group in the Pacific, comprising Hays, Resolution, Palliser, and other islands; Lat. 21° S., Lon. 140° W.

Dan'gerously, *adv.* With danger; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously, perilously; as, to be *dangerously* sick.

Dan'gerousness, *n.* State of, or liability to be exposed to, hazard, danger, risk, or peril.

"Judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases by the nobleness of the part affected."—*Boyle.*

Dangle, (*dang'gl,*) *v. n.* [Icel. and Sw.-Goth. *dingla*; Dan. *dingler.*] To hang and swing; to hang on any one; to follow about officiously; — preceding *on, after*, or *about*; as, to *dangle after* women.

"The sword hung *dangling* o'er the shield." — *Prior.*

—*v. a.* To carry suspended loosely; as, to *dangle* the body.

Dan'gler, *n.* One who dangles; a man who hangs about or follows women.

"A *dangler* is of neither sex."—*Ralph.*

Dan'ican, *n.* See Philidor.

Daniel, (*dān'yel,*) called *Belteshazzar* by the Chaldeans, a prophet descended from the royal family of David, who was carried captive to Babylon, when very young, in the 4th year of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, B.C. 606. He was chosen, with his three companions, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah, to reside at Nebuchadnezzar's court, where he received a suitable education, and made great progress in all the sciences of the Chaldeans. At the end of their three years' education, *D.* and his companions excelled all others, and received honorable appointments in the royal service. Here *D.* soon displayed his prophetic gifts in interpreting the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, by whom he was made governor of Babylon, and head of the learned and priestly class. He seems to have been absent, perhaps on some foreign embassy, when his three companions were cast into the fiery furnace. At a later period he interpreted another dream of Nebuchadnezzar, and afterwards the celebrated vision of Belshazzar — one of whose last works was to promote *D.* to an office much higher than he had previously held during his reign. After the capture of Babylon by the Medes and Persians, under Cyaxares and Cyrus, *D.* was continued in all his high employments, and enjoyed the favor of these princes until his death, except at one short interval, when the envy of the other officers prevailed on the king to cast him into the lions' den, an act which recoiled on his foes to their own destruction. During this period he earnestly labored, by fasting and prayer as well as by counsel, to secure the return of the Jews to their own land, the promised time having come. (*Dan.* 9.) He lived to see the decree issued, and many of his people restored; but it is not known that he ever revisited Jerusalem. His prophecies are written partly in Hebrew and partly in Chaldee. They form the 27th in order of the books of the Old Testament. This book, which bears his name, is partly historical and partly prophetical. The first six chapters are historical, and speak of *D.* in the third person; the last six contain visions, which *D.* relates in the first person. In the first six chapters we have recorded a variety of events which occurred in the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, and Darius; and, in particular, the second chapter contains Nebuchadnezzar's prophetic dream concerning the four great successive monarchies, and the everlasting kingdom of the Messiah, which dream God enabled *D.* to interpret. In the last six chapters we have a series of prophecies, revealed at different times, and extending from the days of *D.* to the general resurrection. The Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman empires, are all particularly described under appropriate characters; and it is expressly declared that the last of them was to be divided into ten lesser kingdoms; the time at which Christ was to appear is precisely fixed; the rise and fall of Antichrist, and the duration of his power, are exactly determined; and the future restoration of the Jews, the victory of Christ over all his enemies, and the universal prevalence of true religion, are distinctly foretold as being to precede the consummation of all things. The book abounds with the most exalted sentiments of piety and devout gratitude; its style is simple, clear, and concise; and many of its prophecies are delivered in terms so plain and circumstantial, that many have been led to deny their authenticity, and to maintain they were written after the events had taken place. Porphyry, who lived in the 3d century, affirmed that the book was composed as recently as the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, and that therefore it narrated only past events; and he has had many followers in more recent times, and even at the present day. The arguments, however, advanced against the authenticity or genuineness of the book are too frivolous to prevail against the testimony of Christ himself, when he says, "When ye, therefore, shall see the abomination of desolation, *spoken of by Daniel the prophet*, stand in the holy place," &c. (*Matt.* xxiv. 15.)

Daniel, the 2d son of David, (also called *Chileab,*) a descendant of Ithamar, the 4th son of Aaron, was one of the chiefs who accompanied Ezra from Babylon to Juda.

Daniel, (Gabriel), a French Jesuit, author of a *History of France;* and a *Voyage to the World of Descartes*, a severe satire on the system of that philosopher. B. 1649; d. 1728.

Dan'iell, John Frederick, a celebrated English chemist and meteorologist, b. in London, 1790. He was the author of *Meteorological Essays, Essay on Artificial Climates*, and an *Introduction to Chemical Philosophy*, and, also, the inventor of the hydrometer and the pyrometer. D. 1845.

Dan'iel, (Port,) a small bay of Lower Canada, on the S. side of the dist. of Gaspé, near the entrance to Chaleur Bay.

Dan'ielsonville. See West Killinoly

Dan'ielsville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., about 87 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Dan'ielsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northampton co.

Dan'ielsville, in *Virginia*, a village of Spottsylvania co., about 90 m. N. of Richmond.

Dan'ish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Denmark, or to its people the Danes, or their language.

Danish Language and Literature. The *D. L* is the most changed of the languages derived from the old Norse; the Swedish and Norweglan being less so, and the Icelandic least of all. The political union of the Danes with the Anglo-Saxons under Canute the Great, and the intercourse between the two nations that resulted therefrom, had a considerable influence upon the *D.* language to which the other branches of the old Norso tongues were not subjected. Much more important and considerable was the influence exerted upon it at a later period from contact with the Germans. The Reformation introduced another æra in the history of the *D.* language; and the translation of the Bible into it gave it a fixed character, and raised it to the rank of a written tongue. As in Germany, so also in Denmark, a rage for everything French prevailed for a time, and many Gallic terms were introduced. A reaction, however, took place in the latter half of the 18th cent.; and since the beginning of the 19th, much has been done to restore and maintain the purity of the *D.* tongue, by the establishing of a taste for Old Norse studies, and by the writings of such men as Baggesen, Œhlenschläger, Grundtvig, and others. Since the union of Norway with Denmark, towards the end of the 14th cent., the *D.* has been the literary language of Norway; and it is also the language of the educated classes, as well as that generally spoken in the towns. The modern *D.* is one of the softest languages now spoken in Europe. When a foreigner hears it spoken for the first time, he hardly perceives any sounds in it except the vocalic, the consonants being so much softened in pronunciation that they scarcely appear. The vocalic system is hence very perfect; and philologists have distinguished ten vowels, the sounds of which are all quite distinct. The inflections are few and simple, and the language is one that may be easily mastered. Although Denmark can scarcely be said to have possessed any national literature, properly so called, prior to the 18th cent., yet its origin may be carried back to the time of the Reformation. The oldest remains of the *D.* language do not ascend higher than the 12th cent., and consist of laws of the early kings; as the *Skaanske Lov*, the *Sjellandske Lov*, &c. To the 12th cent. belong the works of the historians Saxo Grammaticus, and Svend Aagesen, which, however, are in Latin. In the 13th cent. we meet with what seems to be the oldest of the *D.* heroic songs, or *Kjamperiser*, and which are still more numerous in the 14th, (collected by Nyerup, Abrahamson, and Rabbek, 5 vols., Copenhagen, 1810–14; supplement by Rasmussen and Nyerup, 2 vols., 1821.) Like the German, the *D.* owes its character as a written language to the Reformation. The greatest writer of this period in Denmark, and in a certain sense the founder of the modern *D.* literature, was Christiern Pedersen (1480–1554), who, besides a number of other works, had a principal hand in the translation of the Bible. The literature which thus received a stimulus from the Reformation at first specially took a direction towards history, as well as to investigations connected with northern antiquities. There appeared in the 16th and 17th cents. not only a number of works of the first importance on the history of the country, both in *D.* and Latin, but there were begun, even in the 16th cent., investigations into the northern antiquities, which have been so successfully followed up by Haldersen, Olavsen, Magnussen, Rask, Rafor, Müller, Thomsen, Petersen, and others. The period of *D.* poetry may be said to have commenced immediately after the Reformation. At first the subjects were generally of a sacred nature, as we see in the works of Raach, E. Pontoppidan, and others. Arreböe, who was the first of their epic poets, describes, in his great work, the *Hexamerom*, the events of the first six days of creation. *D.* poetry reached its first culmination during the time of the lyric poet Thomas Kings (1634–1723), and his contemporary, Jorgen Sorterup. A new epoch commenced with the genial and versatile Ludwig von Holberg, the creator of the *D.* stage. He, in the first half of the 18th century, and Ewald in the second, are considered to mark the golden age of *D.* literature. The first truly national tragedy was Ewald's *Rolf Krage;* and beside him, as dramatists, stand Samsöe, Sander, and Thaarup. Among the other poets belonging to this period, are Jens Baggesen, Tullin, Falster, Friman, Brunu, Zetlitz, the brothers Trojel, Pram, and others. A new impulse was given to poetic literature by Œhlenschläger (1779–1851), who had as contemporaries in the same field, Stoffeldt, Ingeman, Grundtvig, Heiberg, Overskou, and others. Among the most recent poets are Herz, Blicher, Holst, Rosenhof, Wiuther, Von Houch, P. L. Möller, and Molbech. In the region of history are the names of P. E. Müller, N. M. Petersen, H. Englestoft, J. Möller, Molhech, Werlauff, Knudson, Estrup, and Worsaae; while important historical works have also been produced by G. L. Bader, F. L. John, L. C. Müller, R. Allen, Nathansen, and Wegner. As publicists are distinguished Dircknick-Holmfeldt, and Oswald; as statisticians, A. Baggesen, Bergsöe, Nathansen, Ruff, and Anselien. The services rendered by Schouw to physical geography, and by Œrsted to physics and chemistry, are well known and acknowledged far beyond the limits of their native country. Among theologians are Marteusen, Mynster Clausen, Nielsen, and Scharling: and among jurists, A. S Œrsted, and Algreen-Ussing, occupy a front rank. As a philologist and critic, Madvig has made himself a European reputation; while Westergaard, from his knowledge of the languages of India and Persia, and Brondsted and Petersen, from their knowledge of classical antiquity, have rendered good service to learning. The works of Thorwaldsen, presented by the artist to his countrymen, have created a taste for sculpture and the fine arts generally among them, and given a new direction to their mental culture. — Modern Danish literature of the lighter class has been especially enriched by the many admirable novels of Hans Christian Andersen (*q. v.*), whose works are held in high estimation in this country. In 1869 was published, at Oxford, the first part of a very valuable Icelandic-English dictionary, compiled by Richard Cleasby.

Dan'ish Waltz, *n.* (*Dancing.*) A waltz, borrowed from the Danes, now much in vogue in the U. States. It consists of three movements: the first two are alike, being four steps forward, and a light *glissade* back; the third movement consists of a gallop to the end of the strain, and so on.

Dank, *a.* [From Ger. *tuncken.*] Damp; humid; moist; wet.

—*n.* Water; in contradistinction to dry ground. (R.)

Dante Alighieri

1265–1321

Dankali, (*dan'ka-le,*) an independent state of Africa, bounded by the Red Sea on the N.E., and on the S.W. by a range of mountains. It is 250 miles long, by 56 broad, excessively hot, unfertile, ill-watered, and inhabited by a treacherous race of a barbarous disposition. Estimated *pop.* 70,000.

Dank'ish, *a.* Somewhat dank; humid.

Dank'ishness, *n.* Dankness; dampness.

Dan'nebrog, Dan'ebrog, *n.* (*Hist.*) A Danish order of knighthood, founded by Waldemar II., 1219, in commemoration of a miraculous standard which descended from heaven and rallied his troops when they were on the point of fleeing before the Livonian pagans. In the 15th cent., the order fell into decay, but it was revived by Christian V. in 1671, and received new statutes in 1793. The constitution of the order was extended by Frederick VI., who issued letters-patent to that effect in 1808.

Dannecker, JOHANN HEINRICH VON, (*dăn'nek-ker,*) a celebrated German sculptor, B. at Waldenbach, near Stuttgart, 1758. He was a pupil, first of Pajou, and then of Canova, and spent several years in Italy. His most celebrated works are: a colossal statue of *Schiller;* a monument to *Count Zeppelin; Sappho; Ariadne; Christ,* &c. D. in 1841.

Dannemo'ra, in *New York,* a village and township of Clinton co., about 14 m. W. by N. of Plattsburg. A State prison is located here.

Dan'nemorite, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellowish-brown to greenish-gray variety of AMPHIBOLE, *q. v.*

Dan'newerk, Dan'nevirke, or **Dan'ewirke,** the name of a strong wall or bulwark, built in the 9th century to protect S. Jütland in Denmark, and strengthened in 937 by the Queen-consort Thyra. Here, in 1848, a Prussian force under Wrangel, 30,000 strong, defeated 10,000 Danes after a battle of 8 hours duration. In the Schleswig-Holsteln war of 1864 the Danes were forced to abandon the *D.* to the allied Austrian and Prussian troops.

Dan'nock, *n.* An oat-cake. See BANNOCK.

—In England, a thick, heavy, leathern glove, worn by a man employed in hedging, ditching, fencing, &c.

Dan's Fork, in *Missouri.* See BLACK RIVER.

Dans'ker, *n.* [Dan.] A Dane.

Dans'ville, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Ingham co.

Dansville, in *New York,* a thriving town of Livingston co., in the grape region. Has important manufactures and a large trade. *Pop.* (1897) about 4,000.

Dansville, in *New York,* a township of Steuben co.

Dan'tan, JEAN PIERRE, a French sculptor, B. in Paris, 1800. He has produced many works of importance, but is chiefly celebrated for his statuettes, styled *charges,* in which any peculiarity in physiognomy or form is exaggerated; not to such a degree as to destroy the likeness, but to render it more striking. D. 1869.

Dante, [Contracted from DURANTE,] ALIGHIERI, (*dan'tā,*) the foremost among Italian poets, and one of the greatest that the world has ever produced. B. in May, 1265, at Florence. His father, a jurist, died early, and the duty of educating the young boy devolved upon the mother, who was greatly assisted in this task by Brunetto Latini, the distinguished statesman, poet, and scholar. His first education he received at Florence, but he subsequently completed his studies at the universities of Bologna and Padua. At a later period, while in Paris, he applied himself to the study of theology. But his studies did not prevent him from serving his country in her hour of need, for he fought in the victorious battle of Campaldino against the Aretines (1289), and took an active part in storming the fortress of

Fig. 769.— DANTE, IN YOUTH.
(From the famous picture by Giotto.)

Caprona (1290). Having been twice entrusted with an embassy, he was chosen one of the *priori,* or chief-magistrates of Florence, in 1300, when the struggle between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines was at its height. *D.* espoused the cause of the Guelphs, or Imperialists, who, being the weakest numerically, were overcome in the struggle by the Ghibellines, or adherents of the Pope. All the Guelphic leaders were banished and their property confiscated. *D.* shared their fate and left his native city, never to return. For many years he was doomed to bear the sorrows and hardships of an exile. In 1304 he left Verona, and went to Paris. When the Emperor Henry VII. invaded Italy, *D.* returned to Verona, and employed his powerful pen to further the imperial cause. It was probably at this time (1310) that he wrote the work *De Monarchia.* The fruitless siege of Florence, and the sudden death of the Emperor (1313) demolished his last hope, and he spent the remaining years of his life under the kind protection of Guido Novello da Polenta, in the city of Ravenna, where he D. Sept. 14, 1321. Many cities of Northern and central Italy claim the honor of having harbored *D.* within their walls. His remains were buried in a chapel of the *Frati Minori,* in Ravenna. They were, however, subsequently removed, and in 1865 were discovered in the Braccioforte Sepulchral Chapel of the same city. In 1830 only, a marble cenotaph was consecrated to his memory in the church of Santa Croce at Florence; and thus his native city rendered tardy justice to the manes of her greatest son. When about 9 years old, *D.* beheld, for the first time, Beatrice Portinari, then 8 years of age, and the love then enkindled in the heart of the tender boy remained forever the inspiration of his life. How pure and chaste this passion was, may be seen from the poet's first work, *Vita Nuova,* which consists of a collection of poems referring to his early love; each of these poems is accompanied by a history of its origin, and an accurate analysis. Beatrice was married to the cavaliere Simone de Bardi, but died at an early age. A few years after her death, *D.* married the daughter of an old and noble family, by whom he had six or seven children. In his work *De Monarchia* he advocated the supremacy of the emperor in temporal, and that of the Pope in spiritual affairs. He wrote several other works in Latin, besides many canzones, sonnets, and lyrics in Italian; most of the latter were collected in his *Convito.* But his greatest work — one of the most sublime productions which has ever emanated from the genius of man — is *La Divina Commedia,* a poem of world-wide fame, written while *D.* was a poor, wandering exile. It consists of three distinct poems, or acts: *Inferno* (Hell), the *Purgatorio* (Purgatory), and the *Paradiso* (Heaven). The poet, describing the fate of departed souls, places in hell and purgatory all those who were remarkable, either for their crimes or vices (especially those who were the authors of his misfortunes), and in paradise those who had done good and noble deeds on earth. In company with Virgil, the representative of human reason, he descends to the infernal regions, and there describes, in sublime verse, the various punishments of sinners; whilst in company of his lost love, Beatrice, the representative of revelation, and finally with St. Bernard, he views the glory of the celestial paradise. *La Commedia* was the first poem ever written in the Italian language; prior to it, all books were composed in Latin. This great work has found in every country a host of translators and commentators. The best English translations of the complete poem are those of Cary, and of Longfellow. The translation of the *Inferno* by T. W. Parsons, is both faithful and elegant.

Dan'ton, GEORGES JACQUES, a French revolutionist, B. at Arcis-sur-Aube, 1759. He was an advocate by profession, but became one of the most active among the demagogues of the revolutionary period. After the imprisonment of Louis XVI. at Varennes, he took the lead in the meeting of Champ-de-Mars, which paved the way to the dethronement of the king; and ended in those scenes of blood and cruelty that have forever rendered execrable the name of Jacobin. Well qualified for the position he assumed, by his colossal figure, stentorian voice, and fierce demeanor, he became one of the executive council, and prepared measures for the defence of the capital when it was threatened by the Prussian invaders under the Duke of Brunswick. He was afterwards a member of the Convention and of the Committee of Public Safety, and was a chief promoter of all the sanguinary acts of that terrible period. At length a struggle for supremacy took place between him and Robespierre, in which the latter was successful, when *D.* was sent to the guillotine, 1794.

Dantzig, DANZIG, or DANTZIC, (*dan'zig,*) a government in the prov. of W. Prussia, bounded in the N. by the Baltic, S. by Marienwerder, E. by Königsberg, and W. by Küstrin. *Area,* 2,436 sq. m. *Pop.* 515,222, mostly Protestants. — See PRUSSIA.

DANTZIG, a prosperous city and seaport of Prussia, and cap. of the above govt., situate on the Vistula, about 4 m. from its mouth, in 54° 21′ N. Lat., and 18° 39′ E. Lon. The city is traversed by 2 small rivers, the Radaune and the Mottlau, which unite a little below it, and fall into the Vistula. Both the town and the harbor are strongly fortified. The principal public buildings are the cathedral (one of the finest in Germany), the exchange, two city-halls, the arsenal, a museum, and an observatory; besides many churches, charitable institutions, and monasteries. *Manuf.* Silks, jewelry, fire-arms, liquors, chemicals, sugar, tobacco. *Exp.* Grain, flour, biscuit, timber, flax, hemp, spirits, leather, tallow, wax, potash, wool, &c. *Imp.* Woollen and silk stuffs, colonial produce, and manufactured goods. *Hist.* The city is very ancient, having been the cap. of Pomerania in the 10th century. In 1295 it passed with that prov. into the possession of Poland, but was ceded, in 1308, to the Teutonic Knights, who held it till 1454, when it was re-united with Poland. From 1360 to 1641 it was one of the chief towns of the Hanseatic League. In 1734 it was occupied by the Prussians, and taken by the French in 1807, but reverted to Prussia in 1814. *D.* is the birth-place of Fahrenheit. It is connected by railroads with Berlin and Königsberg. *Pop.* (1895) 121,883.

Dant'zig, Gulf of, an inlet of the Baltic Sea, 60 m. wide at the entrance. On it are the towns of Hela, Pillau, and Putzig.

Dan'ube. [Anc. *Danubius,* and *Ister;* Ger. *Donau;* Hung. *Duna.*] A celebrated river of central Europe, and, next to the Volga, the largest of that continent; extending W. to E. between Lon. 8° 10′ and 29° 40′ E. (its extreme N. point of Lat. being 49° 2′, and its S. limit 43° 38′ N.), from its rise in the Black Forest, in Baden, in a course of from 1,750 to 1,800 m. to its embouchure on the W. coast of the Euxine, or Black Sea, where it forms a delta of several months. After traversing Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Wallachia, Moldavia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, — a course of more than 2,400 m., — it enters the Black Sea by several mouths, the principal of which are the Sulina, the Kilia, and the St. George. The principal cities on its banks are: Sigmaringen, Ulm (here the river becomes navigable), Ratisbon, Passau, Linz, Vienna, Presburg, Gran, Pesth, Buda, Peterwardein, Belgrade, Nicopoli, Ismail, and Galatz. Its principal tributaries are, 1. on the right: the Iller, Lech, Inn, Enns, Leitha, Raab, Drave, Save, Morava, Isker; 2. on the left: the Brenz, Wernitz, Altmühl, Nab, Regen, Ilz, Morava (the second river of that name), Gran, Theiss, Aluta, Seretb, and Pruth. The *D.* formed for a long period the boundary of the Roman Empire. From Hungary upward its banks are bordered with immense marshes, and navigation becomes very difficult. Serious obstructions to navigation long existed at the point known as the Iron Gate, but the dangerous rapids here have been avoided by a lateral canal, opened to traffic in 1896.

Danube, (Circle of the,) one of the 4 circles, or provinces, into which the kingdom of Würtemberg is divided, watered by the Danube, and by some of its tributaries. *Area,* 2,606 sq. m. *Cap.* Ulm. *Pop.* 427,280.

Danu'bian, *n.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or belonging, to the neighborhood of the river Danube.

Danu'bian Principal'ities, a name given to the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, in S.E. Europe. *United area,* 44,500 sq. m. *United pop.* 4,605,510. (See MOLDAVIA, and WALLACHIA.) — These provs. were, in 1853, invaded by the Russians. The Czar, who hitherto, conjointly with the Sultan of Turkey, had the power of appointing the hospodars, then took upon himself to appoint a governor for both provs. This assumption of sovereign powers, together with the occupation of the principalities by a Russian army, led to the Crimean war, in which France, England, Italy, and Turkey united against Russia. By the treaty of Paris, 1856, the *D. P.* were placed under the sole anzerainty of the Porte. In 1861 the *D. P.* united themselves under the name of *Roumania,* and their prince, Charles I., was acknowledged by Turkey in 1866.

Dan'vers, in *Illinois,* a twp. of McLean co.

Dan'vers, in *Massachusetts,* a town and township of Essex co., about 18 m. N. by E. of Boston. The State Insane Asylum, located here, cost nearly $2,000,000. It has extensive manufactures of shoes, leather and bricks. *D.* formed a part of Salem until 1756. *Pop.* (1897) about 7,500.

Dan'vers, in *Massachusetts,* a post-office of Essex co.

Dan'ville, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Sherbrooke, about 9 miles south of Richmond.

Danville, in *Alabama,* a township of Morgan co.

Danville, in *Arkansas,* a village of Pope co.

—A post-village, cap. of Yell co., on the Petit Jean River, about 80 miles W. N. W. of Little Rock.

Danville, in *California,* a post-village of Contra Costa co., about 16 miles south of Martinez.

Danville, in *Georgia,* a township of Twiggs co., on Flint River, about 75 miles southeast of Columbus.

Danville, in *Illinois,* a city and R. R. center, cap. of Vermilion co., on Vermilion River, 125 miles east of Springfield. Here are car-shops, numerous factories, and several coal mines. *Pop.* (1897) about 12,500.

Danville, in *Indiana,* a town, cap. of Hendricks co., about 20 m. W. of Indianapolis. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,000.

Danville, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Des Moines co., about 13 m. W. N. W. of Burlington. Considerable cheese is made here.

Danville, in *Kentucky,* a post-town, cap. of Boyle co., about 42 miles south of Frankfort. It is the seat of Center College, and of the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum. *Manuf.* Carriages, brick, &c.

Danville, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Androscoggin co.

Danville, in *Minnesota,* a post-vill. of Blue Earth co.

Danville, in *Mississippi,* a post-village of Alcorn co., about 7 miles south of Corinth.

Danville, in *Missouri,* a township, cap. of Montgomery co., about 50 miles E.N.E. of Jefferson City.

Danville, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Rockingham co., about 30 miles S. S. E. of Concord. *Manuf.* lumber, &c.

Danville, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Warren co., about 12 miles northeast of Belvidere.

Danville, in *Ohio,* a village of Highland co., about 7 miles southwest of Hillsborough.

—A post-village of Knox co., about 60 miles northeast of Columbus.

—A village of Madison co., some miles south of London.

Danville, in *Pennsylvania,* cap. of Montour co., on the Susquehanna River. The iron works here were the earliest, and are among the most extensive, in the country. *D.* was first settled in 1768.

Danville, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Houston co.

Danville, in *Texas,* a township of Montgomery co., about 15 miles north of Montgomery.

Danville, in *W.*, a town and twp. of Caledonia co., abt. 20 m. E. N. E. of Montpelier. *Manuf.* woolen goods.
—In *Va.*, a fine city and railroad center of Pittsylvania co., on the Dan R., 236 m. S. S. W. of Washiugtou, D. C. Has immense tobacco and cigarette factories and leaf-handling establishments, and does a very large trade in tobacco products. *Pop.* (1897) about 12,500.

Daonduagur (*da-oud-na-gur'*), a town of Hindostan, in Behar, 90 m. from Benares. *Manuf.* woolen aud cotton goods. *Pop.* (1855) 9,980.

Daou'ria, a country of Asia, partly in the Russian govt. of Irkutsk, and partly belonging to the Chiuese territory of Mantchouria. Its limits are not exactly defined. The Daonrian Mountains, offsets of the Yablonoi chain, traverse it from N.E. to S.W., and separate it from the region of Lake Baikal.

Daphne, (*dăf'ne.*) [Gr.] (*Myth.*) A nymph beloved by Apollo. To escape his pursuit, she besought the aid of the Earth, which opened to receive her; and a laurel, called after her name, grew up on the spot. The name is identified with the Sanskrit *Dahanâ*, the Dawn.

Daphne, *n.* [Gr., the laurel.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Thymelaceæ*. The species are mostly shrubby evergreens of great beauty, with leaves of a peculiar velvet texture, and very fragrant flowers. The root-bark of *D. Mezereum*, the Mezereon, or Spurge-olive, is officinal in the British pharmacopœia. It may be used as a vesicatory, and as a masticatory in toothache; but it is principally employed as a stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative, and diuretic. It owes its properties to an acrid resin and an acrid volatile oil. The stem-bark has similar virtues, but is generally considered to be less active. The fruit is acrid and poisonous. The bark of *D. laureola*, the Spurge-laurel, is sometimes substituted for the officinal bark. The inner barks of *D. cannabina* and other species are used in some parts of the world for making paper.

Fig. 770.—DAPHNE MEZEREON.

Daph'nia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of molluscs, belonging to the order *Brachiopoda*. The most common species and type of this genus, *Monoculus Pulex* of Linnæus (fig. 771), is a favorite and interesting microscopic object.—See BRACHIOPODA.

Fig. 771.—DAPHNIA.

Daph'nine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline non-azotized substance found in the bark of certain species of *Daphne*. It is bitter, astringent, and slightly acid. When heated, it yields a crystalline product, *Daphnetine*.

Daphnis, (*dăf'nĭs.*) (*Myth.*) A Sicilian shepherd, the son of Mercury and of a uymph, and the inventor of bucolic poetry, was instructed in music by Pan.

Daph'nomancy, *n.* [Gr. *daphnē*, laurel, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the laurel;—practised by the ancients.

Dap'ifer, *n.* [L. Lat.] Formerly, in royal households, an officer who carried meat to the chief table.

Dap'per, *a.* [Ger. *tapfer;* D. *dapper*, brave, valiant, strenuous; Slav. *dobry*, good.] Little and active; neat; lively; smug; as, a *dapper* young fellow.

"The pert fairies and the *dapper* elves."—*Milton.*

Dap'ple, *a.* [Etymol. uncertain; perhaps allied to *dab*, or *daub*.] Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color; as, a *dapple* pony, *dapple*-gray.
—*n.* A spot or streak on a dapplod animal.
—*v. a.* To spet; to variegate with spots.

"Oft on the *dappled* turf at ease
I sit, and play with similes."—*Wordsworth.*

Darabgherd, or DARAB, a town of Persia, prov. of Farsistan, Lat. 29° N., Lon. 54° 30′ E. It is situated on a small river in the midst of an extensive plain, and is surrounded by lemon and orange groves. At one time it was a place of great extent and importance, but most of it is now in ruins.

D'Arblay', FRANCES, an English novelist, B. 1752, was the daughter of Charles Burney, the author of the *History of Music*, and, in 1793, married a French emigrant artillery officer, with whom she afterwards went to France, and who, on the restoration of the Bourbons, attained the rank of general. After the termination of the war, they returned to England, and settled at Bath, where her husband died in 1818. She continued to reside at Bath up to the time of her death. Madame D'Arblay, under her maiden name, FRANCES BURNEY, gained considerable celebrity by her literary productions. These were mostly in the paths of fiction, in which she produced four novels, *Evelina*, *Cecilia*, *Camilla*, and the *Wanderer*. She wrote several other works, among which were *Memoirs of Dr. Burney*, which, in 1832, she published in 3 vols. D. 1840.

D'Arbonne', in *Louisiana*, a bayou formed by South Fork, Middle Fork, aud Corneille Creek, which unite in Union parish. Flowing S.E., it enters the Washita abt. 6 m. above Monroe.

Darboy', GEORGES, Archbishop of Paris, B. at Fayl-billot, 1813. In 1854, he went to Rome to take part in the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception; was named hy the emperor to the episcopal see of Nancy in 1859, and was promoted to the archiepiscopate, 1863. He is known as the author of *Les Femmes de la Bible*, *L'Introduction à l'Imitation de Jesus Christ*, and other works. Shot by the Communists, 1871.

Dar'by, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A tool used by plasterers to float a ceiling; it is about 3 feet or 3 feet 6 inches long, by 7 inches in width, and has two stout handles fastened on the back, to enable the workmen to hold it.

Dar'by, in *Ohio*, a township of Madison county. It includes the v. of Pleasant Valley.
—A township of Pickaway co.

Dar'by, in *Pennsylvania*, a suburb of Philadelphia, in Delaware co., on Darby creek, the Penna. and B. & O. R. Rs. and trolley lines. Has cottou, woolen and carpet mills. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,500.

Dar'by, in *W. Va.*, a post-office of Wyoming co.

Dar'by Creek, in *Ohio*, rises in Logan co., flows S. E. and joins the Scioto river, uear Circleville.
—A post-offics of Madison co.

Darby Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, flows into the Delaware river 8 m. below Philadelphia.

Dar'by's, in *Georgia*, a villags of Columbia co., about 94 m. E. N. E. of Milledgeville.

Dar'byville, in *Iowa*, a post office of Appanoose co.

Dar'byville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Pickaway co., about 40 m. S. of Columhus.

Dardanelle', in *Arkansas*, a village of Pope co., about 14 m. S. of Dover.
—One of the capitals of Yell co., about 72 m. N. W. of Little Rock. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,550.

Dardanelles (The), or STRAIT OF GALLIPOLI, (*dar-da-nelz'.*) (Anc. *Hellespont.*) The name of a narrow chaunel which separates Europe from Asia, extending betwecn the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago; Lat. from 40° to 40° 30′ N., and Lon. from 26° 10′ to 26° 40′ E. Length 40 m., width from 1 to 4 m. The coast ou the western, or European, side is rugged; but on the eastern, or Asiatic, side, the scenery is very heautiful and romantic. As this channel is the key to Constantinople, it is strongly fortified on both sides with castles, batteries, and forts. The name of Hellespont is derived from Helle, daughter of Alhamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned in its waters; the name of Dardanelles is referrible to an ancient city called Dardanos, situated in the province of Troas. It was Xerxes who threw a bridge of boats across this channel, B.C. 481. The bridge was destroyed by a storm. In consequence of this disaster, the water received 300 lashes, and the next bridge remained secure. Alexander III. crossed the straits, B.C. 334, with an army of about 35,000 men. The Saracens, under Solyman, the son of Orchan, crossed the channel in 1360, and first raised the Mohammedan crescent in Europe. In 1465 Mohammed II. erected two forts to defend the passage; and in 1659 two more, named Sestos and Ahydos, were added by Mohammed IV. By the secret article of the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, betweeu Russia and Turkey, signed at Constantinople July 8, 1833, the latter power agreed to close the Dardanelles against vessels of war belonging to foreign powers. The straits were passed hy the allied fleets of France and England at the commencement of the Russian war, Oct. 14, 1853. The ancient rule of excluding all ships of war in time of peace, recognised by the treaty of Paris, 1856, was abrogated in 1870, and there is no longer any restriction on the navigation of the strait.

Dardanelles', in *Oregon*, a village and township of Jackson co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Jacksouville.—A p.-v. of Lake co.

Dar'danus, (*Myth.*) One of the most ancieut kings of Troy, a son of Jupiter and Electra. Having killed his brother Jasius, he fled to Asia Minor, where he married Batia, the daughter of the king of Leucria. After the death of his father-in-law, he ascended the throne, and reigned from 1568 to 1537 B. C. He is said to have been the founder of the kingdom of Troy, and to have erected the *Palladium*, the great statue of Pallas, an idol of the Trojans.

Dardenne', in *Mo.*, a twp. of St. Charles co.; also a sta. on the St. L., Kansas City & N. R. R., 32 m. from St. Louis.
—A village of St. Charles co., abt. 29 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Dar'denne Creek, in *Missouri*, traverses St. Charles co., and enters the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Illinois River.

Dare, *v. n.* (*imp.* DURST. or DARED; *pp.* DARED.) [A. S. *dear*, pret. *dorste;* L. Ger. *dorven;* D. *durven;* Ger. *dürfen;* Icel. *thora;* Goth. *gidawrsan;* Sanskr. *dhr*, to hold, to hold out, to endure, *pp. dhrsta*, daring, akin to Gr. *thrasus*, hold; *tharreō*, to be bold; Lat. *fortis*.] To have boldness, bravery, or courago; to be ready to face or defy danger; to be bold enough; not to be afraid; to venture; to be adventurous.

"What man *dare* I *dare*."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* DARED.) To challenge; to provoke; to defy.

"I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love."—*Shaks.*

—To brave; to venture on; to pluck up courage for.

"All cold, but in her breast, I will despise;
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes."—*Roscommon.*

To dare larks, to lure such birds by means of a reflection caused by a mirror; or by making use of a falcon, &c., to hold them in the air till caught by the force of fascinatiou.

"As *larks* he *dar'd* to shun the bobby's flight."—*Dryden.*

Dare, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as DACE, *q. v.*

Dare'-devil, *n.* A daring, bold, venturesome fellow.

Dar'ent, a river of England, rising near Bradsted, in Kent, and falling into the Thames near Erith, after a course of 20 m.

Dar'er, *n.* One who dares, challenges, or defies.

Dare'town, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Salem co., abt. 25 m. S.S.W. of Camden.

Darfour, DARFOOR, DARFUR, DAR-FUR, DAR-EL-FŪR, (*dar'foor,*) a country of Central Africa, occupying a large portion of the territory between Lat. 11° and 15° N., and Lon. 26° and 29° E. On the E. it has Kordofau and the country of the Shellooks, which separate it from Senuaar and Abyssinia; on the W., Bergoo, which divides it from Begharmi and Bornou; while the regions to the S. are inhabited by harbarous nations, whose races extend to the Mountains of the Moon, and the early course of the Bahr-el-Ahiad. Its commerce is extensive with Egypt and Nubia, being carried on entirely hy the African system of caravans. The caravan going to Egypt consists often of 2,000 camels and 1,000 men. *Exp.* The most important are: slaves, male and female, taken in the negro countries to the south; camels, ivory, the horns, teeth, and hides of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus; ostrich-feathers, gum, pimento, parroquets in abundance, and a small quantity of white copper. *Imp.* Extremely various: comprising beads of all sorts, toys, glass, arms, light cloths of different kinds, chiefly made in Egypt, with some of French manufacture; red Barbary caps, small carpets, silks wrought and unwrought, &c. *Pop.* variously estimated from 200,000 to 3,500,000. The Darfour was annexed to Egypt in 1875.

Dar'ic, *n.* [From *Darius*, a king of Persia.] Any gold coin of extra purity.
(*Antiq.*) An ancient Persian gold coin, having on ons side the stamp of an archer.

Da'rien, in *Connecticut*, a town and township of Fairfield co., on Long Island Sound, about 35 m. S. W. of New Haven. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,500.

Darien, in *Georgia*, a village of Hancock co., a few m. E. of Milledgeville.
—A city, port of entry, and cap. of McIntosh co., on the Altamaha river, about 12 m. from the sea, and 60 m. S. W. of Savannah. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Darien, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Dent co.

Darien, in *New York*, a post-village aud township of Genesee co., about 26 m. E. of Buffalo.

Darien, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Walworth county, about 19 miles N. E. of Beloit, on the W. Union R. R.

Darien Center, in *New York*, a post-village of Darien township, Genesee county, about 26 miles E. of Buffalo.

Darien City, in *New York*, a village of Darien township, Genesee county.

Darien, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., about 35 m. W.S. W. of New Haven.

Darien', Gulf of, an arm of the Caribbean sea, Colombia, S. A.; Lat. 9° N., Lon, 7° W., having the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, on the W. The river Atrato empties iuto au inlet called the Bay of Choco, at its S. extremity.

Darien (*dahre-ĕn'*), **Isthmus of,** a narrow neck of land counecting the Contineuts of North and South America. Generally called the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. See CANAL.

Dar'ing, *a.* Bold; courageous; intrepid; fearless; adventurous; rashly brave; audacious; impudently bold and defying; as, a *daring* act, a *daring* intruder.

"Judicious drank, and greatly *daring* din'd."—*Pope.*

—*n.* A hold or rash act; a hazardous attempt; a Quixotic enterprise.

Dar'ingly, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; imprudently; fearlessly.

"Your brother, too *daringly* upon the foe did press."—*Lord Halifax.*

Dar'ingness, *n.* Boldness; audacity; fearlessness.

Dar'iole, *n.* A kind of rich cake.

Darius the Mede, (*dā're-us.*) (*Script.*) He was son of Astyages, king of the Medes, and brother of Mandane, mother of Cyrus, and of Amyit the mother of Evil-merodach and grandmother of Belshazzar; thus, he was uncle, hy the mother's side, to Evil-merodach and to Cyrus. The Hebrew generally calls him *Darius;* the Septuagint, *Artaxerxes;* and Xenophon, *Cyaxares*. Darius dethroned Belshazzar, king of the Chaldeans, and occupied the throne till his death, two years after, when it reverted to the illustrious Cyrus.

Darius I., king of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes. He entered into a conspiracy, with six others, against the usurper Smerdis, and having slain him, they agreed that he should have the crown whose horse would neigh first in the morning. By a well-concerted plan of his groom, the horse of Darius neighed immediately after he came to the spot where they were to meet, in consequence of which he was saluted king. He took Babylon after a siege of twenty months, gave permission for the rebuilding of the temple of Jerusalem, and sent the captive Jews to their own country. The revolt of

the Greek cities in Ionia was the occasion of the famous Persian war. The army of Darius, under the command of Mardonius, invaded Greece, but accomplished nothing. A second invasion was undertaken, and the Persians were defeated by the Greeks at Marathon; on which he resolved to carry on the war in person, but D. in the midst of his preparation, B. C. 485.

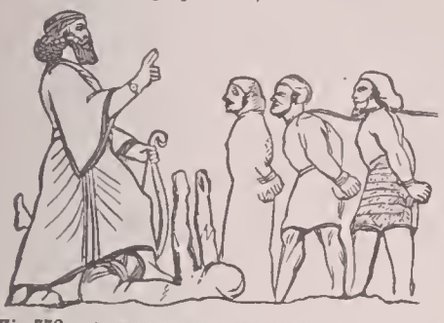

Fig. 772.—DARIUS PASSING JUDGMENT ON CRIMINALS.
(From an ancient sculpture.)

DARIUS II., surnamed OCHUS, or NOTHUS (bastard), was an illegitimate son of Artaxerxes. He ascended the throne of Persia after the assassination of Xerxes, and married Parysatis, his sister, a licentious and cruel woman, by whom he had Artaxerxes, Mnemon, Amistris, and Cyrus the Younger. D. 405 B. C.

DARIUS III., surnamed CODOMANUS, the last king of Persia. His kingdom being invaded by Alexander the Great, he met him in person at the head of an army of 600,000 men. At the battle of Granicus the Persians were defeated, but met the Greeks again near Issus, where they were totally routed. Upwards of 100,000 Persians were killed, and Alexander took, among the prisoners of war, the mother, wife, and children of Darius. *D.* himself escaped in disguise and under cover of night. Not discouraged by his reverses, he ventured another battle at Arbela, but was again defeated, and fled towards Media. Bessus, the governor of Bactriana, coveting his throne, attempted his life, and *D.* was found by the Macedonians, in his chariot, covered with wounds and expiring. D. 330 B. C.

Dark, *a.* [A. S. *deorc;* Gael. *dorch;* It. *dorcha;* Icel. *dockr;* Scot. *daurk;* Pers. *tarik.*] Destitute of light; obscure; dim; clouded; black, or blackish; dusky; opaque; gloomy; as, a *dark* night, a *dark* skin, a *dark* color.

"Lovely . . . as the light of a *dark* eye in woman."—*Byron.*

—Involved in obscurity, secrecy, or mystery; unenlightened by mental perception; secret; hidden; concealed; as, a *dark* meaning.

"And his affections *dark* as Erebus."—*Shaks.*

—Destituto of understanding and comprehension; ignorant; without culture; unrefined; as, the *Dark* Ages.

—Gloomy; not cheerful; dismal; pregnant with evil; suspicious; as, *dark* memories.

"All men of *dark* tempers . . . may find convents fitted to their humours."—*Addison.*

—Holding evil designs in concealment; betraying foul crime or turpitude; as, a *dark* conspiracy.

—Blind; without the perception of light.

"Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* Darkness; obscurity; deprivation of light.

"Clouds and ever-during *dark*
Surround me."—*Milton.*

Dark Corner, in *Georgia*, a township of Campbell co., about 110 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Darke, in *Ohio*, a W. co., bordering on Indiana. *Area*, abt. 609 sq. m. *Rivers.* Greenville, Stillwater, and Franklin creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile, and well timbered. *Cap.* Greenville.

Darke, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Darke co.

Darken, (*dark'n,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *adeorcian.*] To deprive of light; to obscure; to make dark or dim; as, to *darken* a room.

"Surrounding forests *darkened* all the flood."—*Addison.*

—To deprive of the faculty of optical vision.

—To render the mind opaque, ignorant, or stupid; to perplex; to cloud.

"His confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight."—*South.*

—To make less clear, definite, or intelligible.—To overcast with gloom, apprehension, or depression; as, to *darken* a day's enjoyment.—To befoul; to sully; to besmirch.

"The lusts and passions of men do sully and *darken* their minds."—*Tillotson.*

—*v. n.* To grow dark, or darker; to grow less white and clear.

Dark'ener, *n.* The person who, or thing which, darkens.

Dark'ish, *a.* Dark in a minor degree; dusky; gloomy.

Dark'ling, *a.* Being in the dark; without light. (Chiefly used poetically.)

"*Darkling* stands
The varying shore o' th' world."—*Shaks.*

Dark'ly, *adv.* Obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly; with imperfect light, perception, or knowledge.

"*Darkly*, deeply, beautifully blue."—*Byron.*

Dark'ness, *n.* State or quality of being dark; absence of light; obscurity; blackness; gloom.

"No light, but rather *darkness*, visible."—*Milton.*

—Cheerlessness; gloominess; want of clearness, or perspicuity; as, the *darkness* of a theory.

—State of concealment; secrecy; privacy.

—State of intellectual cloudiness; ignorance; error; uncertainty;—principally applied in a religious sense; as, the *darkness* of scepticism.

"Dawn on our *darkness*, and lend us thine aid."—*Bishop Heber.*

—Hell; state or condition of infernal and eternal gloom and misery; as, the power of *darkness.*

"The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths."—*Shaks.*

—State of perplexity, trouble, distress, or calamity.

Dark'some, *a.* Gloomy; obscure; dark.

Darks'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a former post-office of Randolph co.

Darks'ville, or **Darkes'ville,** in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Berkeley co.

Dark'y, or **Dark'ey,** *n.* (pl. DARKIES.) A colloquial term for a negro.

D'Ar'lan, in *Indiana*, a village of Gibson co., abt. 20 m. N. of Evansville.

Dar'ling, *n.* One who is much beloved; a pet; a favorite; as, a mother's *darling.*

—*a.* Dearly beloved; favorite; dear; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.

"And the devil did grin, for his *darling* sin
Is pride, that apes humility."—*Coleridge.*

Dar'ling, a considerable river of Central Australia, traversing a sterile country, and joining the Murray near Lat. 34° S., and Lon. 142° E. Its waters are mostly salt.

Dar'ling, (**Fort.**) See FORT DARLING.

Darling Mountains, a range in W. Australia, 250 m. in length. Its highest peak is 3,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Dar'lingstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Pike co.

Dar'lington, a town and parish of England, on the Skerne, 45 m. N. of York. It contains an ancient cathedral, a handsome town-hall, and a mechanics' institute. *Manuf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton goods. There are also several foundries.

Dar'lington, in *Indiana*, a village and post-office of Montgomery co., located on Sugar creek and the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R. R.; 8 m. N. E. of Crawfordsville, 25 m. S. S. E. of Lafayette. *Pop.* (1897) 530.

Dar'lington, in *Louisiana*, a village of E. Feliciana parish.

—A post-office of St. Helena parish, about 75 m. N.E. of Baton Rouge.

Dar'lington, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Harford co., about 32 m. N. E. of Baltimore.

Dar'lington, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Richland co.

Dar'lington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township of Beaver co., about 39 m. N.W. of Pittsburg. Cannel coal is largely mined here.

Dar'lington, in *S. Carolina*, a N. E. co. *Area*, about 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Great Pedee (which bounds it on the N. E.), Lynch's, and Black creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Darlington. *Pop.* in 1890, 28,215.

—A town, the cap. of Darlington co., about 78 m. E. S. E. of Columbia. *Pop.* (1897), 2,475.

Dar'lington, in *Wisconsin*, a city, the cap. of Lafayette co., on the Pecatonica river, about 50 m. S.W. of Madison, in a rich farming district; has shipping trade in produce. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Dar'lington, WILLIAM, M.D., a distinguished American botanist, B. in Chester co., Pa., 1782; author of *Flora Cestricæ*, &c. D. 1863.

Dar'lington Heights, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Prince Edwards co.

Darnabah, (*dar'ma-ba.*) an island in the Red Sea, off the African coast, Lat. 12° 15′ N., Lon. 42° 55′ E. It is 20 m. in circumference, low, and mostly covered with jungle.

Darmstadt, (*darm'stat,*) the capital of the grand-duchy of Hesse, Germany, situated on the small river Darm, at the N.W. extremity of the Odenwald, 58 m. N.E. of Carlsruhe; Lat. 45° 50′ N., Lon. 35° 40′ E. It consists of an old and a new town, both enclosed by walls. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand-duke, the palace of Prince Louis, the city-hall, a public library with 250,000 vols., a cabinet of natural history (containing many curious fossils), the house of assembly of the states, an opera-house, a college, and several fine churches. *Manuf.* Paper, silver articles, carpets, starch, wax-candles, and tobacco. *D.* is the birth-place of Liebig.

Darn, *v. a.* [W. and Armor. *aarn*, a piece, a patch, a fragment; O. Fr. *darne*, a slice, a thin broad piece.] To mend a rent or hole, by imitating the texture of the stuff with yarn, or thread and a needle; to sew together with yarn or thread; as, to *darn* a stocking.—A vulgarism for the expletive word *damn.* (American.)

—*n.* A piece or place repaired by darning.

Darn'er, *n.* One who darns, or mends by darning.

Darnes'town, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 55 m. W. by S. of Annapolis.

Darnetal, (*darn'tal*), a town of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, 2 m. W. of Rouen. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, and paper. *Pop.* 7,000.

Darn'ley, HENRY STUART, EARL OF, B. 1545, was the 1st husband of Mary Queen of Scots. He was married to her in 1565, and 2 years after, with the connivance of Bothwell, and perhaps also of the queen, was blown up by gunpowder, in a house in which he was lying sick, at Kirk o' Field, near Edinburgh.

Darn'stadt, in *Illinois*, a post-office of St. Clair co.

Daroo', *n.* (*Bot.*) See FICUS.

Darr'town, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 30 m. N. by W. of Cincinnati.

Dart, *n.* [Fr. *dard*, probably from Armor. *darad*, a dart; A. S. *darath, daroth;* W. *tarad*, a striking through; *turade*, a piercer; *taraden*, to pierce, to penetrate; Heb. *tarad*, to thrust; Lat. *trudo*, with the same radical letters; Ar. *tarad;* Syriac and Ch. *terad.*] A pointed missile weapon, to be thrown by hand; a javelin; a short lance;—hence, by implication, anything which pierces, penetrates, or wounds.

"Time shall throw a *dart* at thee."—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. a.* To throw a pointed instrument with a sudden thrust; to launch by the hand.

"Th' invaders *dart* their javelins from afar."—*Dryden.*

—To throw suddenly or rapidly; to send out; to shoot; to emit; as, flames *darted* forth.

—*v. n.* To let fly or shoot, as a dart; to fly rapidly; as, a *darting* arrow.—To start suddenly, and run; as, he *darted* off.

Dart, *n.* Same as DACE, *q. v.*

Dar'tars, *n.* [Fr. *dartre.*] An ulcerous disease in lambs.

Dart'er, *n.* He who, or that which, darts; one who hurls darts.

(*Zoöl.*) See PLOTIDÆ.

Dartford, (*dart'furd,*) a town and parish of England, co. Kent, on the Darent, 15 m. S.E. of London. *Manuf.* Paper, oil, gunpowder, and steam-engines. *Pop.* 7,000.

Dart'ford, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Green Lake co., abt. 65 m. N.N.E. of Madison.

Dart'ingly, *adv.* Rapidly, like a dart.

Dart'moor, in England, a tract of land belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, and occupying the larger portion of the S. W. district of Devonshire. Length, 20 m.; average width, 10 m. Its pastures abound with sheep and cattle, and it contains tin and copper mines. There are many granite peaks called *tors*, rising to about 2,000 feet, amidst its wild scenery.

Dart'mouth, a seaport-town of Devonshire, England, 35 m. S. of Exeter, near the mouth of the River Dart. It has a good harbor, with deep water, and is defended by a battery. The inhab. are engaged in ship-building, rope-making, and in the Newfoundland trade. *Pop.* 6,102.

Dartmouth, a seaport of British America, in the N. part of Prince Edward Island, in Prince co., on Richmond Bay; Lat. 46° 33′ N., Lon. 63° 54′ W.

Dartmouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Bristol co., on the N. side of Buzzard's Bay, abt. 50 m. S. by E. of Boston.

Dartmouth, a seaport of Nova Scotia, co. of Halifax, opposite the town of Halifax. *Pop.* 4,358.

Dar'tre, *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) A vesicular disease of the skin. See HERPES.

Dar'trous, *a.* [Fr. *dartreux.*] Relating or pertaining to DARTRE, *q. v.*

Daru', PIERRE ANTOINE NOEL BRUNO, COMTE, a French statesman, poet, and historian, B. at Montpelier, 1767. At the age of 16 he entered the army, and at the breaking out of the revolution adopted its principles; but though engaged in active service, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He attracted the notice of the First Consul, and, in 1802, became a member of the Tribunate In 1805 he was made a councillor of state, and general intendant of the imperial household. This last office he hesitated to accept. "I have spent my life among books," said he, "and have not had time to study the arts of the courtier." "Of courtiers I have plenty," said Napoleon I., "they will never fail; but I want a minister, at once enlightened, vigilant, and firm." He subsequently became the confidential friend of the emperor, and his prime minister. In 1812 he opposed the expedition to Russia, as he did several other of the emperor's schemes. On the abdication of Napoleon, he retired from public life, and, although exiled by the first government of the restored Bourbons, was recalled in 1819, and made a peer of France. He afterwards wrote a *Life of Sully*, and a *History of Venice.* D. 1829.

Dar'win, CHARLES ROBERT. See SECTION II.

Darwin, FRANCIS, M.A., F.R.S., son of Charles Robert *D.;* born Aug. 16, 1848; joint author with his father of *The Power of Movement in Plants;* author of *Papers on Physiological Botany.*

Darwin, GEORGE HOWARD, M.A., F.R.S., LL.D., son of Charles Robert *D.;* born in 1845; has contributed important papers to The Royal Society *Transactions*, and has been engaged in scientific studies in several fields. His *Remote History of the Earth* is a striking study of former astronomical conditions.

Dar'win, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Clark co., on the Wabash river, about 20 miles below Terre Haute.

Darwin Mount, and **Sound,** on the S. W. side of King Charles' South Land, Terre del Fuego. The mountain is about 6,800 feet high.

Da'sent, SIR GEORGE WESSE, D.C.L., an English author and philologist, born at St. Vincent, West Indies, in 1820. Graduated from Oxford in 1840; practiced law in London, was assistant editor of the *Times*, and in 1871 became editor of *Fraser's Magazine.* He is considered one of the ablest Norse and Icelandic scholars of the century; has translated *The Younger Edda*, and is the author of several works in this field of scholarship. He was made civil service commissioner in 1870, and was knighted "for public services" in 1876.

Dash, *v. a.* [Icel. and Swed.; Goth. *daska*, to strike through; Dan. *dasker;* Sansk. *dac*, to strike, to wound, to kill; Heb. *dash, dosh*, to beat, to pound, to bruise in pieces.] To strike suddenly or violently; as, to *dash* one's head against a wall.—To strike and bruise or break; to break, as by collision; to demolish; to frustrate; to ruin; as, a ship is *dashed* to pieces, to *dash* one's hopes.—To throw water suddenly, or in separate portions; to bespatter; to sprinkle; as, to *dash* tears away. To mix or adulterate; to mingle; to throw or fling in or on in a hasty, careless manner; as, to *dash* paint on a picture, to *dash* brandy with water.

—To form or sketch out hastily aud carefully; as, to *dash* off an editorial article.—To erase by a stroke; to strike out; to obliterate; to expunge; — preceding *out* or *over*.

"To *dash* this *over* with a line will deface the whole copy." *Pope.*

—To strike with surprise, astouishment, shame, or fear; to daunt; to abash; to confuse; as, to *dash* pride.

"The nymph, whom nothing could Narcissus move,
Still *dash'd* with blushes for her slighted love." — *Addison.*

—*v. n.* To strike, break, scatter, and fly off; to rush, strike, and break or scatter; to rush with violence, and break through; as, to *dash* through a river.

—*n.* Collision; abrupt clashing; a violent striking of two bodies.

"The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war." — *Thomson.*

—Admixture; infusion; interminglingl; as, sherry with a *dash* of bitters, he has a *dash* of vice in his composition, hair with a *dash* of gray, &c. — A rushing or onset with violence; a sudden stroke, blow, or act; as, to make a *dash* at the enemy. — A flourish, or act of osteutatious show or parade; as, to cut a *dash*. (Vulgar.) — Aptitude for vigorous action in auy bold enterprise; as, a mau of courage and *dash*.

(*Gram.*) A mark, thus (—), noting a break, pause, parenthesis, or stop in the sentence.

(*Mus.*) A small mark, thus (❙), denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed *staccato*, i. e., iu a short, detached, distinct mauner; or an oblique line drawu through the figures of thorough bass, to show that certain tones are to be sharped.

—*adv.* An expression of the sound of water dashed.

"Hark, hark, the waters fall. . . .
Dash, dash, upon the ground." — *Dryden.*

Dash, Cisterne de Courteras de St. Mars, Vicomtesse, a French novelist, b. in Paris, 1805. Owing to pecuniary reverses, she adopted literature as a profession, aud has written many novels, some of which were for a time very popular. D. 1872.

Dash'-board, *n.* A dasher; same as Splash-board, *q. v.*

Dash'er, *n.* Anything which dashes, interuixes, or agitates; as, the *dasher* of a churn; — a dash-board. — Any one who makes a vain parade, or ostentatious show; as, that girl is a *dusher*.

Dash'ism, *n.* Quality or practice of making a blustering exhibition, or ostentatious show. (R.)

Dashkoff, or Dashkow, Ekatarina Romanovna, Princess, (*dash'ko,*) one of the most learned women of Russia, and an intimate friend of the Empress Catharine II., b. 1744. In 1784 she was appointed president of the Academy of Scieuces, aud of the Russian Academy, which had just been established. She wrote several works, and took an active part in the compilation of the *Dictionary of the Russiun Academy*. D. 1810.

Dash'-pot, *n.* (*Mach.*) A cylinder partly filled with fluid, and having a loosely-fitting pistou, to ease the blow of any falling weight.

Das Mor'tas, a river iu Brazil. See Rio Das Moatas.

Das'sel Station, In *Minnesotu*, a post-office of Meeker co.

Das'tard, *n.* [A. S. *adastrigan*, to discourage, dismay, frighten — *astricun*, to strike, to smite, aud *ad*, for *a* intensive; Icel. *striki*, to bend with rods; from the root of *dash*, used figuratively.] A persou easily dashed or iutimidated; — hence, a coward; a poltroou; one who is infamous for his fear of danger.

—*a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking from danger.

"Curse on their *dastard* souls!" — *Addison.*

—*v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to dispirit. (a.)

Das'tardize, *v. a.* To cause to become a dastard; to make a coward of.

"Such things would *dastardize* my courage."—*Dryden.*

Das'tardly, *a.* Cowardly: meanly timorous; sneaking.

Das'tardness, *n.* Poltroouery; state of being a dastard; cowardliness.

Das'tardy, *n.* Cowardice; meau poltroonery.

Dasysto'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dasys*, hairy, and *stoma*, mouth.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ*, having lower leaves opposite, upper generally alternate and entire: corolla large, yellow, villous within as well as the stamens. The Downy Dasystoma, *D. pubescens*, found in woods throughout the U. S., is a tall and very showy perennial plant; stem 2—3 feet high, erect, pubescent; lower leaves variously pinnatifid, or cut and toothed; upper ones very entire or toothed, obtusc; flowers large, yellow,

Fig. 773 — downy dasystoma. (*D. pubescens.*)

opposite, axillary, trumpet-shaped. The Oak-leaved Dasystoma, *D. quercifolia*, and the Lousewort Dasystoma, *D. pedicularia*, are also natives of N. America.

Dasyu'eter, *n.* [Gr. *dasys*, deuse, and *metron*, measure.] (*Phys.*) An instrument for testing the density of gases, consistlng of a light aud thin glass, which is weighed successively in different gases.

Dasyu'ridæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dasys*, hairy, *oura*, a tail; — hairy-tailed.] (*Zoöl.*) The Dasyurus family, includiug the largest of the rapacious marsupials. The largest of the species, *Dasyurus ursinus*, measures about 18 inches in the body, and is covered with long thick hair, of a black color. It is a native of Vau Diemen's Laud, where it is commonly known as *the devil*. It is chiefly destructive among sheep, and despite its small size, is capable of doing immense mischief amoug the penned flocks. The feet of the *D.* are formed for terrestrial progression; the anterior have 5 toes, and the hind ones 4, all perfectly separate, and armed with curved claws. The deficient toe of the hind feet is sometimes represeuted hy a sort of tubercle, which, however, does not reach the grouud. The teeth are usually 46 in number; the form of the molars in the upper jaw is, usually, irregularly triangular, with 3 points. The *D.* are evidently analogous to the ordinary carnivorous quadrupeds, not only in their ferocity and caruivorous propeusities, but also more or less in form.

Da'ta, *n. pl.* [Lat. *data*, *pl.* from *datum*, a thing given, from *do*, to give.] Quantities, principles, or facts given, known, or admitted, by which to find things or results unknown.

Data'ria, *n.* [It.] (*Eccl.*) The name given to the papal chaucery at Rome, from which all bulls, &c. are promulgated.

Da'tary, *n.* [L. Lat. *datarius*.] (*Eccl.*) An officer of the papal chuncery, whose function it is to affix to the papal bulls the expression *Datum Roma; i. e.* "given at Rome."

—Office or vocation of a datary.

Date, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *datum*, from *do*, to give.] Any given, fixed, or settled time; the date when any event happened; period; æra; age; epoch; as, the *date* of the Christian Æra, the *date* of an historical occurrence, &c.

—That addition to a writing which specifies the year, uonth, and day when it was given or executed; the number which marks the time wheu any writing, instrument, coin, picture, &c., was executed.

"Bonds without a *date*, they say, are void." — *Dryden.*

—Duration; continuance.

"Ages of endless *date* founded in righteousness." — *Milton.*

Bearing date. Said of a letter, or legal writing, when the date appears on the face of it.

—*v. a.* To write, or note, the date of a hook, or writing, or official or legal instrument; as, to *date* a letter.

"To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;
These Aldus printed, those Du Sueil has bound." — *Pope.*

—To note or fix the time of anything; as, to *date* the maturity of a bill.

—To assign a certain time as a starting-point; as, to *date* the cause of a uisfortune.

—*v. n.* To reckon; to begin; to have origin.

"'Tis all one . . . whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years." — *Bentley.*

—To hear a date; — preceding *on* or *at*; as, *dated at* Washington.

Date, *n.* [Fr. *datte*, from Lat. *dactylus*, a finger; Gr. *daktylos*. See Dactyl.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the Date Palm, &c. See Phœnix.

Date'less, *a.* Bearing no date; without any fixed time.

"The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile." —*Shaks.*

Date'-palm, Date'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Phœnix.

Date'-plum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Diospyros.

Dat'er, *n.* One who, or that which, dates; as, a ticket-*dater*.

Da'than. (*Script.*) A conspirator against Moses.

Datisca'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Cucurbitales*. Diag. Apetalous flowers, strictly parietal placentæ, and dry fruit.—The whole order includes but 4 speeies, which are widely distributed over the world. The only noteworthy plant is *Datina cannabina*, the root of which is employed iu Cashmere for dyeing yellow.

Da'tive, *n.* [Lat. *dativus*, from *do*, *datus*, to give.] (*Gram.*) It is, in most languages, the name of the third case in the declension of nouns, and serves to donote participation by the noun in the action of the verb which accompanies it; — usually expressed in English by *to*, or *for*.

—*a.* (*Law.*) That which may be given or disposed of at will and pleasure.

(*Gram.*) That relates or helongs to the dative.

Dat'olite, *n.* (*Min.*) A boro-silicate of lime, found in various parts of the world in oblique rhombic prisms. It also occurs in hotryoidal forms, when it receives the name of *botryolite*. It is found rather abundantly near Lake Superior, where it is profitably employed in the manufacture of horacic acid. It is also used as a flux for copper ores.

Da'tum, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* Data, (*q. v.*) Something given or admitted.

Da'tum-line, *n.* (*Land-Surveying.*) The horizontal line of a vertical section, from which heights and depths are calculated.

Datu'ra, *n.* [Ar. *tatorah.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Solanaceæ*. The Thorn-apple, *D. strumonium*, is a woll-known plant, about 3 feet high, growing among rubbish, in vast plains, and possessing extraordinary narcotic properties. It is much employed in medicine as an anodyne and antispasmodic, its effects resembling those of helladonna. In spasmodic asthma, smoking the herb, or inhalation from its iufusion in hot water, frequently gives great relief; but in some instances, when thus used, the herb has produced fatal results. A strong decoction of the leaves in water is used in Cochiu-China as a remedy in hydrophohia, in which terrible disease it is reputed to he very efficacious. Stramouium owes its principal activity to the presence of a narcotic alkaloid called *daturia*, which much resembles *hyoscyamia* and *atropia*, the alkaloids of *Hyoscyamus niger* aud *Atropia Belladonna*. The *daturia* is especially abundant in the seeds; it is a powerful poison, and strongly dilates the pupils. *D. tatula, metel, ferox, fastuosa*, aud *sanguinea*, have similar properties to *D. stramonium*. The fruit of *D. sanguinea*, the red thorn-apple, is used by the Indians of the Andes, and of Central America, for preparing a narcotic drink which produces a peculiar kiud of intoxication, and is supposed to put those who partake of it iu communication with the spirits of their ancestors.—Johnston's *Chemistry of Common Life*. See Thornapple.

Da'turine, Daturi'na, Datu'ria, *n.* (*Chem.*) The poisonous principle of *Daturia stramonium*. It belongs to the class of crystallizable alkaloids, and is identical with *Atropine*. *Form.* $C_{34}H_{21}NO_8$.

Daub, (*dâb,*) *v. a.* [W. *dwbiaw*, to plaster, to danh, from *dwb*, mortar, cement.] To plaster; to cover with mud, slime, grease, or other soft substance. — To paint coarsely; to lay colors on gaudily or ostentatiously; as, to *daub* a face with rouge.

"If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece." — *Watts.*

—To disguise; to conceal; to cover with a specious dress.

"He *daub'd* his vice with show of virtue." — *Shaks.*

—To flatter grossly and glaringly.

"His conscience, he may he sure, will not *daub* nor flatter" *South.*

—*n.* A viscous adhesive application; a smear.

(*Painting.*) A coarse, gaudy, ill-executed picture.

(*Masonry.*) A rough kind of plastering, thrown or cast upon a wall, and also applied to the clay which is thrown upou the surface of the wattles, or sticks, in rough farm-buildings.

Daubenton, Louis Jean Maaie, (*do'bon(g)-ton(g),*) a French naturalist and anatomist, was b. at Monthar, Burgundy, in 1716. He was the friend and coadjutor of Buffon in his *Naturat Hurat of Quadrupeds;* the anatomical articles of which were prepared by him with great clearness and accuracy. He held for fifty years the office of keeper of the Cabinet of Natural History at Paris, and was for some time professor of mineralogy at the Museum of Natural History. He was author of *Instructions to Shepherds, A Methodical View of Minerals*, and other works; and at the time of his death, in 1800, was a member of the Seuate and the Institute. His wife was the author of a popular novel called *Zélie duns le Désert*. She d. in 1825.

Daub'er, *n.* One who dauhs or smears; an artist who paints coarsely; a gross flatterer.

"A sign-post *dauber* would disdain to paint
The one-eyed hero on his elephant." — *Dryden.*

Daub'ery, Daub'ry, *n.* Anything specious or artful.

"Such *daubry* as this is beyond our element."—*Shaks.*

D'Aubigné, Jean Henri Meale, (*do-been'yai,*) a Swiss theologian, b. at Geneva 1794, who, from the French church in Hamburg, of which he was pastor, removed to Brussels, where he acquired great popularity as a preacher. He is chiefly known by his *History of the Reformation of the 16th Century*. D. 1873.

D'Aubigné, Theodore Agrippa. See Aubigne, (D'.)

D'Aubigny', a village of Lower Canada, in the parish of Pointe Levi, opposite Quebec.

Daub'y, *a.* Slimy; viscous; glutinous; adhesive; as, "*dauby wax.*" — *Dryden.*

Dauchite', or Dorcheat, in *Arkansas* and *Louisiana*, a bayou, which, rising in Columhia co., in the former State, and flowing S. into Louisiana, traverses Claiborne Parish until it falls into Lake Bistineau, about 8 m. S.W. of Minden.

Dau'cus, *n.* [Gr. *daukon;* Lat. *daucum*, a carrot.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*, distinguished by involucres pinnatifid, iuvolucels of entire or 3-cleft bracts, and central flowers abortive. The principal species is *C. carota*. See Carrot.

Daughter, (*daw'tr,*) *n.* [A. S. *dohter;* Ger. *tochter;* O. Ger. *tohter;* Scot. *dochter;* Goth. *dauhtar;* Gr. *thygâter;* Sansk. *duhitr;* Pers. *dokhter;* Zend. *dughdar.*] The female offspring of a man or woman; a female child of any age.

"Adal sole *daughter* of my house and heart." — *Byron.*

—A femalo descendant; as, a *daughter* of Israel. — A daughter-in-law; a son's wife.

—Any woman or female inhahitant, in general.

"Dinah . . . went out to see the *daughters* of the land." *Gen.* xxxiv. 1.

—The female penitent of a confessor.

Daugh'ter-in-law, *n.* The wife of a person'e son.

Daugh'terliness, *n.* State or position of a daughter; condition of, or becoming, a daughter.

Daugh'terly, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.

Daule, in Ecuador, a considerable river, rising near San Miguel, in Lat. 35° S., Lon. 80° 38′ E., and flowing S. to Guayaquil, where it joins the Guayaquil River.

—A village about 32 m. N.N.W. of Guayaquil.

Daumer, Georg Friedrich, (*dow'mer,*) a German poet and philosophical writer, b. at Nuremborg, 1800. He studied under Hogel, aud subsequently under Schelling, and became professor at the gymnasium of Nuremberg from 1822 to 1830. After his resignation he devoted himself exclusively to literary labors. His works evince

a striking boldness, especially in their rationalism, which is deeply tinctured with the doctrines of his above-named masters.

Daun, Leopold Maria, Count, (*down,*) a field-marshal of Austria, under the empress Maria Theresa, b. at Vienna, 1705. During the Seven Years' War he acted as generalissimo of the Austrian army, and defeated Frederick the Great in the battle of Koliu, 1757, and again in the battle of Hochkirchen, 1758. In 1760 he captured Dresden, but was defeated in the following year at Torgau. D. 1766.

Daung, (*dawng,*) a tract of country in Hindostan, pres. of Bombay, inhabited by several tribes who pay tribute to the rajah of *D. Area*, about 1,000 sq. m. Lat. between 20° and 21° 5′ N., Lon. between 73° 28′ and 73° 52′ E. *Pop.* about 100,000.

Daunt, (*dawnt,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *dompter*, from Lat. *domitare*, frequent. from *domō, domitum*; Gr. *damaō*; Sansk. *dam*, to tame or subdue.] To repress or subdue the courage of. to terrify; to dispirit; to intimidate; to discourage; to dishearten; to depress; to damp the ardor of.

"Rumours loud which *daunt* remotest kings."—*Milton.*

Daunt'er, *n.* He who daunts.

Daunt'less, *a.* Undaunted; bold; intrepid: not timid, repressed, or discouraged; as, a *dauntless* hero.

"The *dauntless* spirit of resolution."—*Shaks.*

Daunt'lessly, *adv.* In a fearless, or dauntless manner.

Daunt'lessness, *n.* Boldness; courage; intrepidity; fearlessness.

Dauphin, (*do'fan(g),*) *n.* [Lat. *delphinus.*] The title borne by the heir-apparent to the crown of France, before the Revolution. It was originally held by the counts or lords of Vienne, in the prov. of Dauphiné. Humbert III., the last of these seigneurs, died without issue, in 1349, and bequeathed his possessions to Charles, the grandson of Philip of Valois, on condition that the heir-apparent to the throne of France should bear the title of Dauphin of Vienne. The rights conferred by Louis IX. upon the *D.* were almost regal; but after his reign they were generally lessened, and the title became a mere honorary distinction.

Dau'phin, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of W. Florida; Lat. 30° 18′ N., Lon. 88° 12′ W. It is 14 m. long.

Dauphin, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, about 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Susquehanna, (which forms its W. and S.W. border,) Swatara, Mahautango, Wiconisco, Powell's, Clarke, and Paxton creeks. *Surface*, mountainous. *Soil*, extremely fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Coal and iron. *Cap.* Harrisburg. *P.* (1890) 96,977.—A post-borough of Middle Paxtou township, Dauphin co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 10 m. N. by W. of Harrisburg. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 925.

Dauphiné, (*do'fe-nai,*) an ancient province of France, formerly peopled by the Allobroges, passed, about the year 438, into the hands of the Burgundians. In 568 it was seized by the Lombards, and in 733 was invaded by the Saracens, from whom it was delivered by Charles Martel. It was subsequently annexed to Burgundy, and split up into a number of small territories, the most important of which, named Albon, passed, in 889, into the hands of Count Guy I., the founder of a long race of rulers. Guy IV., who died in 1142, assumed as his crest the *dolphin*, from the French word for which his country took its name of Dauphiné. This province was united to France in 1349. (See Dauphin.) It was ravaged by the Duke of Savoy, and by Prince Eugéne, in 1609. It is now divided into the 3 depts. of Isère, Drème, and Hautes Alpes, q. *v.*

Dau'phine, Dau'phiness, (*dō'fēn,*) *n.* [Fr. *dauphine.*] The wife or consort of the dauphin.

Dauria, (*daw're-a,*) a district of N.E. Asia, in Mantchouria, separated from Lake Baikal by the extensive range of the Daurian mountains.

Dau'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Tourmaline.

Dav'enant, Sir William, an English poet, who flourished in the days of Ben Jonson and Milton, b. in 1605. In 1637, he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet-laureate. D. 1668.

Dav'enport, in *Iowa*, a city, capital of Scott co., on the right bank of the Mississippi, just below the Upper Rapids, 55 m. E. of Iowa City, and opposite to Rock Island, with which it is connected by a magnificent railroad bridge across the river. *D.* is regularly laid out at the foot of a bluff rising from the Mississippi, and is the centre of a rich farming region. It has also numerous manufactories, and is the seat of Iowa College. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 31,000.

Dav'enport, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Delaware co., about 13 miles N. of Delhi; *pop.* 2,187.

Dav'entry, a town of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. of Weedon; *pop.* 4,051.

Davenport Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., about 65 m. W.S.W. of Albany.—See Centre.

Da'vid, king and prophet of Israel, b. at Bethlehem, b. c. 1085, was the 8th, youngest son of Jesse of Bethlehem. He was keeping his father's flocks when he was selected and anointed by the prophet Samuel, at the age of 15, to succeed Saul. Having been brought to the court of Saul to soothe the melancholy of the king by his harp, he first signalized himself by slaying Goliath of Gath, a gigantic Philistine. He won the friendship of Jonathan, and the love of his daughter Michal, but at the same time drew upon himself the jealousy, and finally the fury of the unhappy king, who repeatedly attempted to kill him. *D.* fled into the wilderness, concealing himself in caverns. At the head of a band of outlaws, and malcontents, he baffled every attempt of Saul to capture him, and even found opportunities of taking revenge on his pursuer, but on each occasion dismissed him without injury. When Saul fell, *D.* was acknowledged king by the tribe of Judah; but the other tribes, at the instigation of Abner, placed Ishbosheth,

Fig. 774. — Caves of En-gedi.
(One of the retreats of David when pursued by Saul.)

the younger son of Saul, on the throne, thus occasioning a civil war. On the death of Ishbosheth, however, the contending parties united in submission to *D.*, who reigned with great glory for 30 years. He took Jerusalem from the Jebusites, and gained considerable victories over the Philistines and other neighboring nations; but tarnished his glory by taking Bathsheba from Uriah, her husband, and putting him to death. He also suffered by causing the people to be numbered. A rebellion was excited against him by his son Absalom, which was quelled, and Absalom slain. When the news of this was brought to *D.*, he lamented the untimely fall of his son in affecting terms. At the close of his life, he abdicated in favor of his son Solomon. D. 1015 b. c.—A considerable portion of the Book of Psalms was composed by him, and is both a pathetic and sublime collection of devotional poetry

David I., (often called St. David,) king of Scotland, b. about 1080, succeeded his brother, Alexander the Fierce, in 1124. He married Maud, grand-niece of William the Conqueror; and was earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon when called to the Scottish throne. On the death of Henry I., king of England, he maintained the claim of his daughter Maud against King Stephen, and seized Carlisle, but was defeated at the battle of Northallerton in 1138. D. 1153.

David II., succeeded his father Robert Bruce. See Bruce, (Davin.)

David Comne'nus, the last emperor of Trebizond, usurped the throne upon the death of his brother John. In 1458 he ceded his empire to Mohammed II., on condition that the latter should marry his daughter. This condition the Sultan observed, but caused *D.* to be put to death, with seven of his sons, 1462.

Da'vid, Jacques Louis, one of the most distinguished painters of France in modern times; b. at Paris, 1748. He went to Rome in 1775, returned to Paris in 1780, and in 1783 he was elected a member of the French Academy of Painting; his presentation picture was *Andromache deploring the Death of Hector*. *D.* now visited Rome, and painted his celebrated picture there, *The Oath of the Horatii*. He then returned to France, and executed some great works for Louis XVI.; but this did not prevent his voting for the death of the king, as a member of the National Convention, in 1792. His strong republican spirit was further shown in the representation of two exciting political subjects at this time, *The Death of Lepelletier*, and *The Death of Marat*; but personal dangers, and other party difficulties, finally induced *D.* to give up politics entirely for the arts, to which, during his short political influence, he had been of considerable service. He became in a few years the favorite painter of the emperor Napoleon, and his principal works have direct reference to Napoleon's eventful career. At the restoration of the Bourbons, however, in 1815, *D.* was banished, and retired to Brussels, where he survived his exile ten years. *D.* was an excellent draughtsman, after the ideal of the Greeks, but his imitation amounted to the servile; and the majority of his naked figures are of such rigid uniformity of character, that they appear to be painted rather from ancient marbles than from nature. He completed the revolution in taste commenced by Vien, and *antique mannerism* was carried to excess by Guérin, and some others of his principal scholars. D. 1825.

Da'vid, Félicien Cesar, a distinguished musical composer, b. in Vaucluse, France, in 1810. He studied his art at the Conservatoire under Cherubini, and in 1844, after three years' travel in the East, produced his *Melodies Orientales*, which achieved success throughout Europe. This was followed by his ode *The Desert*, and by a few romances, of which *Les Hirondelles* is the most popular. The opera of *Christophe Colomb* next met a flattering reception by the public, and *D.*'s celebrity was further sustained by the comic operas *La Perle du Brésil* and *Lalla Rookh*, and by the grand opera *Herculaneum*. The latter was brought out in 1859. D. 1876.

Da'vid, (d'Angers,) Jean Pierre, a celebrated French sculptor, b. at Angers, 1789. From his earliest years he showed a predilection for art; and, after his preliminary studies were finished, he came to Paris, where he found favor with his namesake, the great painter, who was then all-powerful at the Tuileries, and by whose counsels his studies were regulated. In 1811 his relievo, *The Death of Epaminondas*, won him the first prize for sculpture in the School of Arts, and along with it a pension, to finish his artistic education in Italy. In 1826 he became member of the Institute and professor at the School of Arts; in 1828 he went to Weimar, where he modelled *Gœthe's bust*, which, executed in marble, has found a place, since 1831, in the grand-ducal library at Weimar. In 1834 he made his second tour through Germany, modelling on his way, at Munich, *Schelling*—at Dresden, *Tieck*—and at Berlin, *Rauch*. From 1835 to 1837 he was busy with his sculptures for the *Pantheon*, the great work of his life. His monuments of the great men of France are almost innumerable. In 1848 he was member of the Constituent Assembly. D. 1856.

Da'vidsburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Blair co., about 125 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Da'vidsburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.

Da'vidson, John, an Irish traveller, b. at Dublin, and murdered in an attempt to reach Timbuctoo, 1826.

Davidson, Lucretia Maria, an American poetess, b. at Plattsburg, 1808. It is said that at the remarkably early age of 4 years she began to write verses, and as she grew up, she continued to cultivate her fine poetical talents. In 1823 she finished her longest poem, *Imir Khan*, which, together with her other productions, was published, after her death, by Miss Sedgwick, and spread her name far and wide. D. of consumption, 1825.

Davidson, Margaret Miller, an American poetess, sister of the above, b. in 1823. She began to write at the age of 6 years. Her poems even surpass those of her sister in fervor of sentiment, and flight of imagination. They were published after her decease, with a memoir written by Washington Irving, and met with warm applause both in America and England. D. of consumption, 1838.

Davidson, in *Indiana*, a village of Harrison co., about 205 m. S. of Indianapolis.

Da'vidson, or Davison, in *Michigan*, a village of Genesee co., about 10 m. S.E. of Flint.

Da'vidson, in *N. Carolina*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 630 sq. m. *Rivers.* Yadkin, which bounds it on the W., and Abbott's and other creeks. *Surface*, generally hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold, &c. *Cap.* Lexington. *Pop.* (1890) 21,702.

Da'vidson, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., about 120 m. W. by S. of Raleigh. Here is located Davidson College, founded in 1838.

Da'vidson, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Sullivan co.

Da'vidson, in *South Carolina*, a post-office of Hampton county.

Da'vidson, in *Tennessee*, a N. central co.; *area*, about 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cumberland, Harpeth, and Stone. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Nashville. *Pop.* (1890) 108,174.

Da'vidson, Mount. See Mount Davidson.

Davidsonite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Beryl, (*q. v.*).

Davidson's Creek, in *Texas*, traverses Burleson co., and enters the Yegua creek.

Da'vidson's Ferry, in *Pennsylvania*, a former post-office of Fayette co.

Da'vidson's River, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Transylvania co.

Da'vidsonville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., about 12 m. W. of Annapolis.

Da'vidsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Somerset co., about 18 m. N. by E. of Somerset.

Da'vie, in *N. Carolina*, a W. central co. *Area*, about 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Yapkin, and Hunting Creek. *Surface*, elevated and broken. *Cap.* Mocksville. *Pop.* (1890) 11,621.

Da'vies, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Ottor Tail co.

Davies, Charles, ll.d., an eminent American mathematician, b. in Litchfield co., Conn., 1798. He was educated at West Point, where, in 1823, he was appointed professor of mathematics. He subsequently held a similar position in the university of New York, and at Columbia Coll. His many works on arithmetic, mathematics, &c., are too widely known and appreciated to need mention here. D. 1876.

Da'vies, in *California*, a village of Yolo co., about 10 m. W. by S. of Sacramento.

Da'viess, in *Indiana*, a S.W. co.; *area*, about 423 sq. m. *Rivers.* East and West forks of White River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Bituminous coal. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 33,000.

Da'viess, in *Kentucky*, a N.W. co., bordering on Indiana. *Area*, 550 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Ohio, and Green. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Owensborough. *Pop.* (1890) 33,120.

Da'viess, in *Missouri*, a N.W. co. *Area*, about 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand river and the Cypress; Big and Honey creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Gallatin. *Pop.* (1890) 20,456.

Davila (*da'vē-la*), Enrico Cattarino, an Italian historian, born 1576. He wrote the celebrated *History of the French Civil Wars*, a work which has been translated into many languages. Assissinated, near Verona, 1631.

Da'vis, Thomas, an Irish poet, born at Mallow, 1814. He was author of many exquisite lyrics and ballads, as

edition of which was published at New York, in 1860. D. 1845.

Davis, Charles Henry, an American mathematician, b. in Boston, 1807. He entered the U. S. navy in 1823, and was commissioned commander in 1854. He made several coast-surveys, partly in conjunction with Prof. A. D. Bache, and partly with others. He wrote *Memoir upon the Geological Action of the Tidal and other Currents of the Ocean*; and *The Law of Deposit of the Flood-Tide*. He is also one of the founders of the *American Nautical Almanac*. D. 1877.

Davis, John, an eminent English navigator, was b. near Dartmouth in Devonshire, and went to sea at an early age. In 1585 he was sent out with two vessels to find a N.W. passage, when he discovered the straits which still bear his name. He afterwards explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland, proceeding as far as Lat. 73° N. In 1591 he went, as second in command, with Cavendish, on his unfortunate voyage to the South Seas. After this he made five voyages to the East Indies, on the last of which he was killed in an engagement with some Japanese pirates off the coast of Malacca, 1605. He wrote an account of his voyages, and invented a quadrant.

Da'vis, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Stephenson co., abt. 14 m. E. by N. of Freeport.

Da'vis, in *Indiana*, a township of Fountain county, bounded N. by the Wabash river.

—A township of Stark co.

Da'vis, in *Iowa*, a S.S.E. co., bordering on Missouri; *area*, about 480 sq. m. *Rivers*. Fox River, and Soap Creek, and also the head-waters of the Wyaconda and Fabius rivers. *Surface*. Undulating; *soil*. Fertile. *Cap*. Bloomfield. *Pop*. (1897) abt. 17,200.

Da'vis, in *Kansas*, a N.E. central co., now called Geary co.; *area*, about 500 sq. m. It is drained by the Kansas and Republican rivers.

Da'vis, in *Texas*, a co., formerly called Cass, (*q. v.*).

Da'vis, in *Utah*, an E. co., bordering on the Great Salt Lake; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Cap*. Farmington. *Pop*. (1890) 7,480.

Da'visborough, in *Georgia*, a village of Washington co., about 122 m. N.W. of Savannah.

Da'visburgh, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Oakland co., about 15 m. N.W. of Pontiac.

Da'vis Corners, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Howard co.

Da'vis, or Davis's Creek, in *Missouri*, enters Current river from the right at Van Buren in Ripley co.

Da'vis Creek, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Da'vis Inlet, a bay formed by the Atlantic on the E. coast of Labrador, about 80 m. S.E. of Nain. Lat. 55° 37′ N., Lon. 60° 20′ W. It extends 57 m. inland, averaging 6 m. in breadth.

Da'vis Junction, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Ogle co.

Da'vis Mills, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Vernon par.

Da'vis' Mills, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Barnwell dist., about 60 m. S.W. of Columbia.

Da'vis' Mills, in *Tennessee*, a village of Bedford co.

Da'vis' Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Bedford co., about 130 m. W. by S. of Richmond.

Da'vison, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Genesee county.

Da'visonville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jasper co., on the Iroquois River, about 100 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Da'vis' Store, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bedford co.

Da'vis' Strait, between Greenland and British N. America, connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. Length abt. 750 m., and from 220 to 600 m. wide.

Da'viston, in *Georgia*, a village of Talbot co., about 42 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Da'viston, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clay co., abt. 60 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

Da'vistown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Greene co., abt. 220 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.

Da'visville, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Shelby co.

Da'visville, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Sanilac co.

Da'visville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 13 m. S.S.E. of Doylestown.

Da'visville, in *Rhode Island*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Da'visville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Wood co.

Da'vit, *n.* (*Naut.*) A spar, with a roller or sheave at its end, used for fishing the anchor; —called technically, a *fish-davit*.

—(*pl.*) Piecea of timber or iron, with sheaves or blocks at their ends, projecting over a vessel's sides or stern, for hoisting and lowering the boats. (Sometimea called *boat-davits*.)

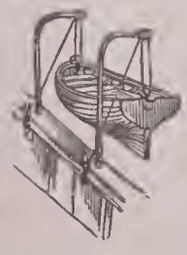

Fig. 775. — davits.

Da'vite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Alunogen, *q. v.*

Davoust, Louis Nicolas, (*dȧ-vōō'*,) a celebrated marshal of France, b. at Annoux, in 1770. He studied with Napoleon at Brienne, and entered the army in 1785. He took sides with the revolutionists, fought several battles under Dumouriez, and was made a brigadier-general in 1793. He accompanied Napoleon in his Italian campaigns and in his expedition to Egypt. In 1804 he was made a marshal of the empire. The victories of Ulm and Austerlitz were mainly due to him, as also those of Eckmühl and Wagram. For these meritorious services he was created *Duke of Auerstadt* and *Prince of Eckmühl*. He joined the Russian expedition, and was wounded at Borodino. After the retreat from Moscow he defended Hamburg against all the forces of the allies, and surrendered only after the peace of 1814. When Napoleon returned from Elba, *D.* was appointed his minister of war. After the battle of Waterloo he lived in retirement until 1819, when he took his seat in the Chamber of Peers. D. in 1823.

Davy, (*da've,*) Sir Humphry, bart., a celebrated English chemical philosopher, b. at Penzance, 1778. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, and at the age of 20 became assistant at the Clifton institution, which had been established by Dr. Beddoes to determine the influence of different gases in the treatment of diseases. It was here that he discovered the remarkable action of nitrous oxide, or laughing-gas, on the system, and thus paved the way to the application of those means now in use for alleviating pain in severe operations. — In 1801 he was appointed assistant lecturer at the Royal Institution, London, where he speedily acquired great popularity and fame. In 1806 he made the important discovery that the combinations and decompositions by electricity are referable to the law of electrical attraction and repulsion; thus demonstrating the intimate connection between electricity and chemistry. His most brilliant discovery was, however, that of (in 1807) the composition of the alkalies which he proved to be combinations of oxygen with metals. In 1810 he found chlorine to be a simple body, in accordance with the view of Scheele announced in the previous century. His other discoveries were that of the Safety-Lamp, exhibiting a fine example of inductive reasoning; and his mode of preventing the corrosion of copper sheathing by the protecting influence of zinc. Sir Humphry Davy was distinguished by a poetical imagination, which would undoubtedly have made him a poet if his time had not been absorbed by science; and, as evidence of his descriptive powers, he has left behind him two works, *Salmonia*, and *The Last Days of a Philosopher*, which are not surpassed in their peculiar department by any compositions in the English language. D. at Geneva, 1829.

Davy Jones, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term for the devil; — used by sailors.

Davy Jones' Locker, *n.* (*Naut.*) The ocean; — a metaphor used by seamen to denote the burial-place of those who die on shipboard.

Davy Safe'ty-Lamp, *n.* (*Mining.*) A lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy to obviate the fearful explosions liable to take place in coal-mines from carrying naked lights into places containing *fire-damp*, a light carburetted hydrogen. This great philosopher found, that, when a lamp is surrounded by wire gauze, the meshes of which were under the 1-40th of an inch, any explosions taking place from the passage of fire-damp into the lamp, are not communicated to the gaseous mixture outside; in fact, that the heat of the flame passing through the wire-net was so much diminished as to be harmless. This may be readily demonstrated by bringing a piece of fine wire-net down on the flame of a candle, when it will be found that the flame will not pass through it. The former reliance upon the safety of the *D.* lamp, has recently been proven to be a mistake.

Da'vyne, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Nephelite, *q. v.*

Da'vyt, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Davite, and Alunogen, *q. v.*

Daw'dle, *v. n.* [See Dandle.] To waste one's time while doing anything; to loiter; to trifle; to go about a thing leisurely.

—*v. a.* To consume by trifling or frivolous occupations; as, to *dawdle* away the best part of one's time.

—*n.* A trifler; one who dawdles, or takes his time about anything.

Daw'dler, *n.* A person who wastes his time heedlessly; a trifler; an idler; a poco-curante.

Daw'ish, *a.* After the manner of a daw; like a daw.

Dawk, *n.* [Hind. *dāk*.] See Dak.

Dawk, *n.* (*Carp.*) A cant word used by carpenters to designate a hollow, rupture, or incision in boards or thick-stuff.

—*v. a.* To cut or distinguish with a groove or incision.

Daw'lish, a town of England, co. Devon; *pop*. 12,236.

Dawn, *n.* In India, a copper coin equivalent to 3 annas, and 5 pie, or 1-40th of a rupee.

Dawn, *v. n.* [A. S. *dagain*, to become day, from *dag*, day; L. Sax. *dagen*; Ger. *tagen*.] To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; to glimmer luminously, as the daybreak.

"*Dawning* day new comfort hath inspired."—*Shak.*

—To begin to open, blossom, or expand; to glimmer obscurely; to begin to open or appear; as, a truth *dawns* upon the mind.

"Life awakes, and *dawns* at every line."—*Pope.*

—*n.* The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; cock-crow; the twilight, *q. v.*

—First opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance or promise; first incipient beams of light or perception; as, the *dawn* of life.

Dawn, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Livingston co., abt. 42 m. N.N.E. of Lexington.

Dawn, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Darke co.

Daw'son, in *Georgia*, a N. co.; *area*, about 200 sq. m. It is intersected by the Etowah River. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally good. *Cap*. Dawsonville. *P*. (1890) 5,612.

—A town, cap. of Terrell co., about 70 m. S.S.E. of Columbus. Has car factory and is the seat of the South Georgia Male Institute. *Pop*. (1897) abt. 2,500.

Daw'son, in *Nebraska*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 1,450 sq. m. The Platte River washes its S. border, and it is also drained by the S. Branch of the Loup Fork. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Pop*. (1897) abt. 12,500. *Cap*. Lexington.

Daw'son, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 50 m. S.E. of Pittsburg.

Daw'son, in *Texas*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. It is traversed by the Nueces river.

Daw'son Island, a considerable island of Terra del Fuego, in the middle of the Straits of Magellan. Lat. 54° S., Lon. 70° 30′ W.

Daw'son's Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Daw'sonville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Dawson co., abt. 48 m. N.E. of Marietta.

Daw'sonville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 60 m. W. by N. of Annapolis.

Daw'sonville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Greene co.

Dax, a town of France, dep. Landes, on the Adour, 25 m. N.E. of Bayonne; *pop*. 9,469.

Day, *n.* [A. S. *dæg, dag, dah*; Fris. *di, dei, dach*; D. *dag*; Ger. and O. Ger. *tag*; Icel. *dagr*, day, light; Goth. *dags*; Armor. *deiz, dez*; Lat. *dies*; All. *dig, dyeg*; Hind. *dewus*, from Sansk. *div, dank*, to shine, or *dah*, to turn.] The time between the rising and the setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight; — hence, light, sunshine.

"The *day* is done, and the darkness falls." —*Longfellow.*

—Time specified; any period of time distinguished from other time; age; time with reference to the existence of a person or thing; as, men of former *days*.

"Sweet childish *days*, that were as long
As twenty *days* are now." — *Wordsworth.*

—The contest of a day; battle, or day of combat or victory; as, "to win the *day*." — *Dryden.*

—Anniversary; the same day of the month in any future year; as, to celebrate a birth-*day*. — An appointed or fixed time; as, a seven *days'* bill.

(*Astron.*) In its most common acceptation, *day* denotes the interval of time during which the sun remains above the horizon; and is opposed to *night*, which denotes the time the sun is below the horizon. In this sense it is sometimes called the *artificial day*. But the term *day* is also generally used to denote the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution with respect to the celestial bodies; and consequently expresses different intervals, according as the body with which the earth's rotation is compared is fixed or movable. — The *Astronomical* or *Solar day*, called also the *Apparent day*, is the time that elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the centre of the sun. Astronomical days are not of equal length, for two reasons: 1st, the unequal velocity of the earth in its orbit, in consequence of which the apparent daily motion of the sun is greater in winter than in summer: and 2d, the obliquity of the ecliptic, in consequence of which the sun's apparent daily motion in right ascension (that is, in the plane of the earth's equator) is less at the equinoxes than at the tropics. The astronomical day commences at noon, and is counted on through the twenty-four hours. — The *Civil day*, or *Mean solar day*, is the time employed by the earth in revolving on its axis, as compared with the sun, supposed to move at a *mean* rate in its orbit, and to make 365·2425 revolutions in a mean Gregorian year. In this mode of reckoning time, the days are all of the same length; and noon, or any given hour of the civil day, sometimes precedes and sometimes comes after apparent noon, or the corresponding hour of the astronomical day. Most nations, at least in modern times, have agreed in placing the commencement and termination of the civil day at mean midnight. — The *Sidereal day* is the time that elapses between two successive culminations of the same star. This interval of time has always within historical memory remained of the same invariable length, as is proved by the most ancient astronomical observations. It is divided into 24 sidereal hours; and these are again subdivided into sidereal minutes and seconds. This mode of reckoning time, during the day, is now universally adopted by astronomers in their observatories. See Time.

(*Law.*) A *day* in law includes the whole twenty-four hours, without reference to light or darkness. Unless there is some agreement stating otherwise, an obligation to pay on a certain day is discharged if the money is paid before twelve o'clock at night. A *lawful day* is a day on which a writ can be executed without legal impediment. All days, except Sundays and fast-days appointed by government, are lawful days. Criminal warrants, however, can be granted and executed both on Sundays and fast-days. All contracts entered into by persons in their ordinary calling are void if made on a Sunday. — *Days of grace*. When a bill becomes due, in general three days are allowed for its payment beyond the time marked on the face of it. These additional days are allowed by mercantile custom, and protected by the laws in all the States; they are called *days of grace*. When the third day of grace falls on a Sunday or fast-day, the bill is considered due the day before.

From day to day, without certainty of continuance. — *Day by day*, daily; every day. — *Day's-work*. (*Naut.*) The daily reckoning of the distance traversed by a ship, taken from noon to noon. — *One day*, or *one of these days*, on any particular day to come; — generally implying an early date. — *To-day*, this day; on the day of the time being.

Day, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Saratoga co., abt. 50 m. N. by W. of Albany.

Dayaks, Dyaks, (*dai'yaks,*) the collective appellation of several native tribes of the island of Borneo. They are scattered over the entire island, but are principally to be found in the South. Though an industrious people, and skilled in many pursuits of civilized life, they still cling to various barbarous customs, such as human sacrifices. *Pop*. abt. 1,800,000, mostly of Malay origin.

Day'anville, in *New York*, a village of Lewis co., abt. 140 m. N.W. of Albany.

Day'-bed, *n.* A bed or couch for repose during the day.

Day'-book, *n.* (*Com.*) A book in which merchants, traders, &c., make entries of their daily business transactions; a journal of accounts.

Sir Humphrey Davy

1778–1829

Day Book, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Yancey co.
Day'-break, *n.* The dawn, or first appearance of light in the morning.
Day'-coal, *n.* (*Mining.*) That stratum of coal which is found nearest the surface.
Day'-dream, *n.* A vision to the waking senses; a reverie.
Day'-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name commonly applied to many species of the genus *Commelyna*, order COMMELYNACEÆ, *q. v.*
Day-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See EPHEMERA.
Day'-labor, *n.* Labor done by day; — in contradistinction to night-work; labor paid for by the day.
Day'-laborer, *n.* One who performs labor paid for by the day.
Day'light, *n.* The light of the day; — in contradistinction to moonlight, starlight, or artificial light.

"Will you murder a man in plain *daylight*?"—*Dryden.*

To burn daylight. To keep a lamp or candle burning during the day; — hence, to do something needless and unnecessary.

Day'-lily, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HEMEROCALLIS.
Day'-maid, *n.* A contraction of DAIRY-MAID, *q. v.*
Day'-mare, *n.* (*Med.*) A species of incubus occurring during wakefulness.
Day'-net, *n.* A net used for catching small birds.
Day -peep, *n.* Peep of day; daybreak; early morning. (Poetical.)
Day'sight, *n.* (*Med.*) A condition of the eye in which vision is clear in the day, but dull and confused at night. It is said to be common in some parts of Russia. In Canada it is termed *night-blindness*, and is attributed to the effect of snow on the eyes.
Days'man, *n.* One who sits as judge on a day fixed or appointed; an umpire or arbitrator; a mediator.
Day'spring, *n.* The dawn; the opening of the day.
Day'-star, *n.* The star that ushers in the day; Lucifer, the morning-star.

"Than she, the *day-star* should not brighter rise."—*Ben Jonson.*

—The sun, as the luminary of day. (Poetically used by Milton.)
Day's Store, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Greene co.
Days'ville, in *Connecticut*, a village of Killingly township, Windham co., abt. 45 m. E. by N. of Hartford.
Daysville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Ogle co., on Rock River, abt. 174 m. N. by E. of Springfield.
Daysville, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Todd co.
Daysville, in *New York*, a post-office of Oswego co.
Days'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Loudoun co.
Day'ton, in *Alabama*, a twp. and village of Marengo co., abt. 76 m. S. of Tuscaloosa.
Dayton, in *California*, a village of Butte co., abt. 22 m. W. by N. of Oroville. The name of the post-office is Greenland (*q.v.*).
Dayton, in *Colorado*, the former cap. of Lake co.
Dayton, in *Illinois*, a village of Adams co., abt. 35 m. W. by N. of Springfield.
—A post-township of La Salle co.
Dayton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of La Fayette.
Dayton, in *Iowa*, a village of Appanoose co., abt. 27 m. S.W. of Ottumwa.
—A post-township of Bremer co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Lansing.
—A township of Chickasaw co.
—A village of Fremont co., abt. 245 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.
—A township of Iowa co.
—A township of Webster co.;
—A village of Webster co. See WEST DAYTON.
Dayton, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Dickineon co.
—A village of Shawnee co., abt. 11 m. S.S.E. of Topeka.
Dayton, in *Maine*, a township of Aroostook co.
—A village and township of York co., on the Saco River, abt. 18 m. S.W. of Portland.
Dayton, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Howard co.
Dayton, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Berrien co., abt. 201 m. W. by S. of Detroit.
—A township of Newaygo co.
—A township of Tuscola co.
Dayton, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Hennepin co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 4 m. W. of Anoka and 22 m. N.N.W. of Minneapolis.
—A village of Wright co., on the Mississippi River, about 22 m. N.N.W. of St. Anthony.
Dayton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Kansas City.
Dayton, in *Nebraska*, a village of Nemaha co., on the Little Nemaha river, about 18 m. S. S. W. of Nebraska City.
Dayton, in *Nevada*, a post-town, cap. of Lyon co., on the Carson River, 12 m. E. S. E. of Virginia City.
Dayton, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Middlesex co., about 20 m. N. E. of Trenton.
Dayton, in *New York*, a post-village of Daytou township, Cattaraugus co., about 447 m. W.N.W. from New York. *Manf.* Staves. *Pop.* of twp. (1897) about 2,000.
Dayton, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Durham co.
Dayton, in *Ohio*, one of the most important cities of the State, cap. of Montgomery co., at the confluence of Mad and Great Miami rivers, 66 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati. *D.* is regularly laid out on the E. bank of the Great Miami; its streets are large, and lined with generally tasteful private residences. Some of the public buildings are magnificent, and among them must be mentioned the County Court-House, planned on the model of the Parthenon, and built of white marble quarried in the neighborhood. *D.* is connected by railroads and the Miami Canal with all parts of the Union; its trade is very large, and it contains many important manufactories. For many years its importance and trade have been steadily increasing. *Pop.* (1880) 38,677; (1890), 61,225; (1897), about 76,000.
Day'ton, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Yam Hill co., on the Yam Hill river, about 21 miles N. of Salem.
—A township of Yam Hill co.
Dayton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Armstrong co., about 18 miles E.N.E. of Kittanning.
Dayton, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rockingham co., about 20 miles N.N.E. of Staunton.
Dayton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Green co., on Sugar river, about 20 miles S.S.W. of Madison.
—A township of Green Lake co., about 30 miles W. of Fond du Lac:—now merged in neighboring townships.
—A township of Richland co., about 5 miles W. of Richland Centre.
—A township of Waupaca co., 5 m. S. W. of Waupaca.
Dayton Bayou, in *Arkansas*, a village of Desha co.
Dayton Centre, in *Iowa*, a former post-office of Chickasaw co.
Dayton City, in *Mo.* a former P. O. of DeKalb co.
Day'-work, *n.* Work done or imposed, and paid for by the day.

"Ere prime thou hast th'imposed *day-work* done."—*Fairfax.*

Daze, *v. a.* [A. S. *dwæs*, dull, stupid; D. *dwaas*, foolish, silly; Scot. *doxen*, to stupefy, to benumb.] To dazzle; to overpower by too brilliant a light; to confuse.
—*n.* (*Mining.*) A glittering stone found in tin and lead mines.
Daz'zle, *v. a.* [As if *dwæsle*, from A. S. *dwæs*. See DAZE.] To stupefy, confound, or overpower with excess of light; to hinder distinct vision by intense light; to strike or surprise with a too vivid light; as, the sun *dazzles* the eyesight. — To dim, blind, or bewilder by lustre, splendor, or brilliancy; to awe or captivate the senses by unwonted vividness of display; as, a *dazzling* meteor.
—*v. n.* To be overpowered with excess of light; to become temporarily blinded. — To shine with overpowering lustre; to command attraction and admiration by superior brilliancy.

"Gay rhetoric,
That hath so well been taught her *dazzling* fence."—*Milton.*

—*n.* Splendor or brilliancy of light; lustre.
Daz'zling, *n.* (*Med.*) A momentary disturbance of sight, occasioned either by the sudden impression of too powerful a light, or by some internal cause — as plethora.
Daz'zlingly, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.
De, a Latin prefix signifying a sundering, a going from; as in *decease*. Sometimes it denotes a negative, and at others intensifies the sense, as in *destruction*.
Deacon, (*de'kon,*) *n.* [Lat. *diaconus*; Gr. *diakonos*, from *diakoneo*, to serve — *dia*, and *koneō*, from *konis*, dust, to raise a dust, as by swift running, to be busy, to hasten.] (*Eccl.*) A person in the lowest degree of holy orders. *D.* were first appointed by the apostles to superintend the daily ministration to the poor, in 31, (Acts vi. 1–6.) The original number was 7; viz., Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, and Nicolas.—In the Roman Catholic Church, the *D.* assists the priests in the celebration of mass; he may preach and baptize with the permission of the bishop; but he is bound to celibacy. In the Church of England, he is allowed to exercise all priestly functions, except consecrating the Eucharist, and pronouncing absolution. The Presbyterians give this name to officers elected by the church to distribute the bread and wine to communicants.
—In Scotland, an overseer of the poor.—Also, the master of an incorporated company; as, the *deacon* of a trade guild.
Dea'coness, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A female deacon in the Primitive Church. The order has been abolished in the Latin Church since the 11th century.
Dea'conhood, *n.* Office of a deacon; deaconship.
Dea'conry, Dea'conship, *n.* Office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon.
Dead, (*ded,*) *a.* [A. S. *dead*; Ger. *todt*; Goth. *dauths*. See DIE.] Deprived of life; exanimated; put to death; reduced to a defunct state; as, *dead* matter. — In a state of spiritual death; void of grace; lying under the power of sin; as, a *dead* conscience. — Without vegetable life; destitute of the power of vegetation; as, a *dead* branch — Imitating or resembling death; without apparent sense or vitality; breathless; as, a *dead* sleep. — Perfectly still; motionless; inactive; as, a *dead* calm.

"They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time."—*Locke.*

—Empty; vacant; unemployed; useless; unprofitable; unproductive; as *dead* stock in trade. — Dull; gloomy; without animation; frigid; obtuse; spiritless; tasteless; as, a *dead* color, a *dead* liquor. — Unvaried; heavy to the sight; without change; monotonous; as, a *dead* wall. — Perfect; complete; unerring; sure as death; as, a *dead* shot.
—*adv.* Thoroughly; completely; entirely; — used colloquially; as, to be *dead* tired.
—*n.* State of the dead, or death; the time when there is a deathlike stillness, or a deep gloom; depth, as in the midst of winter, or of night. — (*pl.*) Persons who are defunct; those no longer living; the departed.
Dead'-ahead. (*Naut.*) Directly in front; heading; as, a wind *dead-ahead*.
Dead'-born, *a.* Born lifeless; still-born; as, a *dead-born* infant.

"All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press."—*Pope.*

Dead Color, *n.* (*Paint.*) A color is said to be dead when it has no gloss upon it; this is generally effected by the use of less oil and more turpentine than in ordinary paints.

Dead coloring, is the first layer of colors, consisting usually of some shade of gray. Its design is to receive and preserve the finishing colors; and it is called *dead* because it is not seen when the work is completed.

Dead-door, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) One of the doors fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery doors, in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.
Dead'-drunk, *a.* So drunk as to be incapable of self-exertion, or assistance.
Deaden, (*ded'n,*) *v. a.* [D. *dooden*; A. S. *adeadan*.] To deprive of a portion of vigor, force, or sensation; to abate vigor or action; to blunt; as, *deadened* faculties.

"By a soft answer *deaden* their force by degrees."—*Bishop Burnet.*

—To retard in motion; to reduce the speed or momentum of; as, to *deaden* the crankness of a ship. — To make vapid, dull, inert, or spiritless; as, to *deaden* the volatility of certain liquors.—To remove glaring tints, glossiness, or undue prominence of colors; as, to *deaden* lights in a picture.
Dead'-eye, *n.* (*Naut.*) A circular block of wood, with three holes through it, for the lanyards of rigging to reeve through without sheaves, and with a groove round it for an iron strap.
Dead'-flat, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the bends of a ship, amidships.
Dead'-freight, *n.* (*Mar. Law.*) The unsupplied part of a cargo.
Dead'-ground, *n.* (*Fortif.*) Ground which cannot be seen or defended from behind the parapet of the work.
Dead'-head, *n.* One who travels with a free ticket on railroads, &c.; or, one whose admission to a place of amusement, &c., is franked by the proprietor. (Colloquial.)
Dead'-hearted, *a.* Having a faint, slow heart.
Dead'-heartedness, *n.* Want of energy and courage; faint-heartedness.
Dead'-heat, *n.* (*Sporting.*) A term used to denote a tie between the running of two or more horses, in which the heads of the animals are parallel when passing the winning-post; as, they ran a *dead-heat*.
Dead'ish, *a.* Resembling what is dead; inert; dull.
Dead Lake, in *New York*, in the S.W. part of Franklin co. Length about 5 m.
Dead Language, *n.* A language that is no longer spoken by any people or nation, as the Hebrew, Latin, &c., in contradistinction to such as are so spoken, and are known as *living languages*.
Dead'-letter, *n.* A letter which lies for a certain period uncalled for at the post-office, and is then sent to the general post-office to be opened, and, in most cases, returned franked to the writer. — That which has become obsolete by default of usage, or by non-observance; as, the regulation is now a *dead-letter*.
Dead'-letter Office, *n.* That department of a chief or general post-office devoted to the reception, return, or destruction of dead-letters.
Dead'-level, *n.* A perfect or complete level.
Dead'-lift, *n.* A lift requiring main strength, in extreme exigency.

"And have no power at all, nor shift,
To help itself at a *dead-lift*."—*Hudibras.*

Dead'-light, *n.* (*Naut.*) A port, or strong wooden shutter, with a glass bull's-eye in the centre, made to suit a cabin-window, in which it is fixed, to prevent the water from entering a ship in a storm.
Dead'lihood, *n.* The state of dead or defunct persons.
Dead'liness, *n.* Quality of being deadly or antagonistic to life.
Dead'-lock, *n.* A lock having no spring-catch. — A complete stand-still caused by some obstruction or counteracting influence; as, matters are at a *dead-lock*.
Dead'ly, *a.* That may cause or occasion death; mortal; fatal; destructive.

"Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun."—*Shaks.*

—Sanguinary; murderous; implacable; as, a *deadly* wrong.

"The Numidians are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks."—*Knolles.*

—*adv.* In a deadly manner; mortally; as, "a *deadly* wounded man."—*Ezek.* xxx. 24.
—In a manner resembling death; as, *deadly* pale.

"So coldly sweet, so *deadly* fair."—*Byron.*

—Destructively; implacably; murderously.
—Exceedingly; extremely; decidedly.

"Mettled schoolboys . . . though *deadly* weary."—*Lord Orrery.*

Dead'ly-carrot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See THAPSIA.
Dead'ly-nightshade, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Atropa Belladonna*. See ATROPA.
Dead'man's-eye, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small block or pulley, with many holes, but no shivers for running lanyards.
Dead'man's Head, *n.* promontory on the coast of Cornwall, in the English Channel. Lat. 50° 30′ N., Lon. 4° 48′ W.
Dead'-march, *n.* (*Mus.*) A piece of solemn military music, played at the interment of the dead; as, the "*Dead-march* in Saul."
Dead'ness, *n.* State of being dead; want of natural life, vital power, or animation; coldness; frigidity; vapidness; flatness; barrenness; indifference; mortification of the natural desires; as, the *deadness* of a tree, or human limb; *deadness* of society; *deadness* of eyesight; *deadness* of spirits.

"Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadness*."—*Lee.*

Dead'-nettle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LAMIUM.
Dead'-pay, *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier's pay drawn after his demise, by fraudulently keeping his name on the muster-roll.
Dead'-plate, *n.* (*Mach.*) A flat iron plate, sometimes fitted before the bars of a furnace for the purpose of allowing the bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back upon the fire.
Dead'-pledge, *n.* See MORTGAGE.

Dead'-reckoning, *n.* (*Naut.*) A reckoning kept by observing a ship's courses and distances by the log, to ascertain her position, making due allowance for lee-way.

Dead'-rising, *n.* (*Naut.*) Those parts of a ship's floor, throughout her entire length, where the floor-timber is terminated upon the lower futtock. (Sometimes called *rising-line.*)

Dead River, in *Maine,* rises in Franklin co., and enters Kennebec River about 20 m. below Moosehead Lake.

Dead River, in *Maine,* a post-office of Somerset co.

Dead River, in *New Hampshire,* rises in Coos co., and joins the Margallaway River near the E. boundary of the State.

Dead'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope which does not run through any block or pulley.

Deads, *n. pl.* (*Mining.*) The earth, or other substances, which enclose the ore on every side.

Dead Sea, (anc. *Lacus Asphaltites,* lake of bitumen,) called by the Arabs *Bahr Loot,* or "Sea of Lot," a lake of Palestine, in Lat. 31° 10′ to 31° 47′ N., Lon. 35° 30′ in its centre, abt. 18 m. E. of Jerusalem. It is about 35 m. long, with an average breadth of from 10 to 12. Five cities, including Sodom and Gomorrah, situate on this spot, were, according to Scripture, all swallowed up, to satisfy divine vengeance for their iniquity. The neighborhood of the lake abounds with volcanic products. The depth of the lake is about 220 fathoms, and its ordinary surface is 1,381 feet below that of the Mediterranean. The properties of the waters of the *D. S.* are remarkable and well-known. They are: 1. Great specific gravity, amounting to 1·22, or one fourth greater than pure water, so that many substances float in it which sink at once in a pond, or the sea; and, 2. Intense saltness, nearly seven times that of the sea, but varying extremely at different seasons, being sometimes only about 22 per cent., and at other times more than 44 per cent. of the whole. About 24½ per cent. may be considered the average proportion by weight. The chlorides of sodium, magnesium, and calcium are the most abundant salts, and there is also some chloride of potassium. —From the E. side, some 8 m. from the S. end, a low promontory projects three fourths of the way towards the W. cliffs, and sends up a point 5 m. towards the N. Below this point the lake becomes suddenly shallow, the southern bay not averaging more than 12 or 15 feet in depth. This low part is believed to cover the sites of the destroyed cities. The *D. S.* has no perceptible outlet, and the waters poured into it in the N. by the Jordan, are probably evaporated by the intense heat of the unclouded sun. It is thought by some that the northern and principal part of the bay was the product of some convulsion of nature long before that which destroyed Sodom and formed the south bay; that the Jordan at first flowed into the Red Sea through the remarkable crevasse which extends from its sources to the gulf of Akabah; and that at some period beyond the reach of history, its bed and valley sunk down to their present level and formed the *D. S.* Lieut. Lynch, of the United

Fig. 776.

THE DEAD SEA, AND THE CONVENT OF SANTA SABA, ON THE BROOK KEDRON.

States navy, who surveyed the sea of Sodom in 1848, discovered, in landing, a ravine in the bed of the sea, corresponding to the bed of the Jordan in its valley N. of the sea. It has been affirmed that no animal can live in the waters of this lake; nevertheless, in a message addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, Mr. Farrell, who accompanied the Duke of Luynes to Palestine, in 1865, affirms that he "distinctly saw a number of small fish, that seemed to thrive very well."

Dead-set, *n.* A fraudulent conspiracy formed against a player at cards or dice.

—(*Sports.*) The rapt or fixed attitude assumed by a pointer when marking its game.

—Any resolute or unfaltering effort; as, to make a *dead-set* at an heiress.

Dead'-shot, *n.* A perfect, never-failing, or unerring marksman; as, a *dead-shot* with the rifle.

Dead'-struck, *a.* Struck or confounded with terror, pain, or astonishment.

Dead'-wall, *n.* A blank wall; a wall which has nothing to relieve its monotonous aspect.

Dead'-water, *n.* (*Naut.*) The eddy under a ship's counter.

Dead'-weight, *n.* A heavy or burdensome load or incumbrance.

(*Naut.*) The heaviest part of a ship's cargo, laid at the bottom of the hold to maintain her proper equilibrium and hold of the water.

Dead'-well, *n.* A well through which the refuse waters of certain industries, or even ccss-pools, are allowed to infiltrate into the subjacent strata, which are usually of a permeable nature.

Dead'-wind, *n.* (*Naut.*) A head-wind; a wind blowing right in the ship's face.

Dead'-wood, *n.* (*Naut.*) Blocks of timber laid upon each end of a vessel's keel, where her sheer narrows.

Dead'-works, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Those parts of a ship's hull which appear above water-line when she is fully laden.

Deaf, (*def,*) *a.* [A. S. *deáf;* D. *doof;* Ger. *taub;* L. Sax. *doov;* Icel. *daufr,* fatuous, deaf; Goth. *daubs;* Swed. and Goth. *döf,* stupid; Dan. *döv,* deaf; Icel. *deyfa,* deafness. The root is found in Slav. *tap,* to dull, to blunt; and in Sansk. *dubh,* to become fixed or immovable.] Wanting the sense of hearing; incapable of perceiving sounds.

"Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf*." — *Shaks.*

—Deprived of the power of hearing; stunned; deafened; stilled with sound.

"*Deaf* with the noise, I took my hasty flight." — *Dryden.*

—Imperfectly heard; blunted; dulled; deadened.

"A *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease." — *Dryden.*

—Not listening; wilfully disregarding; not moved, persuaded, or convinced; determinedly indifferent or inattentive; as, *deaf* to argument or entreaty; preceding *to.*

"I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses." — *Shaks.*

—Without taste, virtue, or flavor; withered; decayed; as, a *deaf* nut. (R.)

Deaf, *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

"Hearing hath *deaf'd* our sailors." — *Donne.*

Deaf and Dumb. Persons who can neither hear nor speak. A person who is born deaf, or who loses his hearing at a very early age, is dumb also; but the primary defect is deafness; dumbness is only the consequence of it. Children ordinarily hear sounds, and then learn to imitate them; that is, they learn to repeat what they hear other persons say. It is thus that every one of us has learned to speak. But the deaf child hears nothing; cannot therefore imitate, and remains dumb. There can be no doubt, however, that there exists some connection between the physical conditions of a country and deafness. In mountainous districts it is generally found to be more prevalent than in plain and flat districts, and in rural parts than in cities or towns. A marshy district, or an impure atmosphere, undoubtedly tends to render it more common. The greater number of these unfortunate persons are to be found among the poorer classes; and hence there is reason to believe that the defect is frequently caused by the want of necessary supplies and attention during infancy and childhood. Among the other causes that doubtless tend to produce deafness, are intermarriages among near relations, hereditary predisposition, and certain conditions of life. In some of the cantons of Switzerland the proportion is as high as one to every 500 of the population; while it is only 1 in 1,600 in Great Britain; 1 in 1,200 in France; 1 in 2,100 in Saxony; and 1 in 2,996 in the United States. It is remarkable that the defect is seldom transmitted direct from deaf and dumb parents to children. "We can show," says the principal of the New York Institution, "that it is much the most common for the children of deaf mute parents to possess the faculties of which their parents were deprived." This fact is clearly established, and there is thus no sufficient reason why the deaf and dumb should not marry. The education of the deaf and dumb has only recently been beginning to receive a due amount of attention. We are told by Bede that a deaf man was taught to repeat words and sentences by John, bishop of Hagulstad (Hexham), who flourished in the latter half of the 7th century; but eight centuries elapso before we read again of any attempt to instruct this unfortunate class of persons, when Rodolphus Agricola, a native of Gröningen, mentions a deaf mute that he had known having been taught to note down his thoughts. Half a century later, the learned and versatile professor of Pavia University, Jerome Cardan gave to the world the theoretical principles upon which the instruction of the deaf and dumb is founded. He says: "Writing is associated with speech, and speech with thought; but written characters and ideas may be connected together without the intervention of sounds, as in hieroglyphic characters," and asserts that on this principle the instruction of the deaf and dumb is possible though difficult. Soon after this time, Father Ponce (1520–84), a Benedictine monk, acquired a great reputation for teaching the deaf and dumb to speak and write. In 1620 Juan Paulo Bonet, a Spaniard like Ponce, and a monk of the same order, wrote a book on the instruction of deaf mutes, and invented a one-handed alphabet. From that time the subject came to receive more attention, a number of works were published, and various systems proposed. Among the persons who more particularly distinguished themselves by their labors in this field, were Heenicke in Germany; John Conrad Hauman, in Holland; Rodrique Pereiro, in France; John Bulwer and John Wallis, in England. The first schools established for the education of deaf mutes were those of the Abbé de l'Epée in Paris, 1755, and Mr. Braidwood in Edinburgh, 1760. The system of De l'Epée was much improved by Sicard, his pupil and successor in the Paris institution, and who is entitled to rank with him as one of the greatest benefactors of the deaf and dumb. In 1817 the first asylum, called the American Asylum, was founded in this country, at Hartford, under the superintendence of Mr. Gallaudet, *q. v.,* who is the promoter of a system justly styled the American system, and which widely differs from the system of the Abbé de l'Epée, as improved by Sicard. In 1818, the New York Asylum, the largest in the country, and equal in size to any in Europe, was organized. Since that time, numbers of similar institutions have been founded, among the earliest of which are those of Philadelphia (1820); Danville, Ky. (1823); Columbus, O. (1829); Staunton, Va. (1839), &c. It is very difficult for one who has not given some attention to the subject to form anything like a true conception of the helpless condition of one that is born deaf and dumb. He is not only destitute of all ideas connected with sound, but he is deprived of the means by which instruction and information are usually conveyed to the mind. The voice of speech is to him a nonentity, and he is entirely ignorant of the power of words. He can hold no communication with his fellow-men, except by means of a few imperfect natural signs. His ideas are very much limited to the objects and events he witnesses and the exterior relations of things, and he is shut out from all the knowledge derived from history and tradition. Conceptions of past ages, distant countries, a future world, or a deity, are all beyond his reach. In regard to the combination and application of the ideas which he acquires, he is still in the state of nations in the very infancy of society, and cannot be aided or directed by others in his efforts or reason. The objects to be accomplished in the education of a deaf mute are to teach him an entire language, and to give him all that mass of moral, religious, and ordinary knowledge that is necessary for him as a social and immortal being. This has to be done by signs, and the meaning contained in the signs has also to be conveyed to him. The first and most important operation in instructing the child is, that written words have a meaning, and suggest to all persons of education the same idea. It is necessary to begin by instructing him in the names of external objects, beginning with those which are best known to him, and most frequently presented to his view. Thus, the name of any object, such as a knife, may be written in large letters upon a board, and the attention of the child directed alternately to the name and to the object which is presented to him at the same time, until he be gradually brought to understand that a certain relation exists between them. After he has been taught the relation between the names of objects and the objects themselves, he has next to be taught the analysis of words into the letters of the alphabet and the particular gesture which he is to attach to each word as its distinctive sign, together with the meaning of collective words, as distinguished from those denoting individual objects or parts of objects. General terms, as applicable in common to a number of individuals, and to generic names comprehending a number of species, are next to be explained; and lastly, the most general and abstract terms, such as *being, object,* &c. The qualities expressive of the accidents, variations, and modifications of objects, and which are expressed by adjectives, are next taught. The master must endeavor to make his pupil conceive these qualities, in the first place, as inherent in the objects themselves, and next as capable of being detached by a mental operation from such objects, though in fact they have no existence but as united with them. The means employed in the instruction of the deaf and dumb are: 1. The visible language of pictures, signs, and gestures; 2. The finger alphabet or dactylology, and writing; and 3. Articulation and reading on the lips. The first is the earliest and most simple mode of communicating instruction. Dactylology, or the manual alphabet, is a mode of denoting the different letters of the alphabet by means of the fingers. There are two kinds in use: in the one only one hand being employed, in the other both; the latter is general in this country. Writing is another important means in the education of deaf mutes, and is useful not only as enabling them to fix their lessons in the mind, but as being also the chief medium by which they can hold intercourse with strangers. Articulation is the teaching of the pupil to express his ideas in speech. In order to this, the sense of touch, as well as the eye is employed. The pupil is made to notice the movements of the external organs of speech of the teacher, to feel with his own hand the vibrations which sound creates in the trachea, and also to feel those emissions of breath which are caused by the production of certain sounds. He is made to imitate such utterances, and by means of patience and ingenuity on the part of the teacher, he will at length succeed in imitating what he observes, and in expressing himself by speech. Reading on the lips, as it is called, is intended to enable the deaf mute to understand what is said to him by others, from observing the motion of their lips. This system, known as the *labial* method, was invented in 1848 by A. Melville Bell, and perfected by him in 1864, reveals to the eye the position of the visible vocal organs in the formation of any sound which man can utter. It was applied in 1869 in England in the Institution of Deaf Mutes, and in 1872 was introduced by A. Graham Bell, son of its inventor, into the Clarke Institute at Northampton, Mass. It has proved very successful and is coming into more extended use.

Deafen (*def'n*), *v. a.* To make deaf; to deprive of the

power of hearing; to stun; to render incapable of perceiving sounds distinctly.

"From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and stunn'd with their promiscuous cries."—*Addison.*

(*Arch.*) To render impervious to sound, as a floor or wall.

Deaf'ly, *adv.* Obscurely heard; without true sense of sound.

—*a.* Solitary; remote; lonely; alone. (Used in some English districts.)

Deaf-mute, *n.* A deaf and dumb person; one who has lost both the faculty of speech, and the sense of hearing.

Deafness, *n.* State of being deaf; incapacity of perceiving sounds; the state of the organs which prevents the impressions which constitute hearing.

"Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their *deafness.*" — *Holder.*

—Want of ability or will to hear; unwillingness to hear or regard.

"I found such a *deafness* that no declaration from the bishops could take place."— *King Charles I.*

(*Med.*) An imperfection of the sense of hearing arises from a variety of causes, some of which are inexplicable and incurable, and others ascertainable and susceptible of relief or entire removal. When the organ of hearing is imperfect in its functions, either at birth or in childhood, dumbness or imperfect articulation attends it. (See DEAF AND DUMB.) The external ear, though tending by its form and situation to improve and perfect the sense of hearing, is in no way necessary; for it may be cut off without producing *D.* A common cause of *D.* arises from imperfections or obstructions in the passage leading from the external ear down to the membrane of the tympanum. This passage is partly cartilaginous and partly bony; and from its oblique direction it is difficult so to see into it as to ascertain the seat or cause of obstruction. In some persons, however, when placed in a proper position so that the sunshine or other strong light may be properly directed into it, a little management enables us to examine nearly its whole extent. In some cases of congenital *D.* this passage is closed by a membrane, which, if near the external orifice, is easily detected, and may be divided or removed; but, if deeply seated, it may escape observation till the child attains a certain age, or should begin to talk; for till that time the *D.* of infants often passes unobserved. Under these circumstances, and where the malformation exists in both ears, and the child is dumb as well as deaf, a timely operation may effect the double benefit of giving both hearing and speech. Where the passage to the tympanum is more extensively obliterated or malformed, the cases become, of course, more complicated, but yet often admit of cure by a skilful and timely operation. The presence of foreign bodies in the aural passage is a common cause of imperfect hearing, and sometimes it is obstructed by accumulations of hardened wax. These causes of *D.* may in most cases be relieved or removed by syringing the ear with warm water, which should be forcibly injected, and so directed as to reach the membrana tympani. Insects or worms in the ear may be washed out in the same way, or killed by the introduction of a few drops of olive oil, or of camphorated oil. Another cause of *D.* is deficient secretion of wax, occasioning a dryness of the tube of the ear. It is relieved by greasy applications, and by the cautious use of stimulants, such as olive oil, to which a few drops of oil of turpentine, or of compound camphor liniment, or spirit of ammonia, have been added. In cases of inflammation of the tympanum followed by suppuration, more or less *D.* ensues, dependent upon the extent of the mischief going on, and requiring prompt and generally antiphlogistic treatment; the pain, especially at the outset of the disorder, is often intense, and the discharge purulent and offensive. The *D.* that attends a violent cold is frequently dependent upon obstructions in the Eustachian tube, and goes off when the secretions of the part return to their natural state. Lastly, hardness of hearing often appears to depend upon imperfection in the functions of the auditory nerves, in which case, constitutional, rather than local treatment, must be resorted to.

Déak, FRANCIS, (*dai'ak,*) an Hungarian statesman and jurist, b. in 1803. He received his education in the colleges of Raab and Komorn, and then applied himself to the study of the law. In 1832 he became a member of the Hungarian diet, and was soon recognized as the leader of the opposition party. In 1848 he was appointed minister of justice, but retired from public life when Kossuth assumed the dictatorship. In 1860 he was instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation with the imperial government. Though firmly wedded to the opposition, he always deprecated extreme measures and counselled moderation. Hungary is indebted to him for many important reforms, especially in the administration of justice. D. 1876.

Deal, *n.* [A. S. *dæl, gedal;* Ger. *theil;* Goth. *dails,* a part, a portion; Icel. *deila:* Dan. *dele,* to divide; Gael. *dìla:* Corn. *dal,* a part; Lith. *dalis;* W. *de:* Sansk. *dâ,* to part, to separate; allied to Gr. *daiō,* to divide.] A division, part, share, or portion; an indefinite quantity, degree, measure, or extent; as, a *deal* of trouble, a *deal* of space, a *deal* of sickness. — Art or practice of dealing playing-cards; as, to cut for *deal.* Also, the quantity of cards dealt out. — The division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a plank of pine timber; as, a *deal* board. — Fir or pine timber; as, a table made of *deal.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* DEALT.) [A. S. *dælan, bedælan, gedælan;* D. *deelen:* Ger. *theilen:* Goth. *dailjan.*] To portion out; to separate: to distribute; to divide.

"And *deal* damnation round the land."— *Pope.*

—To scatter; to throw about; to throw or give out in succession; as, to *deal* out a pack of cards.

—*v. n.* To share or participate in the concerns of business; to traffic; to trade; to carry on a retail business; — in contradistinction to *produce* or *manufacture;* as, to *deal* in fancy goods, fair-*dealing,* &c. — To negotiate; to act, intervene, or negotiate between man and man.

"Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raises his own credit with both." — *Bacon.*

—To behave well or ill in any transaction; to act; to conduct one's self in relation to others; as, to *deal* honestly, to *deal* impartially, to *deal* shabbily, &c. — To distribute promiscuously; as, the cards require *dealing.* — To treat by way of control, check, correction, or opposition; as, a difficult man to *deal* with.

To deal by, to treat; to behave towards, either ill or well; as, to *deal by* an associate or servant.—*To deal in,* to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise; as, to *deal in* political matters. (*Addison.*) — *To deal with,* to treat in any manner; to use well or ill.

"If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly *with* him, he must *deal* severely *with* that." — *South.*

Deal, a sea-bathing town of England, on the coast of Kent, lying between the two Forelands, 6 miles from Sandwich, 8 from Dover, and 16 from Canterbury. Deal is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower* towns, and is situated opposite the submerged estate of the Saxon earls of Kent, now known as the *Goodwin Sands. Pop.* (1895) 8,250.

Deal Beach, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Monmouth co., about 3 m. S. of Long Branch.

Deal Island, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Somerset co.

Deal'er, *n.* One who has to do with anything, or has concern with; a trader; a shopkeeper; a trafficker; a merchant. (In a commercial sense it is opposed to *producer.*) — The person who deals a pack of cards.

Dealt, *imp.* and *pp.* of DEAL, *q. v.*

De'amonds, in *Georgia,* a village of De Kalb county.

Dean, *n.* [Fr. *doyen;* Sp. *dean;* Lat. *decanus,* from *decem,* ten. Literally, a head or chief of ten men.] (*Eccl.*) In the Church of England, an ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, and the head of a chapter, originally said to consist of *ten* canons or prebendaries; whence the origin of the term. — The presidiug head of the faculty in some of the English and Scottish universities. — In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Eng., an officer deputed to compel the attendance of students at prayers in the chapels of the colleges, and, generally, to supervise their conduct at religious service.

—In the U. S., a clerk or secretary of a faculty of theology, law, or medicine.

Dean of a guild. In Scotland, the president of a trades-guild.

Dean, (Forest of,) a regal forest of England, in Gloucestershire, formerly of considerable extent, but now reduced to 11,000 acres. The inhabitants enjoy certain privileges, and are much employed in coal-mines and iron-works.

Dean'ery, *n.* The office, revenue, or residence of a dean.

Dean'field, in *Maine,* a township of Hancock co., abt. 80 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Dean, in *Minnesota,* a post-office of Rice co.

Dean's Corner's, in *Illinois,* a former P. O. of Lake county.

Dean's Corners, in *New York,* a P.O. of Saratoga co.

Dean'ship, *n.* Office or dignity of a dean.

Deans'ville, in *New York,* a post-village of Oneida co., about 15 m. S.W. of Utica.

Deans'ville, or **Dean'ville,** in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Dane co., about 22 m. W. of Watertown.

Dear, *a.* [A.S. *dyre, deor, dior,* precious, beloved; Ger. *theuer;* O.Ger. *tuer;* Swed., Goth., and Icel. *dyr;* Sansk. *dr,* with prefix *â,* to regard, to value, to tend, to take care of.] Scarce; not plentiful; characterized by exorbitant price; as, a *dear* year. — Costly; bearing a high price in comparison to the usual price; valuable; expensive; of a high price and requiring large outlay; as, a *dear* purchase.

"He has paid *dear,* very *dear* for his whistle." — *Franklin.*

—Highly valued in estimation; much beloved; fondly regarded; as, a *dear* girl.

"*Dear* as the light that visits these sad eyes;
Dear as the ruddy drops that warm my heart." — *Gray.*

—*adv.* Dearly.

—*n.* A darling; a word denoting tender affection or endearment.

Dearborn, *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.

Dear'born, HENRY, an American general, b. at Hampton, N. H., 1751. He distinguished himself chiefly, in 1778, by a gallant charge at the battle of Monmouth, and in 1813 by the capture of Yorktown and Ft. George in Canada. D. 1829.

Dear'born, in *Maine,* a township of Kennebec co., about 20 m. N. of Augusta.

Dearborn, in *Illinois,* a post-office of McHenry co.

Dearborn, in *Indiana,* a S.E. co., bordering on Ohio. *Area,* about 291 sq. m. *Rivers.* Whitewater and Ohio. *Surface,* diversified. *Soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Lawrenceburg. *Pop.* (1897) about 25,000.

Dearborn River, in *Montana,* rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters the Missouri river about 130 m. above the Great Falls. Length about 150 m.

Dear'born, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Dearborn township, Wayne co., on the Rouge river, about 10 m. W. of Detroit. It has some manufacturing interests. *Pop.* (1897) about 850.

Dear'-bought, *a.* Purchased at a high price, or at a price above its intrinsic value; as, *dear-bought* experience.

Dear'dorff's Mills, in *Ohio,* a former post-office of Tuscarawas co.

Dear'-loved, *a.* Much beloved.

Dear'ly, *adv.* With great fondness or affection. — At a high price; exorbitantly.

"He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne." — *Dryden.*

Dear'man's, in *New York,* a village of Westchester co., on the Hudson River, opposite Piermont.

Dear'ness, *n.* State of being dear; fondness; nearness to the heart or affections; preciousness; tender love; as, the *dearness* of home to the absent. — Scarcity; state of being dear; costliness; exorbitance of price; as, the *dearness* of bread.

Dearth, (*dêrth,*) *n.* Scarcity, which makes food dear.

"There have been terrible *dearths* of corn." — *Swift.*

—Privation; want; need; famine.

"Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth.*" — *Milton.*

—Barrenness; sterility; as, "*Dearth* of plot." — *Dryden.*

Dear'y, *n.* A term of endearment or fondness; a dear; a pet; a darling.

Dease Inlet, in *Alaska,* an arm of the Arctic Ocean S. of Point Barrow. Lat. 71° 13′ N., Lon. 75° 10′ W. It is about 5 m. wide.

Dease River, in British N. America, rises in the Coppermine Mountains, and empties into Great Bear Lake.

Dease Strait, a channel of the Arctic Ocean, communicating with Coronation Gulf, and having Melbourne Island at its E. extremity. Lat. 69° N. It is about 120 m. long, with an average width of 23 m.; numerous small islands obstruct its widest part.

Dea'sonville, in *Mississippi,* a P. O. of Yazoo co.

Death, *n.* [A. S. *death,* from *deadian,* to die; *adeadan,* to fail, to decay, to lay waste, to destroy; Ger. *tod;* O. Ger. *tôd;* O. Sax. *dod;* Goth. *dauthus;* Icel. *daudi.*] Extinction of life; entire loss of vitality; mortality; decease; demise; departure from this world; separation of the soul from the body.

"How wonderful is *Death!*
Death and his brother Sleep." — *Shelley.*

—Cause of death; agent of extinction of life.

"He caught his *death* at the last county-sessions."—*Addison.*

—A skeleton, as the symbol of mortality; typical representation of vital extinction; as, a *death's*-head.

—Entire loss, privation, or extinction; as, the *death* of hopes.

—Manner of dying.

"Man makes a *death* which Nature never made." — *Young.*

—Act of unlawfully taking away life; murder; as, "A man of *death.*" — *Bacon.*

—State of being under the power of sin or its consequences; damnation.

"Keep us . . . from everlasting *death.*" — *Book of Com. Prayer.*

—The instrument of death. (Used in poetry.)

"The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden *death.*"—*Pope.*

(*Physiol.*) How organized bodies perish, and how the organic force is transferred from the producing parts of organic beings to the new living products, while the old producing parts perish, is one of the most difficult problems of general physiology, and has never yet met with a satisfactory solution. In every part of a living organism there is a continual destruction of old particles, and the formation of new ones going on; and, generally, the more active the vital activity of the part, the more rapidly do these changes take place. Even the most solid portions of the animal frame are not free from this change, though in them it goes on less rapidly than in the softer tissues. Every movement of the body, nay, even every thought of the mind, is attended with the *D.* and disintegration of a certain amount of muscular or nervous matter as its necessary condition; hence, in the performance of each of those functions whose aggregate makes up the life of man, the particular organ which ministers to that function undergoes a certain loss by the decline and *D.* of its component particles: and this the more rapidly in proportion to the activity of the changes which are effected by their instrumentality. If the regenerative processes be performed with due vigor, no deterioration of the organ takes place; but with the advance of years this regenerative power diminishes, and the entire organism progressively deteriorates, until at last *D.* supervenes. We have thus two kinds of *D.: molecular,* or that which is constantly taking place among the molecular particles of the body, and which is, in fact, essential to its life and well-being; and *systematic* or *somatic,* which is the *D.* of the body as a whole. Somatic *D.* may result either from the general failure of the vital powers, as in old age, or from some disease or injury in some of the vital organs, which extends itself to the organism in general. It may be due to failure in the propulsive power of the heart, which constitutes *syncope;* and this may occur either in consequence of the heart losing its irritability, and so ceasing to contract, or being affected by clonic spasm, and so remaining rigidly contracted. In both cases *D.* is instantaneous; the subject turns suddenly pale, and falls back, or drops down, expiring with one gasp. Or *D.* may take place by the gradual cessation of the action of the heart; in which case it is termed *asthenia.* Somatic *D.* may also be occasioned by an obstruction to the flow of blood through the capillaries of the lungs, or to the entrance of air to these organs, thus constituting *asphyxia,* or *apnœa. D.* by *coma,* or beginning at the brain, is caused by various influences, which primarily destroy the functions of the superior masses of the nervous system. The chief of these are obstruction to the circulation of the blood through the brain by pressure, and the effects of certain narcotic poisons, as opium, &c. As the ordinary act of breathing

depends upon the nervous action of the medulla oblongata and spinalis, it is quite evident why *D.* may result from an impaired state of these organs; and this mode of *D.* is of the nature of apnœa. *D.* may also be occasioned by a disordered condition of the blood itself, which at the same time weakens the power of the heart, impairs the activity of the nervous system, and prevents the performance of those changes in the capillaries which afford a powerful auxiliary to the circulation; this is termed *D.* by *necræmia*, and occurs in typhoid fever, and other diseases of a malignant or pestilential kind. *D.* may also result from the direct agency of cold stagnating all the vital operations of the system. It is to be borne in mind, that *D.* is frequently produced by a conjunction, or by the rapidly following results, of two or more of these modes; indeed, the perfect distinction of these different modes of *D.* is almost exclusively confined to cases where the dissolution is speedy or sudden. The signs of approaching *D.* are necessarily various, and depend, in a great measure, upon the nature of the disease. We shall notice some of those that are common to most diseases and to natural decay. In some cases there is a dulness of the senses, inactivity of the muscles, vacancy of the intellect, and extinction of the sentiments, as in *D.* resulting from old age. There is, also, frequently some degree of delirium, which is often of a most interesting and pleasing character, resembling dreaming more than any other form of derangement; sometimes, again, the dying fancies of the individual are of the most dreadfully distressing character; but it is presumptuous, as many do, to hazard much upon the various modes of terminating the career of life. In the delirium the reproduction of visual sensations often bears a considerable part; and frequently the victim of typhus is seen catching at something in the air, or picking at it on the bed-clothes. The sense of hearing is frequently also affected, and imaginary voices, and sounds of tolling bells, &c., are heard. *Dementia*, or mental debility, sometimes comes on shortly before *D.*, and for the most part manifests itself in an incapacity of concentrating the ideas upon any one object, and by an all but total failure of the memory; this mental weakness often painfully manifests itself in the apparent pleasure which the sufferer takes in some of the most childish amusements. The voice generally becomes low and weak as *D.* approaches; but sometimes it has a shriller pitch than natural; sometimes it is hasky and thick; and not unfrequently it dwindles to a mere whisper. The muscular system generally becomes feeble and relaxed; the pulsations of the heart gradually feebler, but more frequent; the respiration sometimes hurried and panting, sometimes ceasing gradually; and sometimes slow, laborious, and stertorous. There is frequently, also, an accumulation of fluids — mucous, serous, or purulent, in the bronchial tubes. What is known as the *death-rattle* is produced by the passage of the air from the lungs through the fluid collected in the trachea and upper respiratory passages. The moribund are often impatient of any kind of clothing, throwing off the bed-clothes, and lying with chest bare, the arms extended, and the neck as much exposed as possible. Among the other signs of approaching dissolution, are the sunken eye, the hollow temple, the sharpened nose, the forehead dry, tense, and harsh, the complexion sallow, livid, or black; the lips cold, flaccid, and pale, or of a leaden hue. We believe that the opinion which generally prevails of the great amount of suffering that immediately precedes *D.*, and which is expressed by such words as the death-struggle or agony of *D.*, is very erroneous. There is every reason to believe that as *D.* approaches, the sensibilities are gradually deadened, and that in most cases consciousness has ceased before the struggle commences. The muscular spasms — the slow, gasping, or gurgling breathing — the collapsed or distorted features, though in some cases accompanied by feeling, are altogether independent of it. Convulsion is not, as superficial observers often imagine, a sign of pain; it is an affection of the motific, not of the sensific part of the nervous system. Those who have made the nearest approaches to actual *D.*, as in drowning, have described their feelings as being of an extremely pleasurable kind; and a late eminent physician told his attendant friends on his death-bed, that "he wished he could be at the trouble to tell them how pleasant a thing it was to die." We believe that dying is not less truly than beautifully described in Scripture as being a "falling asleep;" an idea which was also entertained by the ancient Greeks, who regarded *D.* as the twin-brother of sleep. The consequences of *D.* first become apparent in the organs of sense and motion; the eye loses its brightness, and the flesh its elasticity; the muscles become stiff, and coldness and paleness spread over the whole body. Yet it is often a very difficult matter to distinguish between real and apparent *D.* The most reliable test is afforded by the condition of the muscular substance; for after real *D.* this gradually loses its irritability, so that it can be no longer excited to contraction by any kind of stimulation; and this loss of irritability is succeeded by the appearance of cadaveric rigidity. The most satisfactory proof, however, is given by the occurrence of putrefaction, which usually first manifests itself in the blue-green discoloration of the cutaneous surface, especially of the abdomen, but which speedily extends to other parts.

(*Myth.*) It is remarkable that the Greeks, whose conceptions of an after-life were so gloomy, should have represented *D.* as a pleasing, gentle being; while the Christians, whose religion teaches to look upon *D.* as a release from bondage — a change from misery to happiness, give him a most frightful and disgusting shape. According to the theogony of Hesiod, the god of *D.* was the offspring of Night, and the twin-brother of Sleep. During the most flourishing period of the arts in Greece, *D.* was represented on tombs as a friendly genius with an inverted torch, and holding a wreath in his hand; or as a sleeping child, winged, with an inverted torch resting on his wreath. Sleep was represented in the same manner, except that the torch and wreath were omitted. According to an idea originating in the East, death in the bloom of youth was attributed to the attachment of some particular deity, who snatched his favorite to a better world. It was ascribed, for instance, to Jupiter, if occasioned by lightning; to the Nymphs, if by drowning; to Aurora, if happening in the morning, &c. The representations of *D.* by the Romans were less pleasing than those by the Greeks; and among their later poets we find *D.* represented under some horrible shapes, gnashing his teeth and marking his victims with bloody nails, a monster overshadowing whole fields of battle. The Hebrews had also a fearful angel of *D.*, called *Samaël* and *Prince of the World*, and coinciding with the devil.

(*Theol.*) There are three kinds of *D.*: 1. *Temporal*, or the death of the body; 2. *Spiritual*, or the natural condition of the soul under the power of sin; 3. *Eternal*, or the everlasting perdition of the wicked. As Adam introduced *D.* into this world, so Christ, by his sufferings and *D.*, has brought life.

To be the death of. To be the cause of taking away the life of another.

Death'-bed, *n.* The bed on which a person dies, or to which he is confined in his last sickness.

"A *death-bed's* a detector of the heart." — *Young.*

Death'-bell, *n.* A bell tolled to announce a demise.

Death'-damp, *n.* The cold perspiration preceding the approach of death.

Death'-doing, *a.* Occasioning death.

Death'ful, *a.* Causing death; full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

"Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds!" — *Milton.*

—Mortal.

Death'fulness, *n.* Aspect of death.

Death'less, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction, or extinction.

"*Deathless* laurel is the victor's due." — *Prior.*

Death'like, *a.* Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless.

"A *deathlike* slumber, and a dead repose." — *Pope.*

Death'liness, *n.* Deadliness.

Death'ly, *a.* Deadly; fatal; mortal.

Death'-rattle, *n.* A rattling in the throat of one who is dying.

Death's'-door, *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death; as, sick to *death's door.*

Death's'-head, *n.* A representation of a skeleton-head.

Death's'-head-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ACHERONTIA.

Death's'-man, *n.* An executioner; a hangman; a headsman; one whose duty it is to carry out the penalty of death.

Death'-token, *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

Death'ward, *adv.* Tending to death; approaching death.

Death'-warrant, *n.* (*Law.*) An order for the execution of a criminal.

—Anything which debars or frustrates one's hopes, wishes, or expectations.

Death'-watch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANOBIUM.

Deat'sonville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Amelia co., about 52 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Deave, *v. a.* A Scotticism for to decpen; to stun with noise.

Dea'vortown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morgan co., about 16 m. S. of Zanesville.

Deba'cle, *n.* [Fr. *débacle*, from Lat. *baculus*, a stick.] An impetuous outburst of peut-up waters; a tumultuous rout or confusion.

Debar', *v. a.* [*de* and *bar.*] To bar or shut out from; to cut off from entrance; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to prevent; to exclude; to deprive.

"Countries *debarred* from commerce." — *Raleigh.*

Debark', *v. a.* [Fr. *débarquer* — *de*, and *barque*, a vessel. See BARK.] To land from a ship or boat; to disembark.

—*v. n.* To disembark; to go ashore.

Debarka'tion, *n.* Act of disembarking.

Debar'ment, *n.* Exclusion; a shutting out.

Debase', *v. a.* [*de*, and *base*, low, mean, vile.] To lower; to sink; to cast down; to reduce; to depress; to abase; to degrade; to adulterate; to vitiate; as, to *debase* money, to *debase* the mind by cruelty or meanness.

"It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes." — *Hooker.*

Debase'ment, *n.* Act of debasing or degrading; vitiation; as, *debasement* of the currency.

—State of being debased; abasement; degradation.

Debas'er, *n.* He who, or that which debases, degrades, or vitiates.

Debas'ingly, *adv.* In a debasing, or adulterating manner.

Debat'able, *a.* That may be debated; disputable; open to dispute or controversy; as, a *debatable* topic.

Debate', *n.* [Fr. *débat.* See the verb.] A personal quarrel, altercation, or hostile contest. (R.) — A beating down by words or arguments; contention in words or arguments; verbal contest; disputation; discussion; controversy; as, a *debate* in Congress.

"That haughty chief . . . the Rupert of *debate*." — *Bulwer-Lytton.*

—Ground, or subject of argument or discussion. (R.)

—*v. a.* [Fr. *débattre*, from *battre*, to beat.] To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest; to controvert. — To contest or strive for by force of arms. (R.)

—*v. a.* To deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind; to dispute; — generally preceding *on* or *upon.*

"Your serv'ral suits
Have been consider'd and *debated* on." — *Shaks.*

Debate'ful, *a.* Contested; occasioning debate or contention.

Debate'ment, *n.* Deliberation; discussion; controversy.

Debat'er, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist; as, an able *debater.*

Debat'ingly, *adv.* In the manner of a debate; contentiously.

Debat'ing Society, *n.* A social assembly met to practise the art of debate and public speaking.

Debauch', *v. a.* [Fr. *débaucher*; O. Fr. *desbaucher* — *des*, *de*, and *baucher*, to rank, order, array, or lay in position evenly, from *bauche*, a rank, row, or course.] To lead out of the right way; to seduce; to corrupt or vitiate; to pollute; to defile; to pervert; to mislead; as, to *debauch* a woman.

"A conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened." — *South.*

—*n.* [Fr. *débauche.*] Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; sensuality.

"The first physicians by *debauch* were made." — *Dryden.*

—An act of debauchery; a fit of intemperance; as, a night's *debauch.*

Debauch'edly, *adv.* In a corrupt or abandoned manner.

Debauch'edness, *n.* Debauchery; sensuality; intemperance.

Debauchee, (*deb-o-shēē'*) *n.* [Fr. *débauché.*] A person addicted to debauchery; one habitually lewd; a sensualist; a rake; a libertine; a roué.

Debauch'er, *n.* One who corrupts others; one who seduces women.

Debauch'ery, *n.* Seduction from duty or allegiance; corruption of fidelity. — Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance; gross sensuality; lewdness.

Debauch'ment, *n.* Act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

De be'ne es'se. [Lat., formally, conditionally.] (*Law.*) A technical phrase applied to certain acts deemed for the time to be well done, or until an exception or other evidence. It is equivalent to *promiscuously.* For example, a declaration is filed or delivered, special bail is put in, a witness is examined, &c., *de bene esse*, or provisionally.

Debell's', in *Wisconsin*, a former P. O. of Vernon co.

Deben'ture, *n.* [Fr. *débenture*; Lat. *debentur*, there are owing, 3d pers. pl., pres. indic. of *debeor*, pass. of *debeo*, *debens*, to owe.] (*Law.*) In a general sense, any writing which acknowledges a debt; but it is more particularly applied to custom-house certificates entitling the exporter of goods to a drawback or bounty; and to the acknowledgments given by railroad companies for special loans, as distinguished from ordinary shares. The term also signifies an instrument in use in some government departments, by which government is charged to pay to a creditor or his assignees the sum found due on auditing his accounts.

Deben'tured, *a.* Entitled to the benefit of a drawback; as, *debentured* goods.

De Bernard', CHARLES, one of the most graceful and lively writers of modern French fiction, b. 1805. His works, *La Femme de Quarante Ans*, *Gerfaut*, &c., are chiefly illustrative of French domestic life. He was of a shy and reserved disposition, and many curious anecdotes are told of his abstraction and absence of mind. *De B.* was a member of the Academy, and an officer of the Légion d'honneur. D. 1850.

Debil'itate, *v. a.* [Fr. *débiliter*; Lat. *debilito*, *debilitatum*, from *debilis* — *de*, and *habilis*, fit, apt, suitable, able.] To bring down or impair the strength of; to make faint or languid; to weaken; to enfeeble; to enervate; as, a *debilitated* constitution.

Debilita'tion, *n.* Act of debilitating, relaxing, or weakening.

"The weakness cannot return anything but a *debilitation* and ruin." — *King Charles I.*

Debil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *débilité*; Lat. *debilitas.*] Relaxation of the solids; languor of the body; weakness; feebleness; enervation; imbecility.

Deb'it, *n.* [Lat. *debitum*, from *debeo.* See DEBT.] (*Com.*) A recorded debt; money due for what is sold on credit. (*Book-keeping.*) The left-hand page of a ledger; — opposed to *credit*; as, to enter a payment to a person's *debit.*

—*v. a.* To charge with a debt; as, to *debit* a customer with goods bought on credit.

(*Book-keeping.*) To enter an account on the debtor side of a book or ledger.

Debituminiza'tion, *n.* Act or process of freeing from bitumen.

Debitu'minize, *v. a.* [*De* and *bitumen.*] To remove bitumen from.

Déblai, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) The quantity of earth excavated from the ditch to form the parapet. See REMBLAI.

Deblois', in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co.

De'bo, (Lake,) in Central Africa, abt. 140 m. S.W. of Timbuctoo. It is traversed by the Joliba, and has a town of the same name on its shore.

Deb'orah, [Heb., a bee.] A Hebrew prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, who lived in the time of the Judges

Stephen Decatur

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She dwelt in Mount Ephraim, and uttered her judicial oracles from her tent under a palm-tree between Bethel and Ramah. To deliver her land from the oppressive yoke of the Canaanites, under which it had groaned for twenty years, *D.* called to her aid Barak, son of Abinoam, probably a man of heroic temper. An army was raised among the tribes of Naphtali and Zebulun, and a battle took place in the plain of Esdraelon, where the Canaanitish host was completely routed, and Sisera during his flight, as *D.* had predicted, was murdered by a woman. This victory secured to the Israelites a peace of forty years' duration. The "Song of Deborah" (as it is generally called, though its composition is not ascribed to her in the Book of Judges) is a choice fragment of primitive Hebrew poetry.

Debonair', *a.* [Fr. *débonaire.*] Gentle; gracious; kind; affable; civil; courteous; complaisant; elegant; well-bred; as, "discreet and *debonair.*"—*Dryden.*

Debonair'ly, *adv.* In a genteel or complaisant manner: elegantly.

Debonair'ness, *n.* State or quality of being debonair; gentleness.

Debosh', *v. a.* To debauch; to corrupt; as, "a *deboshed* youth."—*Thackeray.*

Debouch, (*de-bōōsh'*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *déboucher.*] To emerge from a narrow or confined place.

Debouché, (*dā-bōō-shā'*,) *n.* [Fr.] An opening; demand or market for goods.

Debouchure, (*dā-bōō'shur,*) *n.* [Fr.] The mouth or opening of a river or strait.

Debreezin, (*dai-bret'zin,*) one of the largest cities of Hungary, 116 m. E. of Pesth. It has several large churches, monasteries, and hospitals, a town-hall, and a celebrated Calvinistic college. *Manuf.* Tobacco, soap, pipe-bowls, combs, and furs. In 1684 the city was captured by the Turks, who, however, abandoned it in the same year. *Pop.* 43,517, of whom 32,000 are Magyars.

Debris, (*dā-brē'*,) *n.* [Fr., from *de*, and *bris*, wreck, from *brasier*, to break; Gael. *bris*, to break.] (*Geol.*) Fragments of rock and other substances, detached from the summit or side of a mountain, and piled up below.

—Rubbish; ruinous remains of anything broken to pieces or destroyed; as, the *debris* of a dinner.

De Bruce, in *New York*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

De Bruin, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Pulaski co., abt. 33 m. W. S. W. of Rolla.

Debruised', *a.* (*Her.*) A term used to indicate the grievous restraint of an animal, and its being debarred of its natural freedom by having any of the ordinaries laid over it.

Debt, (*det,*) *n.* [Lat. *debitum*, from *debeo*—*de*, and *habeo*, to have or hold.] That which is due from one person to another; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another; due; obligation; liability.—That which any one is *Fig.* 777.—DEBRUISED. obliged to do or to suffer.

"He that dies pays all *debts.*"—*Shaks.*

—Guilt; crime; trespass; sin; fault.

(*Law.*) A species of contract whereby a *chose in action*, or right to a certain sum of money, is mutually acquired and lost; usually divided into debts of record, debts by special contract, and debts by simple contract. A *D. of record* is a sum which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record; such as *D. of judgment* or *recognizance. D. by specialty* is where a sum is acknowledged to be due, or becomes due, by instrument under seal; such as a covenant, bond, &c. Both these species of debts, being contracted by a man for himself and his heirs, attach on his lands and tenements, and bind them in the hands of his heir or devisee. *D. by simple contract* is either by parol or by written obligation unsealed; within which class fall bills of exchange and promissory notes. *D.* is also a personal action of contract, in which the plaintiff seeks the recovery of a *D.*; i. e., a *liquidated* or certain sum of money alleged to be due to him. See ACTION.

Debt, (*National.*) See NATIONAL DEBT.

Debtee', *n.* (*Law.*) A creditor; one to whom a debt is owing.

Debt'less, *a.* Out of debt; free from debt.

Debtor, (*det'ur,*) *n.* [Lat. *debitor.*] The person who owes money or any kind of debt; one who is indebted; one who is under obligation to do something;—correlative of *creditor.*

Debut, (*da-bōō'*,) *n.* [Fr., from *de*, and *but*, a mark to shoot at, an aim, purpose, essay.] Commencement; beginning; first appearance before the public, as of an actor, public speaker, &c.; first attempt; entrance into the world of fashion.

Debutant', *n.* [Fr.] One who makes his appearance before the public, or into public life.

Debutante, *n.* [Fr.] A woman who makes her entrance into public life, the world of fashion, &c.

Decachord, Decachord'ou, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *chord-ē*, string.] (*Antiq.*) A musical instrument of ten strings, used by the ancients.—Something comprising ten parts or divisions.

Decadal, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of ten.

Decade', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *decas, decadis*: Gr. *dekas, dekados*, from *deka*, ten; Sansk. *dasam.*] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate consisting of ten; as, *decades* of years.

Decadence, Decadency, *n.* [Fr. *décadence*, from L. Lat. *decadentia*, from Lat. *de*, and *cado, cadens*, to fall.] Decay; deterioration; decline.

(*Fine Arts.*) A term used with reference to works of art belonging to a school which had passed the period of its highest excellence before they were produced. In Greece, art in all its forms reached its acme in the time of Pericles; and though there are many exquisite works which were produced at a later period, they all belong, more or less conspicuously, to the *D.* of Greek art. In Rome, again, both art and literature culminated in the time of Augustus, and from that time we have a *D.*, which soon becomes very obvious and rapid. The school of the *Renaissance*, again, came to perfection with Raphael; even the Caracci belong to its *D.*; and the decline was continuous through the *rococo* of Louis Quinze, till art became almost extinct all over Europe.

Decadent, *a.* Deteriorating; falling to pieces; decaying.

Decagon, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *gōnia*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure having ten angles and ten sides.

Decagram, *n.* [Fr. *décagramme*, from Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gramma*, a scruple.] A French weight of ten grammes, equal to 154·34 grains troy.

Decagyn'ia, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *gynē*, a female.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants in the Linnæan system, including those which have ten pistils.

Decagyn'ian, Decag'ynous, *a.* [Fr. *décagynique.*] (*Bot.*) Possessing ten styles.

Decahe'dral, *a.* Having ten sides.

Decahe'dron, *n.*; *pl.* DECAHEDRA. [Gr. *deka*, and *hedra*, a side.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure or body having ten sides.

Decalcifica'tion, *n.* Deprivation of calcareous matter.

Decal'cify, *v. a.* To remove, or free of, calcareous matter.

Decal'itre, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure; one of the litres. See LITRE.

Decal'ogist, *n.* An expounder of the Decalogue.

Decalogue, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Script.*) The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses.

Decam'eron, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *emera*, day.] (*Lit.*) The name given by Boccaccio to his celebrated collection of tales; they are supposed to be narrated in turn, during ten days, by a party of guests assembled at a villa in the country to escape from the plague which raged at Florence in 1348.

Decametre, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*, and *metron*, measure.] A French measure of ten metres. See METRE.

Decamp', *v. n.* [Fr. *decamper*—*de*, and *camp.*] To march off; to depart hurriedly; to take one's self away; as, the fellow *decamped* with all he could lay hands on.

Decamp'ment, *n.* [Fr. *décampement.*] Departure from a camp; a marching off.

Decamps, GABRIEL, (*da-kong'*,) a French painter, B. at Paris, in 1803. He was a pupil of Pujol, and distinguished himself early by the originality of his productions. Subsequently he paid a visit to the Holy Land, Syria, and Egypt; spending some time in Greece and Constantinople. His best works are, *Souvenir de la Turquie*; *Le Café Turc*; *Moïse sauvé des eaux*; *Joseph vendu par ses frères*, &c. D. in consequence of a fall from his horse, 1860.

Decanal, *a.* Same as DIACONAL, *q. v.*

Decandria, *n.* [Fr. *deka*, and *andros*, a male.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants in the Linnæan system, including those which have ten stamens.

Decandrian, Decandrous, *a.* [Fr. *décandrique.*] (*Bot.*) Characterized by ten stamens.

Decangular, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, and Eng. *angular.*] Having ten angles.

Decant', *v. a.* [Fr. *décanter*; Sp. *decantár*; It. *cántara*, a narrow-mouthed pitcher, from Lat. *canthārus*; Gr. *kanthāres*, a large drinking-vessel with handles; a tankard.] To pour off liquor gently from a vessel; to pour from one vessel into another.

Decantation, *n.* (*Chem.*) The pouring off a clear liquid from its subsidence or residue; it is often resorted to in the chemical laboratory instead of filtration, the clear supernatant liquor being poured or siphoned off from precipitates, which may thus be repeatedly washed or edulcorated, so as to free them from all soluble matters.

Decant'er, *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors; a vessel, or bottle, used for holding wine or other liquors; as, to pass the *decanter* around.

—The person who decants a fluid from one vessel into another.

Decaph'yllous, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) With ten leaves.

Decap'itate, *v. a.* [Lat. *decapito, decapitatum*—*de*, and *caput*, the head.] To take the head off; to behead; as, to *decapitate* a criminal.

Decapitation, *n.* Act of beheading.

Decap'odal, Decap'odous, *a.* Having ten feet, like the lobster.

Decap'olis, [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *polis*, a city.] A country in Palestine, which contained ten principal cities, on both sides of the Jordan. According to Pliny, they were, Scythopolis, Philadelphia, Raphanæ, Gadara, Hippos, Dios, Pella, Gerasa, Canatha, and Damascus. Josephus inserts Otopos instead of Canatha.

Decapo'da, DEC'APODS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *deka*, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Crustacea, containing those in which we find the highest general organization. They usually have nine cephalic segments, and but five foot segments, each of the latter bearing a pair of so-called feet. They embrace BRACHYURANS, MACRURANS, and GASTRURANS, *q. v.*

Decarbonate, Decarbonize, *v. a.* To free from carbonic acid; to deprive of carbon.

Decarboniza'tion, *n.* Act or process of depriving of carbon.

Decarbonize, *v. a.* See DECARBONATE.

Decardinalize, *v. a.* To remove from the degree of cardinal.

Decastitch, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *stichos*, a line, a verse.] (*Lit.*) A poem consisting of ten lines or verses.

Decastyle, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, and *stylos*, a column.] (*Arch.*) A portico having ten columns in front.

—*a.* Presenting ten columns in front; as, a *decastyle* colonnade.

Decasyllab'ic, *a.* Having ten syllables.—In the German and English languages the ordinary heroic verse is *D.*; but a short syllable is sometimes added at the end by way of variety, and this, in consequence of the structure of those languages, takes place more frequently in the former than in the latter. In the Italian heroic verse the eleventh syllable is almost uniformly added, and hence it is more properly to be termed an *hendecasyllabic.* In French versification the *D.* line is appropriated to light composition, especially tales.

Decatur, STEPHEN, a distinguished American naval officer, B. in Maryland, 1779. Entering the U. States navy at an early age, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1799, and served on the W. India station during the temporary war with France. He subsequently served under Commanders Dale, Morris, and Preble, in the Mediterranean. In 1803, the U. S. ship *Philadelphia* having been captured by a Tripolitan cruiser, *D.* formed a plan for cutting her out from the enemy's harbor; which exploit he successfully accomplished. He subsequently shared in the bombardment of Tripoli. In 1804, *D.* received his captain's commission, and, upon war with England being declared, in 1812, *D.*, while commanding the *United States*, 44 guns, fell in with the British frigate *Macedonian*, Capt. Carden. An action ensued which resulted in the capture of the *Macedonian*, which was forthwith taken into New York, as a prize. For this service, *D.* received a gold medal. Next year, *D.* sailed from New York in command of a squadron, and ran through the enemy's blockade; but was almost immediately afterward blockaded himself in the harbor of New London. In 1814, his flag was transferred to the *President*, 44 guns, and he again ran the blockade out of New York harbor. This time he was chased by the British frigate *Endymion* (40 guns), the *Pomona* (of 38), and the *Tenedos.* After a short running fight, *D.* surrendered, and, with his ship, was taken to Bermuda. *D.* was afterward tried by court-martial, but honorably acquitted. In 1815, hostilities broke out between this country and Algiers, and *D.* was dispatched thither. He speedily brought the Dey to reason, and ample redress was obtained for past Algerine misdeeds. *D.* was killed in a duel, fought March 22, 1820, near Bladensburg, Md., with Com. James Barron, U.S.N.

Fig. 778.—DECATUR.

Decatur, in *Alabama*, a city, the cap. of Morgan co., on the Tenn. river, 30 m. W. S. W. of Huntsville. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,000.

Decatur, in *Georgia*, a S.W. co., bordering on Florida. *Area*, about 1,062 sq. m. *Rivers*, Flint river, Chattahoochee river, and Spring creek. *Surface*, broken. *Soil*, fertile. *Pop.* (1890) 19,949. *Cap.* Bainbridge.

—A town, cap. of De Kalb co., 6 m. E. N. E. of Atlanta, on the Georgia R. R. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,250.

Decatur, in *Illinois*, a flourishing city and R. R. center, cap. of Macon co., 40 m. E. of Springfield. Has extensive manufacturing and coal-mining interests. *Pop.* (1897) about 19,500.

Decatur, in *Indiana*, a S. E. co.; *area*, about 372 sq. m. *Rivers*, Laughery, Clifty and Sand creeks. *Surface*, slightly undulating. *Soil*, a rich loam. *Min.*, limestone. *Pop.* (1897) about 4,000. *Cap.* Greensburg.

—A city, the cap. of Adams co., on St. Mary's river, about 22 m. S. S. E. of Fort Wayne. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,800.

—A township of Marion co.

Decatur, in *Iowa*, a S. co., bordering on Missouri; *area*, about 528 sq. m. *Rivers*, Weldon, and Crooked Fork of Grand river. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Pop.* (1890) 15,643. *Cap.* Leon.

—A post-village and township of Decatur co., about 5 m. W. of Leon. *Pop.* about 300.

Decatur, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Decatur.

Decatur, in *Michigan*, a fine town of Van Buren co., 24 m. S. W. of Kalamazoo. *Manuf.* Iron, leather, flour, staves, sash, &c. *Pop.* (1894) 1,336.

Decatur, in *Mississippi*, a village, cap. of Newton co., about 76 m. E. by N. of Jackson.

Decatur (or DECATURVILLE), in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cole co., about 50 m. W. of Rolla.

Decatur, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Burt co., on the Missouri river, about 60 m. N. of Omaha.

Decatur, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Otsego co., about 60 m. W. of Albany.

Decatur, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Polk co.

Decatur, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Brown co., about 100 m. S. by E. of Columbus.

—A township of Lawrence co.

—A township of Washington co.

Decatur, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co.

—A post-township of Mifflin co., about 42 m. N. W. of Harrisburg.

Decatur, in *Tennessee*, a W. central co.; *Area*, about 325 sq. m. *Rivers*, Tennessee river, which forms its

E. boundary, and Beech River. *Surface*, generally even. *Soil*, fertile. *Pop.* (1890) 8,995. *Cap.* Decaturville.
—A post-village, cap. of Meigs co., about 140 m. E. S. E. of Nashville.

Deca'tur, In *Texas*, a town, the cap. of Wise co., 65 m. W. N. W. of Dallas. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,100.

Deca'tur, In *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Green county, on Sugar River, about 87 miles W.S.W. of Milwaukee.

Deca'turville, In *Ohio*, a P.O. of Washington co.

Deca'turville, in *Tennessee*, a township and village, cap. of Decatur co., 5 m. W. of Tennesse River, about 110 m. W.S.W. of Nashville.

Decay', *v. n.* [Fr. *déchoir;* Lat. *de*, and *cadere*, to fall.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state to a less perfect condition, or toward destruction; to become weaker; to waste; to decline; to diminish; to wither; to fade; to fall; as, a *decayed* tooth.

"So dies his love, and so my hopes *decay*." — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* To impair; to bring into a diminishing or falling state.

"He was of a very small and *decay'd* fortune." —*Clarendon.*

—*n.* A falling off; decline; gradual failure; loss of strength by degrees; decline of health, wealth, rank, excellence, or perfection; corruption; putrefaction.

"Trade's proud empire hastes to swift *decay*." — *Johnson.*

—Origin of decay; cause of decline.

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers, is the *decay* of a whole age — *Bacon.*

(*Arch.*) The gradual destruction of building-materials in known in works upon architecture by this name. It differs from decomposition, inasmuch as *D.* may take place without any change in the nature of the constituent elements of the stone; whereas decomposition always implies that a change of some kind has taken place.

Decay'edness, *n.* State of being decayed or impaired.

Decay'er, *n* That which causes decay (R.)

"Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson dead body." *Shaks.*

Dec'can, [Sansk. *dakshina*, the south.] A term, rather of historical interest than of actual use, applied sometimes to the whole peninsula of Hindostan to the S. of the Viudhya Mountains, which separate it from the basin of the Ganges; and sometimes restricted to that portion of the same which is rather vaguely bounded on the N. by the Nerbudda, which falls into the Gulf of Cambay, and on the S. by the Kistna or Krishna, a tributary of the Bay of Bengal.

Decease, (*dē-sēs',*) *n.* [Lat. *decessus, decedo* — *de*, and *cedo*, to go.] Death; departure from this life; mortal exit.

—*v. a.* To depart from this life; to die; to become defunct.

"He tells us Arthur is *deceased* to-night." — *Shaks.*

Decebalus, a king of the Dacians, who fought against the Romans in the reign of Domitian. He entered the prov. of Mœsia, defeated and slew Oppius Sabinus, the Roman commander, and took a number of places. He was, afterwards, himself defeated, but still resisted till Domitian agreed to pay him a yearly tribute, which was continued by Nerva, but refused by Trajan, who subdued Dacia, on which *D.* killed himself, A. D. 105.

Dece'dent, *n.* A person deceased.

—*a.* Departing from this life.

Deceit, (*dē-sēt',*) *n.* [O. Fr. *decepte*, from Lat. *deceptio*, from *decipio, deceptus* — *de*, and *capio*, to take.] An ensnaring or entrapping; deception; fraud; a stratagem; artifice; guile; duplicity; art; cunning; wile.

(*Law.*) A fraudulent misrepresentation or contrivance by which one person deceives another, who has no means of detecting the fraud, to the injury and damage of the latter. The remedy for a *D.* is by an action of trespass on the case.

Deceit'ful, *a.* Full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or ensnare; fraudulent; fallacious; delusive; insidious: false; hypocritical; hollow.

Deceit'fully, *adv.* In a deceitful manner.

Deceit'fulness, *n.* Quality of being deceitful; state of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive or delude; as, the *deceitfulness* of riches.

Deceit'less, *a.* Without deceit.

Deceiv'able, *a.* Subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being cajoled, misled, or entrapped; exposed to imposture.

"He received nothing but fair promises, which proved *deceivable*." *Hayward.*

Deceiv'ableness, *n.* Liability to be deceived; capability of deceiving others.

Deceiv'ably, *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

Deceive, (*dē-sēv',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *décevoir;* Lat. *decipere* — *de*, and *capio*. See DECEIT.] To entrap; to ensnare; to mislead; to conduct into error; to defraud; to delude; to circumvent; to bamboozle; to fail; to deprive by stealth: as, to *deceive* expectations. — To beguile.

Deceiv'er, *n.* One who deceives; a cheat; an impostor.

Decem'ber, *n.* [Lat., from *decem*, ten.] It was the tenth month in the year of Romulus, B. C. 753; and became the twelfth when Numa Pompilius placed the months of January and February before March, B. C. 713.

Decemden'tate, *a.* [Lat. *decem*, ten, and *dens, dentis*, tooth.] With ten teeth.

Decem'fid, *a.* [Lat. *decem*, and *findere*, to split.] (*Bot.*) Split into ten parts.

Decemloc'ular, *a.* [Lat. *decem*, and *loculus*, from *locus*, place.] (*Bot.*) Having ten cells for seeds.

Decem pedal, *a.* [Lat. *decem*, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Of a length of ten feet.

Decem'vir, *n.;* Eng. *pl.* DECEMVIRS; Lat. *pl.* DECEMVIRI. [Lat. *decem*, and *vir*, a man.] (*Rom. Hist.*) One of the supreme council of ten, appointed at Rome B. C. 451, who compiled the laws of the ten tables the same year, and at first governed so as to win the respect of their fellow-citizens. The decemvirate was renewed B. C. 450, when two tables were added, making the *Laws of the Twelve Tables*. The *D.* were deposed in consequence of the tyranny of Appius Claudius towards Virginia, and the consular government was restored B.C. 449.

Decem'viral, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Roman decemvirs.

Decem'virate, *n.* [Lat. *decemviratus.*] (*Rom. Hist.*) Office, or term of office, of the decemvirs. See DECEMVIR.
—Any body of ten men holding official authority.

De'cency, *n.* [Fr. *décence;* Lat. *decentio*, from *decens*. See DECENT.] That which is fit, suitable, seemly, comely, or becoming in words or behavior. — Propriety of form or manner, in social intercourse, in actions, or discourse; decorum; proper formality; becoming ceremony; suitableness to character; propriety in speech; modesty.

"Want of *decency* is want of sense." — *Earl of Roscommon.*

Decennalia, (*Rom. Hist.*) Festivals which were instituted by the Emperor Augustus, B. C. 24, in acknowledgment of the prosperity of his administration during the preceding 10 years. They were continued by the emperors every tenth year of their reign, with games, sacrifices, and largesses to the people. The last was celebrated by Theodosius II. in 411.

Decen'nary, *n.* [Lat. *decennis, decennium* — *decem*, and *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

(*Feud. Law.*) A district originally containing ten men with their families. King Alfred divided England into counties, the counties into hundreds, and the hundreds into tithings or decennaries.

Decen'nial, *a.* [Lat. *decenalis.*] Continuing for ten years; happening every ten years; consisting of ten years.

Decen'nium, *n.* [Lat.] A period of ten years.

Decen'noval, Decen'novary, *a.* [Lat. *decem*, and *novum*, nine.] Relating to the number 19; comprising a period of nineteen years; as, the *decennovary* progress of the arts.

De'cent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *decens*, from the Impers. verb *decet*, it is seemly, comely, or becoming; probably akin to *dignus*, Gr. *deiknumi*, to show; root *dic.*] Becoming; seemly; fit; suitable; comely; decorous; proper; as, a *decent* appearance.—Not gaudy or ostentatious; modest; free from extravagance or immodesty. — Sufficient; moderate; competent; respectable; as, to make a *decent* livelihood.

De'cently, *adv.* In a decent, seemly, or becoming manner.

"Let all things be done *decently*, and in order." —1 *Cor.* xiv. 40.

De'centness, *n.* State or condition of being fit or decent.

Decen'tralize, *v. a.* To remove from the centre.

Decep'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *deceptio.* See DECEIT.] Act of deceiving, cajoling, or misleading; as, self-*deception*. — State of being deceived or misled; artifice practised.

"Reason . . . may . . . fall into *deception* unawares."—*Milton.*

—Duplicity; guile; fraud; cajolery; imposition; delusion; double dealing; as, a person capable of *deception*.

Decep'tion Island, a volcanic island in the Antarctic ocean, consisting of layers of ashes and ice.

Deceptious, (*de-sĕp'shus*), *a.* Apt to deceive; deceitful; as, "*deceptious* functions." — *Shaks.*

Decep'tive, *a.* [O. Fr. *décептif.*] Tending to deceive, or mislead; misleading; deceitful; false; delusive; fallacious; as, a *deceptive* appearance.

Decep'tive Ca'dence, *n.* (*Mus.*) A cadence in which the final close is avoided by varying the final chord.

Decep'tively, *adv.* In a manner calculated to deceive.

Decep'tiveness, *n.* Tendency or aptitude to deceive.

Decep'tory, *a.* Possessing powers to deceive.

Decerp'tion, *n.* The act of cropping or plucking off.
—That which is cropped or taken off.

Decerta'tion, *n.* Strife or contention for power or supremacy. (R.)

Decharm', *v. a.* To counteract the influence of a charm; to disenchant.

"He was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft." — *Harvey.*

Dech'enite, *n.* (*Min.*) A vanadate of lead and zinc. *Sp. gr.* 5·6.

Dech'erd, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 83 m. S.S.E. of Nashville.

De Chien Bayon, in *Kentucky*, traverses Hickman and Fulton cos., and empties into the Mississippi.

Dechris'tianize, *v. a.* [*De* and *Christianize.*] To take away Christian belief from; to prevent the dissemination of Christianity.

Decid'able, *a.* That may be decided.

Decide', *v. a.* [Lat. *decido* — *de*, and *cædo*, to cut.] To cut short; to terminate; to end; to determine; to settle; to resolve; to fix the event of; as, to *decide* a wager.
—*v. n.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion.

"Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree?" — *Pope.*

Decid'ed, *a.* That implies decision; determined; fixed in purpose; as, a *decided* will. — Unequivocal; unquestionable; not ambiguous; as, a *decided* inclination to go wrong.
—Clear; unmistakable; undeniable; as, *decided* proof.

Decid'edly, *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; unquestionably; indisputably.

Decid'er, *n.* One who decides or determines anything in question or abeyance, as a contest or quarrel.

"Thou grand *decider* of dusty and old titles." — *Beaum. and Fl.*

Deciduity, *n.* State of being deciduous. (R.)

Decid'uous, *a.* [Lat. *deciduus*, from *decido* — *de*, and *cado*, to fall.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants whose leaves fall off in the autumn, in contradistinction to *evergreens*.

(*Zoöt.*) Applied to parts which have but a temporary existence, and are shed during the lifetime of the animal, as certain kinds of hair, horns, and teeth.

Decid'uousness, *n.* Quality of falling off every year; want of permanence; aptness to fade and fall away.

Dec'igram, *n.* [Fr. *décigramme.*] A French weight, being the tenth part of a gramme, or 1·5432 grains.

Dec'ilitre, *n.* [Fr.] The tenth part of the French litre, or 0·176 pint.

Decill'ion, *n.* [From Lat. *decem.*] (*Arith.*) A number involved in the tenth power.

Decill'ionth, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a decillion.
—*n.* One of the equal parts of a decillion.

Decimal, (*des'e-mal.*) *a.* [Fr. *décimal;* Lat. *decemus*, from *decem*, ten.] Numbered or reckoned by ten; increasing or diminishing by ten; as, a *decimal* fraction; a *decimal* currency.
—*n.* (*Arith.*) Any number expressed in the scale of tens; — usually applied to a *decimal fraction*, q. v.

Dec'imal Arith'metic, *n.* The common system of arithmetic, in which the scale of numbers proceeds by tens.

Decimal Frac'tion, *n.* (*Arith.*) A fraction whose denominator is a *decimal* or power of ten. Thus $\frac{1234}{100}$ is a decimal fraction. It may be decomposed into the sum

$$\frac{1000}{100} + \frac{200}{100} + \frac{30}{100} + \frac{4}{100}$$

$$= 10 + 2 + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{100}$$

By an obvious extension of the method of local values, where each digit has ten times the value of the like digit which immediately succeeds it, the above *D. F.* may clearly be written more concisely in the form 12·34, where the *decimal point* after the 2 merely serves to indicate which digit represents *units*. In this abbreviated form a *D. F.* is termed a *decimal*. For the purpose of indicating the unit's place, other and less objectionable methods have been proposed. Sir Isaac Newton's method, however, of using a point, placed for distinction near the top of the figures, is the one most commonly employed. The operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division may be applied to decimals in exactly the same manner as to integers; hence their great utility. They present, nevertheless, this disadvantage, that comparatively few fractional quantities or remainders can be exactly expressed by them; in other words, the greater number of common fractions can not be *reduced*, as it is called, to *D. F.*, without leaving a remainder. Common fractions, such as 1-2, 2-3, 1-4, 3-7, 9-25, for instance, can be reduced to *D. F.* only by multiplying the numerator and denominator of each by such a number as will convert the denominator into 10, or 100, 1000, &c. (The common process is merely an abridgment of this.) But that is possible only when the denominator divides 10, or 100, without remainder. Thus, of the above denominators, 2 is contained in 10, 5 times; 4 in 100, 25 times; and 25 in 100, 4 times; therefore, $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 \times 5}{2 \times 5} = \frac{5}{10} = \cdot 5$; $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \times 25}{4 \times 25} = \frac{25}{100} = \cdot 25$; $\frac{9}{25} = \frac{9 \times 4}{25 \times 4} = \frac{36}{100} \cdot 36$. But neither 3 nor 7 will divide 10, or any power of 10; and therefore these numbers cannot produce powers of 10 by multiplication. In such cases we can only approximate to the value of the fraction.

Dec'imal Nota'tion, *n.* (*Arith.*) See NOTATION.

Dec'imalism, *n.* A decimal system, as of currency, weights, measures, &c.

Decimaliza'tion, *n.* Act of reducing or converting to the decimal system.

Dec'imalize, *v. a.* To reduce to decimal numbers; to establish a decimal system.

Dec'imally, *adv.* By means of tens; according to decimals.

Dec'imal System, *n.* See METRICAL SYSTEM.

Dec'imate, *v. a.* [Lat. *decimo, decimatus*, from *decem*, ten.] To take or select a tenth part; to tithe. — To select by lot every tenth person for death or punishment; as, to *decimate* a regiment. — To devastate lay waste, or destroy a portion of; as, to *decimate* an enemy's territory.

Decima'tion, *n.* [Lat. *decimatio.*] (*Rom. Hist.*) The selection by lot of one man out of every ten, who was put to death as an example to, or in satisfaction for, the rest, in cases of mutiny or failure in military duty. This practice has been occasionally recurred to in modern times.

Dec'imator, *n.* One who decimates; one who selects every tenth man for punishment.

Dec'imetre, *n.* [Fr.] A French measure of length, being the tenth part of a metre, or 3·937 inches.

Dec'imi, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval of ten diatonic degrees, as from C to E, or the third above the octave, as which it is always treated in harmony. There are only two cases in which it is treated differently from the third: 1st, in double counterpoint, where a necessary difference must be made, although the same harmonic rules apply; and 2d, in thorough-bass, where figure 9 shall rise a degree to 10, instead of falling a degree to 8.

Dec'imo-sex'to, *n.* [Lat. *decimus*, tenth, and *sextus*, sixth.] A size of printing-paper, of which one fold can be formed into 16 leaves; — usually abbreviated 16*mo*.

Dec'imus. (*Hist.*) Belisarius defeated the Vandals, Sep. 14, 533, on a plain 10 miles from Carthage, and on this account the victory received the name of *Decimus*.

Decipher, (*dē-sī'fr,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *déchiffrer* — *de*, and *chiffrer*, to reckon, to cast up. See CIPHER.] To explain what is written in cipher, hieroglyphics, or secret or occult characters; as, to *decipher* a Vendic inscription.

To read what is obscurely written, or partially obliterated; to unfold; to unravel; to explain; to interpret; as, to *decipher* an ambiguous speech, to *decipher* a badly written manuscript.—To stamp; to characterize; to mark. (R.)

Deci'pherable, *a.* That may be deciphered.

Decl'pherer, *n.* One who reads and explains anything written in cipher.

Deci'pheress, *n.* A female expert in deciphering.

Decl'pherment, *n.* Act or art of deciphering.

Decision, (*dē-sizh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *decisio.* See DECIDE.] A termination; determination of a difference, doubt, or event; final judgment; conclusion; settlement; adjustment.

"More deaf than adders to the voice of any true *decision.*" *Shaks.*

—Firmness and stability of will or purpose; determining; putting an end to question, doubt, or controversy; as, a man of prompt *decision.*

—Report made of an adjusted difference, or matter of legal dispute; terms of adjudication or award; as, the *decision* of an umpire, a *decision* of the Court of Chancery, &c.

Deci'sive, *a.* Having the power or quality of bringing to a decision, or determination; convincing; final; absolute; conclusive; as, a *decisive* battle.

—Characterized by decision, determination, or prompt settlement; as, a person of *decisive* character.

Deci'sively, *adv.* In a determinate, decisive, or conclusive manner.

Deci'siveness, *n.* State or quality of exhibiting decision; marked by decision; conclusiveness; as, the *decisiveness* of an argument.

Deci'sory, *a.* Competent to decide, determine, or adjust.

Decius, (*dē'shŭs,*) a Roman emperor, B. in Pannonia, and succeeded Philippus, whom he defeated, in 249. He distinguished himself by an expedition against the Goths, and by persecuting the Christians. In his march against the Goths he entered a morass, where he and his army perished in an attack of the enemy, A. D. 251.

Declus, a celebrated Roman consul, who, after many glorious exploits, devoted himself to the gods' manes for the safety of his country, in a battle against the Latins, by throwing himself into the midst of the ranks of the enemy, and dying, covered with wounds, 337 B.C.—His son and grandson also imitated his devotedness in the same manner; the first in a battle with the Gauls and Samnites, 296 B.C.; the second, in the war against Pyrrhus, 270 B.C.

Deck, *v. a.* [A. S. *decan, thecan, gedecan,* to cover, thatch; L. Ger. and D. *dekken;* Ger. *decken;* O. Ger. *dekjan, decchen;* Icel. *thekia;* Dan. *taekke;* Sp. *tējar,* to cover with tiles; Lat. *tego;* Gr. *stĕgō;* Heb. *daga,* to cover; Ar. *daga,* to cover over, to be dark; Sansk. *tvae,* to cover.] To cover; to canopy; to overspread.

"*Deck* with clouds th' uncoloured sky." — *Milton.*

—To put on; to clothe; to dress elegantly; to embellish; to array; to adorn; to decorate; to ornament.

"Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine." — *Shaks.*

—To supply or furnish with a dock; as, to *deck* a ship.

—*n.* (*Naut.*) A platform of planks laid upon a ship's beams and carlings, forming a flooring for those above, and shelter for those below. In addition, it is the support of guns, cargo, &c.; and, when the hatches are battened down, the means of keeping the waves out in tempestuous weather. To make them watertight, the planks are caulked and pitched between. In large vessels there are several decks, as the *upper, main, lower,* and *orlop* (or cable) decks.

—A pack of cards piled regularly one upon another.

"The king was slily fingered from the *deck.*" — *Shaks.*

Deck'-cargo, *n.* (*Naut.*) Goods carried on a ship's deck, owing to want of room in the hold; extra cargo.

Deck'er, *n.* A coverer; the person or thing which decks, arrays, or adorns. Largely used in compounds; as, a double-*decker,* a three-*decker;* referring to vessels having two or three decks, or similar structures.

Deck'er (or DEKKER), THOMAS, an English dramatist, contemporary with Ben Jouson, who satirized him in his *Poetester* under the name of *Crispanus; D.* retorting in his *Satiromastrix; or Untrussing of a Humorous Poet.* He wrote several plays, some of which possess merit. Died about 1638.

Deck'er, in *Illinois,* a township of Richland co., bounded S. W. by Little Wabash.

Decker, in *Indiana,* a township of Knox co.; has the Wabash on the west, and White River on the S. E.

Decker (formerly DECKER STATION), in *Indiana,* a post-office of Knox co.

Deck' hand, *n* (*Naut.*) A term given to a sailor who is principally employed on deck, and who has not learned to go aloft.

Deck pas'senger, *n.* (*Naut.*) A passenger restricted to the fore and midship decks of a ship; a steerage passenger;—used in contradistinction to *cabin passenger.*

Deck' stopper, *n.* (*Naut.*) A stopper used for securing the cable forward of the windlass or capstan, while it is being overhauled. See STOPPER.

Decker Point, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Indiana co.

Deck'ertown, in *New Jersey,* a town of Wantage township, Sussex co., on Deep Clove Creek, 66 m. N. W. of New York City, *Pop.* (1897) about 1,300.

Declaim', *v n.* [Lat. *declamo—de,* and *clamo,* to call, to cry out. See CLAIM.] To speak or plead loudly vehemently, or earnestly, to an audience or public assembly, to harangue, to make a formal speech or oration.

"*Declaim* aloud on the praise of goodness."—*Watts.*

—To inveigh; to rant; to make a stilted or theatrical display of rhetoric.

"You *declaim*
Against his manners, and corrupt your own."—*Ben Jonson.*

—*v. a.* To speak or deliver one's self in a set rhetorical manner; to make an oratorical display.

Declaim'ant, Declaim'er, *n.* One who declaims in public; a public speaker; one who attempts to convince by haranguing.

"A perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy."—*Addison.*

Declama'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *declamatio.*] (*Rhet.*) Among the ancients, *D.* was the art of speaking indifferently upon both sides of a question. In modern times this meaning of this word is variable in different countries. In Germany, and in most parts of the continent of Europe, it is often used in a sense nearly synonymous with *recitation.* In France, in England, and in this country, it is sometimes applied to any grand oratorical display, either in the pulpit, at the bar, in the senate, or on the stage. But it is employed most usually in a disparaging sense, to indicate the use of forced emphasis and inflated language, to withdraw the attention of the hearer from the weakness or fallacy of the logic or reasoning.—See ELOQUENCE.

Declam'atory, *a.* [Lat. *declamatorius.*] Treated in the manner of a rhetorician; relating to the practice of declamation; as, a "*declamatory* theme."—*Wotton.*

—Appealing to the passions; noisy; pretentious; rhetorical; without solid sense or argument.

Declar'able, *a.* That may be declared or proved; as, goods *declarable* at the custom-house.

"This is *declarable* from the best writers."—*Browne.*

Declar'ant, *n.* One who makes a declaration. (R.)

Declara'tion, *n.* [Lat. *declaratio.*] Act of declaring, asserting, or publicly testifying; proclaiming by explicit announcement; as, a *declaration* of political faith.—That which is declared or affirmed to; proclamation; publication; manifestation; affirmation; announciation; decided assertion; open statement.

"A plain and full *declaration* of mercy and love."—*Tillotson.*

—An explicit and authentic document, deed, or instrument recording the authorization and verification of any public act, measure, or arrangement; as, the *Declaration* of Independence.—An asseveration made in place of an oath.—See ASSEVERATION.

(*Law.*) A legal specification on record of the cause of action by a plaintiff against a defendant. The *D.* should correspond with the process in the names and descriptions of the parties; for if there be a material variance, the court will set aside the proceedings. The plaintiff may declare as soon as the defendant has appeared in answer to the writ of summons, or, where the summons is not specially indorsed, on failure of the defendant to make appearance. The *D.* must state clearly the plaintiff's case in one or more counts, each count generally setting forth a separate cause of action. All irrelevant matter is struck out at the cost of the plaintiff; and if no appearance is made by the defendant after the *D.* has been delivered to him or his attorney, the plaintiff may proceed to claim judgment by default.

Declaration of Independence. (*Hist.*) A state paper issued by the Congress of the U. States, in the name and by the authority of the people, on the fourth day of July, 1776, declaring, "that the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved of all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the States of Great Britain is and ought to be dissolved." The said act concluded with a pledge by the representatives to each other of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Declaration of War. (*Pol.*) The public proclamation of the government of a State, by which it declares itself to be at war with a foreign power which is named, and which forbids all and every one to aid or assist the common enemy. The power of declaring war is vested in Congress by the Constitution, Art. 1, s. 8. There is no form or ceremony necessary except the passage of the act. Formerly, in Europe, it was usual to precede hostilities by a public declaration communicated to the enemy, and to send a herald to demand satisfaction; but such is not the practice in modern times.

Declar'ative, *a.* [Fr. *déclaratif;* Lat. *declarativus.*] Explanatory; making show or manifestation; announcing.

Declar'atively, *a.* In a declarative manner; in the form of a declaration.

Declarator'ily, *a.* Same as DECLARATIVELY, *q. v.*

Declar'atory, *a.* [Fr. *déclaratoire.*] Making declaration; free manifestation or exhibition; expository; expressive; as, a *declaratory* act.

Declare', *v.a.* [Fr. *déclarer;* Lat. *declaro—de,* and *claro—clarus,* clear.] To make clear, plain, evident, or manifest; to show clearly, plainly, explicitly, or openly; to make known; to manifest or communicate unmistakably; to proclaim, announce, or publish.

"*Declare* his glory among the heathen."—1 *Chron.* xvi. 24.

—To assert; to affirm; to testify; to make declaration of; as, to *declare* a person to be an impostor.

(*Com.*) To reveal; to return a true and full account of; as, to *declare* goods as being free of duty.

To declare one's self, to make public exposition of one's thoughts, wishes, or opinions.

—*v.n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim or announce clearly some intent, purpose, or resolution; to make known explicitly some intended step or determination; a statement, affirmation, or assertion; to protest;—generally with *for* or *against.*

"Will and understanding *declaring against* them."—*Taylor.*

Declar'edly, *adv.* Explicitly; openly; avowedly.

Declar'edness, *n.* State or condition of being declared.

Declar'er, *n.* One who, or that which, declares or makes known.

Declen'sion, *n.* [Fr. *déclinaison;* Lat. *declinatio.* See DECLINE.] A bending aside or downwards; an oblique inclination or direction; slope; declivity; declination; descent; as, *declension* of the land.

—A falling or declining towards a worse state; a tendency towards a less degree of excellence or perfection; deterioration; as, the *declension* of youth.

—Act of courteously declining; declinature.

(*Gram.*) The inflection or change of the termination of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, to form the oblique cases; as, the first *declension.*

Declension of the needle. (*Naut.*) See DECLINATION.

Declin'able, *a.* That may be declined; changing its termination in the oblique cases; as, a *declinable* noun.

Decl'inate, Decl'inous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Curving downward; declining.

Declina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *declinatio.* See DECLINE.] A bending or leaning from; oblique direction or inclination; decline; descent; slope.

"This *declination* of atoms in their descent."—*Bentley.*

—A bending aside or downwards; inclination; as, a *declination* of the head.—Decay; deterioration; gradual departure from excellence, superior merit, or perfection; diminution of power or vigor.

"A time of *declination* or decay." —*Waller.*

—Deviation from moral rectitude.—Rejection; refusal; withdrawal; non-acceptance.

(*Astron.*) The angular distance of the body N. or S. from the celestial equator. It is measured on the great circle which passes through the centre of the body and the 2 poles of the heavens, and is consequently perpendicular to the equator. The place of a star in the heavens is determined by means of its *right ascension* (see ASCENSION); corresponding to longitude and latitude on the surface of the earth. Speaking of celestial objects, *declination* and *right ascension* have reference to the *equinoctial,* or plane of the earth's diurnal rotation; while *latitude* and *longitude* are measured respectively from and along the *ecliptic.* The *D.* of a star is said to be *north* when the star is north of the equator, and *south* when the star is south of the equator.—*D. circles* are great circles passing through the poles of the heavens. *Parallels of D.* are small circles parallel to the celestial equator.

Declination of the Magnetic Needle. (*Astron.*) When the magnetic needle of the mariner's compass is disturbed, it oscillates until it gradually settles, and points steadily to two points on the horizon, or to a graduated circle of the instrument representing the horizon, which are diametrically opposite to each other. A great circle passing through these points in a plane perpendicular to that of the true horizon, represents the magnetic meridian of the place, while the geographical or astronomical meridian is represented by a great circle also vertical to the horizon, the plane of which passes through its true N. and S. points. These planes intersect, and are inclined to each other at a small angle, and this angle indicates the extent of the variation or *D.* of the magnetic needle from the line joining the true N. and S. points of the horizon. Thus, if N S (fig. 779) be the line of the astronomical meridian, and *n s* the line joining the poles of the needle, the angle N C *n* is the declination. The *D.* may be either E. or W., as the magnetic poles happen to be either E. or W. of the true N. The *D.* of the needle is constantly varying. In 1581 it was found to be 11° 15′ E. of the true N.; in 1633 it was only 4° 5′ E.; while in 1657 it was said to have pointed due N. and S.; but the authority on which this assertion rests is doubtful. In 1818 it was found to be 24° 30′ W., and in 1822, 14° 12′ W. It seems, then, to be a fair hypothesis that the *D.* varies alternately to the E. and W. to about 25° on either side, gradually returning from the maximum of variation on one side to the true meridian, and thence progressing to the maximum on the other side; and from other data given above it would appear that the rate of increase or decrease in the variation averages about 8′ or 9′ yearly, and that the needle takes about 170 years to arrive at either extreme of variation after pointing due N. But as very little is known, comparatively speaking, of terrestrial magnetism and its causes and effects, no hypothesis respecting the erratic movements of the needle can be received with safety, or considered satisfactory. The *D.* of the needle at any place is so inconstant that it varies even in the course of the day, being sometimes E. and sometimes W. of the mean variation at that place. The *D.* of the magnetic needle is said to have been discovered by Columbus in 1492. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that the discovery was made about the close of the 15th century.—The variation is ascertained or measured either by the DECLINOMETER, or the DIPPING-NEEDLE, *q. v.*

Fig. 779.

Declina'tor, *n.* An instrument used in dialling, for taking the declination of a reclining plane.

Declin'atory, *a.* [L. Lat. *declinatorius.*] Involving a refusal of anything.

Declin'ature, *n.* Act of refusing, discarding, or withdrawing; as, the *declinature* of a nomination.

Decline', *v. n.* [Fr. *décliner;* Lat. *declino—de,* and *clino;* Gr. *klinō,* to make to bend, to turn aside; allied to Armor. *klin,* a bend, *glin,* the knee.] To lean or bend

from; to lean or bend aside or downwards; to make a lowering of the head.

"And with *declining* head
Into his bosom, hid his shed tears."—*Shaks.*

—To lean or deviate from a right line or from rectitude; to swerve; to bend aside; to take an oblique course.—To fall; to fail; to deteriorate; to decay; to sink; to droop; to diminish; to change from a better to a worse state; as, *declining* years.—To refuse; not to comply; to reject; as, to *decline* a government appointment.

—*v. a.* To bend downward; to bring down, or to one side; to depress.

"With head *declin'd*, and love-dejected eyes."—*Thomson.*

—To shun; to avoid; to reject; to eschew; to be cautious not to do or interfere with; as, to *decline* a discussion, to *decline* an offer.

(*Gram.*) To change the termination of a noun, &c., for forming the oblique cases; to inflect; as, to *decline* a substantive.

—*n.* A falling off, or away from; a tendency to a worse state; diminution, deterioration, or decay; as, the *decline* of life.

"Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature."—*Swift.*

(*Med.*) A popular name given to a slow wasting or emaciation of the body, with a corresponding loss of health, energy, and strength. This state is most frequently the result of some organic disease, that, sympathetically affecting other organs and functions, throws the whole system, as it were, out of gear, undermines the stamina of the body, and eventually proves fatal by the exhaustion it entails. Though pulmonary consumption is the disease generally understood by the term *D.*, it is equally applied to that scrofulous condition of the lymphatic glands of the bowels called *mesenteric disease*, by which the nutriment from the aliment—the chyle—is prevented from reaching the heart, when the patient, after suffering a long and serious emaciation, sinks from absolute exhaustion, consequent on the deprivation of new blood.—See ATROPHY, MESENTERIC DISEASE, PHTHISIS.

Decliu'er, *n.* One who rejects, avoids, or declines.

Decliuom'eter, *n.* [Eng. *decline*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument used to measure the declination of the magnetic needle. Fig. 780 represents a common form of the *D.* Upon a tripod provided with levelling screws stands the pillar P, to which is fixed the

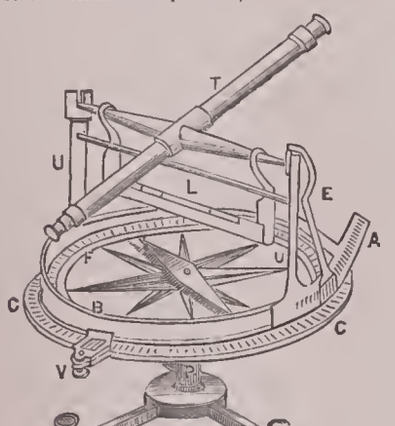

Fig. 780.—DECLINOMETER.

graduated azimuthal circle C C. The compass-box B, with the vernier V, attached to it, moves on the azimuthal circle by means of a pivot at the pillar P. Two uprights, U U, are fixed to the side of the compass-box, on the tops of which rests the axis of the telescope T. A graduated arc, A, is fixed to the bottom of one of the uprights, and the angle of elevation of the telescope is marked by the vernier on the arm E, attached to the axis of the telescope. A level, L, is also hung on the axis of the telescope, for adjusting the instrument. Inside the compass-box is another graduated circle, F, the line joining the zero-points of which is parallel to the axis of the telescope. The compass-box and telescope move round as one piece on an axis passing through the centre of the azimuthal circle. When an observation is made, the telescope is pointed to a star whose position with regard to the astronomical meridian is known at the time of observation. The telescope with the compass-box is then brought the proper number of degrees on the azimuthal circle, until its axis is in the meridian of the place. If, when the telescope is in this position, the N. end of the needle stand at the zero-point of the inner circle, the declination would be 0°; but if it lie E. or W. of this point, the declination is shown by the degree at which the needle stands.

Declin'ous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as DECLINATE, *q. v.*

Decliv'ity, *n.* [Lat. *declivitas*, from *declivis*—*de*, and *clivus*, from *clino*, to bend, to incline.] Declination from a horizontal line or plane; inclination downward; descent of land,—antithetical to *acclivity.*—A downward slope; a gradual descent.

Decli'vous, Decliv'itous, *a.* Gradually descending; not precipitous; aslope; moderately steep.

Decoct, (*dē-kokt'*,) *v n.* [Lat. *decoquo, decoctum*—*de*, and *coquo*, to boil. See COOK.] To prepare by boiling, or digesting in hot water; to extract the virtue from by boiling; as, to *decoct* a beverage.—To digest by the heat of the stomach; as, to *decoct* food.—To strengthen or invigorate, as by boiling.

"Can sodden water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?"—*Shaks.*

Decoct'ible, *a.* That may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

Decoc'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *decoctio.*] Act of decocting; a boiling.

(*Med.*) A term used in pharmacy to indicate any medicine prepared by boiling, and opposed to *infusion*, by which the article is simply steeped in boiling-hot water. In a culinary sense, broth is a *D.*, tea or coffee an infusion. In preparing medicinal *D.*, the water should always be poured cold on the articles, and allowed to boil slowly. When roots, barks, herbs, or leaves are employed, the boiling should never be continued for more than ten minutes, as after that time the gummy and resinous parts are dissolved by the water, and the mixture will become thick and ropy.

Decoct'ive, *a.* That may be easily decocted.

Decoct'ure, *n.* A substance or extract prepared by decoction.

Decol'late, *v. a.* [Lat. *decollo, decollatus*—*de*, and *collum*, the neck.] To strike off the head from the trunk; to behead; to decapitate.

Decol'lated, *p. a.* (*Zoöl.*) Applied to univalve shells in which the apex or head is worn off in the progress of growth.

Decolla'tion, *n.* [Lat. *decollatio.*] Act of severing the head from the body; a beheading;—used chiefly in reference to the decapitation of John the Baptist.

Decolor, Decolour, (*de-kul'r,*) *v. a.* To bleach; to take the color from.

Decol'orant, Decol'ourant, *n.* Any substance tending to bleach, or eradicate colors.

Decol'orate, Decol'ourate, Decol'orize, Decol'ourize, *v. a.* [Lat. *decoloro, decoloratus*—*de*, and *color.*] To deprive of color.

Decolora'tion, Decoloura'tion, *n.* [Lat. *decoloratio.*] Removal or absence of color.

De'complex, *a.* [*De*, and *complex*, q. v.] Composed of a repetition of compounds.

Decompos'able, *a.* That may be decomposed; as, *decomposable* matter.

Decompose', *v. a.* [Fr. *décomposer*; Lat. *de*, and *compono, compositus*, to compose or compound. See COMPOSE.] To separate the constituent parts of a body or substance; to dissolve elementary particles combined by chemical attraction; to resolve into original elements.

—*v. n.* To resolve a compound into elementary particles.

Decompos'ite, *a.* Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.

(*Bot.*) Decompound.

Decomposi'tion, *n.* Act of decomposing; separation of the constituents of a substance during putrefaction; separation of parts; resolution; analysis.

(*Chem.*) When compounds are resolved into their elements, or when the chemical constitution of substances is altered, they are said to be decomposed; and when, in this operation, new products are formed, such products are called the *results of decomposition.* Thus, *ammonia* is the result of the *D.* of certain animal substances; *carburetted hydrogen gas* is the result of the *D.* of pit-coal, &c. Chemists use the terms *simple* and *compound*, or *single* and *double D.*, to distinguish between the less and more complicated cases. When a compound of two substances is decomposed by the intervention of a third, which is itself simple, or which acts as such, the case is one of simple *D.*; water, for instance, is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen. When the metal potassium, which is a simple body, is thrown into it, it is decomposed; the hydrogen is liberated in the form of gas, and the oxygen combines with the potassium to form potassa. When two new compounds are produced, the result is called *double* or *complex D.* Thus, when potassa (composed of potassium and oxygen) and hydrochloric acid (composed of hydrogen and chlorine) react upon each other, chloride of potassium (composed of chlorine and potassium) and water (composed of hydrogen and oxygen) are the results.—A knowledge of the mutual decomposing powers of different substances, or, in other words, of their relative affinities, constitutes the skill of the practical chemist.—See AFFINITY, EQUIVALENTS, &c.

Decomposition of forces. (*Phys.*) See FORCES.

Decomposition of light. (*Phys.*) See LIGHT.

Decompound', *v. a.* [Lat. *de*, and *compono.*] To compound or mix with that which is already a compound; to compound a second time; as, *decompounded* bodies.

—*a.* (*Bot.*) Decomposed; as, a *decompound* leaf.

Deco'rah, in *Iowa*, a thriving city, cap. of Winnishiek co., on C., M. & St. P. R. R., and B., C. R. & N. R. R., 90 m. N. W. of Dubuque. The trade center of a fine farming and stock-raising region, with important manuf. interests and excellent schools. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,700.

Dec'orate, *v. a.* [Lat. *decoro, decoratus*, from *decus, decoris*, comeliness, grace, allied to *decet*, it is seemly, becoming; Sansk. *dis*, from *dic*, to show.] To adorn; to ornament; to beautify; to deck; to embellish; as, to *decorate* a room, to *decorate* a hero, to *decorate* the person, &c.

Dec'orated Style, *n.* (*Arch.*) See GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

Decora'tion, *n.* Act of adorning or decorating; as, the *decoration* of the person.—That which adorns; embellishment; ornament; vesture; trappings; as, the *decorations* of a ball-room, church, &c.

(*Mil.*) A medal, cross of honor, badge of merit, &c., given for distinguished services in the field; as, he wore his *decorations.*

(*Fine Arts.*) The *D.* of any work should be confined strictly to the development of impressions which the mass itself is intended to create in strict accordance with its use; its object being merely to prevent new images which spring from the original bare design. All *D.* or ornament must be accessory, never principal, or overloading its object. The ornaments chosen should be in absolute aesthetic accordance with the object adorned.

Dec'orative, *a.* Fitted to embellish; adorning; ornamenting; as, a *decorative* art.

Dec'orativeness, *n.* Quality or capability of being decorated.

Dec'orator, *n.* One who beautifies, embellishes, or adorns; as, a house-*decorator.*

Dec'orous, *a.* [Lat. *decorus*, from *decus, decoris.* See DECORATE.] Seemly; suitable; becoming; decent; proper; fitting; as, *decorous* behavior, *decorous* language, *decorous* attire.

Dec'orously, *adv.* In a becoming manner; becomingly.

Dec'orousness, *n.* Decorous behavior; propriety.

Decor'ticate, *v. a.* [Lat. *decortico, decorticatus*—*de*, and *cortex, corticis*, bark.] To strip off bark from; to peel; to husk; to take off the exterior coat or skin of.

"Barley dried and *decorticated.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

Decortica'tion, *n.* Act of stripping off bark or husk; peeling; stripping.

Deco'rum, *n.* [Lat. neut. of *decorus*, from *decor, decoris.*] Seemliness; fitness; propriety of speech or demeanor; suitableness; becoming formality or gravity; order.

"He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never stood in awe before 'em."—*Swift.*

Decos'ta, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Atlantic co.

Decoy', *n.* [*Duck*, and D. *kooi*, a cage.] A cage, snare, or inclosure, for catching ducks or wild-fowl.—Anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives, and leads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy.

"An old dram-drinker is the devil's *decoy.*"—*Berkeley.*

—*v. a.* To catch ducks or wild-fowl by means of a duck-cage or other contrivance, and also by means of a duck which is trained to lead them into the trap prepared for them; to lure into a net, cage, or snare: hence, to entrap; to entice; to allure; to seduce; as, to *decoy* a girl from her home, to *decoy* troops into an ambuscade.

Decoy'-bird, *n.* A bird taught to decoy others into a snare: hence, any one who seeks to entrap another.

Decoy'-duck, *n.* A duck trained to allure others into a decoy.

Decoy'-man, *n.* A person who practises the decoying of wild-fowl, &c.

Decrease, (*de-krēs'*,) *v. n.* [Lat. *decresco*—*de*, and *cresco*, to grow.] To grow or become less; to be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, quality, or excellence; to lessen; to diminish; to subside; as, life *decreases.*

—*v. a.* To cause to become less; to lessen; to make smaller; to diminish gradually, or by small deduction.

"Nor cherished they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store."—*Prior.*

—*n.* A growing or becoming less; gradual diminution; decay.

"See thy *decrease*, and hasten to thy tomb."—*Prior.*

—The wane of the moon; the time when the visible face of the moon becomes smaller.

Decreas'ingly, *adv.* In a decreasing manner.

Decree', *n.* [Fr. *décret*, from Lat. *decretum*, from *decerno*—*de*, and *cerno*, to decide, to judge.] An ordinance; an edict; a proclamation; an order or law; predetermined purpose.—Special rule; established law or custom; decided point of any particular case.

"When he made a *decree* for the rain."—*Job* xxviii. 26.

(*Law.*) The judgment or sentence of a court of equity.

(*Theol.*) The decrees of God are the settled purposes of the Almighty, whereby he hath, from all eternity, foreordained whatsoever comes to pass. See PREDESTINATION.

—*v. a.* To adjudge; to ordain; to enact; to order; to establish; to award; to appoint or fix; to determine judicially; to constitute by edict.

"Had heav'n *decreed* that I should life enjoy."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To make an edict; to appoint by edict: to determine by enactment.

"The king, their father, . . . has *decreed* his sceptre to the younger."—*Rowe.*

Decree'able, *a.* That may be decreed.

Decre'er, *n.* One who issues a decree.

Decreet', *n.* (*Scot. Law.*) A final judgment of a court; a sentence.

Dec'rement, *n.* [Lat. *decrementum*, from *decresco.* See DECREASE.] Decrease; waste; the state of becoming gradually less; as, *decrement* of rocks.

—The quantity lost by gradual waste.—Correlative to *increment.*

(*Her.*) *D.*, *decrescent*, and *decours*, are terms by which the wane of the moon is indicated. A moon *decrescent* is a half-moon, with the horns turned to the sinister.

(*Math.*) The part by which a variable quantity is conceived to be diminished. It is opposed to *increment*, a term of frequent use in the differential calculus.

Decrep'it, *a.* [Fr. *décrepit*; Lat. *decrepitus*—*de*, and *crepo*, to crack, to creak, to rattle.] Broken down with age; wasted or worn by infirmity or old age; in the last stage of decline or decay.

Decrep'itate, *v. a.* [Lat. *de*, and *crepito, crepitatus*, frequentative from *crepo, crepitum*, to crack.] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or cracking of the substances, as salts.

—*v. n.* To crackle much or frequently; to crackle, as salts when roasting.

Decrepita'tion, *n.* The crackling noise which common salt and many other substances make when thrown into the fire. It is generally occasioned by the conversion into vapor of small portions of water imprisoned in the interstices of the substance, the latter being torn to pieces by the expansive force of the vapor so generated.

Decrep'itness, Decrep'itude, *n.* State or quality of being decrepit; the broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of old age.

Decrescendo, (*dē-kres-shen'do.*) *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The reverse of crescendo, viz., a gradual diminishing of the sound. The executing of the *D.* is very difficult, whether on one or more notes. Like the crescendo, it is also frequently combined with a slight ritardando, especially in descending passages. It is frequently marked thus, >

Decrescent, (*de-kres'ent,*) *a.* [Lat. *decrescens*, from *decresco.* See DECREASE.] Growing less; decreasing; becoming less by gradual diminution or decay.

Decre'tal, *a.* [Lat. *decretalis*, from *decerno.* See DECREE.] Pertaining or relating to, or containing, a decree; as, a *decretal* epistle.

—*n.* An authoritative order or decree; a decree of the pope.—A collection of papal decrees. See CANON LAW.

Decre'tist, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of the decretals.

Decre'tive, *a.* Having the force of a decree; making a decree; disposing.

Decre'torily, *adv.* In a decretory manner.

Decre'tory, *a.* [Lat. *decretorius*, from *decerno, decretum*, to decide, to judge.] Judicial; definitive; established by a decree.

"The *decretory* rigors of a condemning sentence."—*South.*

—Critical: determining.

"The critical or *decretory* days of the moon."—*Browne.*

Decri'al, *n.* A crying down; condemnation by public clamor or censure.

Decri'er, *n.* One who cries down, or noisily censures; one who decries another.

Decry', *v. a.* [Fr. *décrier*—*de*, and *crier*, to cry. See CRY.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, improper, or unnecessary; to rail or clamor against; to disparage; to detract from; to depreciate; to traduce.

Decum'bence, Decum'bency, *n.* [From Lat. *decumbens, decumbo*—*de*, and *cumbo*, to lie.] The posture of lying down; recumbency; prostration; act of lying at full length.

Decum'bent, *a.* Lying down; declined or bending down; recumbent; prostrate.

(*Bot.*) Lying down on the ground.

Decum'bently, *adv.* In a decumbent manner or posture.

Decum'biture, *n.* That time of sickness when a man takes to his bed.

Dec'uple, *a.* [Lat. *decuplus*, Gr. *dekaplous*—*deka*, ten, and *plekō*, to fold.] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

—*n.* A number ten times repeated.

—*v. a.* To render tenfold; to multiply by ten.

Decu'rion, *n.* (*Rom. Hist.*) Among the ancient Romans, a *military D.* was a cavalry officer, who originally commanded ten soldiers, or one third of a *turma*; but afterwards the same name was preserved, though the command was extended to the whole turma. *Municipal D.* were magistrates in the municipal towns, answering to senators at Rome. In later times, also, certain officers of the imperial household used this title; as, *D.* of the chamberlains, &c.

Decu'rionate, *n.* Office or rank of a decurion.

Decur'rent, *a.* [Lat. *decurrens*—*de*, and *curro*, to run.] (*Bot.*) Prolonged below the point of insertion, as a leaf.

Decur'rently, *adv.* In a decurrent method or manner.

Decur'sive, *a.* [From Lat. *decursio.*] Running down, as a stream; decurrent.

Decur'sively, *adv.* In a decursive manner.

Decus'sate, *v. a.* [Lat. *decusso, decussatus*, from *decussis*, the number ten, from *decem.*] To intersect; to cause to cross, as lines, rays, &c.; to intersect at acute angles, or in the form of an X.

Decus'sate, Decus'sated, *a.* Intersected; crossed.

(*Bot.*) Applied to the arrangement of bodies in pairs, that alternately cross each other, as the leaves of many plants.

Decus'sately, *adv.* In a decussate manner.

Decussa'tion, *n.* The crossing of two lines, rays, or nerves, which meet in a point, and then proceed and diverge; a crossing in the form of an X.

"There be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye."—*Ray.*

Decus'satively, *adv.* Cross-wise, thus (X).

Deda'lian, *a.* Same as DÆDALIAN, *q. v.*

Ded'alous, *a.* Same as DÆDALOUS, *q. v.*

De'dan, the grandson of Cush (*Gen.* x. 7).—The son of Jokshan, Abraham's son by Keturah (*Gen.* xxv. 3). Both were founders of tribes, frequently named in Scripture.

Dedec'orous, *a.* [Lat. *dedecorosus.*] Disgraceful; reproachful; shameful.

Dedenti'tion, *n.* [Lat. *de*, and *dentitio.*] Loss or shedding of the teeth.

"The first is *dedentition*, or falling of the teeth."—*Browne.*

Ded'ham, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Bangor.

Ded'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a town, cap. of Norfolk co., on Charles river, 12 m. S. W. of Boston. Here are manufs. of woolens, pianos, brooms, cocoa and chocolate, &c. *Pop.* of township (1890) 7,211.

Ded'ham, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Douglas co.

Ded'icate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dedico, dedicatus*—*de*, and *dico*, to proclaim, to make known.] To set apart and consecrate to the Divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to devote to a sacred use; as, to *dedicate* a church.

—To appropriate; to give wholly to; to apportion; as, to *dedicate* one's life to duty.—To inscribe or address to a patron or friend; as, to *dedicate* a book.

Ded'icate, *a.* Devoted; consecrated; appropriated.

Dedicatee', *n.* One to whose honor anything is dedicated.

Dedica'tion, *n.* (*Lit*) A complimentary address to a particular person, prefixed by an author to his work. The practice arose from the slight remuneration that in early times was to be derived from literary labor. Hence authors came, in many cases, to be dependent upon wealthy patrons, to whom they dedicated their works; and hence, too, many authors sought the patronage of a powerful or wealthy individual, by dedicating their works to him. It thus came to be a common practice to acknowledge a *D.* with a sum of money. Fortunately this state of things has ceased to exist, and literary talent may be said in every case to find itself suitably rewarded by a discriminating public. *D.* have therefore, in a great measure, passed away, and where we still find them, they are generally either a token of private friendship or a mark of public esteem.

(*Eccl.*) A religious ceremony, whereby a person or thing is solemnly consecrated or set apart to the service of God and the purposes of religion. The use of *D.* is very ancient both among the worshippers of the true God and among the heathen. In Scripture we meet with *D.* of the Tabernacle, temple, altars, vessels, persons, and even of the garments of the priests. Under Christianity, *D.* is only applied to a church, and is usually called the *consecration* thereof.

Ded'icator, *n.* One who dedicates; an author who dedicates his work to a friend or patron.

Dedicato'rial, Ded'icatory, *a.* Composing a dedication; forming a dedication; as, a *dedicatory* epistle.

Deduce', *v. a.* [Lat. *deduco—de*, and *duco*, to lead.] To draw or bring from; to gather a truth, opinion, or proposition from premises; to infer something from what precedes; to infer; to trace; to collect; derive; as, to *deduce* a corollary.

Deduce'ment, *n.* Act of deducing; the thing drawn from or deduced; inference; deduction; that which is collected from premises.

Deducibil'ity, *n.* Faculty of being deducible.

Dedu'cible, *a.* That may be deduced or inferred; inferrible.

Dedu'cibleness, *n.* Capacity or quality of being deducible.

Dedu'cive, *a.* Performing the act of deduction.

Deduct', *v. a.* [Lat. *deduco, deductum.* See DEDUCE.] To draw or take from; to subtract; to separate or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating; as, to *deduct* a day's wages.

Deduct'ible, *a.* Permitting deduction; capable of being deducted or taken from.—Inferential; consequential; deducible.

Deduction, (*dē-duk'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *deductio.*] Act of deducting or taking away from.—That which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; subtraction; abatement; as, the *deduction* of taxes from a yearly income, to make a *deduction* in a bill, &c. Act of inferring or deducing.—An inference, conclusion, or consequence; as, "the *deductions* of reason."

Deduct'ive, *a.* Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premises.

"All knowledge of causes is *deductive*."—*Glanville.*

Deduct'ively, *adv.* By regular deduction; by way of inference or consequence.

Dee. There are several rivers of this name in Great Britain.—I. A river of Wales. It rises in Merionethshire, and, after a course of 100 m., empties into the Irish Sea, forming an æstuary abt. 15 m. below Chester.—II. A river of Scotland, rising in the Cairngorm Mountains, which, after flowing a distance of 96 m., falls into the German Ocean, at Aberdeen.—III. Another river of Scotland, having its source in Kirkcudbrightshire, and joining the Solway Frith 55 m. from its head.—IV. A river of Ireland, rising in co. Louth, and falling into Dundalk Bay, after a course of 20 m.

Deed, *n.* [A. S. *doed*, from *dōn, gedon*, to do, pret. *dyde*; D. *daad*, from *doen*, to do; Ger. *that*; O. Ger. *tat*, from *ton*, to do; Goth. *daeds.* See DO.] Anything done, acted, or effected; an act or action; performance; a feat, in whatsoever quantity or quality.

"Words are women, *deeds* are men."—*Herbert.*

—Exploit; achievement; feat; any illustrious act; as, an heroic *deed.*

"We live in *deeds*, not years."—*P. J. Bailey.*

—*n.* Reality; power of action; agency; capacity.

"With will and *deed* created free."—*Milton.*

(*Law.*) A formal document, on paper or parchment, duly signed, sealed, and delivered. When made by one party only, a *D.* is called a *deed-poll*; when several parties are concerned, an *indenture.* A deed poll is cut even, or polled, at the edges. The form commences in the mode of a declaration,—"Know all men by these presents, that," &c. The form appropriated to an indenture, or a *D.* among several parties, is,—"This indenture, made, &c., between, &c., witnesseth," &c. A properly arranged *deed of conveyance* usually consists of the following parts:—First, the date and names of the parties; secondly, the recitals in which the intentions of the parties and former transactions with regard to the same are recounted as far as necessary. Then the operative part, consisting of the *habendum*, which defines the estate or interest to be granted; the *tenendum*, usually joined with habendum, but it is unnecessary, since the tenure is never expressed, except on a sub-grant or lease reserving rent; the *reddendum*, or the reservation of some new thing, such as rent to the grantor; next come the *conditions*, if any, annexed to the grant, the covenants, and the *conclusion*, which mentions the execution, &c. A *D.* must be signed and sealed by the grantor, and by the grantee also, if any agreement or covenant is entered into by him. The delivery of a *D.* completes its efficacy, and thence it takes effect. A *D.* is good although it mentions no date, or has a false or impossible date, provided the real date of its delivery can be proved. After execution, a *D.* may become void by erasure, interlineation, or other alteration in any material part; but, generally, such alterations are presumed to have been made before execution.

In deed, or *indeed*, in fact; actually; verily; truly; really.

—*v. a.* To transfer or convey by deed. (Colloquial.)

Deed'-full, *a.* Full of deeds; active; replete with performance. (R.)

Deed'less, *a.* Without action; inactive; indolent; inert; not performing or without having performed deeds; exploits, or actions.

"Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue."—*Shaks.*

Deed'-poll, *n.* (*Law.*) See DEED.

Deeds'ville, in *Iowa*, a village of Jefferson co., on Skunk River, abt. 40 m. N. W. of Burlington.

Deed'y, *a.* Energetic; active; full of performance. (R.)

Deem, *v. a.* [A. S. *demun*, from *dom*, judgment; Goth. *domjan*, from *doms*, judgment. See DOOM.] To judge; to think; to consider; to suppose; to form a judgment or opinion concerning.

"Never can I *deem* him less than God."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To judge; to consider; to think; to be of opinion; to estimate.

Deem, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Owen co.

Deem'ster, *n.* In the Isle of Man (Great Britain), a local judge who decides disputes without recourse to law.

Deep, *a.* [A.S. *deop, diop*, deep, *dypa, deop*, the deep, the sea; *dyppan*, to immerge; L. Ger. *deep*; D. *diep*; Ger. *tief*; O. Ger. *tiuf*; Goth. *diups*; Hind. *dūbna*, to dive, to be immersed.] Extending or being far below the surface or upper part; descending far downward; profound; as, a *deep* lake, a *deep* incision, a *deep* foundation. (Opposed to *shallow.*)—Low in situation; far beneath the general plane of surface; as, a *deep* glen.—Entering a great way; far from the outer part; as, a *deep* cavern.

"The *deep* and gloomy wood."—*Wordsworth.*

—Not superficial or obvious; not easily fathomed, seen through, or penetrated; secret; as, a *deep* mystery, a *deep* thought, a *deep* question.

"*Deep* malice to conceal couched with revenge."—*Milton.*

—Sagacious; penetrating; profoundly versed in anything; as, a *deep* intellect.

"The spirit of *deep* prophecy she hath."—*Shaks.*

—Artful; insidious: designing; crafty; as, a *deep* schemer.

"*Deep*, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile."—*Shaks.*

—Grave or solemn in sound; bass; low-toned; as, a *deep* voice.

"The bass of heaven's *deep* organ."—*Milton.*

—Very still; gloomy; sad; solemn; overpoweringly quiet; as, *deep* silence, a *deep* sleep.—Dark; strong-colored; intense; as, a *deep* tint.—Depressed; abject; cast down; sunk low; as, *deep* poverty or distress.—Heartfelt; penetrating to the soul; absorbing; affecting greatly; as, *deep* melancholy, *deep* despair, *deep* love or regard.

—*adv.* Deeply; to a great depth; profoundly.

—*n.* That which is deep, particularly the sea, the ocean; the abyss of waters; any great collection of water.

"These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*."—*Pope.*

—That which is incomprehensible, profound, inscrutable, or not easily fathomed.

"And in the lowest *deep*, a lower *deep*."—*Milton.*

—The most still or solemn part; the midst; the centre; the depth.

"Through storms and waves, alone in *deep* of night."—*Philips.*

(*Script.*) The hell, the place of punishment, the bottomless pit (*Luke* viii. 31); the deepest parts of the sea (*Ps.* lxix. 15, cvii. 26); chaos in the beginning of the world (*Gen.* i. 2.)

Deep Bottom, in *Virginia*, a former P. O. of Henrico county.

Deep Clove Creek, in *New Jersey*, rises at the S. E. base of Blue Mountain, traverses Sussex co., and enters the Wallkill river, near Deckertown.

Deep Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Clinton co.; it is traversed by the R. R. from Anamosa to Clinton.

Deep Creek, in *N. Carolina*, flows into Tar river a few m. above Tarborough.

—A post-office of Anson co.

Deep Creek, in *S. Carolina*, traverses Anderson dist., and flows into Kiowee river a few m. from its mouth.

Deep Creek, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Norfolk co., about 25 m. S. of Norfolk.

Deep Creek, in *Washington*, a post-office of Spokane co.

Deep Cut, in *Ohio*, a village of Allen co., about 100 m. N. W. of Columbus.

Deep'-drawing, *a.* Sinking deep in the water; requiring a great depth of water to float in, as a ship.

Deep'-drawn, *a.* Drawn from a depth; brought forth profoundly; as, a *deep-drawn* sigh.

Deepen, (*dēp'n,*) *v. a.* To make deep or deeper; to sink far below the surface; as, to *deepen* the channel of a river.—To darken; to thicken or increase; to strengthen, or make more intense; as, to *deepen* the lights in a picture.—To make more profound, grave, or solemn; as, to *deepen* the voice.

"Her presence . . .
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods."—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* To become more deep; as, *deepening* water.
"A *deepening* blush o'erspread her cheek." — *Davies.*

Deep Ford, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Dent co.

Deep'-laid, *a.* Laid deep; as, a *deep-laid* ocean-cable.
—Formed with profound skill or artifice; as, a *deep-laid* conspiracy or scheme.

Deep'ly, *adv.* At, or to, a great depth; far below the surface; as, so cut *deeply*, to dive *deeply*. — Profoundly; thoroughly; completely; as, to study or reflect *deeply*. Sorrowfully; solemnly; seriously; as, to sigh *deeply*. — In a high degree; to an extreme extent; as, to be *deeply* involved, to be *deeply* offended.
—Gravely; with profundity of sound or pitch; as, a *deeply* toned violin. — Artfully; subtly; planned with consummate craft, method, or artifice; as, a *deeply* concocted plot; a *deeply* devised scheme.

Deep'-mouthed, *a.* Having a hoarse, loud, hollow voice; as, "*deep-mouthed* welcome." — *Byron.*

Deep'-musing, *a.* Contemplative; thinking closely or profoundly.
"He, *deep-musing*, o'er the mountains strayed." — *Pope.*

Deep'ness, *n.* State or quality of being deep; depth; profundity. — Craft; subtlety; insidious artifice; as, the *deepness* of an adventuress.

Deep'-read, *a.* Having fully read; profoundly versed; as, a *deep-read* classic.

Deep River, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 30 m. E. by N. of New Haven.

Deep River, in *Indiana*, enters the Calumet in Lake county.
—A post-office of Lake co.

Deep River, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Poweshiek co., about 8 m. E.S.E. of Montezuma.

Deep River, in *N. Carolina*, rising in Guildford co., traverses Randolph and Moore cos. into Chatham co., where it joins the Haw to form the Cape Fear River. Length abt. 100 m. Aboriginal name, *Sapponah.*
—A post-office of Guildford co.

Deep-sea Line, (pron. *dipsey,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A line with a plummet at the end, called a *deep-sea lead*, used for taking soundings at sea in deep water.

Deep'-toned, *a.* Having a very low or grave tone; as, a *deep-toned* voice.

Deep'-waisted, *a.* (*Naut.*) Said of a ship when her poop and forecastle bulwarks rise higher from the surface of the water than those of the waist.

Deep Water, in *Missouri*, a township of Henry co., abt. 110 m. W. by S. of Jefferson co.

Deep'water Creek, in *Missouri*, traverses Henry co., and enters Grand River.

Deep Well, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Iredell co. abt. 125 m. W. of Raleigh.

Deer, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. S. *dēor;* Icel. *dyr;* Swed. *djur;* Ger. *thier*, an animal; O. Ger. *tior*, allied to Gr. *thēr*, a wild beast; Goth. *dius.*] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of quadrupeds, forming the genus *cervus* of the family *Cervidæ*. These well-known ruminants are distinguished from the antelopes by their horns, which are composed of a bony substance, caducous, or falling off annually, and again renewed of a larger size than in the preceding year. The form of these is various. Sometimes they spread into broad palms, which send out sharp snags around their outer edges; sometimes they divide fantastically into branches, some of which project over the forehead, whilst others are reared upward in the air, or they may be so reclined backwards, that the animal seems almost forced to carry its head in a stiff, erect posture; yet, in whatever way they grow, they appear to give an air of grandeur to the animal. It may, then, speaking in general terms, be said, that the easy elegance of their form, the lightness of their motions, their size, their strength, their fleetness, and the extraordinary development of those branching horns, which seem fully as much intended for ornament as defence, all contribute towards placing them in the foremost rank of quadrupeds. The *stag* or *red deer*, *Cervus Elaphus*, is a noble animal, and a native of the forests of the whole of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate. The color is brown, the tail of moderate length, and the horns are round with branches on their inner side, which increase with age, and when full-grown will often weigh twenty-four lbs. The red deer is an ancient denizen of the forests of Europe, and is intimately blended with the old oppressive forest-laws. In winter they unite in vast

Fig. 781. — FALLOW-DEER.
(*C. vulgaris.*)

herds of both sexes. In England, the red deer is now almost unknown in a wild state, but in the Highlands of Scotland, in some forests of France, and in Germany, they still exist in considerable numbers. The venison is coarser than that of the fallow-deer, which has in consequence usurped their place in the walled parks of the wealthy land-owners. The *Fallow-deer*, *C. vulgaris*, very much resembles the red deer, but is smaller and of more gentle disposition. Originally a native of Persia, it was brought to Europe, where it is now found in most parts in a domesticated state. Its flesh (venison) is rich and delicate, and the skin is unrivalled for durability and softness. The *Virginian deer* (*C. Virginianus*) of the U. States, E. of the Missouri River, "is one of the most beautiful and graceful species of the genus. It is very timid, and, when alarmed, bounds through the forests and over plains with almost incredible velocity. The weight of an adult is about 200 pounds; the color, light fawn in summer, reddish-gray in winter, the under part of the throat white. Its horns are slender, bent greatly forwards, and have numerous branches on the interior sides, but no brow-antlers. Its flesh is considered one of the luxuries of the table during the winter months. The *American elk*, or *Wapiti deer*, (*C. Canadiensis,*) is a native of the N. and N.W. portions of the U. States and northward to the 57th parallel. It is about the size of the horse. The color of the hair is red-brown, the tail very short, and the horns are round and erect, branching in serpentine curves, measuring 6 feet from tip to tip, and weighing about 30 lbs. They live in small families of 6 to 7 individuals, inhabiting clumps of wood, and feeding upon grass and the young shoots of willow and poplar trees, the hips of the wild rose, &c. The wapiti is described as a stupid animal, and has a peculiar voice not unlike the braying of an ass. The flesh is coarse and not much prized by the natives; but the hide, when made into leather, is said not to turn hard in drying after being wet, and therefore justly to

Fig. 782. — AMERICAN ELK, OR WAPITI.
(*Cervus Canadiensis.*)

excel that made from the moose or reindeer." There are many other species of deer, which will be seen under their particular names. — The ancient customs and laws of *Venery*, that noble science which was formerly looked upon as one of the first accomplishments of the high-bred nobleman, and a knowledge of which was essential to his education, were formal and technical to a most absurd degree. A few of the terms betokening the different ages of the stag and hind are still retained, though somewhat altered. The young of either sex is called a *calf*. After a few months the male becomes distinguished by the growth of the *bossets*, or frontal protuberances on which the horns are afterwards developed, which, during the first year, are merely rounded knobs: from whence he takes the name of "Knobber." In the second year they are longer and pointed, and are called *dags*, and the animal has now the name of "Brocket." In the third year, the first, or *brow-antler*, has made its appearance, and the deer becomes a "Spayade." In the fourth the *bez-antler* is added, and he is then termed a "Staggard." He is a *stag* in the fifth year, when the third antler, or *royal*, appears; and in the sixth, the commencement of the *sur royal*, or crown, is formed, when he takes the name of *hart*, and retains it through his life. At this time he is called a hart or *stag of ten*, probably because the branches, including the *sur royal*, frequently amount to that number. After the seventh year he is said to be *crochet*, or *palmed*, or *crowned*, according to the number of branches composing the *sur royal*. The female is a *calf* in the first year, a *brocket's sister* in the second, and in the third, and afterwards, a *hind*.

Deer'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VACCINIUM.

Deer Brook, in *Mississippi*, a post-vill. of Noxubee co.

Deer Creek, in *California*, flows S.W. into the Sacramento River.

Deer Creek, or SOUTH YUBA, or DOBBIN'S CREEK, in *California*, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and enters the Yuba River about 25 m. above Marysville.

Deer Creek, in *Ill.*, a twp. of Tazewell co.

Deer Creek, in *Indiana*, rises in Howard co., and enters the Wabash near Delphi. — Another traverses Putnam co., and joins Mill Creek near its junction with Eel River.
—A post-township of Carroll co.
—A township of Cass co.
—A township of Miami co.
—A twp. of Perry co.; —now merged in neighboring twps.

Deer Creek, in *Maryland*, traverses Baltimore and Harford cos., and enters the Susquehanna River about 7 m. from its mouth.

Deer Creek, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Livingston co.

Deer Creek, in *Mississippi*, enters the Yazoo River in Warren co., from the N.

Deer Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Scioto River in Ross co.
—A township of Madison co.
—A post-township of Pickaway co.

Deer Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, traverses Alleghany co., and enters the Alleghany River a few m. N.E. of Pittsburg.
—A village of Alleghany co., about 11 m. above Pittsburg.
—A village of Mercer co., about 225 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Deer'field, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co., bounded W. by Spoon River.
—A post-village and township of Lake co., about 200 m. N.E. of Springfield.

Deerfield, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Randolph co., on the Mississinewa, 7 m. N. of Winchester.

Deerfield, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Chickasaw co., about 40 m. N. of Cedar Falls.

Deerfield, in *Louisiana*, a village of Carroll parish, abt. 40 m. W. of Vicksburg, Miss.

Deerfield, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., at the junction of the Deerfield and Connecticut rivers, about 100 m. W.N.W. of Boston.

Deerfield, in *Michigan*, a township of Lapeer co.
—A township of Lenawee co., about 22 miles W. by S. of Monroe, on the Lake Shore and Mich. S., where it crosses the Chicago and Canada Southern R. R. *Manuf.* Flour, staves, and lumber.
—A township of Livingston co.
—A township of Van Buren co.

Deerfield, in *Minnesota*, a village of Sibley co., about 8 m. S.W. of Henderson.
—A post-township of Steele co., abt. 10 m. S.S.W. of Faribault.

Deerfield, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Vernon co., on the Marmiton River, abt 14 m. E. of Fort Scott, Kansas.

Deerfield, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., about 15 m. S. E. of Concord.

Deerfield, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Cumberland co., on Cohansey Creek.
—, or DEERFIELD STREET, a post-vill. of the above township.

Deerfield, in *New York*, a post-township of Oneida co.

Deerfield, in *Ohio*, a township of Morgan co.; it contains Triadelphia.
—A post-village and township of Portage co., about 15 m. S.E. of Ravenna.
—A township of Ross co.
—A post-village and township of Warren county, on the Little Miami River, about 32 miles N.E. of the city of Cincinnati.

Deerfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Tioga co., on Cowanesque Creek, abt. 16 m. N.N.W. of Wellsborough.
—A township of Warren co.

Deerfield, in *Vermont*, a river rising in Windham co., and falling into the Connecticut River in Frankfort co., Massachusetts.

Deerfield, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., about 180 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Deerfield, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dane co., abt. 15 m. E. of Madison.
—A township of Waushara county, abt. 5 m. W. of Wautoma.

Deerfield Centre, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Rockingham co.

Deer'hurst, a town of Eng., co. Glos'ter; *pop.* 4,206.

Deer'ing, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Hillsborough co., abt. 18 m. S.W. of Concord.

Deer Island, an island of New Brunswick, in Passamaquoddy Bay. It is about 7 m. long by 3 m. broad.

Deer Isle, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., about 54 m. E. by S. of Augusta. It comprises the island of its own name, and several smaller ones lying in Penobscot Bay.

Deer Lodge, a W. co. in *Montana*, upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Contains the great Anaconda copper-smelting works and is rich in gold and silver mines. *Soil*, fertile in valleys; excellent for grazing. *Pop.* (1890) 15,155. *Cap.* Deer Lodge City.

Deer Lodge City, in *Montana*, a city, cap. of Deer Lodge co., on river of same name, 50 m. W. of Helena. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,500.

Deer'-neck, *n.* A slender, deer-like neck; —as sometimes seen in the horse.

Deer Park, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Deer Park, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of La Salle co., on the Illinois River, about 7 m. below Ottawa.

Deer Park, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Deer'park, in *New York*, a townsbip of Orange co., on Neversink River, about 38 miles W. of Newburg. It is contiguous to Port Jervis.
—A post-office of Suffolk co.

Deer Plain, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Calhoun co.

Deer Ridge, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Lewis co.

Deer River, in *New York*, a village of Franklin co., on a small stream of the same name, about 160 m. N.W. of Albany.
—A post-office of Lewis co.

Deer'-skin, *n.* The skin of a deer; —hence, the leather dressed and prepared from it.

Deer-stalker, (*dēr'stawk-er,*) *n.* One who hunts deer on foot; one who engages in deer-stalking.

Deer-stalking, (*dēr'stawk-ing,*) *n.* (*Sport.*) Hunting deer on foot, by stealthily approaching to within gunshot of the animals. (This sport is extensively practised in Scotland.)

Deers'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Harrison co., about 12 m. W. of Cadiz.

Deer Walk, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Wood co.

Deēsis, *n.* [Gr., prayer.] (*Rhet.*) An invocation to the Supreme power.

Deev, *n.* (*Pers. Myth.*) An evil genie or spirit.

Deface', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desfacer*, same as *effacer;* Lat. *de*, and *facio*, to make.] To destroy or mar the surface of a thing; to injure the beauty or superficies; to disfigure; to deform; as, to *deface* a buildiug. — To injure; to destroy, spoil, or mar; to erase or obliterate: as, to *deface* an inscription.

"Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond." — *Shaks.*

Deface'ment, *n.* Injury to the surfacc or beauty; erasure; ohliteration.

"The image of God is purity, and the *defacement* sin." — *Bacon.*

—That which mars beauty, or disfigures.

Defac'er, *n.* He who, or that which, defaces, mars, or disfigures.

"That foul *defacer* of God's handiwork."—*Shaks.*

Defac'ingly, *adv.* In a defaciug manner; in a manner calculated to destroy, mar, or injure.

De fac'to, *adv.* [Lat., in fact.] In fact; in reality; really; actually; veritably.

(*Law.*) A phrase directing actual possession, however acqnired; while the term *de jure* indicates a right of title which may or may not he accompanied by possession.

Defal'cate, *v. a.* [Fr. *defalquer;* Lat. *de*, and L. Lat. *falco, falcatus*, from *falx, falcis*, a pruning-hook.] To take away, or deduct apart; — it is almost exclusively used in relation to money.

—*v. n.* To commit a defalcation; to embezzle; to appropriate feloniously.

Defalca'tion, *n.* A cutting or lopping off; a diminution, ahatement, deficit, or excision. — A withdrawment or deficit of funds intrusted to the care of some one; an embezzlement; a felonious appropriation; as, amount of *defalcation.* — That which is cut off or withdrawn.

Defama'tion, *n.* [Fr. *diffamation;* L. Lat. *defamatio, diffamatio.* See DEFAME.] Act of defaming; slander; calumny; detraction; aspersion; libellous reproach.

(*Law.*) The speaking or writing words of a person, so as to hurt his good fame. Written *D.* is termed *libel*, and oral *D. slander.* The provisions of the law, in respect to *D.*, written or oral, are those of a civil nature, which give a remedy in damages to an injured individual, or of a criminal nature, which are devised for the security of the public.

Defam'atory, *a.* [Fr. *diffamatoire.*] Containiug defamation; calumnious; slanderous; libellous; false and injurious to reputation; as, a *defamatory* report.

Defame', *v. a.* [Fr. *diffamer;* Lat. *diffamo—dif*, for *di* or *dis*, asunder, in pieccs, and *famo—fama—fari*, to speak; Gr. *dys-phē-me-ō—dys*, and *phēmi*, to speak, from *phaō*, to bring to light, to make known or evident by words; Sansk. *bha*, to shine, *bhab*, to speak, the *bh* corresponding to the Gr. *ph.*] To speak evil of; to speak against the fame, character, or repntation of; to accuse or blame falsely and maliciously; to calumniate; to slander; to revile; to asperse; to detract from. — To accuse; to charge with; to allege against. (R.)

"*Defamed* hy every charlatan." — *Tennyson.*

Defam'er, *n.* One who defames; a calumniator; a libeller; a detractor; a slanderer; a reviler.

Defam'ingly, *adv.* In a defamatory or slanderous manner.

Defat'igate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *defatigo.*] To weary; to tire; to fatigue. (R.)

Defatiga'tion, *n.* Fatigue; weariness. (R.)

Default', *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *défaut* — from *défaillir* — *de*, and *faillir*, to fail. See FAIL.] A failing or failure; an omission or neglect of that which ought to be done; neglect to do anything required by law or duty. — Crime; default; offence.

"But thro' mine own *default*,
Whom have I to complain of hut myself." — *Milton.*

—Dcfect; want; necessity; lack.

"In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were hnrden'd on the subject." — *Davies.*

(*Law.*) In a general sense, the omission of any act which a party ought to do in order to entitle himself to a legal remedy. Such is, for example, non-appearance in court on a day assigned. If a plaintiff in an action make *D.* in appearance, he is non-suited; if a defendant, judgment by *D.* passes against him. Snffering judgment by *D.* is taken for an admission of the contract alleged by the plaintiff.

—*v. n.* To fail in performing any agreement, stipulation, or contract; to forfeit by breaking a contract; to allow an action to pass by default.

—*v. a.* To be neglectful of; to fail to execute, act, or perform.—To omit; to ignore; to leave out of reckoning. (R.)

(*Law.*) To enter a default against a defendant or other party not appearing on the day assigned.

Default'er, *n.* One who makes default. — One who neglects to perform a public duty; one who fails to account for money or securities intrusted to his care; an embezzler; a delinquent; one who appropriates the money of others to his own purposes.

Defeasance, (*dē-fēz'ans,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *defeisance*, from *desfaire;* Fr. *défaire*, to undo — Lat. *de*, and *facio*, to make; L. Lat. *defesantia.*] A defeating; a rendering null and void; the preventing of the operation of an act or instrument.

(*Law.*) A collateral deed, made at the same time with a deed of conveyance, containing conditions on the performance of which the estate created by the deed of conveyance may be defeated. 2. A defeasance on a bond, recognizance, or judgment recovered, is a condition which when performed defeats a bond, &c., (see BOND,) contained in or indorsed on the instrument itself.

Defea'sanced, *a.* (*Law.*) Liable to be forfeited.

Defeas'ible, *a.* That may he defeated, abrogated, or anuulled.

"He came to the crown hy a *defeasible* title." — *Davies.*

Defeas'ibleness, *n.* State or quality of being defeasible.

Defeat', *n.* [Fr. *défaite*, from *défaire* — *de*, and *faire*, from Lat. *facere.*] Rout; repulse; overthrow; loss in battle; as, the army sustained a *defeat.* — Frustration; a rendering null and void; deprivation; prevention of success; as, a *defeat* of the opposition; the *defeat* of one's intentions.

—*v. a.* To ruin; to hreak; to frustrate; to foil; to baffle; to disappoint; to render null and void; as, all my hopes are defeated. — To overcome in battle; to overthrow; to vanquish; to conquer; to rout; to discouifit; as, the encmy were *defeated* with heavy loss. — To successfully combat; to repel; to resist; to get the better of; as, to *defeat* one in controversy.

Defeat'ured, *a.* Chauged, or altered for the worse, in features.

Def'ecate, *v. a.* [Lat. *defæco, defæcatus* — *de*, and *fæx, fæcis*, lees, dregs.] To clear from lees, dregs, sediment, or impurities; to refine; to clarify; to purify; to free from admixture.

"The hlood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clarified." — *Harvey.*

—To clear; to brighteu; to free from any extraneous snbstance or matter.

"We *defecate* the notion from materiality." — *Glanville.*

—*a.* Purged from lees or feculent matter; purified; clarified.

"This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour." *Boyle.*

Defeca'tion, *n.* Act of separating from lees, dregs, or sediment; purification from impurities or foreign matter.

(*Med.*) The act by which the excrement is extruded from the body.

Def'ecator, *n.* Anything which refines or purifies.

Defect', *n.* [Lat. *defectus*, from *deficio* — *de*, and *facio*, to make.] Something not done which ought to have been done; want or absence of something necessary or useful toward fruition or perfection; fault; flaw; imperfection.

"Fine hy *defect*, and delicately weak." — *Pope.*

—A falling short in moral conduct or iu judgment; a blemish; imperfection; failing; error; mistake; deformity; anything uunatural or misplaced; as, a *defect* of memory, a *defect* in a picture, a *defect* in the eyesight, &c.

"Find out the cause of this *defect*."—*Shaks.*

Defectibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being defectible; deficiency; imperfection.

"The *defectibility* of that particular tradition."—*Lord Digby.*

Defect'ible, *a.* Susceptible of defect or imperfection; deficient; wanting; as, a "*defectible* coudition."

Defec'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *defectio*, from *deficio.* See DEFECT.] Waut or failnre of duty; a falling away; desertion; apostasy; revolt or throwing off duty or allegiance; a falling off from a cause, party, or principle.

"He was drawn from hence hy the general *defection* of the whole realm." — *Davies.*

Defec'tionist, *n.* An abettor of defection.

Defect'ive, *a.* [Fr. *défectif;* L. Lat. *defectivus.*] Haviug a defect or defects; wanting either in substauce, quantity, or quality, or in anything requisite and necessary; imperfect; deficient; incomplete; insufficient; inadequate; faulty; blamable; as, *defective* handwriting, a *defective* character, a *defective* body.

(*Gram.*) A *D. noun or verb* is a noun or verb wanting one or more cases or tenses.

Defective Fifth, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth. It is also called *semidiapente*, and *flat, lesser, false*, or *diminished fifth.*

Defect'ively, *adv.* Iu a defective or imperfect manner.

Defect'iveness, *n.* State of being defective; deficiency; faultiness.

Defence', *n.* (Sometimes written DEFENSE.) [Fr. *défense;* Lat. *defensio*, from *defendo, defensus.* See DEFEND.] A defending; act of defending; a guarding against danger; protectiou; resistance; oppositiou; state of being defended.

"Millions for *defence*, hut not one cent for tribute."—*Pinckney.*

—Something employed to counteract or ward off danger or injury; guard; protection; security; fortification; vindication; justification; apology; plea; couuter-accusation.

"Immodest words admit of no *defence*."—*Roscommon.*

—Scheme, method, plan, or manner of defensive action; self-sustaining policy; quality of powers of resistance.

"*Defence* is hetter than no skill."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) A forcible resistance of an attack hy force. A man is justified in defending his person, that of his wife, children, and servants, and for this purpose he may use as much force as may be necessary, even to killing the assailant; remembering that the means used must always be proportioned to the occasion, and that an excess becoines itself an injury. A man may also repel force by force in defence of his personal property, and even justify homicide against one who manifestly intends or endeavors, by violence or surprise, to commit a known felony, as robbery.

In pleading, D. is the denial of the truth or validity of the complaint.

Defence'less, *a.* Being without defence; unarmed; unprotected; nuguarded; weak; without the power to oppose or resist; uncovered; unsheltered; as, a *defenceless* woman.

Defence'lessly, *adv.* In a manner incapahle of defence; unprotectedly.

Defence'lessness, *n.* State of heing defenceless, or of being unarmed, unguarded, or unprotected.

Defend', *v. a.* [Lat. *defendo — de*, aud obsolete *fendo*, to strike.] To drive from; to thrust or drive hack; to repel; to guard; to fortify; to secure against attack, danger, or injury; to repel or resist a demand, charge, or accnsation; to oppose; to support; to justify; to uphold; to maintain; as, to *defend* a canse, to *defend* a country, to *defend* oue's good name, to *defend* one who is absent.

"Let me be foremost to *defend* the throne." — *Pope.*

(*Law.*) To deny the truth or validity of a complaint; to assert and maintain that the plaintiff has no ground of action; to contest.

In contracts, to guarantee; to warrant.

—*v. a.* To make defence, resistance, or opposition.

Defend'able, *a.* That may be defended; as, a *defendable* town.

Defend'ant, *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *défendeur*, a defendant, from *defendre*, to defend.] A defender; he who defends against an enemy, or against the approach of evil or danger; — used in contradistinction to *assailant.*

(*Law.*) The party against whom claim is made in an action or suit.

—*a.* Defeusive; fit for defence; making defence. (R.)

Defendee', *n.* The person who is defended, shielded, or protected.

Defend'er, *n.* One who defends by opposition or resistance; one who maintains, upholds, supports, protects, or vindicates; a champion; a protector; a guardian; an advocate or pleader.

Defens'ative, *n.* [See DEFEND.] A guard, protection, or defence, as a bandage, plaster, &c., to shield a wound from outward violence.

Defensibil'ity, *n.* Susceptible of heing defended.

Defens'ible, *a.* That may be defended; susceptible of being vindicated, maintained, or justified; justifiable; as, a *defensible* plea, *defensible* fortifications.

Defens'ibleness, *n.* State or quality of admitting of defence; defensibility.

Defens'ive, *a.* [Fr. *défensif.*] That serves to defend; anything competent to be used in defence. or proper for defence; as, *defensive* weapons. — Carried on in opposing attack, or resisting aggressions; as, *defensive* operations. — In a state, attitude, or position of defence or resistance; as, "the Satanic host (stood) *defensive.*" *Milton.*

Defens'ively, *adv.* In a defensive manner; in an attitude of defence.

Defen'sory, *a.* [L. Lat. *defensorius.*] Defensive; tending to defend.

Defer', *v. a.* [Lat. *differo — dis*, and *fero*, to hear or carry.] To carry or put to a distance; to protract; to prolong; to put off to a future time; to delay; to postpone; to adjourn.

"Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to *defer*."—*Young.*

—*v. n.* To postpone; to put off; to procrastinate; to delay to act.

—*v. a.* or *n.* [Lat. *de-fero.*] To defer; to yield to another's opinion; to submit to in authority or opinion; as, to *defer* to the majority.

Def'erence, *n.* [Fr. *déférence.*] A deferring or yielding in opinion; snbmission of judgment to the opinion, advice, or judgment of another; regard; respect; complaisance; condescension; submission.

Def'erent, *a.* That which carries, bears, or conveys.

(*Anat.*) The excretory canal of the sperm.

(*Astron.*) In the Ptolemaic system of the universe the planets move in circular orbits, the centres of which are carried round in the circumference of other circles. These secondary circles are called the *deferents*, as carrying the orbits; those in which the planets move being the *epicycles.*

Deferen'tial, *a.* Expressing or implying deference; respectful; as, a *deferential* manner.

Deferen'tially, *adv.* With deference or respect.

Defer'rer, *n.* One who defers or procrastinates.

Defervescence, *n.* [Lat. *defervescere.*] Act or state of becoming cool.

Defeu'dalize, *v. a.* To take away the feudal character of.

Def'fand, MARIE DE VICHY-CHAMROUD, MARQUISE DU, an accomplished Frenchwoman, B. 1697. She married early the Marquis du Deffand, a man much older than herself, but was soon separated from him. Few women possessed more natnral talent, and her abode was regarded as the rendezvous of wit and genius. Among the correspondents of Madame du *D.* were Voltaire, D'Alembert, Montesquieu, Horace Walpole, &c. Her correspondence throws much light on the times she lived in, and has been several times republished. She lost her sight in her old age, without losing her liveliness. D. 1780.

Defi'ance, *n.* [Fr. *défiance*, distrust. See DEFY.] Act of defying; a daring; a challenge to fight, or to meet in any contest; invitation to combat; a call upon any one to make any assertion or charge, or to maintain any cause or point. — Contempt of opposition or danger; readiness to quarrel, fight, or resist; contemptnous daring or resistance.

"Pride in their port, *defiance* in their eye."—*Goldsmith.*

Defi'ance, iu *Ohio*, a N.W. co., hordering on Indiana. *Area*, about 414 sq. m. *Rivers.* Maumee, St. Joseph's, Auglaize and Tiffiu rivers. *Surface*, generally level. *Soil*, fertile. *Pop.* (1890) 25,769. *Cap.* Defiance.

—A city, the cap. of the above co., at the mouth of the

Anglaise river, on B. & O. and Wabash R. Rs. Has grain trade aad mauuf. interests. *Pop.* (1897) abont 8,500.

Defi'ant, *a.* Full of dcfiance; bold; insolent; aggressive; contemptuous; as, a *defiant* attitude.

Defib'rinate, *v. a.* To remove the fibre from.

Defibrina'tion, *n.* Act or method of removing fibre from.

Deficience, Deficiency, (*de-fish'en-se,*) *n.* [Lat. *deficiens, deficientis;* from *deficio.* See DEFECT.] Imperfection; want; failing; a falling short; any want of completeness or perfection; something less than is requisite or accessary; as, a *deficiency* iu the reveuue, mental *deficiency.*

Deficient, (*de-fish'ent,*) *a.* [Lat. *deficiens.*] Wanting iu something necessary to make complete; defective; imperfect; falling short; failing; insufficient; not adequate; as, a *deficient* salary, *deficient* morals. — Not having a full or adequate supply; without that which is indispensable or needful; lacking; as, *deficient* means.

Deficient Number, *n.* (*Arith.*) A number which exceeds its aliquot parts. Thus, 8 is a *D. N.*, since the sum of its aliquot parts, 1, 2, 4, only amounts to 7. A *D. N.* is opposed to an *abundant number* iu this respect.

Defi'ciently, *adv.* In a deficient manuer; minus of somethiag.

Def'icit, *n.* [Lat., it wants.] A deficiency: somethiug short or wanting; as, a *deficit* in customs-dnties.

Defi'er, *n.* One who defies; a challeuger; a champion; a coatemner.

Defilade', Defile', *v. a.* [See DEFILE.] (*Fort.*) To arrange the height of a work so that the eaemy caanot see into it; so to direct its forces as that the enemy caunot enfilade them, or take them by reverse.

Defil'ading, *n.* (*Fort.*) The art of constructing works of defence in such a manner both as regards the direction and height of the liaes of the raaapart, that no portion may he eafiladed, or swept along its eatire length by a fire from any eminence commanding the fortification, and that the parapet of the raapart may bo high enough to prevent the iuterior from being exposed to the direct fire of tbe enemy. The foraer is called *horizontal,* and the latter *vertical defilading.*

Defile', *v. n.* [Fr. *défiler*—*de,* and *file,* a line or row, from Lat. *filum,* a thread.] (*Mil.*) To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off; as, the troops were *defiled* in echelon.

Defile', *v. a.* [A.S. *afylum, befylan, gefylan.* See FOUL.] To make foul, filthy, or unclean; to dirty; to befoul; to pollute.

"This pitch . . . doth *defile.*"—*Shaks.*

—To contaminate; to corrupt; to vitiate; to taint.

"Let not any instances of sin *defile* your requests."—*Wake.*

—To sully; to smut; to soil; to tarnish; to blot the reputation of.

"However his character may be *defiled* hy mean and dirty hands."—*Swift.*

—To violate the chastity of; to ravish; to debauch.

"The husband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd.*"—*Prior.*

—To make legally or ritually unclean.

"Neither shall he *defile* himself for his father.'—*Lev.* xxi. ii.

Defile', *n.* [Fr. *défilé.*] A narrow road, passage, or way in which troops can pass only *in a line or file,* or witb a narrow front; a long, sinuous, narrow pass, as between mountains, &c.; a gorge; a gap.

(*Fortif.*) Act of defilading fortified works.

Defile'ment, *n.* Act of defiling, or state of being defiled; fonlness; dirtiness; uncleanness; uastiness; pollution.

(*Mil.*) The act of DEFILADING, *q. v.*

Defil'er, *n.* He who, or that which, defiles, pollutes, or taints.

Defin'able, *a.* That may be defined, elucidated, explained, or ascertained; as, a *definable* distinction.

Defin'ably, *adv.* In a definable manner.

Define', *v. a.* [Fr. *définir;* Lat. *definio* — *de* and *finio* — from *finis,* end, bouadary, limit. See FINITE.] To bound off: to set bounds to; to limit; as, to *define* one's wishes. —To determine or describe the ead or limit; to circumscribe; to mark the limit or terainatlon; as, to *define* the boundaries of a State. — To express precisely; to describe fully; to declare exactly; to ascertain and elucidate clearly and perfectly, as to its true sigaification; as, to *define* a technical term.—To explain or describe by properties or circumstances; to determiae, exhibit, and elucidate with certitude and clearness; as, the *defining* power of the microscope.

Defin'er, *n.* He who defines.

Definite, *a.* [Lat. *definitus,* from *definio.*] Limited; bounded; having determiuate extent; as, a *definite* period.

—Certaiu; precise; clear; deterainate in signification; as, a *definite* theory, a *definite* proaise. — Fixed and settled with precision; exact; as, a *definite* conclusion. — Tending to restrict or limit; aiding to determine; as, the *definite* article.

Definite Integral. (*Math.*) The sum of a series of infinitesiaal elements, whose first and last terms are givea.

Def'initely, *adv.* Precisely; in a definite manner.

Definiteness, *n.* Certainty; precision; state of being definite.

Definition, (*def-e-nish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *definitio.*] Act of defining, establishing, determining, fixing, explaining, or elucidatiag the true and proper signification and meaniag of. — A brief description of a thing by the properties it possesses; an explanation in words, which distinguishes the thing explained from other things; a statement of the exact meaning of a word by other words; as, a loose *definition,* a true *definition.*

(*Logic.*) A description which separates a term from everything else. By the schoolmen, definitions were divided into *nominal* and *real;* the former setting forth the meaniag of the word, the latter explalniag the nature of a thiag. There is also a divisiou into *accidental* and *essential* defiaitions, the former describiug by attributes, not included in the connotation; the latter by specifying the *genus* and *differentia.*

Defini'tional, *a.* Conveying a defiuition; tending to definitioa.

Defin'itive, *a.* [Fr. *définitif;* Lat. *definitivus.*] Limiting the exteut; determinate; positive; express; as, a *definitive* sum; — final; limiting; euding; determining; as, a *definitive* term.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) That which defines, limits, or ascertains; a word used to define or determine the exteut of the meaning of an appellative or common noun.

Defin'itively, *adv.* In a conclusivo or dcfinitive manner; finally.

Defin'itiveness, *n.* Decisiveness; conclusiveness; fiuality.

Defin'itude, *n.* State of being defiaite or determinate.

Deflagrabil'ity, *n.* (*Chem.*) Property of taking fire, and burniag eutirely away very rapidly.

Defla'grable, *a.* (*Chem.*) Burniug eutirely away with quick and brilliant combustion.

"The best spirit of wine . . . is *deflagrable.*"—*Boyle.*

Def'lagrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *deflagro* — *de,* and *flagro, flagratus,* to burn. See FLAGRANT.] (*Chem.*) To burn or consume rapidly, with a brilliant flame.

—*v. n.* To burn dowu with a suddeu aud sparkling combustiou.

Deflagra'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) Sudden aad rapid combustion; when a mixture of charcoal and nitre is throwu into a red-hot crucible, it burns with a kind of explosion, or *deflugrates.*

Def'lagrator, *n.* (*Chem.*) A species of galvanic battery for deflagrating metals, aud producing iuteuse heat and light.

Deflect', *v. n.* [Lat. *deflecto* — *de,* and *flecto,* to bead. See FLEXIBLE.] To deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.

—*v. a.* To turn down or aside; to turn or bend from a straight or regular course.

Deflect'ed, *p. a.* Turued aside, or from a direct line or course.

(*Bot.*) Beading downward in the form of an arch.

Deflec'tion, *n.* A bending downward or turning aside; deviatiou; a turning from tbe true line or regular course.

(*Naut.*) The departure of a ship from its true course.

(*Phys.*) Tho change of form produced in a beam when its upper surface becomes depressed below its original level line, whether caused by an extraneous weight, or merely by that of the unsnpported portion of the beam itself. The laws which regulate the *D.* of beams have been thus stated by Coulomb: 1. The *D.* below the uatural level is proportional to the weight; 2. The weight required to produce depression is proportional to the width of the bar, but in the ratio of the cubo of the depth; 3. It is in the inverse ratio of the cube of tbe length.

(*Gun.*) The *D.* of a projectile, at any point of its flight, is its perpendicular distance, measured horizontally at that point, from a vertical plane passing through the prolongation of tbo axis of the piece from which it is fired.

(*Optics.*) Same as DIFFRACTION, *q. v.*

Deflect'or, *n.* (*Mach.*) A diaphragm in a furnaco, as of a boiler, to deflect and mingle air and gas, and give them time and room to burn.

Deflex'ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent downwards.

Deflexure, (*de-flek'shur,*) *n.* A deflection; a bending down or aside.

Deflor'ate, *a.* [Lat. *defloratus* — *de,* and *flos, floris,* a flower.] (*Bot.*) Having lost its blossoms; haviug cast pollen; as, a *deflorated* plant.

Deflora'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of deflowering; rape; ravishmeut.

—A selection of that which is the rarest or most valuable.

Deflour', Deflower', *v. a.* [Lat. *defloro* — *de,* and *flos, floris,* a flower.] To deprive of the bloom, the prime grace, or beauty. — To ravish; to deprive of virginity; as, to *deflour* a girl or woman.

Deflour'er, *n.* One who deflours, or seduces.

Defluvium, *n.* [Lat.] A falling off, as the bark from trees, &c.

Deflux'ion, *n.* [Lat. *defluxio,* from *defluo* — *de,* and *fluo, fluxus,* to flow.] (*Med.*) A term formerly nsed to express the discharge of tears and mucus from the eyes and nostrils, as in severe colds and influenzas.

Defoe', DANIEL, a celebrated English political and miscellaaeous writer, B. at London, 1661. As a zealous Whig and Dissenter, he was frequently in trouble on account of his writings; and for his clever piece of irony, eutitled *The Shortest Way with the Dissenters,* the drift of which was mistaken by both Churchmen and Dissenters, he was arrested, set in the pillory, and imprisoned. The book was ordered by the House of Commons to he burnt. It was during his imprisonment that he wrote his *Hymn to the Pillory.* Released in 1704, he began the publication of *The Review,* which he continued for 9 years. He was sent by the government in 1706 to Scotland, to prepare the way for the Union. After his return he suffered a second imprisonment on account of some of his political pamphlets. His health being seriously injured by harassing political warfare and persecutions, he found it necessary to choose a less exciting employment for his pen, and during the latter years of his life he published the works of fiction by which he is now best known. *Robinson Crusoe* appeared in 1719, and obtained immediately the popularity which it has never lost. He added a second and a third part to the story. This famous book had been preceded by the *Family Instructor,* and *Religious Courtship,* and was followed by the *Adventures of Capt. Singleton, Fortunes of Moll Flanders, History of the Plague,* and a host of other works. D. 1731.

Defo'liated, *a.* Having no leaves: deprived of leaves.

Defolia'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *defoliare;* Fr.] The shedding of the leaf or leaves of a tree. — The fall, or season of the year, when trees, &c., cast their leaves.

Deforce', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *déforcer* — *de,* and *forcer,* from *force.* See FORCE.] (*Scot. Law.*) To keep by force from the rightful owner, as au estate.

Deforcement, *n.* (*Law.*) The holding by force of lands or tenements, of which another is the rigbtful owuer.

Deform', *v. a.* [Fr. *déformer;* Lat. *deformo* — *de.* and *forma,* form.] To spoil, mar, or injure the form of; to disfigure; as, a *deformed* foot. — To make ugly or ungraceful; to render disgusting or displeasing; to disgrace; to dishonor moral beauty; to dishonor.

Deforma'tion, *n.* A deforming; a disfiguring or defaciug.

Deformed', *p. a.* Wanting natural beauty or symmetry; rendered ugly or displeasing.

Deform'edly, *adv.* In an ugly or mis-shapen manner.

Deform'edness, *n.* Ugliness; deformity.

Deform'er, *n.* One who makes or causes deformity.

Deform'ity, *n.* [Fr. *difformité;* Lat. *deformitas.*] Want of proper form or shape; ugliness; unseemliness; irregularity of shape or features; distortion; defect; disfigurement. — Irregularity; gross deviation from order or the established laws of propriety or taste; absurdity; anything inimical to grace, beauty, or propriety; as, *deformity* in architecture, *deformity* of literary style, &c.

(*Med.*) See MALFORMATION.

Defraud', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *défrauder;* Lat. *defraudo* — *de,* and *fruudo,* from *fraus, fraudis,* fraud. See FRAUD.] To deprive of by deception, artifice, or trick; to deprive of or withhold from wrongfully; to cheat; to deceive; to rob; to beguile; — often preceding *of.*

Defrauda'tion, *n.* [Lat. *defraudatio.*] Act of defrauding. (R.)

Defraud'er, *n.* One who cheats, defrauds, or embezzles.

"*Defrauders* just, and sycophants severe."—*Blackmore.*

Defray', *v. a.* [Fr. *défrayer* — *le,* aad *frais,* expenses.] To pay: to bear; to discharge; as, to *defray* expenses.

Defray'al, *n.* Act of defraying; making payment; settliug expenses; as, the *defrayal* of contiagent charges.

Defray'er, *n.* One who pays expenses; one who defrays.

Defray'ment, *n.* Defrayal; payment of expeuses.

Defreest'ville, in *New York,* a post-village of Reusselaer co., about 4 m. S. E. of Albany.

Deft, *a.* [A. S. *dæft.*] Ready; dexterous; neat; spruce smart; as, a *deft* trick.

"Let me be *deft* and debonair."—*Byron.*

Def'terdar, *n.* [Turk.] The title borae in Turkey by the minister of finances, corresponding to *secretary of the treasury* in this country.

Deft'ly, *adv.* Neatly; dexterously; actively; handily; neatly.

Defunct, (*dē-fungkt',*) *a.* [Lat. *defunctus,* from *defungor* — *de,* and *fungor, functus,* to perform, to execute: Fr. *défunt.* See FUNCTION.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.

—*n.* A dead person; one deceased.

Defy', *v. a.* [Fr. *défier;* Lat. *diffido* — *dis.* and *fido,* to trust.] To dare; to proclaim hostility to; to challenge; to provoke to combat or strife by appealing to the honor and courage of another; to brave with contempt of opposition; to treat with contempt; to despise; as, to *defy* public opinion.

"Agis, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,
To single fight the boldest foe *defied.*"—*Dryden.*

Defy'er, *n.* Same as DEFIER, *q. v.*

Deg, *v. a.* [A. S. *deagean,* to dye.] To scatter or sprinkle, as liquor; to moisten or damp. (Used locally in Eng.)

Degar'nish, *v. a.* [Fr. *dégarnir.*] To dismantle; to strip the garnish from; to deprive of means of defence, protection, &c.; as, to *degarnish* a house. (R.)

Degar'nishment, *n.* Act or quality of degarnishing.

Degeneracy, *n.* State of being degenerated; a growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities.

"The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal *degeneracy* of manners."—*Swift.*

—A departure from the virtue of ancestors; a decay of virtue, or goodness; meanness; effeminacy.

"There is *degeneracy* of spirit . . . in a state of slavery."
Addison.

Degen'erate, *v. n.* [Lat. *degenero, degeneratus* — *de,* and *genus, generis,* birth, descent, race, stock.] To be unlike or inferior to one's aucestors; to become worse; to deteriorate; to decay in good qualities; to pass from a good to a bad or worse state; to lose or suffer a diminution of valuable qualities, either in the uatural or moral world; to become vicious or degraded.

"When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety."—*Tillotson.*

—*a.* Fallen from primitive or natural excellence, or from the virtue or excellence of ancestors or of kind; having declined in moral worth; low; base; mean; vicious; corrupt; as, a *degenerate* race.

Degen'erately, *adv.* In a degenerate or degraded manner.

Degen'erateness, *n.* Degeneracy; state of being corrupt or degenerate.

Degenera'tion, *n.* Act of degenerating; a degenerate state; deterioration: degradation; degeneracy. — Anything changed from its pristine condition. R.)

Daniel Defoe

1661–1731

Degen'erative, *a.* Causing deterioration; tending to degenerate.

Deger, (*daig'er,*) Ernst, a German painter of the Düsseldorf school, b. 1809. He is at present professor of fine arts at Munich. Among his best works are a picture of the infant Jesus, and a Madonna and child. The celebrated fresco-paintings in the chapel of the castle of Stolzenfels are his work.

Deg'endorf, a town of Bavaria, cap. of a dist. of same name, on the Danube, 18 m. N.W. of Passau; *pop.* 5,500.

De Glaize Bayou, in *Louisiana*, traverses Avoyeles parish, and empties into the Atchafalaya Bayou.

Deglu'tinate, *v. a.* [Lat *deglutinare.*] To detach by the dissolution of glue: to unglue.

Deglutition, (*dē-glū-tish'ŭn,*) *n.* [Lat., from *deglutitio, de,* and *gluto, glutio,* to swallow. See Glut.] (*Physiol.*) The act of swallowing; the second stage in the function of digestion, and the sequence of the act of masticating. This operation is performed by a mechanism of the most extraordinary and complicated kind, in which the consentaneous actions of the various muscles of the tongue, the soft palate, the pharynx, the larynx, and the œsophagus or gullet, are concerned, partly by voluntary, and partly by involuntary impulse. In mammals, between the buccal cavity and the pharynx, there is a movable muscular partition, the *pendalmus palate,* (*fig.* 783,) which, during mastication, separates the two cavities from each other; but so soon as this is accomplished, the elementary mass or bolus being pressed backwards by the tongue, the pendulous palate is drawn upwards and backwards, so as to permit of the passage of the food or drink through the isthmus into the pharynx. At this point *D.* commences. The *pharynx* is the cavity immediately following the mouth, and communicating with it by the isthmus. It receives the food from the mouth, and the air passes by the same passage when the nostrils are closed or obstructed. Seven openings lead to or from this cavity; the posterior *nostrils,* namely, being two; the *Eustachian* tubes leading to the ears, two; the opening of the mouth, one; the opening of the gullet, one; the aperture leading to the lungs through the larynx and wind-pipe, one; seven in all. The trachea is the tube leading into the chest, surmounted by the larynx. By this tube the air passes into the lungs placed in the thorax, and the œsophagus, or gullet, passes through the chest and enters the abdomen, to expand, as it were, into the stomach. By this tube also the food and drink pass into that organ. When food is properly masticated, a sufficient quantity is collected upon the tongue, which is then so pressed against the palate by a muscular action proceeding from the tip of the tongue backwards, as to propel it towards the pharyux, or upper end of the gullet; at this moment the soft palate, previously hanging like a pendulous veil at the back of the mouth, is drawn into a horizontal position, so as to form a continuation, as it were, of the bony part of the palate, and at the same time to close the nasal canals. As soon as the morsel or portion to be swallowed reaches the pharynx, the base of the tongue, the os hyoides, and the larynx are raised forward to meet it, and hurry it over the opening of the glottis toward the œsophagus. The instant the larynx is raised, the glottis is firmly closed; and as soon as the morsel has passed over it, the larynx descends, the epiglottis is raised, and the glottis opens again to allow air to enter the lungs. Thus it is, therefore, that the food is limited to the direction of the œsophagus, and neither passes into the nasal canals, nor into the Eustachian tubes, nor into the larynx, all the concurrent actions in this period of the act of *D.* being simultaneously and involuntarily performed. By the contraction of the pharynx, the morsel is delivered into the œsophagus, and propelled by the muscular structure of that tube towards the stomach. In the upper part of the œsophagus, the fibres relax immediately after the passing of the food, but the inferior portion remains contracted for some moments after the food has entered the stomach.

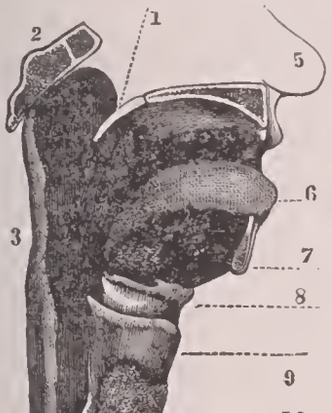

Fig. 783. — VERTICAL SECTION OF THE MOUTH AND THROAT.
1. Pendulous palate; 2. Base of the cranium; 3. Pharynx; 4. Œsophagus; 5. Nose; 6. Tongue; 7. Salivary glands; 8. Lingual bone; 9. Thyroid gland; 10. Trachea or windpipe.

Deglu'titious, *a.* Relating or pertaining to deglutition.

Deglu'titory, *a.* Tending to deglutition; supplying deglutition.

Degnezli, (*de-neez'le,*) a city of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, 50 m. from Allah Shehr. In 1715 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in which it is said that 12,000 inhabitants perished.

Degrada'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of degrading; removal or dismissal from office; a reducing in rank or degree; deposition; as, the *degradation* of a military officer. — State of being reduced in rank, degree, or position; debasement; humiliation; abasement; disgrace; dishonor; degeneracy. — Diminution, in respect to strength, efficacy, or value; a gradual wasting away.

(*Geol.*) The wearing away of rocks, beaches, banks, &c., by the action of water or other causes.

(*Paint.*) The lessening and obscuring of objects represented at a distance.

Degrade', *v. a.* [Fr. *dégrader;* Lat. *de,* and *gradus,* a step or degree.] To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive one of any office or dignity: to strip of fame and honors; as, a *degraded* knight. — To reduce in estimation; to lessen the value of; to depress; to lower; to humble; to debase; to bring down; to depose; to dishonor or disgrace; as, to *degrade* one's name, a *degrading* act.

(*Geol.*) To reduce in altitude or in magnitude, as a mountain.

Degrad'ed, *p. a.* Reduced in rank, value, or estimation; deprived of an office or dignity; lowered; sunk; as, a *degraded* minister, a *degraded* life.

(*Her.*) Applied to a cross, when placed upon steps or degrees.

Degrad'ingly, *adv.* In a mean or degrading manner.

De Graff, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Logan co., abt. 9 m. W.S.W. of Bellefontaine.

Degree', *n.* [Fr. *degré,* from Lat. *de,* and *gradus,* a step.] A step in progress, promotion, or advancement; gradation; as a *degree* of civilization, a *degree* of comparison, by slow *degrees,* &c.

"Ill habits gather by unseen *degrees.*" — *Dryden.*

—Step in relationship, rank, class, order, quality, or dignity; step in elevation or descent; measure; proportion; extent; as, a *degree* of excellence.

(*Learning.*) A distinction conferred on the students or members of a university, as a testimony of their proficiency in the arts or sciences, and entitling them to certain privileges. The origin of *D.*, like many other points connected with the early history of universities, is involved in obscurity. That they existed at a very early period is unquestionable, but there is no reason to believe that they were co-eval with the earliest universities. The oldest *D.* were those in arts; and the term *bachelor,* which designates the lowest *D.* in each faculty, would seem to justify us in tracing the whole system of *D.* to the university of Paris. The terms *master* and *doctor* were originally synonymous, and were commonly given to persons engaged in teaching, and not as titles conferred by authority after a prescribed course of study or a formal examination. Afterwards the term master was restricted to teachers of the liberal arts, and the title of doctor was assumed by the teachers of theology, law, and medicine. The masters and doctors afterwards adopted certain regulations, which were confirmed by public authority, to prevent unqualified persons from assuming their office; and hence these titles came to indicate a certain rank, and convey certain powers in the body scholastic. When this took place, and more especially when an initiatory stage was marked by the name of bachelor, the several designations were called *steps* or *degrees,* (Lat. *gradus.*) Every graduate had an equal right of teaching publicly in the university the subjects competent to his faculty up to the rank of his *D.*, and he even incurred an obligation to teach as a condition on which his *D.* was granted. *D.* are of two kinds: 1. *Ordinary,* or those which are conferred upon the members of a university after examination, and are thus certificates of attainment; and, 2. *Honorary,* or those which are sometimes conferred upon persons of distinction without any examination. *D.* bear the same names, and, with some variation, the same relative academical rank, in most countries of Europe; but the mode of granting them, and their value at different universities, as tokens of proficiency, vary greatly.

(*Geneal.*) See Consanguinity.

(*Arith.*) A term for three figures of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds.

(*Math., Astron.,* and *Geog.*) The circle is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; each degree into 60 equal parts, called minutes; each minute into 60 seconds; each second into 60 thirds, and so on. The imaginary great circles that are supposed to be described on the earth, and on the apparent surface of the heavens, are similarly divided, to aid us in effecting astronomical and geographical calculations, and in determining the position of stars and other celestial bodies on the latter, and the situation of places on the former. These divisions, according to the direction in which they are measured, are known as degrees of Latitude and Longitude, *q. v.*

(*Mus.*) A name given to each line and space contained in the staff. There are nine degrees, viz., five lines and four spaces. When a greater number is required, short parallel lines, called ledger lines, are added, either above or below the staff. A melody is said to proceed by degrees when it ascends or descends to the next line or space. *The theoretical degree* is the difference of position or elevation between any two notes. They are of two kinds, viz., *conjunct,* and *disjunct:* they are called conjunct when two notes are so situated as to form the interval of a *second,* and disjunct when they make a *third,* or any greater interval.

(*Algebra.*) The magnitude of the greatest sum that can be formed by adding together the exponents of the facients or variables which occur in any single term of an equation or expression. Thus, $a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2 + c^2 z^2 + 2bcyz + 2cax + 2abxy$ is said to be of the second degree in the variables x and y; and it is also said to be of the second degree in the coefficients a, b, c. The terms *degree* and *order* are frequently used synonymously in algebra, but have distinct meanings when applied to *differential equations.*

(*Meteorol.*) A name given to the spaces marked on a thermometer to indicate equal differences of temperature.

To a degree. To an extreme point; very much; greatly; as, cowardly *to a degree.*

Dehisce, (*dē-his',*) *v. n.* [Lat. *dehisco — de,* and *hisco,* to gape.] To gape; to open, as the capsule of a plant.

Dehiscence, (*de-his'ens,*) *n.* [From Lat. *dehiscens.*] A gaping; act or practice of gaping.

(*Bot.*) The natural opening of the valves of certain fruits for the discharge of the seeds, or of the cells of anthers for emitting pollen, &c. — The season when capsules open.

Fig. 784.

Dehis'cent, *a.* [Lat. *dehiscens, dehiscentis.*] (*Bot.*) A term applied to those fruits which separate regularly round their axes, either wholly or partially, into several pieces, as seen in fig. 784.

Dehors, (*de-hôrz',*) *prep.* [Fr.] (*Law.*) Something foreign to the matter in question.

Dehor'tative, Dehor'tatory, *a.* Having the power to dissuade; adapted to dissuade.

Dehu'manize, *v. a.* To put off or away the qualities and characteristics of humanity, feeling, or tenderness.

Dehydra'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The drying of air or gases, or the abstracting of water or its elements from any body. Hydrated sulphuric acid ($HO.SO_3$), having a very powerful attraction for more water, is much employed in laboratories for that purpose.

De'icide, *n.* [It. *deicidio;* Lat. *deus,* and *cædo,* to kill.] The act of putting to death one of divine origin and nature; specifically, the taking away the life of Jesus Christ, the Saviour.

"Earth profan'd, yet bless'd with *deicide.*" — *Prior.*

—One engaged in the crucifixion of our Lord.

Deidesheim, (*dī'des-hime,*) a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 m. W.N.W. of Speyer, noted for the celebrated *Deidesheimer wine,* one of the most excellent kinds of white Rhenish wines; *pop.* 2,700.

Deif'ic, Deif'ical, *a.* [From Lat. *deus,* and *facio,* to make.] Making divine; divine; pertaining or relating to God, or to the gods of heathen mythology.

Deifica'tion, *n.* The act of deifying, or of exalting to the rank of a deity; treating as a deity. See Apotheosis.

De'ifier, *n.* One who deifies, or venerates as a god.

De'iform, *a.* [Lat. *deus,* and *forma,* form.] Of a god-like form; resembling a god.

De'ify, *v. a.* [Fr.; Lat. *deus,* and *facio,* to make.] To make into a god; to exalt to the rank of a heathen deity; to enroll among the deities.

"Renowned on earth, and *deified* above."—*Dryden.*

—To treat as if a deity or god; to exalt to a deity in estimation; to extol and venerate as an object of chiefest regard.

"Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money."—*South.*

—To render divine, supreme, or god-like, as the imagination.

Deign, (*dān,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *daigner,* from Lat. *dignor,* from *dignus,* worthy.] To vouchsafe; to condescend; to think fitting; to think or deem worthy.

"Oh *deign* to visit our forsaken seats."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To grant or allow; to condescend to give to; to permit.

"Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men
Till he had disbursed ten thousand dollars."—*Shaks.*

De'i Gra'tia, [Lat., by the grace of God,] a formula which many European sovereigns add to their title, and which is taken from an expression of the apostle Paul in the New Testament. It was first used by the clergy in the time of Constantine the Great, as an expression of dependence upon the grace of God; and afterwards the higher clergy came to use along with it the addition, *et apostolicæ sedis* (by the grace of God and the apostolic see). In the time of the Carlovingian race the secular princes also assumed it; and in course of time it came to be regarded as asserting something like the divine right of kings, and their independence of any earthly power.

Deil, *n.* [Scot.] A Scotticism for the devil.

Deinacrida, *n.* (*Entom.*) A genus of the *Orthoptera,* belonging to the *Cricket* family, of which a good example is the great New Zealand cricket (*D. heteracanthia*),

Fig. 785.—NEW ZEALAND GREAT CRICKET.
(*Deinacrida heteracanthia.*)

shown in the illustration. This has been referred to as a peculiarly formidable insect, generally inhabiting old

and decaying trees, where it secrets itself in the rents and crevices. It is carnivorous, and its bite is severe. The wonderful stories told of this insect by certain early travellers have not been substantiated by later research.

Deinothe'rium, DINOTHERIUM, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *therion*, beast.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of a fossil genus of gigantic *Pachyderms* (figure 786), chiefly remarkable on account of its enormous tusks, which projected downwards from the lower jaw, instead of the upper, as in the elephant and walrus.

Fig. 786. — DEINOTHERIUM.

Deiopeia, (*de-i-o-pe'ya.*) (*Myth.*) The most beautiful of the 14 nymphs that attended upon Juno, who promised her in marriage to Æolus, the god of the winds, if he would destroy the fleet of Æneas, which was sailing for Italy.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of beautiful lepidoptera, of the *Bombycidæ* family. The fore-wings are deep yellow, crossed by about 6 white bands, each bearing a row of black dots; hind wings scarlet, with an irregular black border.

Deir, (*dair,*) the name of many places in the East, the principal being 10 miles from Beyrout, in Syria. It is the chief town of the Druses, whose emir lives in its citadel.

Deism, (*de'izm,*) *n.* [Fr. *déisme.*] (*Theol.*) Belief in the existence and attributes of God, coupled with disbelief in any express revelation of his will. See THEISM.

De'ist, *n.* [Fr. *déiste*, from Lat. *deus*, a god.] (*Theol.*) One who professes deism; a freethinker.

Deis'tic, Deis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to deism, or to a deist; embracing deism; as, a *deistical* thinker.

Deis'tically, *adv.* After the manner of deists.

De'ity, *n.* [Fr. *déité*; L. Lat. *deitas*, from *deus*, a god: Gr. *theos*; Lith. *diewas*; Sansk. *dewa*, from *div*, to shine. See DIVINE.] The source of light, both natural and spiritual; the divine nature; the godhead; the nature and essence of the Supreme Being; the Supreme Being.

"An atheist's laugh's a poor exchange
For *Deity* offended!" — *Burns.*

—A fabulous god or goddess; a superior being.

"Will you suffer a temple of your *deity* to be razed?" — *Sidney.*

Dejanira, (*dej'a-ni'ra,*) a daughter of Œneus, king of Ætolia. Her father promised to give her in marriage to him only who proved to be the strongest of all his competitors. Hercules obtained the prize, and married *D.*, by whom he had three children. When Nessus, a centaur, who had offered violence to *D.*, was dying by a poisoned arrow shot from the bow of Hercules, she accepted from him the present of his tunic, which Nessus said had the power of reclaiming a husband from unlawful loves. Accordingly, when Hercules became enamoured of Iola, daughter of the king of Œchalia, she sent him the centaur's tunic, which instantly caused his death. *D.* was so disconsolate at this event, that she destroyed herself. — See HERCULES.

Deject', *v. a.* [Fr. *déjecter*; Lat. *dejicio, dejectus* — *de*, and *jacio*, to throw or cast.] To cast down the countenance, or make it sad, as with grief; to depress the spirits; to sadden; to dispirit; to dishearten; to sink; to debase; to humble.

"The lowest, most *dejected* thing of fortune." — *Shaks.*

Deject'edly, *adv.* In a sad or dejected manner.

Deject'edness, *n.* State of being cast down; depression or lowness of spirits.

Deject'er, *n.* One who causes dejection.

Dejec'tion, *n.* Depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune.

"As high as we have mounted in delight,
In our *dejection* do we sink as low." — *Wordsworth.*

—Weakness; low or frail condition of the body.

"Thirst, and a *dejection* of appetite." — *Arbuthnot.*

(*Med.*) The expulsion of the fæces; a fæcal discharge or *stool*,—generally with *alvine* prefixed; as, an *alvine dejection*;—also, depression of spirits.

Dejec'tory, *a.* Possessing the power or influence to cast down.

—Promoting the voiding of excrement.

Dejec'ture, *n.* Excrement; substance voided; as, "liquid *dejecture*." — *Arbuthnot.*

Déjeuner, Déjeune, (*dā-zhōō'na,*) *n.* [Fr., to breakfast, from Lat. *de*, and *jejunium*, abstinence from food.] A term naturalized in almost all the languages of modern Europe; signifying the morning meal. It may be remarked, however, that in France itself this term is rapidly losing, if indeed it has not already lost, its original acceptation, being used as synonymous with our *luncheon*.

De jure. [Lat., by right.] (*Law.*) By right; by law; rightfully;—generally used in contradistinction to DE FACTO, *q. v.*

De Kalb, JOHN, BARON, a French officer, b. in Alsace, about 1732. He accompanied Lafayette to America, 1777; was appointed the same year major-general in the American army, and joined the main force under Washington. In the battle of Camden, Aug. 16, 1780, he was at the head of the Maryland and Delaware troops, who maintained their ground till Cornwallis concentrated his whole force upon them. He fell, pierced with 11 wounds, in the charge upon his regiment before they gave way. He died 3 days after at Camden, where a monument, of which Lafayette placed the corner-stone, was erected to his memory in 1825.

De Kalb, in *Alabama*, a N.E. co., bordering on Georgia. *Area*, about 775 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wills Creek, an affluent of the Coosa river. *Surface*, in some parts mountainous. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ft. Payne. *Pop.* (1890) 21,106.

De Kalb, in *Georgia*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, about 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee (which forms its N. boundary), South river, Peachtree, Nancy's, and Utoy creeks. *Surface*, elevated. *Soil*, excellent. The famous *Stone Mountain* (*q. v.*) is in the E. part of this co. *Min.* Gold, iron, granite, and chalybeate springs. *Cap.* Decatur. *Pop.* (1890) 17,189.

De Kalb, in *Illinois*, a N. co.; *area*, about 648 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sycamore and Indian creeks. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, good. *Cap.* Sycamore. *Pop.* (1890) 27,066.
—A thriving city and railroad junction, in De Kalb co., 58 m. W. of Chicago, on the C. & N. W. Ry. and Chic. Gt. N. R.R. Has important manufactures of barbed fence wire, farming implements, shoes, mittens, &c., and a very good local trade from the surrounding farming section. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,200.

De Kalb, in *Indiana*, a N.E. co., bordering on Ohio. *Area*, about 346 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Joseph's river, and Cedar creek. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Auburn. *Pop.* (1890) 24,307.

De Kalb, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Kemper co., about 105 m. E.N.E. of Jackson.

De Kalb, in *Missouri*, a N.W. co.; *area*, about 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* Blue, Grindstone, and Livingston creeks, and the Third Fork of Platte river. *Surface*, generally level. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Maysville. *Pop.* (1897) 15,150.
—A post-village of Buchanan co., about 50 m. N.W. of Independence.

De Kalb, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., on the Oswegatchie river, about 15 m. S.S.E. of Ogdensburg.

De Kalb, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Kershaw dist., on Pinetree creek, about 1 m. from Camden.

De Kalb, in *Tennessee*, a N. central co.; *area*, about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Caney Fork (a brauch of the Cumberland), and other smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, good. *Cap.* Smithville. *Pop.* (1890) 15,650.

De Kalb, in *Texas*, a post-village of Bowie co., about 14 m. N.W. of Boston. *Pop.* about 550.

De Kalb, in *W. Virginia*, a township of Gilmer co., on the Little Kanawha river, about 45 m. S. E. of Parkersburg.

De Kalb Junction, in *New York*, a post-office of St. Lawrence co.

Dekle, (*dek'l,*) *n.* An instrument used in the manufacture of paper.

Dekor'ra, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., on Wisconsin River, about 30 m. N. of Madison.

De la Bêche, SIR HENRY THOMAS, (*da-la-baish,*) an English geologist, b. near London, 1796. He founded the Museum of Practical Geology in London, and succeeded in establishing the School of Minerals. His best work is, *How to Observe Geology*, pub. in 1835. D. 1855.

Delacroix, EUGÈNE, one of the most celebrated French painters, member of the Institute, and head of the romantic school, b. near Paris, 1799. He early distinguished himself by audacious departure from the conventional, classic manner. His first picture was the *Dante and Virgil*, and the sensation produced by it was intensified by the *Massacre of Scio*, exhibited in the following year, 1823. In 1837 he undertook the decoration of the *Salon du Roi* at the Corps Législatif: subsequently the ceiling of the *Library*; the ceiling of the *Apollo Gallery* at the Louvre; and the chapel of the *Holy Angels* in St. Sulpice. The last-named work was executed in 1861. Among his separate works, which are very numerous, some of the most celebrated are the *Women of Algiers*; *Massacre of the Bishop of Liège*; *Entering of the Crusaders into Constantinople*; *Wreck of Don Juan*; *Medea*, and a *Pietà*. *D.* distinguished himself especially as a colorist by his skill in vast compositions of fiery passion and imagination. His favorite among the old masters was Paul Veronese. D. 1863.

Del'afield, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., about 25 m. W. of Milwaukee; the vil. is situated near several small lakes.

Delagoa Bay, (*del-a-go'a,*) is situate on the E. coast of Africa, about midway between Mozambique and the Cape. *Ext.* 25 m. long, by 20 broad. There is a settlement supposed to be inhabited by about 10,000 natives. The bay is a good deal frequented by the South-Sea whalers, who find it safe and commodious. The most N. point, Lat. 25° 58′ S., Lon. 33° 15′ E. *D.*, long in dispute between Gt. Britain and Portugal, was awarded to Portugal by the French president in 1875, under arbitration.

Delam'bre, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, one of the most eminent French astronomers, and a pupil of Lalande, b. at Amiens, 1749. Though he did not commence the study of astronomy till he was 36 years of age, he rapidly acquired fame, and produced numerous works of great value, among which are his *Theoretical and Practical Astronomy*, 3 vols. 4to, and a *History of Astronomy*, in 5 vols. 4to. *D.* was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and succeeded Lalande as professor at the College of France. He also took part with Méchain in the measurement of a meridian, which occupied them from 1792 till 1798. D. 1822.

Delan'co, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington county, at the junction of Rancocas creek with the Delaware river, about 12 m. above Camden.

De Lancey, in *New York*, a post-office of Delaware co.

Delangle, CLAUDE-ALPHONSE, a French advocate and statesman, b. 1797. He was nominated Procureur-Général of the Cour Royale of Paris in 1847; President of the said Court, and Senator, in 1852; Minister of the Interior in 1858, and Minister of Justice in 1859, an office that he resigned in 1863; and was elected member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, 1859. *D.* has written some works on law, but owes his celebrity to his eloquence as an advocate. D. Dec. 1869.

Dela'no, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Schuylkill co.

Delau'ti, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Hardin co., on the Iowa River, about 9 m. S. of Eldora.

De la Pal'ma, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Brown co.

Delapsa'tion, *n.* A falling or sliding down.

Delapse', *v. n.* [Lat. *delabor, delapsus* — *de*, and *labor*, to fall, to slide.] To fall or slide down. — To descend by inheritance or heirship.

Delap'sion, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as PROLAPSION. *q. v.*

De Large Bayou, in *Louisiana*, traverses Terre Bonne Parish, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

Delaroche, PAUL, one of the greatest French painters, b. at Paris, 1797. He studied landscape-painting for a short time, but applied himself afterwards to historical painting under Baron Gros. His first pictures were exhibited in 1822, the same year in which Delacroix made his début. He held from the first a middle place between the classical and the romantic schools, and was called the *Girondin* of art. Among his early works were his *Joan of Arc*, and *St. Vincent de Paul*. Some of his noblest works are taken from scenes in English history; among them are: *Cromwell contemplating the Dead Body of Charles I.*; *The Children of Edward IV.*; *Strafford on his way to Execution*; and the *Death of Lady Jane Grey*. In these are displayed his love of truth in art, his fine sense of dignity, and his marvellous technical skill. His *Death of the President Duranti*; *Cardinal Richelieu with Cinq-Mars and De Thou*; *Assassination of the Duke of Guise*; *St. Cecilia*; *Napoleon at Fontainebleau*; *Marie Antoinette after her Execution*; and *The Girondins*, are esteemed masterpieces. In 1837 he was intrusted with the execution of that vast work, the Hemicycle of the "Palais des Beaux-Arts," which was completed in 1841. In 1845 he suffered bitterly and profoundly from the loss of his wife Louise, daughter of Horace Vernet, whom he had married at Rome ten years previously. Her exquisite beauty is portrayed in his *Head of an Angel*. In his last years he chiefly devoted himself to religious painting, and among the last of his works are *Christ at Gethsemane*; *Christ on the Cross*; *The Young Martyr*; and a series of small pictures on the *Passion*. After a life of most faithful study and incessant work, much sorrow and victorious faith, this great artist D. at Paris, 1856. He was a member of the Institute.

Delate', *v. a.* [Lat. *delatus*, from *defero* — *de*, and *fero*, to bear, bring, or carry.] To bear, or carry away or apart; to convey. — To spread; to circulate; to make common. — To bear a charge against; to accuse; to inform against. — To transact; to manage; to take charge of.

Dela'tion, *n.* Carriage from n place; conveyance. (R.)
(*Law.*) Accusation; act of bringing a charge against.

Delavan', in *Illinois*, a thriving city of Tazewell co., 24 m. S. of Peoria. *Pop.* (1897) 1,750.

Delavan, in *Wisconsin*, a beautiful town of Walworth co., about 75 m. W. of Lake Michigan, and in one of the most fertile portions of the State. Its churches and schools are of the highest order, and it is the seat of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the building and grounds of which are among the finest in the West. Celebrated for its valuable mineral springs, and as a pleasant summer resort, especially for the people of Chicago and Milwaukee. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,800.

Delavigne, JEAN FRANÇOIS CASIMIR, a French poet and dramatist, b. at Havre, 1794. He was received at the French Academy in 1825, and after the revolution of July, 1830, was named librarian to Louis Philippe. His principal works are the poems entitled *Messéniennes*; the *Vêpres Siciliennes*, a tragedy; *Les Comediens*, a comedy; *Louis XI.*, a tragedy; and *L'Ecole des Vieillards*. He wrote a song during the revolution of July, *La Parisienne*, which was immensely popular for the time. D. 1843.

Del'aware, one of the original 13 of the United States, and, excepting Rhode Island, the smallest in the American Union. It occupies part of the E. division of the peninsula lying between the bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, extending from Lat. 38° 28′ to 39° 50′ N., and between 75° and 75° 45′ W. Lon.; having N. Pennsylvania, W. and S. Maryland, and E. Delaware Bay and river. In length *D.* is about 96 m., by 37 in maximum breadth.

Fig. 787. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

Area, 2,120 sq. m., or 1,356,000 acres. DESC. The surface of the N. portion of the State is hilly, but towards the S. it becomes more level, and low, alluvial, and swampy along the coast. — *Rivers, &c.* The rivers are inconsiderable; the principal are the Choptank and Nanticoke, flowing into the Chesapeake; and the Brandywine and Christiana creeks, emptying into Delaware Bay. The Indian River has its outlet in the Atlantic near the S. extremity of the State. There are no harbors on the sea-coast, with the solitary exception of that of New Castle. — *Clim.* Healthy; but the degree of cold experienced in the N. is much greater, compared with that of the S., than could be expected from a difference in

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

SCALE OF MILES

0 5 10 20 30

State Capital ⊛ County Seats ⊙

Places of 30,000 and over — BALTIMORE
" " 10,000 to 30 000 — Cumberland
" " 5,000 to 10,000 — Frederick
" " 3,000 to 5,000 — Salisbury

Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of Maryland and Delaware

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Longitude from Greenwich

WESTERN PART OF MARYLAND

Same scale as large map

DELAWARE.

Land surface, Sq. m. 1,960
Water surface, Sq. m. 90
Pop. 1900..184,735
White....153,977
African ...30,697
Indian 9
Chinese.....51
Japanese 1
Native-born, 170,925
Foreign-born, 13,810
Males 94,158
Females...90,577

COUNTIES.

Kent .....G 2
Newcastle ....G 1
Sussex ..... G 3

CITIES-TOWNS

Pop.	Thousands.	
76	Wilmington	G 1
3	Newcastle ..	G 1
3	Dover.... ..	G 2
2	Milford	H 3
2	Lewes.....	H 3
2	Smyrna	G 2
1	Laurel.... .	G 3
1	Seaford	G 3
1	Georgetown	H 3
1	Middletown	G 2
1	Harrington	G 3
1	Newark	G 1
1	Delaware City	G 1

Pop.	Hundreds.	
9	Milton.....	H 3
8	Clayton	G 2
7	Frederica ..	H 2
6	Newport....	G 1
6	Bridgeville.	G 3
5	Odessa	G 2
5	Camden....	G 2
4	Delman.....	G 4
4	Frankford..	H 3
4	Felton	G 2
3	Townsend ..	G 2
3	Millsboro ..	H 3
3	St. Georges.	G 1
3	Port Penn...	G 1
2	Cheswold ..	G 2
1	Rehoboth ..	H 3
1	Kenton	G 2
1	Dagsboro ..	H 3

MARYLAND.

Land surface, Sq. m. 9,860
Water surface, Sq. m. 2,350
Pop 1900..1,188,044
White.... 952,424
African ..235,064
Indian.....3
Chinese.....544
Japanese.....9
Native-born, 1,094,110
Foreign-born, 93,934
Males 589,275
Females..598,769

COUNTIES.

Alleghany.....A 1
Anne Arundel.E 2
Baltimore.....E 2
Calvert. .....E 3
Caroline... ...G 3
Carroll.....D 1
Cecil..... G 1
Charles.....D 3
Dorchester....F 4
Frederick.....D 2
Garrett.....B 4
Harford.....F 1
Howard.....E 2
Kent.....F 2
Montgomery ..D 2
Prince George E 3
Queen Anne...G 2
St. Mary.....E 4
Somerset..... G 4
Talbot.....F 3
Washington...C 1
Wiconico.... G 4
Worcester ....H 4

CITIES-TOWNS

Pop.	Thousands.	
508	Baltimore.	E 2
17	Cumberland	C 4
13	Hagerstown	C 1
9	Frederick...	D 2
8	Annapolis...	F 3
5	Cambridge..	F 3
5	Frostburg...	B 4
4	Salisbury....	G 4
3	Westminster	E 1
3	Crisfield.....	G 5
3	Easton.....	F 3
3	Chestertown	F 2
2	Elkton	G 1
2	Brunswick ..	C 2
2	Laplata.....	E 3
2	Pocomoke City	G 4
2	Laurel	E 2
1	Westonport.	B 4
1	Snow Hill..	H 4
1	Port Deposit	F 1
1	Ellicott City.	E 2
1	Oxford	F 3
1	Centerville..	F 2
1	Chesapeake.	G 1
1	Oakland.....	A 4
1	Rockville....	D 2
1	Sharpsburg..	C 2

Pop.	Hundreds.	
9	Northeast....	G 1
9	Belair.....	F 1
9	Denton.....	G 3
8	Thurmont...	D 1
8	Princess Anne	G 4
8	Emmitsburg	D 1
8	Hancock	B 1
7	Perryville ..	F 1
7	Takoma	E 3
7	Ridgely	G 3
7	Boonsboro...	C 1
6	Middletown.	C 2
6	Taneytown .	D 1
6	Union Bridge	D 1
6	Delmar.. ...	G 4
6	Greensboro..	G 2
6	Manchester..	E 1
6	Aberdeen....	F 1
5	Funkstown .	C 1
5	Gaithersburg	D2
5	Federalsburg	G 3
5	Sharptown .	G 3
4	Hampstead .	E 1
4	Kensington.	D 2
4	Clear Spr....	C 1
4	Leonardtown	E4
4	Smithburg ..	C 1
4	Cecilton.....	G 2
4	Bowie.....	E 3
4	New Windsor	D 1
4	Keedysville .	C 1
4	Secretary ...	G 3
4	Millington ..	G 2
3	Bloomington	B4
3	Rising Sun..	F 1
3	Queenstown.	G 3
3	Church Hill.	G 2
3	Ocean City..	H 4
3	Newmarket	D 2
3	Walkersville	D 2
3	Girdletree ..	H 4
3	Mt. Airy.....	D 2
2	Deerpark....	B 4
2	E. Newmarket	G 3
2	Hurlock	G 3
2	Trappe	F 3
2	Charlestown	G 1
2	Bishopville .	H 4
2	Poolesville..	D 2
2	Sudlersville.	G 2
2	Crumpton...	G 2
1	Hillsboro....	G 3
1	Preston	G 3
1	Garrett Park	D2
1	Grantsville..	B 4
1	Brookeville.	D 2
1	Laytonsville	D 2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Land surface, Sq. m. 60
Water surface, Sq. m. 10
Pop. 1900..278,718
White....191,532
African...86,702
Indian.....22
Chinese.....455
Japanese..... 7
Native-born, 258,599
Foreign-born, 20,119
Males.....132,004
Females..146,714

CITIES-TOWNS

Pop.	Thousands.	
218	Washington	D3
14	Georgetown	D3

Lat. of only 1° 20′.—*Soil.* In the N. of the State, the soil is a rich clay; in other parts, and especially along the shore, it is sandy, and of inferior fertility, but it is, on the whole, well cultivated.—*Min.* Few minerals are met with, excepting large masses of bog-iron ore and shell-marl aloug the banks of the smaller streams. Kaolin, or China clay, occurs in large deposits in the N. divisiou of the State.—*Agric.* The principal crops raised in *D.* are wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, flax, and buckwheat. The statistics tor the principal cereal crops for the year 1880 were as follows: Indian corn, 3,892,464 bush.; wheat, 1,175,182 bush.; oats, 378,508 bush. For the year 1895 they were: Indian corn, 4,281,291 bush.; wheat, 1,069,300 bush.; oats, 468,790 bush. The other cereals above named are produced in small quantities. The number of acres devoted to the three crops mentioned were in 1895 320,596. In nddition to the crops specified may be named potatoes, sweet potatoes, and garden vegetables, which are largely produced. In the census year 1890 *D.* had 9,381 farms, embracing 1,055,692 acres, of which 762,655 were improved and 293,037 unimproved land. The valuation of land and buildings was $39,586,080; of implements and machinery, $1,835,570; of live stock, $4,198,810; of farm products, $6,481,590.—In the production of fruit *D.* stands almost without a rival. Her peach crop reaches several million baskets per annum, supplying the great markets of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and of late years shipments are made as far west as Chicago: indeed, with the introduction of and more recent improvements in refrigeratory cars, and similar contrivances also applied upon our steamships, the field for the shipment of fruit is almost unlimited; and the peaches of Delaware find their way even to Europe, where they are held in great esteem.—*Manuf.* The manufacturing industry of *D.* is extensive, consisting chiefly of cotton and woollen fabrics, iron, and flour, which latter article is much esteemed for its superior quality; paper, gunpowder, carriages, steamship and steamboat building, of steel, iron, or wood, machinery, and various products of iron, &c. The Dupont powder mills near Wilmington are the largest and oldest in the country, and the paper mills, also near Wilmington, are among the most extensive. The flour mills of *D.* have long enjoyed a great reputation. The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal connects the two great bays of the Delaware and Chesapeake, forming an excellent water transit between the great cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore.—*Polit. Div.* This State contains 3 counties, viz., Kent, Sussex, and New Castle.—*Prin. towns.* New Castle, Wilmington, Dover (the State cap.), and Lewes.—*Govt.* The State Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives; the former are elected for 4, and the latter for 2 years, by all male citizens above 21 years of age, who have resided in the State for a year, and paid taxes for 6 months preceding the election. The executive power is exercised by a governor chosen by the citizens, who retains office for 4 years, but is not re-eligible. Judges retain office during "approved conduct."—*Finance.* On January 1, 1890, the public debt was $887,573, all funded at 4 per cent. In the same year the county debt was $618,400, and the municipal debt $1,413,111; the total debt of State, counties and towns, being thus $2,919,084, or $17.32 per capita. *D.* is perhaps the least taxed State in the Union, so far as the expenses of the State government are concerned.—Out of a school population of 48,830, *D.* has 33,174 enrolled in the public schools, and excellent provision has been made for public instruction. Although one of the smallest States of the Union, few relatively surpass her in the essential elements of progress. Few cities have greater material prosperity than Wilmington, and the exports of the varied products of her industry from this port are very considerable, especially when one considers her proximity to the large cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. —*Hist.* This State takes its name from Lord De la Warr, governor of Virginia, who was the first to enter the bay, in 1610. In 1627 it was colonized by the Swedes, who, in 1638, called the country *New Sweden.* In 1655 it came into the possession of the Dutch, and, in 1664, was seized by the English, who thenceforth retained possession. In 1682 William Penn obtained a grant of the territory now constituting the State, from the Duke of York (James II.). Some litigation ensued, owing to a claim asserted by Lord Baltimore, which, in 1685, was decided in Penn's favor, who thereupon annexed the country to his colony of Peunsylvania. In 1703, *D.* obtained permission from the Proprietary to secede, and set up for herself. In 1776, its inhabitants proclaimed their independence, and formed a constitution, which was amended in 1831. The State ratified the national constitution in 1787, and sends one representative to Congress. *Pop.* (1890) 168,493; (1900) 184,735.

Del'aware, a town of Upper Canada, Middlesex co., abt. 149 m. S.W. of Toronto.—In *Ills.*, a vill. of Jersey co., abt. 59 m. S.W. of Springfield.—In *Ind.*, an E co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* White and Mississinewa. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Muncie.—A twp. of Delaware co.—A twp. of Hamilton co.—A p.-vill. and twp. of Ripley co., abt. 36 m. N. by E. of Madison.—In *Iowa*, an E N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Muskoqueta River and Buffalo Creek. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Delhi.—A twp. of Delaware co.—A twp. of Polk co.—In *Kansas*, a p.-vill. of Leavenworth co., on the Missouri River, abt. 5 m. below Leavenworth.—In *Mich.*, a twp. of Sanilac co., on Lake Huron.—In *Neb.*, a vill. of Otoe co.—In *N. J.*, a twp. of Camden co.; *pop.* 1,625.—A twp. of Hunterdon co.

Delaware, in *New York*, a S S.E. co.; *area*, about 1,550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cognago and Popacton, branches of the Delaware River, the Susquehanna River, and the Olant Creek. *Surface*, hilly and mountainous; *soil*, well adapted for grazing. The *D.* butter is noted both for quantity and quality. *Cap.* Delhi. *Pop.* (1890) 45,496.

Delaware, in *Ohio*, a central co.; *area*, about 478 sq. m. *Rivers.* Scioto and Olentangy rivers, and the Big Walnut, Alum, and Mill creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, productive. *Min.* Principally sulphur. *Cap.* Delaware. *Pop.* (1890) 27,189.

—An important city, capital of Delaware co., on the Olentangy river, about 24 m. N. of Columbus. It is the seat of the Ohio Wesleyan University and Ohio Wesleyan Female College. Here are large railroad repair shops, foundries, flour and oil mills, a woolen factory, and manufactories of bagging, iron fences, chairs, carriages, lumber, etc. The town is handsomely situated and attractive, and has in its vicinity valuable medicinal springs. *Pop.* (1897) about 10,000.

Delaware, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.E. co., bordering on the State of Delaware. *Area*, about 180 sq. m. *Rivers.* Darby, Cram, Ridley, Chester, and Brandywine; the latter forming the S.W., as the Delaware River does the S.E. border of the co. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally good. *Min.* Gneiss and mica slate; the quarries of the former furnishing considerable building-material for Philadelphia; whetstones of an excellent quality are procured near Darby Creek, and exported to all parts of the Union. *Cap.* Media.

—A township of Juniata co.

—A township of Mercer co.

—A township of Northumberland co.

—A post-village and township of Pike co., on the Delaware River, about 40 miles north by east of Eatou.

Del'aware Bay, an arm of the sea between the States of Delaware and New Jersey, 65 m. in length, and abt. 30 m. wide in its centre, and 18 at its mouth, between Cape Henlopen, Lat. 38° 47′ N., Lon. 75° 6′ W., and Cape May, Lat. 38° 57′ N., Lon. 74° 52′ W. It has deep water throughout, and a line-of-battle-ship may ascend the river Delaware to Philadelphia, and 120 miles from the ocean. There is a magnificent breakwater at the entrance of *D. B.*, and Cape Henlopen forming an artificial harbor for the protection of vessels from the winds from the E. to the N.W., round by the N., and from the floating ice descending the bay from the N.W. The breakwater consists of two parts, one 1,200, and the other 500 yards in length. It was formed like the mighty pier at Dover, and the breakwaters at Plymouth and Cherbourg, by sinking blocks of granite in the sea. An even more extensive breakwater is now (1897) under construction.

Delaware City, in *Delaware*, a post-borough of New Castle co., on the Delaware river. *Pop.* about 1,100.

Delaware City, in *Kansas*, a town of Leavenworth co., on the Missouri River, abt. 25 m. above its junction with the Kansas.

Delaware College. See NEWARK, *Delaware.*

Delaware Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Mercer co.

Delaware Hill, in *Arkansas*, a village of Greene co.

Delaware River, (Ind. *Makeriskiton,*) an important river of the Middle States of the American Union. Rising on the W. slope of the Catskill Mountains in New York, it flows S.W. to Deposit in Delaware co.; thence S.E. passing Hancock, where it receives the Popacton River, and becomes the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, to Port Jervis. Thence in a general S.W. course to Easton in Northampton co., Pa., piercing the great natural curiosity, the *Delaware Water Gap*, where the mountain on either side rises

Fig. 788.—DELAWARE WATER GAP.

almost perpendicularly to a height of 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the river. From Easton it flows S.E. to Bordentown, New Jersey, and thence generally S.W. to New Castle, Delaware, where it once more turns to the S.E., and enters Delaware Bay, about 40 m. below Philadelphia. It thus forms a natural boundary: first between New York and Pennsylvania, then between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and finally divides the latter State and Delaware. It is navigable for ships of the largest size to Philadelphia, and for steamboats to Trenton, where the tide-water meets the falls. The entire length is about 300 miles. Before receiving its actual name from Lord De la Warr, the original Dutch settlers called it the *South* (Zuyd) *River*, to distinguish it from the Hudson, or *North River*, and afterwards gave it, as well as the Indians inhabiting the territory, the name of *Delaware*, in honor of Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, who visited the bay in 1610, and died on his vessel at its mouth.

Del'awares, a tribe of Indians. See LENAPES.

Delaware Station, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Warren co.

Delaware Water Gap, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Monroe co. See DELAWARE RIVER.

Del'awarite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of ORTHOCLASE, *q. v.*

Delay', *v. a.* [Fr. *délai*, from Lat. *dilatio—differo, dilatum—dis*, and *fero*, to bear, to carry.] To defer; to put off; to postpone; to procrastinate; to prolong; as, to *delay* business.—To hinder; to retard; to detain; to stop; to protract; as, he *delayed* by an accident.

—*v. n.* To pause; to stop; to linger; to move slow, or to stop for a time;—opposed to *hasten.*

—*n.* A deferring or putting off; procrastination; postponement; as, the law's *delay.*

"The conduct of our lives . . . will not bear *delay.*"—*Locke.*

—A lingering; stay; stop; temporary hinderance.

"Sweet, reluctant, amorous *delay.*"—*Milton.*

Delay'er, *n.* One who defers or delays; one who lingers or puts off.

Del ered'ere, *n.* [It., of trust.] (*Com. Law.*) A term denoting a commission granted by a merchant to a factor to dispose of goods; the factor, for the consideration of an additional percentage, agreeing to guarantee the solvency of the purchaser.

De'le, *v. a.* [Lat. imp. of *deleo.*] (*Printing.*) To erase; to cancel; to expunge from type; marked thus, ⅁.

Del'eble, *a.* [Lat. *delebilis.*] That may be blotted out.

Delec'table, *a.* [Lat. *delectabilis*, from *delecto.* See DELIGHT.] That gives great joy or pleasure; delightful; affording much gratification; as, a *delectable* treat.

"*Delectable* to the intellectual faculty."—*Hale.*

Delectable Hill, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Pike co.

Delec'tableness, *n.* Delightfulness; state or quality of being delectable.

Delec'tably, *adv.* Delightfully; in a manner affording pleasure.

Delec'tate, *v. a.* To make delectable; to afford gratification.

Delecta'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *delectatio.*] Great pleasure; lively gratification; delight.

"Tears of joy and *delectation.*"—*Sir T. More.*

Del'egate, *v. a.* [Lat. *delego, delegatus—de*, and *lego*, to send as envoy.] To send with power to transact business, as a representative; to commission; to depute. To intrust; to commit; to deliver to another's care and excrcise; as, to *delegate* authority.

—*n.* A person sent and commissioned by another or others to act as his or their representative; a representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a substitute; one sent to act as agent for another or others.

(*U. S. Law.*) A person elected to an occasional assembly, such as conventions and the like.—One elected by the people of an organized territory of the U. States, to Congress, where he has the right of debating, but not of voting.

—*a.* [Lat. *delegatus.*] Deputed; sent with a trust or commission to act for another; as, "*delegate* judges."

Delega'tion, *n.* [Fr. *délégation*; Lat. *deligatio.*] Act of delegating; appointment of a delegate or deputy.—Persons delegated; a commission; deputation.

(*Civil Law.*) The act by which a debtor transfers to another person the duty to pay, or a creditor makes over to a third party the right to receive, payment. See NOVATION.

Delen'da, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *delere*, to blot out.] Things requiring to be erased or expunged.

Delesse'ria, *n.* [Named after Baron *Delessert*, of Paris.] (*Bot.*) A genus of marine plants, order *Ceramiaceæ.* It is

Fig. 789.—DELESSERIA SANGUINEA.

one of the most beautiful genera of the Algæ, and contains about a dozen species which inhabit the temperate and warm zones of both hemispheres.

Delete', *v. a.* [Lat. *deleo, delētum.* See ABOLISH.] To efface; to erase; to blot out; to expunge.

Delete'rious, *a.* [Gr. *dēlētērious*, from *deleomai*, to hurt, to injure, allied to Sansk. *dal*, to be cut.] Destructive; pernicious; poisonous; having the property of destroying life; as, a *deleterious* drug.

Dele'tion, *n.* Act of erasing or effacing.
Deletitious, (*dē-lē-tish'us,*) *a.* Susceptible of bearing erasure from its surface, as paper.
Dele'tive, *a.* Calculated to delete; adapted to destroy.
Delf, Delph, *n.* A stone quarry; a large pit dug.
Delf, or DELFT-WARE, *n.* Earthenware covered with a white glaze, in imitation of china-ware or porcelain, made originally at *Delft*, Holland.
Delft, a Dutch town, in the prov. of S. Holland, 9 miles from Rotterdam. It is regularly built, and intersected by a great many narrow canals, which are crossed by 69 bridges. The most prominent buildings are the palace, in which William, Prince of Orange, was assassinated in 1584, now used for barracks; the town-hall, arsenal, military engineering academy, and several fine churches *D.* is the birthplace of Grotius and Loeuwenhek, who, with William the Silent, are buried here. *Manuf.* Earthenware, cloth, and carpets. *Pop.* 22,049.
Delftsha'ven, a small fortified town of S. Holland, 2 m. from Rotterdam, on the Maas; *pop.* 4,500.
Del'hi, a prov. of Hindostan, pres. Bengal, bounded N. by Lahore, E. by the Ganges, S. by Ajmeer and Agra, and W. by Rajpootana. Lat. between 28° and 31° N.; Lon. 75° and 80° E. *Area*, 774 sq. m. This country is generally sandy, but is made fertile by artificial irrigation. *Prod.* Cotton, wheat, barley, and pulse. In the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, the inhabitants of *D.* took a most active part. *Pop.* 450,000, of whom 325,000 are Hindoos, and the rest Mohammedans.
Delhi. (Sansk. *Indiaprast'ha,*) a celebrated city, cap. of the above province, and anciently the metropolis of the Patan and Mogul empires, on the Jumna, 112 m. N.N.W. of Agra, 425 N.W. of Benares, and 830 in the same direction from Calcutta, with which city it connects by railroad. This city was in former times a place of vast size and splendor, as the ruins of its older portion sufficiently testify. The present city is about 7 m. in circumference, and is, for India, a fine, airy, and well-built place. It possesses many splendid mosques and palaces, notably that of the Emperor Shah Jehan, and the Jumma Musjd,

Fig. 790. — THE KING'S PALACE, DELHI.

the most magnificent temple of Mussulman worship in India. *D.* possesses several observatories, schools, and colleges supported by the British govt. *Manuf.* Cotton cloths, shawls, precious stones, and jewelry. In 1011, *D.* was taken and plundered by Mahmoud, in 1398 by Tamerlane, in 1525 by Baber, who overturned the Patan dynasty, and inaugurated that of the Moguls, and in 1739 it was pillaged by Nadir Shah. Since 1803 it has belonged to the British. During the Sepoy mutiny of 1857, the king of *D.* was proclaimed emperor by the rebels, when the city was taken by storm by the British troops, and the massacre of their countrymen amply avenged. *Pop.* (1895) 198,750.
Del'hi, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jersey co., about 14 m. N. N. W. of Alton.
Del'hi, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, former capital of Delaware co., on the Maquoketa river, about 40 m. W. by S. of Dubuque. *Pop.* 600.
Del'hi, in *Louisiana*, a village of Carroll parish.
—A post-village of Richland parish.
Del'hi, in *Michigan*, a township of Ingham co.; it contains Delhi Center.
Del'hi, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Redwood co.;—now merged in other townships.
Del'hi, in *New York*, a post-village and township, cap. of Delaware co., on the Delaware river, about 68 m. W. S. W. of Albany. *Pop.* (1897) 1,760.
Del'hi, in *Ohio*, a village of Delaware co., about 32 m. N. N. W. of Columbus. *Pop.* (1897) about 700.
—A township of Hamilton co., on the Ohio river, about 6 m. below Cincinnati.
Del'hi, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Winnebago co., on Fox River, abt. 80 m. N.E. of Madison.
De'lian, *n.* [Lat. *deliacus*, from the island of *Delos*, in the *Ægean.*] (*Fine Arts.*) A kind of sculptured vase. — A beautiful bronze and silver.
De'lia Lake, in *New York*, in the W. part of Essex co. It is one of the sources of the Hudson River. Length about 5 m.
Delib'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *delibero, deliberatus* — *de*, and *libro*, to weigh, to cause to swing. See LIBRATE.] To weigh well in one's mind; to consider the reasons for and against a measure; to think; to consider; to reflect; to examine with a view to make a choice or selection; to consider which is best or preferable; to judge; to consult; to debate; to hesitate; to demur; to pause; to ponder.
—*v. n.* To balance well in the mind; to weigh carefully; to consider maturely.

"The woman that *deliberates* is lost."—*Addison.*

—*a.* Weighing carefully facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step; slowly determining; cautious; discreet; cool; circumspect; — used in relation to persons; as, a *deliberate* scoundrel, a *deliberate* adviser.—Slow; tedious; gradual; not hasty or impulsive; as, *deliberate* speech. — Formed with deliberation; well advised, weighed, or considered; — used in respect of things; as, a *deliberate* step, a *deliberate* opinion.
Delib'erately, *adv.* In a deliberate manner; slowly; cautiously; with circumspection.

"He plods on *deliberately*." — *Dryden.*

Delib'erateness, *n.* Quality of being deliberate; calm consideration; judicial weighing over; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against a measure; caution; wariness.
Delibera'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *deliberatio.*] Act of deliberating; thoughtful consideration in order to a choice; thoughtfulness; reflection; circumspection; caution; wariness; coolness; prudence.

"Deep on his front engraven, *deliberation* sat." — *Milton.*

—Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; as, the *deliberations* of a council of war.
Delib'erative, *a.* [Fr. *délibératif.*] Pertaining to deliberation; acting or proceeding by deliberation; having a right or power to deliberate or discuss; apt or disposed to consider; as, a *deliberative* body.
—*n.* A discourse in which a question is discussed and deliberated.—A kind of rhetorical proof, tending to convince the minds of others.
Delib'eratively, *adv.* By or with deliberation.
Delib'erator, *n.* He who deliberates.
Del'icacy, *n.* [Fr. *délicatesse*, from L. Lat. *delicatus*, delightful, from *deliciæ*, allurement, from Lat. *delicio* — *de*, and *lacio*, to draw gently, to allure, to entice, allied to Heb. *lakach*, to take, whence *lèkach*, taking arts, fair speech, by which the mind of any one is captivated.] That which allures, captivates, attracts, or entices; something pleasing by its softness, fineness, or flavor; that which delights the senses, particularly the taste; a dainty; a tit-bit; as, to covet a *delicacy*.

"On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best." — *Milton.*

—Fineness of texture or substance; smoothness; softness; elegance; tenderness or weakness of constitution; tenuity; slenderness; nicety; as, *delicacy* of the skin, *delicacy* of a flower, *delicacy* of shape, &c.

"A man of goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*." — *Sidney.*

—Elegance or softness of manners; civility or politeness; gentle treatment; tenderness; scrupulousness; fastidiousness; susceptibility of feeling; effeminacy; as, treated with *delicacy*, having *delicacy* of manner, a person of extreme *delicacy*, &c.

"The *delicacy* of their own education." — *Temple.*

—A nice perception of beauty or deformity, or the faculty of such nice perception; scrupulous susceptibility; fastidious niceness; minute accuracy; as, *delicacy* of coloring — Daintiness; self-indulgence; fondness of pleasure or luxury. — That which is choice, delicate, or rare, or which is highly pleasing to the mind or imagination; a luxury; a gratification.

"These *delicacies* ... of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flow'rs." — *Milton.*

Del'icate, *a.* [Fr. *délical*; Lat. *delicalus.* See DELICACY.] Tender; effeminate; soft; feeble; frail; not able to endure hardship or roughness; as, a *delicate* child, *delicate* health, a *delicate* plant.—Alluring; delightful; pleasant; luxurious.

"Haarlem is a very *delicate* town." — *Evelyn.*

—Nice; dainty; pleasing to the taste or senses; choice; fine; excellent; refined; elegant; of agreeable flavor; as, a *delicate* perfume, a *delicate* fruit. — Nicely interwoven; soft and smooth to the touch; of fine texture; as, *delicate* lace. — Easily hurt or injured; slender; minute; critical; requiring gentle treatment or great care in handling; as, a *delicate* subject, a *delicate* inquiry, *delicate* porcelain, &c.—Clear, pure, or fair; soft; smooth; used in reference to the skin; as, a *delicate* complexion.
—Light in line; soft in coloring; as, a *delicate* tint. — Accurate; nice in form and punctilio; of polite and refined manners; gentle; considerate; careful not to offend or disgust; as, a *delicate* attention, *delicate* language. — Possessing voluptuous or fastidious tastes; inclined to pleasure and luxury; refined; nice and dainty in habits. — Possessing nice, critical acumen, sensitively perceptive; of refined discrimination; susceptibly exact in judgment; as, a *delicate* touch in painting, a *delicate* ear for music.
—*n.* A person of effeminate habits, or of luxurious tastes. (a.)
—*pl.* Dainties; choice articles of food; delicacies.
Del'icately, *adv.* In a delicate manner; finely; fastidiously; tenderly; effeminately; luxuriously; as, a person *delicately* reared.
Del'icateness, *n.* Delicacy; state or quality of being fine, effeminate, or delicate.
Delicious, (*dē-lish'us,*) *a.* [Fr. *délicieux*, from L. Lat. *deliciosus*, from Lat. *deliciæ.* See DELICACY.] Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; most pleasing to the mind; charming; delightful; exquisite; gratifying.

"O, Christ! it is a goodly sight to see
What Heav'n hath done for this *delicious* land."—*Byron.*

Deli'ciously, *adv.* In a delightful or delicious manner; exquisitely; luxuriously; as, she sang *deliciously.*
Deli'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being delicious, or very grateful to the taste or mind; delight; exquisite pleasure.
Deliet', *n.* [Lat. *delictum.*] (*Civil Law.*) The act by which a person, by fraud or malignity, causes some damage or hurt to some other. — A *quasi delict* is the act of a person who, without malignity, but by an inexcusable imprudence, causes an injury to another.
Deliga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *deligatio.*] (*Surg.*) A binding up, with a bandage, &c.
Delight', *n.* [See the verb.] That which yields great pleasure, or fills with highly pleasing emotions.

"She's my *delight*, all mankind's wonder" — *Earl of Rochester.*

—A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; rapture; charm; joy; gratification; extreme happiness.

"An over-payment of *delight*." — *Southey.*

—*v. a.* To affect with lively pleasure; to please or gratify highly; to give or afford great joy or satisfaction to; as, beauty *delights* the eye.
—*v. n.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced;—preceding *in.*
Delight, in *Pennsylvania*, a former P. O. of Greene co.
Delight'ed, *p. a.* Full of delight or pleasure.
Delight'edly, *adv.* With delight; pleasurably.
Delight'er, *n.* He who, or that which, yields or receives delight.
Delight'ful, *a.* Affording delight; highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction; gratifying; charming; joyful; beautiful; grateful; as, *delightful* weather.
Delight'fully, *adv.* In a delightful or pleasurable manner.
Delight'fulness, *n.* Quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure; delight; satisfaction.
Delight'ingly, *adv.* In a rejoicing or delighting manner.
Delight'less, *a.* Yielding no delight; without pleasure.
Delight'some, *a.* Delightful; extremely pleasing.
Delight'somely, *adv.* In a delightful manner; pleasantly; agreeably.
Delight'someness, *n.* Pleasantness; delightfulness.
Deli'lah, [Heb., the languishing,] a Philistine woman whom Samson loved. By her flattering blandishments she obtained from him the secret that his God-given strength lay in his locks; and having cut these off while he lay asleep, she then treacherously betrayed the strengthless warrior into the hands of his enemies.
Delille, JACQUES, (*da-leel',*) a French didactic poet, in great repute at the end of the last century, and under the empire; member of the Academy. B. 1738; became blind, and D. 1813.
Delin'eament, *n.* Delineation; sketch; representation. (R.)
Delin'eate, *v. a.* [Lat. *delineo, delineatus* — *de*, and *linea*, a line. See LINE.] To draw a line or lines, so as to exhibit the form of anything; to mark out with lines; to make a draught of; to paint; to sketch; to portray; as, to *delineate* the human figure in a picture. — To describe in words; to convey an oral or verbal representation; to exhibit by description; to portray to the mind or intelligence.

"To *delineate* the glories of God's heavenly kingdom."—*Abp. Wake.*

—*a.* Delineated; represented; portrayed.
Delinea'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *delineatio.*] Act of delineating; outline; sketch; design; drawing. — Representation in words; description.
Delin'eator, *n* One who delineates or describes.
Delin'eatory, *a.* Delineating; describing; presenting an outline of.
Delin'queney, *n.* [L. Lat. *delinquentia*, from Lat. *delinquo, delinquens* — *de*, and *linquo*, to leave, allied to Gr. *limpānō*, late form of *leipō*, to leave.] A leaving or neglecting of duty; a failure, omission, or dereliction of duty; a fault; a shortcoming; a misdeed, and, positively, an offence; a crime.
Delin'quent, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *delinquens.*] One who leaves, neglects, or fails to perform his duty; particularly, a public officer who neglects or abuses his duty; one who commits a fault or crime; a misdoer; an offender, criminal, or transgressor.
—*a.* Leaving, neglecting, or failing in, duty.
Delin'quently, *adv.* In a manner involving neglect of duty.
Deliquesce, (*del-i-kwes',*) *v. n.* [Lat. *deliquesco* — *de*, and *liquesco*, inceptive from *liqueo*, to be fluid or liquid. See LIQUID.] To melt down and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air.
Deliques'cence, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) The property which certain substances have of absorbing moisture from the air, and becoming damp, and even running into liquid. Caustic potash, and the chlorides of calcium and magnesium, are examples of substances which undergo this change.
Deliques'cent, *a.* (*Chem.*) Liable to become moist or wet.
(*Bot.*) Applied to a plant which gives off so many branches that the stem is lost in them.
Deliquiate, (*dē-lik'we-āt,*) *v. n.* [From Lat. *deliquesco.*] To deliquesce.
Deliquia'tion, *n.* Act or process of deliquiating.
Deliquium, (*de-lik'we-um,*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Chem.*) A melting or dissolution in the air, or in a moist place; a liquid state.
(*Med.*) A fainting; a loss of consciousness.
Delira'tion, *n.* [Lat. *deliratio.*] State of delirium; aberration of mind. (R.)
Delir'ious, *a.* [Lat. *delirus*, from *deliro* — *de*, and *liro*, a ridge or furrow.] Roving in mind; disordered in intellect; crazy; light-headed; raving; frenzied; temporarily insane; as, a *delirious* attack.

Delir'iously, *adv.* In a delirious manner.

Delir'iousness, *n.* State or condition of being delirious; delirium.

Delir'ium, *n.* [Lat., from *deliro*, I rave, or am furious; Fr. *délire.*] Any burst of tumultuous excitement, passion, or enthusiasm; as, the *delirium* of a national panic, a *delirium* of pleasure, &c.

(*Med.*) A perturbed and disordered state of the brain, proceeding either from an excess of blood, or a great loss of vital power or augmentation of nervous irritability. *D.*, though not a symptom, is frequently a concomitant or result of fevers, inflammations of the substance or membrane of the brain, of reaction after long exposure to cold or abstinence from food, and is often a consequence of both mineral and vegetable poisons. *D.* is easily distinguished from mania, or madness, by the absence of all congruity of thought, the impossibility of fixing the patient's attention to one subject for even the shortest space of time, and by the total absence of that circumventing cunning so characteristic of madness; or by the restless mutterings, incoherent and disjointed talk, in which private matters, family secrets, and long-past events are all mingled in a confused babble. *D.* may be either violent and frantic (*D. ferox*), as in acute inflammation of the membranes of the brain; or low and muttering (*typhomania*), as in low fever. It supervenes on fever during any part of its course. It occurs in the hot state of some intermittents, but rarely makes its appearance in typhoid or continued fever until the disease has reached its height. It sometimes occurs suddenly, without any previous indication; but more frequently it is preceded by headache, throbbing of the temples, a flushed and oppressed countenance, &c. The patient is at first delirious during the short and imperfect periods of sleep, or immediately after he is roused, becoming, when fully awakened, more clear, and comparatively collected. By degrees this lucid interval becomes less perceptible; the individual becomes more and more incapable of reflection and mental exertion, and gradually loses the power of recognizing the persons and objects which surround him. When *D.* is about to terminate fatally, sensibility becomes more and more impaired, until all conscious feeling seems to be lost. Inarticulate moaning succeeds to delirious incoherence; the patient loses in a great measure sight and hearing; the mouth and tongue are dry, yet the patient no longer complains of thirst; the pupils become scarcely contractile; black spots, like flies, appear before the patient's eyes, and the evacuations escape without consciousness. As *D.* is rather a symptom of a disease than a disease itself, its treatment necessarily forms a part of that of the disease on which it supervenes.

Delirium Tre'mens, Delirium Ebriositatis, Mania à Potu, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease of the brain, usually caused by an abuse of spirituous liquors, but sometimes also by great mental anxiety and loss of sleep; or it may result from bodily injuries or accidents, loss of blood, &c. *D.* sometimes makes its appearance in consequence of a single debauch; but more frequently it is the result of protracted or long-continued intemperance. It usually supervenes on a fit of intoxication; but it not unfrequently occurs, also, when the habitual drunkard omits his accustomed draught. The approach of an attack is almost invariably preceded by the patient being remarkably irritable, with fretfulness of mind and mobility of body. He becomes very nervous and uneasy; is startled by any sudden noise, the opening of a door or the entrance of a visitor; is restless; the hands and tongue are tremulous; he complains of inability to sleep, and if he doses for a moment, he is awakened by frightful dreams. Soon delirium manifests itself: if questioned, the patient often answers rightly enough; but if left to himself, he begins to talk or mutter; he is surrounded by frightful or loathsome animals; is pursued by some one who has a design upon his life; he has terrible and ghastly visions. Though most commonly of a frightful or terrifying character, the *D.* is not always so; occasionally the appearances are droll and ludicrous, and the patient seems amused by them; at other times it turns on some matter of business, as settling of accounts or telling of money, and the patient is in a perpetual bustle, and his hands are constantly full of business. The predominant emotion with the delirious patient is fear, and in his efforts to escape from an imaginary enemy he may be guilty of a murderous assault, or, as is more frequently the case, may take his own life; and hence he requires to be very carefully watched. The strong features of this complaint are sleeplessness, a busy, but not angry or violent, *D.*; constant chattering, a trembling of the hands, and an eager and fidgety employment of them. The tongue is moist and creamy; the pulse, though frequent, is soft; the skin is perspiring, and most commonly the patient is drenched in sweat. The *D.* continues until the patient sinks into a sleep, from which he awakes comparatively rational, or dies from exhaustion. In such cases death is often sudden, the patient rising for some trivial purpose, and falling in a faint from which he never recovers; or at length, after passing many nights without sleep, he sinks into a state of coma, which terminates in death. This disease, however, is rarely fatal, unless where the strength of the patient has been seriously impaired by long-continued excesses. The great remedy is sleep, and the best means of inducing this is by opium, which is to be given in large doses, and frequently repeated, until the desired effect follows. Sometimes it is necessary, in order to procure sleep, if the patient is in a very exhausted state, or if the disease has been brought on by the cessation of an accustomed stimulus, to allow the patient a certain quantity of his ordinary beverage; but this should not be continued longer than he can do without it. Chloroform has also been recommended as a means of procuring sleep when opium fails. This disease is to be carefully distinguished from inflammation of the brain, with which it has many symptoms in common; for bleeding, which is resorted to in the latter disease, would be of the *utmost danger in this.*

Delisle, (*de-lîle'*,) Joseph Nicolas, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, b. 1688. He had for his pupil the celebrated Lalande. D. 1768.

Delisle', in *Ohio*, a post-village of Darke co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of Dayton.

Delites'cence, Delites'ceney, *n.* [From Lat. *delitescens.*] State of being hidden or concealed.

(*Surg.*) A tumor is said to terminate in *D.* when it subsides very suddenly and unexpectedly.

Delites'cent, *a.* Lying hidden, secluded, or concealed.

De'lium. (*Anc. Hist.*) The Boeotians defeated the Athenians near the temple of Apollo, at Delium, b. c. 424. Socrates, and his pupil Alcibiades, took part in this battle. Here also, the troops of Antiochus (the Great) of Syria defeated the Romans, b. c. 192.

Deliv'er, *v. a.* [Fr. *délivrer*; Lat. *de*, and *liber*, to free. See Liberate] To liberate, extricate, rescue, save, release, or free from, as danger, bondage, restraint, &c.; as, to *deliver* from captivity. — To disburden a woman of child; as, to *deliver* of twins. — To give forth in action; to exert; to send; as, to *deliver* a broadside. — To give forth in words; to utter; to pronounce; to communicate; to relate; to impart; as, to *deliver* a message, to *deliver* a lecture. — To give, offer, or present: to transfer; to cede; to yield up; to reign; to surrender: to put into the hands of another, or others; — generally preceding *up*, *over*, *to*, or *into*; as, to *deliver up* a fortress, to *deliver* a petition, to *deliver* goods.

"The constables have *delivered* her *over*."— *Shaks.*

Deliv'erable, *a.* That may be delivered; susceptible of delivery.

Deliv'erance, *n.* [Fr. *délivrance.*] Act of delivering, freeing, rescuing, disentangling, extricating, liberating, or manumitting; as, a *deliverance* from peril, *deliverance* of a child, *deliverance* of a speech. — State of being delivered; release, as from captivity, slavery, oppression, difficulty, or any danger, or restraint; rescue; liberation; redemption; manumission; freedom; as, a speedy *deliverance.* — An utterance or open expression of judgment, or opinion.

"One death, or one *deliverance*, we will share." — *Dryden.*

Deliv'erer, *n.* One who delivers, redeems, or preserves. — A relator; a narrator; one who communicates by speech, or writing.

Deliv'ery, *n.* Act of delivering; release; rescue; surrender; a giving up; a giving or passing from one to another, or others; as, the *delivery* of a prisoner, *delivery* of letters, *delivery* of a ship, &c. — Childbirth; parturition. (See Labor.) — Deliverance; freedom; state of being preserved, or delivered.

(*Rhet.*) The fifth and last of the several parts that go to make up the business and art of the orator; the others being invention, disposition, embellishment, and memory; — *invention*, in order to find out what to say; *disposition*, in order to arrange in a proper manner; *embellishment*, to deck it in proper language; *memory*, to retain it; and *delivery*, to give it forth with dignity and grace. The ancient masters of oratory looked upon *D.* as occupying a most important place in the art. It is said of Demosthenes that when asked what was the first point in oratory, he answered *D.*; and the second, *D.*; and the third, still *D.* "Delivery," says Cicero, "has the sole and supreme power in oratory. Without it, a speaker of the highest mental capacity can be held in no esteem; while one of moderate abilities, with this qualification, may surpass even those of the highest talent."

Dell, *n.* [From *dale*; Ger. *thal.*] A dale; a hollow place; a small, narrow valley between high hills.

"In *dells* and dales, concealed from human sight." — *Tickell.*

Dell, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Benton co.

Dello'na, or Delona, in *Wisconsin*, a former post-office of Sauk county.

Dell Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Adams co., on the Wisconsin River, abt. 20 m. W.N.W. of Portage City.

Dell'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Perry co.

Del'mar, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Sussex co., about 97 m. S. of Wilmington.

Del'mar, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Tioga county.

Del Nor'te, in *California*, a N.W. co., bordering on Oregon; *area*, about 1,550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Klamath, and Smith. The Pacific Ocean washes its W. border. *Surface*, mountainous. *Soil*, good. *Min.* Gold, and copper. *Cap.* Crescent City.

Delolme, Jean Louis, (*de-lōm'*,) a political writer, b. at Geneva, 1740. He practised law for several years, in Switzerland, and went to England, where he fixed his permanent abode. Of his various political works and essays, his celebrity is mainly based upon the *Constitution de l'Angleterre*, a work which had a very large sale, and is often quoted as the best authority on the English Constitution. D. 1806.

Delorme, Marion, a Frenchwoman, b. abt. 1612, near Châlons-sur-Marne, and whose name was so prominent in the history of the 17th century, that it is impossible to avoid speaking of her in an historical work. She came at an early period of her life to Paris, where her great beauty would easily have secured for her a good match, had she not been inclined to a life of licentious intrigue. Almost all the distinguished men of the age were her "lovers." During the first disturbances of the *Frondeurs*, her house was the rallying-point of the chiefs of that party, and in consequence, Mazarin was about to imprison her, when she suddenly died at the age of 38. Victor Hugo has made of her the subject of one of his historical dramas.

Delorme, Philibert, a French architect, b. at Lyons about 1518. He studied three years at Rome, and after acquiring some reputation by works in his native city, was called to Paris through the influence of Cardinal Du Bellay, and made almoner to the king. Various works were intrusted to him, and in 1564 he was appointed, by Catherine de Medicis, one of the architects of the Tuileries. He was assisted in some of his undertakings by his brother, Jean Delorme. He left several treatises on architecture. D. 1577.

De'los, Cynthus Ortygia, now called Sailles, Saylli, Delo, or Deli, is the smallest of the Cyclades, at the N. of Naxos, and was famous throughout antiquity as having been the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and further as being consecrated to the worship of the first-named deity. According to the legend it was a floating island, but was rendered immovable in order that Latona might give birth in security to these two divinities. It was peopled by the Ionians; and, in Homer's time, was the central seat of their political and religious union. Like all ancient temples of celebrity, that of Apollo at Delos was one of the great emporia for trade; and, after the fall of Corinth, the Delians, by wisely declaring their port free, secured that vast commerce between the east and west of which that noble city had been the channel. Its commercial importance was further ensured by the peculiar sanctity which attached to the island. Even hostile fleets rode quietly at anchor in its sacred harbor. So holy was it esteemed, that no dogs were suffered upon it; and that all dying persons, and women near the time of their delivery, were removed to the neighboring island of Myconos, for fear of pollution by either births or deaths. The temple of Apollo, according to Plutarch, was one of the stateliest buildings in the universe; its altar is said to have been a perfect cube, and the doubling it was a noted mathematical problem with the ancients, which went under the name of the *problema Deliacum*, "the Delian problem." The decline of Delos dates from the Mithridatic War, when it was laid waste by one of the generals of Mithridates. It is now a mere heap of ruins.

Delphi, (*del'fi,*) or Delphos, (now Castri,) a small town of ancient Phocis, in a valley to the W. of Mount Parnassus, was the seat of the most famous of all the oracles of Apollo. At this place certain exhalations, issuing from a cavern, threw all who approached it into convulsions. The responses were delivered by a priestess, called *Pythia*, who sat upon a tripod placed over the mouth of this cavern, and after having inhaled the vapor, gave utterance to the wished-for predictions, either in verse or prose, which were then interpreted by the priests. From its favorable position this oracle came to be consulted, not only by the Greeks, but even by the neighboring nations; and thus the temple was

Fig. 791.— view of delphi, and mount parnassus.

enriched by an incredible number of valuable presents and splendid monuments. Hence, this sacred repository became frequently an object of plunder. Still the oracle continued to utter its responses long after the seat of empire had been transferred from Greece to Rome; and it was only when Constantine the Great removed the sacred tripods to adorn the hippodrome of his new city, that the responses ceased to be delivered.

Del'phi, in *Indiana*, a city, the cap. of Carroll co., about 17 m. N. E. of Lafayette. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,400.

Delphi, in *Missouri*, a village in Gasconade co., abt. 80 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Delphi, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 210 m. W. of Albany.

Delphi, in *Ohio*, a village of Huron co., abt 17 m. S. of Norwalk.

Delphi, in *Tennessee*, a village of Marion co., on the Sequatchie River, 114 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Del'phian, Del'phic, *a.* [From *Delphi*, a city of ancient Greece.] (*Anc. Hist.*) Relating, or pertaining, to Delphi, or to its famous oracle.

"The *Delphian* vales."— *Halleck.*

Delphin'ia, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable alkaline base obtained from the seeds of the *Delphinium Staphisagria*, or staves-acre.

Delphin'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fat acid obtained by saponification from the oil of the *Delphinus*, or porpoise; it has also been termed *phocenic* acid. It exists in the vegetable kingdom in the berries of *Viburnum Opulus*.

Delphin'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Dolphin family, ord. *Cetaceæ*, characterized by the moderate size of the head, and usually by the presence of teeth in both jaws. It includes, with the Dolphin and Porpoise, many animals which are ordinarily called Whales. They are, in general, voracious feeders; and their flesh is for the most part rank, oily, and unwholesome. The Dolphins, *Delphinus*, are a numerous genus, 22 species having been described, inhabiting both the North and South seas. The common dolphin, *Delphinus Delphis*, resembles very much the porpoise, and has been often confounded with it. It inhabits the Mediterranean and Indian seas, swims swiftly, and preys upon fish. By ancient writers, the dolphin was celebrated for its supposed affection for the human race, and for the harmonious sounds of music. The fables connected with it are the poetic fictions of a classic age, and are totally opposed to the opinions of the moderns, who know it to be a predaceous animal, and consider its appearance at sea as the prelude of an approaching storm. The Bottle-heads, genus *Hyperoodon*, are natives of the Northern seas, and have no teeth in the upper jaw. The Porpoise, or porpesse, *Phocæna communis* (derived from the Italian name for this animal, *porco pesce*, or hog-fish), has numerous small sharp teeth in both jaws, and a dorsal fin in the middle of the body. It is the most common of all the cetaceans, and is found in almost all the European seas, and on the American coasts. It is about six feet in length, and is of a bluish-black color on the back, and white underneath. The whole body is covered with a layer of fat nearly an inch in thickness, while the flesh beneath is red, and resembles that of the hog. Porpoises swim in shoals (or, as they are called by sailors, *schools*), and drive the mackerel, herring, and salmon before them, as a pack of dogs do hares. They are well known to all who have been at sea, from their rolling or apparently tumbling motion in the water. They root about the

Fig. 792. — WHITE GRAMPUS, OR WHITE WHALE.

shores with their snouts, in quest of food, like hogs. Their flesh was formerly considered a great delicacy, and receipts for dressing it are to be found in ancient cookery books. The oil procured from the blubber is of the purest kind; and the skin, when carefully tanned and dressed, is used for wearing apparel, and for coverings for carriages. The Greenlander esteems the flesh of the porpoise as a great dainty, and quaffs the oil as the most delicious of draughts. A white species occurs in China. The *Grampus*, of which there are several species, is a native of the North Sea, and is often found on the coasts of Great Britain and France. The large grampus, *Orca gladiator*, is of such an extremely fierce and predaceous nature, that it not only destroys the porpoise and dolphin, but is reported to attack even whales. It measures from 20 to 25 feet in length, and is well known from its frequent blowing. — See BELUGA, MONODON, &c.

Del'phinite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of EPIDOTE, *q. v.*

Delphin'ium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Larkspurs, a genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*, which yields many favorite garden-plants. They are annual herbs, with leaves much divided; flowers blue, red, or purple, never yellow. *D. consolida*, the Branching Larkspur, sparingly naturalized in our fields and roadsides, has numerous varieties of double and semi-double flowers, the upper sepal of which, as in the rest of the genus, is spurred. *D. exaltatum*, the American Larkspur, native of the Middle States, has a stem 3–4 feet high, and flowers of a brilliant purplish-blue.

Fig. 793. — BRANCHING LARKSPUR. (*D. consolida.*)

Delphi'nus, *n.* [Lat. the Dolphin.] (*Astron.*) A northern constellation, situated 13° or 14° N.E. of the Eagle. It consists of 18 stars, including 4 of the 3d magnitude, but none larger. Its mean declination is about 15° N. It comes to the meridian on the 16th of September.

(*Zoöl.*) See DELPHINIDÆ.

Del'phos, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Ottawa co.

Delphos, in *Ohio*, a city and R. R. center of Allen co., extending partly into Van Wert co., 14 m. N. W. of Lima. *Pop.* (1897) about 5,250.

Delps'burgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a former post-office of Northampton county.

Del Rey, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Iroquois co.

Del Segno. [It., from the sign.] (*Mus.*) Same as DAL SEGNO, *q. v.*

Del'ta, *n.*; *pl.* DELTAS. The Greek letter Δ. — (*Geog.*) A triangular alluvial tract included between the several mouths of the river Nile, from its resemblance to the form of the Greek Δ, delta. The term is now applied to similar alluvial formations at the mouths of large rivers, subject to inundations. Thus, we speak of the *D.* of the Mississippi, the *D.* of the Danube, of the Niger, of the Ganges, &c.

Delta, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Clay county.

Delta, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Nevada county.

Delta, in *Colorado*, a post-village, cap. of Delta county.

Delta, in *Michigan*, a co. forming the S. extremity of the upper peninsula, and bordering on Lake Michigan and Green Bay. *Area*, about 718 sq. m. *Rivers*, Menominee, Ford, and Whitefish. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, good, and mostly covered with timber. *Min.* Limestone and sandstone. *Cap.* Escanaba. *Pop.* (1894) 19,259.

—A post-township of Eaton county.

Delta, in *Mississippi*, a village, former cap. of Coahoma co., on the Mississippi river, at the Yazoo Pass, about 60 m. below Memphis, Tenn.

Delta, in *New York*, a post-village of Lee township, Oneida co., 20 m. N.W. of Utica.

Delta, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fulton co., about 25 m. W. by S. of Toledo.

Deltafica'tion, *n.* [From *delta*, and Lat. *facere*.] The formation of a delta or deltas.

Delta'ic, *a.* Resembling a delta; in the form of a delta; relating to a delta.

Delta-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PYRALIDÆ.

Del'toid, *a.* [Gr. *delta*, the letter Δ, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the Greek Δ (*delta*); triangular; as, a *deltoid* muscle, *deltoid* leaf.

—*n.* (*Anat.*) A short, triangular-looking muscle, situated on the front of the arm, at the shoulder.

Del'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of New Buffalo township, Sauk co., about 50 m. N.N.W. of Madison.

Delue, JEAN ANDRÉ, (*de-look'*,) a Swiss natural philosopher, b. in Geneva, 1727. He made a special study of physics and geology, endeavoring to establish the consistency of the Book of Genesis with the vast modern discoveries. He spent a portion of his life in England, and was appointed reader to the queen. His principal works are, *Theory of Barometers and Thermometers, New Notions on Meteorology, Traité élémentaire de Géologie, Recherches sur les Modifications de l'Atmosphère.* Some of his works were written in French, others in English. D. in 1817.

Delud'able, *a.* That may be deluded; liable to suffer imposition; as, "*deludable* cogitation." — *Sir T. Browne.*

Delude', *v. a.* [Lat. *deludo* — *de*, and *ludo*, to play, to mock; Sansk. *lud*, to roll one's self about; Heb. *luts*, to deride, to mock by imitation.] To impose on; to deceive; to beguile; to lead astray; to cheat; to circumvent. — To disappoint; to thwart; to frustrate.

Delud'er, *n.* One who deludes or disappoints; a trickster; a beguiler; an impostor.

Del'uge, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *diluvium*, from *diluo* — *di*, and *luo*, *lavo*, to wash.] A washing away of the earth; any great overflowing of water; a flood; an inundation; a swell of water over the natural banks or shore of the ocean.

—A sudden, sweeping, or overwhelming calamity; as, a *deluge* of trouble.

(*Scrip. and Geol.*) The great overflow of water narrated in Scripture, and commonly known as *the Flood*. This great event is ordinarily calculated to have occurred in the 1656th year after the Creation, or 2293 years before Christ. We are told in Gen. vii. that all the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened, and God caused it to rain 40 days and 40 nights upon the earth; that during that time the waters increased and prevailed exceedingly upon the earth, and all the high hills and mountains were covered 15 cubits and upwards; that all flesh died that moved upon the earth, and every man save Noah and those that were with him in the ark; that the waters prevailed upon the earth 150 days, and at the end of that time they were abated, God having made a wind to pass over the earth and assuage the waters; the fountains also of the deep and the windows of heaven being stopped, and the rain from heaven restrained. Noah entered the ark on the 17th day of the 2d month; on the 17th day of the 7th month the ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat; and on the 1st day of the 1st month of the year following, the waters were dried up from the earth, and about 2 months later the earth itself dried. Such is the concise account of this great catastrophe given in Sacred Writ, a subject which has given rise to much discussion, and furnished materials for tho cavillers at religion. Without going into all the points connected with this subject, we may briefly allude to a few of them. We find in the legends and traditions of most of the earlier races upon the earth (the Chinese, Hindoos, Persians, Greeks, &c.), accounts of a similar catastrophe, and though sometimes they are in an allegorical form, yet they so closely resemble the account given by Moses, that they have generally been regarded as referring to the same event. Even the Mexicans, Peruvians, and other ruder nations of the new world, are represented as having their traditions of the great deluge. Numerous ingenious and fanciful theories were formerly given forth in order to explain the phenomena of the *D.*; and early geologists believed that they found in the fossil remains imbedded in the earth unquestionable evidence of this universal destruction; but many of these were afterwards found to belong to a period vastly anterior to any historical epoch. So far as the testimony of geology goes, we have no evidence that bears directly upon this subject. The majority of the ablest scientific men and theologians are now of opinion that the Flood was only partial, and not universal. It was sent as a judgment of God against impious men, and there was no reason to believe that the human race had then spread themselves over the entire surface of the globe. The word *all*, in accordance with Easteru phraseology, is not always in Scripture to be taken in a strictly literal sense; and hence, in the Mosaic account, there is nothing that can be regarded as contrary to the view of the *D.* being only partial. Tho object to be effected was the destruction of ungodly men, and if there be no reason to conclude that they were at that early period extensively scattered abroad, we think there is abundant evidence to show that God is always very economical of his means, and never has recourse to great measures in order to effect what may be brought about by small. Partial deluges not only may, but must have occurred; for we have unmistakable proof that many large natural reservoirs have been suddenly tapped, and their contents let loose upon low lands of vast extent, and it is not impossible that one of these events may have been recent enough to justify the tradition that man was then on the earth, and narrowly escaped destruction. — The marks of a universal *D.*, had such an event occurred, must have been evident in the valleys, caveras, and other places into which water would enter and floating objects would be drifted, but from which an exit was difficult. Such localities contain various accumulations, but the mode in which the deposits occur proves clearly that the action of the water that moved them was not diluvial. Many successive events must have combined before even the latest changes of the earth's surface were brought about, and these changes all seem to have been gradual, and to have involved slow elevation and depression of very large areas.

Del'uge, *v. a.* To cover or overflow with water; to inundate; to drown; to sink completely under water.

"Implacable, till *deluged* by thy foam." — *Philips.*

—To overwhelm with any moving, spreading body; as, the country is *deluged* with greenbacks. — To overpower, or cause to sink under universal calamity.

"Corruption, like a general flood, shall *deluge* all." — *Pope.*

Delusion, (*de-lu'zhon,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *delusio*, from *deludo*.] Act of deluding or speciously deceiving; deception; mental illusion or misleading. — State or condition of being deluded, deceived, or misled. — A false belief; chimera; error; illusion; fallacy.

Delu'sive, *a.* Apt to delude or deceive; tending to mislead or wrongly bias the mind; deceptive; beguiling; illusory; as, a *delusive* appearance.

Delu'sively, *adv.* In a delusive or deceptive manner.

Delu'siveness, *n.* Quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive or mislead; illusion.

Delu'sory, *a.* Apt to delude or deceive: deceptive; illusory.

Delve, *v. a.* [A. S. *delfan*; D. *delven*; O. Sax. *bidelbhan*; O. Ger. *bitelbhan*, to bury, probably akin to Goth. *dal*, a valley. See DALE.] To dig; to open with a spade or shovel, as the ground.

"The filthy swine with *delving* snout." — *Philips.*

—To ferret out; to penetrate; to get at the bottom of; to sift; to fathom.

"I cannot *delve* him to the roots." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To dig, or work with a spade or shovel; hence, figuratively, to labor.

"When Adam *delved*, and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?" — *Hume.*

—*n.* A cave; a cavern; an excavated hollow; a delf; as, a "shady *delve*." (*Spenser.*) — A measure of coals dug in the pit. (Used in some parts of England.)

Delv'er, *n.* A digger; one who uses a spade or shovel.

Demades, (*dem'ā-deez,*) an Athenian orator, who, from a fishmonger, rose to high positions in the republic. He was captured by Philip of Macedon in the battle of Chæronea, but soon set at liberty. He afterwards exerted his influence in favor of the Macedonian party at Athens, but, betraying Antipater, he was put to death by Cassander, the son of the latter, 318 B. C.

Demagnetiza'tion, *n.* Act or process of depriving of magnetic power or influence.

Demag'netize, *v. a.* [Lat. *de*, and Eng. *magnetize*.] To deprive of magnetic power; to restore from a torpid or comatose state.

Demagog'ic, Demagog'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a demagogue; partaking of a factious nature or property.

Demagog'ism, *n.* State or practice of a demagogue.

Demagogue, (*dem'a-gog,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *dēmagōgos* — *demos*, the people, and *agō*, to lead.] A ringleader of a faction, or of the rabble; a popular or factious orator; a party leader; a teacher of sedition. — In its original acceptation, this word was considered an honorable designation; but it is now almost invariably used in a bad sense. Tho oldest and most satirical of all portraits of the demagogue is traced by Aristophanes in his play of the *Knights*, in the character of Cleon.

Dem'agogy, *n.* Same as DEMAGOGISM, *q. v.*

Demain', *n.* See DEMESNE.

Demand', *v. a.* [Fr. *demander*; Lat. *de*, and *mando*, from *manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.] To claim or seek as due by right; to exact; to ask peremptorily, or by authority; to make requisition of; as, to *demand* money, to *demand* submission.

—To require; to call for; to seek; to need; to desire; as,

the affair *demands* prudence, to *demand* the value of stuffes. — To question; to ask; to interrogate; — sometimes used with *of*; as, a reply was *demanded of* him.

—*v. n.* To ask; to inquire; to seek; to make a demand.

—*n.* An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right, or supposed right; an asking with authority; a challenging as due; exaction; as, payable on *demand*.

"He has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*." *Locke.*

—The asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; the calling for in order to purchase; as, to *demand* the price of an article. — Desire to purchase or possess; manifested want or seeking; as, champagne was in great *demand*.

—That which is or may be claimed as due; debt; claim; as, his *demands* were paid.

(*Law.*) A claim; a challenging; a calling upon a person for anything due. It is either *in deed*, written, or verbal, as a *demand* for rent, or an application for payment of a debt; or *in law*, as an entry on land, distraining for rent, bringing an action, &c.

In demand, much sought after; in great request; greatly needed. — *On demand*, forthwith; on presentation; as, a bill payable *on demand*.

Demand'able, *a.* That may be demanded, required, or asked for; as, *demandable* goods.

Demand'ant, *n.* (*Law.*) One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action; any plaintiff.

Demand'er, *n.* One who demands, exacts, or requires; a dun; one who seeks to purchase.

Demand'ress, *n.* (*Law.*) A female who demands. (R.)

De'mar, a fellow-laborer with St. Paul, at Thessalonica, who afterwards deserted him, either discouraged by the hardships of the work, or allured by the love of the world.

Demara'tus, king of Sparta, who accused Cleomenes before the ephori as the disturber of Greece, for which Cleomenes retorted upon Demaratus the charge of illegitimacy, and having bribed the priests of Delphi, the oracle, when consulted, confirmed the charge. *D.* then resigned the crown, B. C. 491, entered into the Persian service, and was entertained by Darius and Xerxes.

Demarcate, *v. a.* To mark or fix the limits or boundaries of. (R.)

Demarca'tion Point, a cape on the Arctic coast of N. America, in Lat. 69° 45′ N., Lon. 141° W. It forms the N. extremity of the boundary between Alaska and British N. America.

Demarch, (*de-mark'*,) *n.* In modern Greece, a mayor or chief magistrate.

Demarka'tion, Demarca'tion, *n.* [Fr. *démarcation*: Sp. *demarcacion*, from *demarcar* — *de*, and *marcar*, to mark; L. Lat. *marchia*, a mark, a seal.] Act of marking off, or of ascertaining and setting a limit. — The line or boundary by which one object is separated or marked off from another. The word was first introduced in 1493, when Pope Alexander VI., in order to put an end to the disputes between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, relative to their Indian discoveries and conquests; by virtue of his pontifical authority, drew through the ocean an imaginary line, by which the dominions of both parties were defined; and thus originated the expression *line of demarcation*.

Demate'rialize, *v. a.* To remove material properties from; to dsprive of material qualities.

Dem'avend, the highest sumuit of the Elburz range in Persia, about 40 m. N.E. of Teheran. It is volcanic, and conical in shape. Height, 15,000 feet.

Dembe'xielkie. (*Hist.*) A place near Warsaw, where the Poles defeated the Russians with great slaughter, March 31, 1831.

Dem'bea, an Abyssinian province, comprising all the territory surrounding the great lake of the same name. The lake *D.* is 60 m. in length, with an average breadth of 25 m. Lat. 12° N., Lon. 37° 15′ E.

Dem'bea, a river of W. Africa, falling into the W. Atlantic, in Lat. 9° 45′ N.

Dembin'ski, Henryk, a Polish general, B. at Cracow, in 1791. He joined the French campaign against Russia, in 1812, and was made a captain by Napoleon. Subsequently he rendered service during the Polish Revolution of 1830. When the revolution broke out in Hungary, in 1848, he offered his sword to the patriots, and was placed in chief command of the main army, but, owing to Görgey's machinations, he was repeatedly defeated by the Austrians and Russians. He fled to Turkey, and returned afterwards to France. D. in Paris, 1864.

Deme, *n.* [Gr. *demos*, jurisdiction.] In ancient Greece, a subdivision of land; a township.

Demean', *v. a.* [Fr. *démener*, to struggle, to exert one's self — *de*, and *mener*; O. Fr. *mainer*, from *main*; Lat. *manus*, the hand.] To conduct; to lead; to carry; — with the reciprocal pronoun.

"Duty requires to *demean ourselves* to God humbly and devoutly." — *South.*

—To behave meanly; to debase; to lessen; — preceding the reflexive pronoun.

"Antipholus is mad;
Else he would never so *demean himself*." — *Shaks.*

Demean'or, Demean'our, *n.* Manner of conducting or behaving one's self; behavior; carriage; deportment; conduct; as, a pleasing *demeanor*.

"His *demeanour* did rather breed disdain." — *Sidney.*

Dement'ed, *a.* [Lat. *de*, and *mens*, *mentis*, mind. See Mind.] Deprived of the mind or senses; insane; crazy; infatuated.

Demen'tia, *n.* [Lat.] Insanity.

(*Med.*) Out of one's mind; weakness; silliness; idiocy; a term used to imply a state of mental imbecility; harmless madness. See Lunacy Man.

Demem'ber, Demem'bered, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to signify that the members of an animal are cut from its body, as in *Fig.* 794.

Fig. 794.
DEMEMBER.

De'mency, *n.* [Lat. *dementia*.] Dementia; insanity.

Dement', Demen'tate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dementatus*.] To make demented: to deprive of reason; to render mad.

Dement', in *Illinois*, township of Ogle co., about 70 m. W. of Chicago; total population in 1897, estimated at about 1,250.

Dementa'tion, *n.* Act of depriving of, or state of being without reason.

Demephitiza'tion, *n.* The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

Demeph'itize, *v. a.* [Lat. *de*, and Fr. *mephitiser*.] To free from foul or mephitic air.

Demerara, (*dem'a-rar'ra*,) a river of British Guiana, which, after a course of 300 m., falls into the Atlantic, in Lat. 5° 50′ N., Lon. 58° W. It gives its name to a prov. of that country. *Pop.* 25,500. See Guiana.

Demer'it, *n.* [Fr. *démérité* — *de*, and *mérité*, merit. See Merit.] That which deserves punishment or blame; vice or crime; fault. — An ill-deserving.

—*v. n.* To deserve demerit or blame.

Demersed', *a.* Plunged under water; drowned.

Demer'sion, *n.* The act of plunging under water; a drowning. — The state or condition of being overwhelmed.

Demes'merize, *v. a.* [*de*, and *mesmerize*, q. v.] To dispossess of mesmeric power.

Demesne, Demain, (*dē-mēn'*,) *n.* [O. Fr. *demaine*; Fr. *domaine*; from L. Lat. *dominium*, *domanium*, from Lat. *dominus*, a lord, a master.] A manor-house, and the land adjacent or near, which a lord keeps in his own hands, or immediate occupation.

"A gentleman of fair *demesnes*." — *Shaks.*

Demesnial, (*de-me'ni-al*,) *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to a demesne.

Deme'ter. (*Myth.*) The Greek name of Ceres, *q. v.* In the *Theogony* of Hesiod, a daughter of Chronos and Rhea, and the mother of Persephonê (Proserpine) and Dionysos (Bacchus). The most prominent myth connected with her name is the rape of Persephonê, who is seized by Hades while gathering flowers in the fields of Enna. In the search for her child, Demeter comes to Eleusis in Attica; and the legend thus accounts for the institution of the Eleusinian mysteries.

Deme'trius I., king of Syria, surnamed Soter, son of Seleucus Philopater, B. 185 B.C. He was sent as hostage to Rome by his father, on whose death Antiochus Epiphanes, and after him his son, Antiochus Eupator, the one the uncle, and the other the cousin of Demetrius, usurped the throne of Syria. He applied to the Roman senate for assistance to recover his rights, but in vain. The Syrians, however, recognized him for their lawful prince, and at last he obtained the throne, B. C. 162. He then declared war against the Jews, and in this war Judas Maccabæus lost his life, bravely fighting for the liberties of his country. A confederacy of the neighboring kings was formed against *D.*, who was slain about B. C. 150.

Demetrius II., called Nicator (conqueror), was the son of the preceding. Ptolemy Philometer, king of Egypt, placed him on the throne of his father, after expelling the usurper, Alexander Balas, B. C. 146. He married Cleopatra, the wife of the same Alexander, and daughter of Ptolemy. He was subsequently taken prisoner by the king of Parthia, who gave him his daughter in marriage, which so incensed Cleopatra, that she married Antiochus Sidetes, her brother-in-law. Sidetes, however, fell in battle, and *D.* recovered his throne; but he did not retain it long, for he was once more expelled by Alexander Zebina, and was killed by the governor of Tyre, B. C. 126.

Deme'trius, surnamed Phalereus, a celebrated Greek orator and statesman, B. 345 B. C. He favored the Macedonia party, and held the office of governor of Athens under Cassander for ten years. The Athenians were so charmed with his eloquence and his excellent administration as to erect 360 statues to his honor. His government terminated in B. C. 307, when Demetrius Poliorcetes restored the democratic form, and the Macedonian representative retired to the court of Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt, whose son banished him from his dominions. *D.* is said to have died by the bite of an asp, about 283 B. C. He wrote many works which are lost, and is said to have done much towards founding the library of Alexandria.

Deme'trius, surnamed Poliorcetes, king of Macedonia, was the son of Antigonus. At the age of 22 his father intrusted him with an army against Ptolemy, by whom he was defeated near Gaza. But he soon repaired the loss, and with a fleet of 250 ships sailed to Athens, which he delivered from Demetrius Phalereus. He next took part in the war against Ptolemy, whose fleet he destroyed. In B. C. 305 Demetrius undertook the siege of Rhodes, and constructed huge machines for the assault, but after persevering for a year was compelled to relinquish the attempt. He afterwards defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ; but was called to aid Antigonus against Seleucus and Lysimachus, in Asia. The two armies met at Ipsus, B. C. 299; and after an obstinate battle, the army of Demetrius was defeated, and his father slain, but he himself fled to Ephesus. He, however, mustered a new army, and in B. C. 295 relieved Athens from the tyranny under which it groaned. He then slew Alexander, the son of Cassander, and seated himself on the throne of Macedonia. At the end of 7 years, during which he was constantly at war, he was obliged to quit his dominions and retire into Asia, where he was reduced to great distress, upon which he went to the court of Seleucus, his son-in-law; but a difference breaking out between them, war ensued, and Demetrius was defeated. Deserted by his soldiers, he surrendered himself at length to his son-in-law, who exiled him to Pella, in Syria, where he died B. C. 283.

Deme'trius, Czar of Russia, commonly called the *False* Demetrius, was, according to most historians, a native of Jaroslav, and a novice in a monastery, where he was tutored by a monk to personate *D.*, son of the Czar John Vasilowitz, who had been murdered by Boris Gudenow. Having learnt his tale, he went into Lithuania, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and married the daughter of the palatine Sandomir. In 1604 *D.* entered Russia at the head of a small army, was joined by a number of Russians and Cossacks, and defeated an army sent against him. On the death of Boris, the people strangled his son, and placed *D.* on the throne; but his partiality to the Poles, and contempt of the Greek religion, occasioned an insurrection, and he was assassinated in 1606, after reigning about 11 months.

Dem'i, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *di*, for *dis*, and *medius*, middle.] A prefix, used in composition to signify *half*.

Dem'i-bain, Dem'i-bath, *n.* A bath permitting the immersion of only the lower half of the body.

Dem'i-bas'tion, *n.* (*Fort.*) A kind of half-bastion which frequently terminates the branches of a crown-work, or horn-work, and which is also occasionally used in other places. See Bastion, Crown-work, Horn-work.

Dem'i-brigade', *n.* (*Mil.*) Half of a brigade of troops.

Dem'i-ca'dence, *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect cadence; the last or final sound of a verse in a chant when it falls on any other than the key-note.

Dem'i-can'non, *n.* (*Ordnance.*) A kind of ancient cannon, carrying balls from 30 to 36 lbs. weight. *Shaks.*

Dem'i-cul'verin, *n.* (*Ordnance.*) A piece of ordnance formerly used, carrying a ball varying in weight from 9 to 13 lbs.

Dem'i-de'ify, *v. a.* To worship or deify in part.

Dem'i-devil, *n.* Half a devil.

"Demand that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus ensnared my soul and body?" — *Shaks.*

Dem'i-dis'tance, *n.* (*Fortif.*) The distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

Dem'i-ditone, *n.* (*Mus.*) A minor third. See Third.

Demidov, or **Demidoff,** (*dem'e-doff*,) a wealthy and influential Russian family, whose head was an armory-founder at Toula. This Demidoff was intrusted by Peter the Great with the business of casting the cannon for that prince's numerous warlike expeditions. He actively seconded all the exertions of the czar, and in 1725 discovered the mines of Kolyvan, the working of which speedily enriched him. — He left a son, Nitika, and several grandsons, who distinguished themselves in the same career as their progenitor, and amassed colossal fortunes. — The best known of these are Paokop Demidoff, who worked with great profit the iron, copper, and gold mines of the Ural Mountains, B. at Moscow about 1730; — Nikolai Nikitich, a zealous philanthropist, who introduced into his country several branches of industry, founded establishments of public utility, and carried to a great state of perfection the working of mines. He had an annual income of more than a million of dollars. His last years he passed in France and Italy, enjoying the society of learned men, and heaping benefits on all around him. B. near St. Petersburg, 1773; D. at Florence, 1828. — He left two sons, Paul and Anatole, who, as well as inheriting his fortune, had also the same high taste, and benevolence. Of these, Count Anatole allied himself to the Bonaparte family, by marrying, in 1840, one of Napoleon's nieces, the Princess Mathilde, daughter of Jerome, and sister of Prince Napoleon. In 1845, however, a separation took place between them. Russia, as well as other countries, owes to him the foundation of many valuable charitable institutions. D. 1858.

Dem'i-god, *n.* (*Myth.*) A general appellation of the interior divinities of Greece and Rome, more particularly of such of the mixed offspring of divinities and mortals as were afterwards deified.

"Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*." — *Milton.*

Dem'i-god'dess, *n.* A female demi-god.

Dem'i-gorge, *n.* (*Fortif.*) Half a gorge. See Gorge.

Dem'i-groat, *n.* Half a groat. (About 5 cents.)

Demi-hagne, (*dem'e-hāk'*.) [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A small firearm in general use about the end of the 15th century. It was like a large pistol in form; but the butt was long and greatly curved. It was, as the name implies, a diminutive of the haquebut, or hook-but, a musket the stock of which was curved, instead of being straight like that of the arquebus or hand-gun, the shape of which prevented these weapons from being held in a position which would allow the eye to be directed along the barrel towards the object aimed at.

Dem'ijohn, *n.* [Fr. *dame'jeonne*.] A vessel of copper, earthenware, or glass, inclosed in basket-work, used for holding liquors; as, a *demijohn* of whiskey.

Dem'i-lance, *n.* A half lance or pike; a javelin.

Dem'i-lune, *n.* [Lat. *luna*, the moon.] (*Fortif.*) See Ravelin.

Dem'i-man, *n.* Half a man; — used in reproach.

Dem'ing, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hamilton co., about 28 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Dem'i-offi'cial, *a.* Partly authorized or official.

Dem'i-prem'ises, *n. pl.* Premises in part.

Dem'i-quaver, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note in music of half the length of the quaver.

Dem'i-relie'vo, *n.* (*Sculpt.*) Half-raised figures from the plane, as if cut in two, and only half fixed to the plane.

Dem'irep, *n.* [An abbreviation of *demi-reputation.*] A woman of dubious reputation for chastity.

Demir-His'sar, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the Struma, 12 m. N.W. of Seres; *pop.* 9,000.

Demisabil'ity, *n.* (*Law.*) State or condition of being demisable.

Demis'able, *a.* That may be demised or leased.

Demise, (*dē-mīz'*,) *n.* [Fr. *démis, démise,* pp. of *demettre;* Lat. *demissio,* from *demitto — ere,* and *mitto, missus,* to send.] A laying down or removal, as of the crown or royal authority. — The death of a reigning monarch, or of any distinguished individual; as, "the *demise* of Queen Anne."—*Swift.*

(*Law.*) A conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will.

—*v. a.* To send down to a successor; to transfer or convey; to lease.

"My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased."—*Swift.*

—To bequeath; to give.

Demi-sem'i-quaver, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note in music equal to half a semi-quaver.

Demission, (*dē-mish'un,*) *n.* [Fr. *démission;* Lat. *demisso.* See DEMISE.] A lowering or letting down; degradation; depression; transfer; resignation.

Demis'sionary, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a transfer or conveyance of lands or property. — Aiding to lessen, lower, deprive, depress, or degrade.

Dem'i-suit, *n.* A half-suit of armor.

Demit', *v. n.* To depress; to hang or lay down; to let fall; as, to *demit* a public office. — To submit to; to accept under constraint; as, to *demit* one's self to an unpalatable duty.

Dem'i-tint, *n.*, [*demi* and *tint.*] (*Painting.*) A half-tint; a gradation of color between positive light and determined shade; in other words, that shade seen when the sun shines on a house, or any other object, making an angle of nearly 45° on the ground-plane, or when it shines more on the front than on the end. (It is sometimes called *half-tint.*)

Dem'i-tone, *n.* (*Mus.*) A semi-tone.

Demiurge, (*dem'e-urj.*) *n.* [Gr. *demiourgos,* from *demos,* people, and *ergon,* work.] (*Phil.*) Literally, a workman or handicraftsman; but employed by the Gnostics to denote a being whom they regarded as the creator of the visible world. He was, in their view, the archon or chief of the lowest order of the spirits in existence prior to the creation of this world; and it was he, they said, who, by contact with chaos, gave to this earth its form and living characters. From him man received his *psyche,* or sensuous soul; while from God, the supreme divinity, he received the higher spirit, or *pneuma.* In this way they attempted to account for the existence of a good and evil principle in man, and for the origin of evil in the world. — See GNOSTICS.

Demiur'gic, *a.* [Gr. *demiurgikos.*] Creative; relating to a demiurge; as, "*demiurgic* power."

Dem'ivolt, *n.* [Fr. *démivolte—demi,* and Lat. *volutus,* from *volvo,* to roll.] (*Manege.*) A half-vault; one of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his fore-legs in a particular manner.

Dem'i-wolf, *n.* Half a wolf; a mongrel dog; one cross-bred between the canine and vulpine species.

Dem'min, a Prussian town, district of Stettin, province of Pomerania, 29 m. S. of Stralsund, at the mouth of the Trebel and Tollense. It is a town of great antiquity, and is noted for the number of sieges it has sustained in various wars. *Manuf.* Leather, cloth, hosiery, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9,217.

Dem'mit, or DIMMIT, in *Texas,* a S. W. co.; *area,* about 1,100 sq. m. *Cap.* Carrizzo Springs. *Pop.* about 1,200.

Democ'racy, *n.* [Gr. *demokratia—demos,* the people, and *krateo,* to rule, from *kratos,* strength, might.] Government, rule, or authority of the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively. (Correlative to *aristocracy.*)

—In U. States, one of the two great political parties into which the republic is divided;—synonymous with the European term *Conservatism.*

Democracy, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Knox co.

Dem'ocrat, *n.* [Fr. *démocrate.*] One who adheres to democracy, or a government by the people, or favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men. (Opposed to *aristocrat.*)

"Wrinkles, the damned *democrats* won't flatter."—*Byron.*

—In American politics, a member of the democratic or conservative party: in contradistinction to *republican.*

Democrat, in *Indiana,* a township of Carroll co.; it contains Prince William.

Democrat, in *N. Carolina,* a P.O. of Buncombe co.

Democrat'ic, Democrat'ical, *a.* [Gr. *demokratikos;* Fr. *démocratique.*] Pertaining to democracy, or government by the people; popular.

"*Democratical* enemies to truth."—*Browne.*

Democratic Party. (*Amer. Pol.*) That party in the U. States formerly opposed to the Whigs, latterly in opposition to the Republican party.

Democrat'ically, *adv.* In a democratic manner.

Democ'ratism, *n.* The ruling principles of a democrat; democracy.

Democ'ratist, *n.* A democrat. (R.)

Democ'ratize, *v. a.* To make democratic. (R.)

Democ'ritus, the sage of Abdera, B. 460 or 470 B. C., and is said to have survived a full century. Nothing of the writings of *D.* remains save a few fragments; but, with two exceptions, there is no great man of antiquity whose renown fills a larger space, or who seems, alike with his genius and his acquirements, to have better deserved a hold on the world's memories. Urged by thirst for knowledge, he travelled, during his youth and manhood, through India, Ethiopia, Chaldæa, and Persia; he spent several years in Egypt, and seems to have visited the schools of Pythagoras and Zeno. It is said, also, that he heard Socrates, and communed with Anaxagoras concerning the phenomena of astronomy, and the physical structure of nature. Cicero tells us that in style *D.* might be the rival of Plato. The titles of his works relate to Logic, Ethics, Physics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine, Poetry, Music, Grammar, and even Strategy. The Abderites are recorded to have paid loftiest honors to their sage. It is said that *D.* had spent all his substance in travelling. But the law of Abdera refused the rights of burial to any one who wasted his patrimony. To escape the penalty, the philosopher read in public his chief treatise, entitled *μηγας διακοσμος*; and, charmed by his eloquence, the people voted him the sum of 500 talents, or $500,000. It is not often that a philosophical treatise reaps *such* a reward! The fame of *D.*, in modern times, rests on his extraordinary *prevision* of the *Atomic,* or modern physical theory of the Universe. Rising above the confined idea of the Ionian school, that all things are modifications of one element or principle, he broached the conception that bodies are made up of ultimate atoms, and that in the character of these atoms must be sought the explanation of the qualities of what we call *body.* He went off at once from all barren logomachies about the *plenum;* and, indeed, more than any other thinker of antiquity, achieved the privilege of laying down the ground of just speculation in physics. His doctrines prevailed widely, and were afterwards enshrined in noble verse by Lucretius. *D.* was certainly a materialist: the mind, he thought, like fire, consisted of the finer atoms. He had no notion of life apart from body; and the gods he deemed delusion. He had grand views of the universe; in the Milky Way, first of all, he saw the light of innumerable worlds; but he had a correspondingly mean opinion of the nature and destiny of Man.

Demogor'gon, *n.* (*Myth.*) A mysterious being, who was an object rather of terror than of worship: hence, in *Paradise Lost* (book ii.), Milton speaks of

. . . . . the dreaded name
Of *Demogorgon.*

The Demogorgon is also introduced by Shelley, under a somewhat different aspect, into his drama *Prometheus Unbound.*

Demoiselle, (*dem-waw-sel',*) *n.* [Fr. See DAMSEL.] In France, a young lady; sometimes, also, applied to a waiting-maid.

(*Zoöl.*) The Numidian Crane (*Anthropoïdes virgo*), of the family *Gruidæ.* It is remarkable for the grace and symmetry of its form, and the elegance of its deportment. It measures three feet three inches in length: and has a beak two inches and a half long, the base of which is greenish and the tip red; the irides are crimson; the crown of the head is cinereous; the rest of the head and neck, black; the feathers of the breast are long and drooping; the under parts of the body, from the breast, the back, and the tail, are bluish-ash; the latter and the quills are tipped with black; and the legs are

Fig. 795.— THE DEMOISELLE, OR NUMIDIAN CRANE.
(*Anthropoides virgo.*)

black. This grallatorial bird is a native of many parts of Asia and Africa; and is to be met with along the whole of the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean. It delights in damp and marshy places, frequenting those parts in search of small fish, frogs, &c., which are its favorite food. It is easily domesticated.

Demol'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *démolir,* pp. *démolis;* Lat. *demolior — de,* and *molior,* to hurl, to cast, to throw, to remove; from *moles,* a large, shapeless mass or structure.] To throw, cast, or pull down, as a heap or structure; to separate any collected mass, or the connected parts of a thing; to destroy, raze, dismantle, or ruin; as, to *demolish* a building, to *demolish* an argument.

"I expected the fabric of my book would have been long since *demolished.*"— *Tillotson.*

Demol'isher, *n.* One who, or that which, demolishes, razes, or destroys; as, his reply is a *demolisher.*

Demolition, (*dem-o-lish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *demolitio.*] Act of demolishing, or of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; collapse; destruction; as, the *demolition* of a house, of an argument, &c.

De'mon, *n.* [Fr. *démon;* Lat. *dæmon:* Gr. *daimon,* probably from *daio,* to divide; Sansk. *dal,* as being the divider or giver of a man's lot.] (*Myth.*) The name given by the ancients to certain spirits or genii, which they regarded as intermediate between gods and men. According to Plato, the name is derived from *daemon,* knowing, in allusion to their superior intelligence. Homer and some of the earlier of the Greek writers applied the term generally to every order of being superior to man; hence the gods were sometimes called *demons,* and the adjective *daimoniakos* was used to signify divine. In Hesiod we have an express account of the demons, as spirits intermediate between gods and men, being the souls of men who had lived in the golden and silver ages, and of whom there were different orders. According to Plato, the *D.* is a middle intelligence between the gods and men, watching over, directing, and recording the actions of the latter. In the opinion of some, the celestial deities did not at all interfere in the management of human affairs, but committed it entirely to the care of the demon; and that every mortal at birth received a particular *D.,* who accompanied him through life and acted as his guiding spirit. According to their influence, demons were distinguished as good and bad, *agathodemons* and *cacodemons* (Gr. *agathos,* good, and *kakos,* bad); but in either case they were regarded as carrying out the intentions of the gods, and not as being in any degree hostile or opposed to them. Hence, in its original sense, a *D.* was not necessarily an evil spirit,—an idea which has come to us from the Jews, who were wont to regard the deities of other nations as only embodiments or emissaries of the Evil One. The genii of the Romans were analogous to the demons of the Greeks, though they differed from them in many important particulars. Every individual was believed at birth to receive a particular genius, which accompanied him through life, and conducted him through its various vicissitudes. The genius was represented as enjoying the good things of this life; hence to one to pinch his appetites was to defraud his genius. It was generally believed that each person had two genii — a good and a bad; and as the one or the other prevailed, so was his conduct good or the reverse. Places and cities, as well as men, were believed to have their particular genii. The origin of the doctrine of demons is to be sought in the East. The Hindoos associated with their supreme deity, Brahma, an innumerable host of messengers or demons, called *deitjas;* and the Persians still further develop and systematize this doctrine of subordinate spirits. In accordance with the dualistic principle of their religion, they had two kinds of demons,— those who were servants of the good principle, or *Ormuzd,* and were called *Izeds,* or genii of the Light, and those who served the evil principle, *Ahriman,* and were called the *Dewi,* or genii of Darkness. The Jews, at the time of the Babylonish captivity, doubtless became acquainted with the system of the Persians; and to this may perhaps be attributed many of the popular notions that were afterwards held by them on this subject. Among Christian writers, demons are simply fallen angels, or devils, as used in the New Testament. — See MAGIC, WITCHCRAFT.

De'moness, *n.* A female demon.

Demonetiza'tion, *n.* Act of demonetizing; condition of being demonetized.

Demon'etize, *v. a.* To divest of the character of standard money. See SECTION H.

Demo'niac, Demoni'acal, *a.* [Fr. *démoniaque.*] Pertaining to demons, or evil spirits;—hence, anything fearful or horrible; as, "*demoniacal* laughter." (*Thackeray.*)—Influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil genii.

"*Demoniac* frenzy, moping melancholy."— *Milton.*

—*n.* A human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit; one whose mind is disturbed and controlled by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

"Those lunatics and *demoniacs* . . . were restored to their right mind."— *Bentley.*

Demoni'acally, *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.

Demoni'acism, *n.* State of being demoniacal; condition of one who is a demoniac.

Demo'nian, *a.* Devilish; of demoniac nature; as, "*demonian* spirits."— *Milton.*

Demo'nianism, *n.* State or quality of being possessed by a demon or devil.

De'monism, *n.* [Fr. *demonisme.*] Belief in demons; demonology.

De'monist, *n.* One who believes in demons or evil spirits.

De'monize, *v. a.* [Lat. *dæmonizare.*] To fill with the spirit of a demon.

—To possess by a demon.

Demonoc'racy, *n.* [Gr. *daimon,* and *kratein,* from *kratos,* strength.] The power of a devil or demon.

Demonol'atry, *n.* [Gr. *daimon,* and *latreia,* service, worship, from *latron,* pay, hire.] The worship of demons or evil spirits.

Demonolog'ic, Demonolog'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to demonology.

Demonol'ogist, *n.* A writer on, or student of, demonology.

Demonol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *daimōn*, and *logos*, treatise.] A discourse on demons; a treatise on evil spirits, their nature and properties, and the superstitions regarding them. See DEMONIACAL POSSESSION.

De'monry, *n.* The world of demons: demoniac power.

De'monship, *n.* State or condition of a demon.

Demonstrabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being demonstrable.

Demon'strable, *a.* [See DEMONSTRATE.] That may be demonstrated; that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of being shown by certain evidence.

De monstra'bleness, *n.* Quality of being demonstrable.

Demon'strably, *adv.* In a manner to preclude doubt; beyond the possibility of contradiction.

Demon'strate, *v. a.* [Lat. *demonstro, demonstratus, de*, and *monstro*, to show, to point out, from *moneo*, to cause to think of, or to remember, from Sansk. *man*, to think, whence Lat. *mens*, mind.] To prove; to evince; to exhibit; to manifest; as, to *demonstrate* an inclination. — To point out or indicate; to show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; as, to *demonstrate* a fact.

Demonstra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *demonstratio.*] A pointing out; a showing forth, or exhibition; act or process of demonstrating; the highest degree of evidence; certain proof exhibited, or such proof as establishes a fact or proposition beyond the possibility of doubt, or as shows the contrary position to be absurd or impossible; indubitable evidence of the senses, or of reason; evidence which satisfies the mind of the certainty of a fact or proposition.

—Outward show; public exhibition; open manifestation of opinions or feelings; as, a loyal *demonstration.*

(*Mil.*) A military movement or manœuvre, involving an exhibition of accumulated force; as, to make a *demonstration* on the enemy's flank.

(*Logic.*) That process by which a result is shown to be a necessary consequence of the premises from which it is asserted to follow, on the supposition that those premises are admitted, either as matter of fact, or of intuitive evidence, or of previous *D.* A *D.* is either *direct* or *indirect;* it is direct when the truth of the proposition is proved at once and directly, and indirect when it is proved by showing that the contradiction is impossible and absurd, which is usually termed *reductio ad absurdum.*

Demon'strative, *a.* [Lat. *demonstrativus.*] Having the power of demonstration; showing or proving by certain evidence; invincibly conclusive; having the power of showing with clearness and certainty; as, *demonstrative* figures.

—Exhibitive; having the faculty of saying or expressing much; open-minded; candid; frank; as, a *demonstrative* man.

—Involving, or consisting of, the power of expression, whether eulogistic or vituperative; as, *demonstrative* language.

(*Gram.*) A pronoun directly pointing out that to which it has reference. They are, *this*, pl. *these*, and *that*, pl. *those.*

Demon'stratively, *adv.* In an open or demonstrative manner.

Demon'strativeness, *n.* Quality of being clear or demonstrative.

Dem'onstrator, *n.* One who demonstrates, or proves a thing with indubitable certainty.

(*Anat.*) The index finger. — One who exhibits the parts of the human body; a teacher of practical anatomy.

Demonte (*dai-mon'tai*), a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, 15 m. from Coni. *Pop.* (1895) 6,265.

Demop'olis, in *Alabama*, a city and township of Marengo co., on the Tombigbee river, 50 m. W. of Selma. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,000.

Demoraliza'tion, *n.* Act of demoralizing; corruption, or subversion of morals or principles; as, the *demoralization* of a political party.

Demor'alize, *v. a.* [Fr. *démoraliser* — *de*, and *morale*, morals. See MORAL.] To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles in; to deprave; to vitiate; as, to *demoralize* youth, a *demoralizing* example.

Dem'orestville, a village of Upper Canada, Prince Edward co., abt. 9 m. N.W. of Pictou; *pop.* abt. 350.

De'mos, *n.; pl.* DEMI. [Gr., people.] (*Anc. Hist.*) A district or tract of land. The Attic *D* answered to our townships; their union into one people, with Athens as their centre, is attributed to Theseus.

Demos, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Belmont co.

De'mosville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Pendleton co., abt. 25 m. S. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Demot'ic, or Enchorial, Characters. See HIEROGLYPHICS.

Demot'ika, a town of European Turkey, on the Maritza, 22 m. S. of Adrianople. Charles XII. of Sweden found a refuge in this town after his defeat at Pultowa. *Pop.* about 9,500.

Demosthen'ic, *a.* [Fr. *Demosthenique.*] In the style, or after the manner, of Demosthenes; as, *Demosthenic* eloquence.

Demosthenes, (*de-mos'the-neez,*) the most celebrated of the Grecian orators, B. in Pæania, near Athens, 385 B. C. He was the son of a wealthy Athenian armorer, who died when *D.* was only 7 years of age. His guardians having embezzled a large portion of his estate, he pleaded his own cause against them, at the age of 17, and forced them to disgorge the plunder. His first attempts at oratory were not very successful, his lungs being weak, his speech stammering, and his gestures awkward. Being firm of resolution, however, he retired for some years, and by great perseverance succeeded in overcoming these defects. In order to remove the two first-named obstacles, he would declaim in ascending steep hills, or by the side of the roaring sea, with pebbles in his mouth. To acquire elegant gestures, he practised before a mirror; and to correct a habit of shrugging up one of his shoulders, he placed a sharp-pointed sword just over it, in the place where he stood. He had cultivated his mind by attending the lectures of Plato, and had studied the principles of oratory under Isæus. In a cave, which he inhabited for a long time, he would read and ponder on the orations of others, and store his mind with the writings of great authors. On this account, his defamers declared that his orations smelt of the lamp. At the age of 27 he returned to public life, and, in course of time, filled the highest offices of state. He was one of the foremost in arousing the Athenians to a sense of their danger, when the encroachments of Philip of Macedon began to alarm all the Grecian States. He delivered against Philip the most glowing and pungent orations, which have become famous under the name of *The Philippics.* He succeeded in prevailing on the Bœotians to assist Attica, and when Philip invaded Attica, he joined the army, and was present at the battle of Chæronea; but his courage failing him, he turned his back upon the enemy, and fled. For this cowardly conduct he was afterwards tried, but acquitted. After the death of Philip, *D.* exerted his influence against Alexander the Great, and succeeded in uniting the various Grecian States into a confederacy with the Persians. But this alliance was soon broken up by the victorious Macedonian, who inflicted terrible chastisement on the Thebans, and prepared to continue his march into Attica. In order to pacify Alexander, the Athenians sent an embassy to him, of which *D.* was a member; but apprehensive of the victor's wrath, he turned back on the road. From this time his influence waned. After the death of Alexander, the Athenians declared war against Antipater, his successor, but were defeated, and ordered to deliver up Demosthenes, who fled to Calauria, and poisoned himself in the temple of Poseidon, 322 B. C. Subsequently, the Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and educated his eldest child at the public expense. — The main characteristics of *D.*'s eloquence are majesty and vigor. His object was less to excite the passions of his hearers than to convince their understanding; and this, Cicero has declared to be the essence of true eloquence. He seldom or never spoke extemporaneously, but always prepared his speeches with the most assiduous care. They are to this day considered the purest models of oratory in existence. With regard to spontaneous force and readiness, he is, perhaps, inferior to Cicero; but he surpasses him in subtilty of thought, strength of logic, and rhetorical power. The best editions of his orations are those of Bekker and Dindorf.

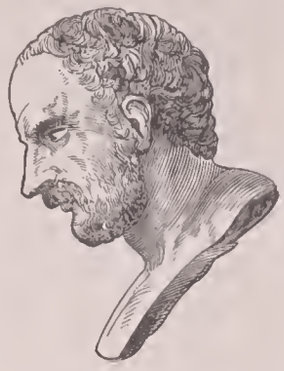


Fig. 796. — DEMOSTHENES.
(From an ancient bust.)

Demp'seytown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co.

Demul'cent, *a.* [Lat. *demulcens*, from *demulceo* — *de*, and *mulceo*, to stroke, to touch lightly, to soothe, akin to *mulgeo;* Gr. *amelgō*, to milk. See MILK.] Softening; mollifying; as, a *demulcent* property.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A class of soft, bland, fluid medicines or drinks, and either given in colds and obstinate coughs, to shield the passages from the contact of the cold air, or to protect the tender coat of the gullet and stomach from the action of corrosive or irritating acids or poisons, and also to save the mucous membrane of the urinary organs from the acrid action of the water in certain affections of the kidneys and bladder. For these several purposes, demulcents are either taken by the mouth, or used as an injection. Barley-water, thin arrowroot, almond emulsion, linseed tea, gum-water, or mucilage, or any decoction of herbs, are all included under this name.

Demul'sion, *n.* Act of softening or soothing; coaxing.

Demur', *v. n.* [Fr. *demeurer;* Lat. *demorer* — *de*, and *morer*, from *mora*, a delay.] To delay; to doubt; to pause; to hesitate; to object; as, to *demur* to a proposition.

(*Law.*) To delay a legal process by doubts and objections.

"To this plea the plaintiff *demurred.*" — *Walton.*

—*n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense in proceeding or decision.

"All my *demurs* but double his attacks." — *Pope.*

Demure', *a.* [Fr. *de mœurs*, of manners, having manners, mannerly.] Of discreet manners; considerate; staid; sober; grave; modest.

"Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and *demure.*" — *Milton.*

—Downcast; affectedly modest; seemingly grave or decorous; as, *demure* as a cat.

Demure'ly, *adv.* In a demure manner; with assumed gravity, or affected modesty.

"Hypocrisy . . . *demurely* looking down." — *Dryden.*

Demure'ness, *n.* Gravity of countenance; soberness of mien; affected modesty; prudery; make-believe propriety; as, the *demureness* of a nun.

Demur'rage, *n.* (*Com.*) An allowance made to the owner of a trading-vessel, for delay or detention in port beyond the appointed time of departure. Also, the payment thereof.

Demur'rer, *n.* One who demurs or objects.

(*Law.*) An issue between plaintiff and defendant on matter of law. It confesses that the facts are true as stated by the opposite party, but denies the legal consequences inferred by the opposite party from these facts. *D.* is either *general* or *special. D.* in equity is of the same nature with that at law. *D.* may be also applied to an indictment in criminal cases.

Dem'y, *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half, from Lat. *deminius*, through the middle — *de*, and *medius*, middle.] A particular size of paper; a kind of paper of small size, a degree smaller than *medium*, and two degrees smaller than *royal.*

—At Magdalen College in Oxford University, Eng., a title given to one who ranks as a *scholar* in other colleges, and who partakes of the founder's benefaction, and succeeds by turn to a vacant fellowship.

—*a.* Made of the size of paper called *demy;* relating or pertaining to the same; as, a *demy* edition.

Den, *n.* [A. S. *denn, denne;* Belg. *denne*, akin to Ital. *tana*, a cavern, and Fr. *taniere*, a den, a hole; Heb. *danna*, low ground, from *danan;* Ar. *danna*, to be low, depressed.] A cave or hollow place in the earth: a pit or subterranean recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security.

"The shapeless bear his *den* forsakes."— *Dryden.*

—A haunt; a retreat; any place of frequent resort or retirement; as, an author's *den*, a *den* of vice, &c.

—*v. n.* To live, as in a den.

Denain', a town of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, 5 m. W. of Valenciennes; *pop.* 9,116. Near it, Marshal Villars, at the head of a French army, defeated the allied Dutch and German troops, commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, July 24, 1712. Prince Eugene was, by the admirable strategy of Marshal Villars, compelled to witness a defeat that he could not avert.

Denane, in *Illinois*, a village of Saline co., about 90 m. S.S.E. of Vandalia.

Denar'cotize, *v. a.* [*De*, and *narcotic, q.* v.] To dispossess of narcotine; to free of narcotic matter; as, to *denarcotize* tobacco.

Dena'rius, *n.; pl.* DENARII. [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) The principal silver coin used by the Romans, consisting originally of 10 *asses*, and afterwards considered equal to 18 asses, when the weight of the latter coin was reduced to one ounce. Originally, the denarius was $\frac{1}{100}$ of a pound of silver, but its weight varied. Its value is considered equal to 17 cents of American money. There was also a gold denarius equal in value to 25 silver denarii.

Denarius Dei, [Lat., the money of God; Fr. *denier a dieu.*] (*Law.*) A certain sum of money which is given by one of two contracting parties to the other as a sign of the completion of the contract. It does not bind the parties, as he who received it may return it in a limited time, or the other may abandon it and avoid the engagement. It differs from *arrhæ* in this, that the latter is a part of the consideration, while the *D. D.* is no part of it.

Den'ary, *a.* [Lat. *denarius*, from *deni*, ten.] Containing ten; tenfold.

—*n.* The number ten.

Dena'tionalize, *v. a.* [*De*, and *nation.*] To divest of national character or rights by transference to the service of another nation.

Denat'uralize, *v. a.* [*De*, and *naturalize.*] To render unnatural; to alienate from nature. — To denationalize; to make a renunciation of natural rights.

Denbigh, (*den'be,*) a maritime county of England, in N. Wales, bounded E. by Flintshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire; W. by Caernarvonshire; N. by the Irish Sea; and S. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. *Area*, 634 sq. m. This county is rugged and mountainous, but here and there interspersed with rich valleys. *Rivers.* The Clwyd, the Conway, the Dee, and the Elwy. *Pro.* Chiefly cattle, wheat, barley, oats, and cheese. Goats and sheep are numerous. *Min.* Lead, iron, and slate. Wool is the principal article of manufacture. *Pop.* 104,266.—*D.*, the county-town, is situated on the branch of the Elwy, 5 m. from St. Asaph. *Pop.* 9,072.

Den'dera, a town of Upper Egypt, opposite Keneh, on the left bank of the Nile. It has some very remarkable antiquities, the most noteworthy of which is the well-preserved temple of Venus. Lat. 26° 15′ N., Lon. 32° E.

Den'dermonde, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, at the confluence of the Dender and the Scheldt, 19 m. S.W. of Antwerp. *Manuf.* Lace, woollen cloths, and cotton yarn. *Pop.* 9,000.

Den'drachates, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree.] (*Min.*) Arborescent agate; agate containing the figures of shrubs and trees. See AGATE.

Den'driform, *a.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tree.

Dendrit'ic, Dendrit'ical, *a.* [Gr. *dendritēs*, tree-like.] Presenting offshoots like the branches of trees.

Dendro'ica, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SYLVICOLA.

Den'droid, Dendroid'al, *a.* [Gr. *dendron*, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a tree or shrub.

Dendrol'agus, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree.] (*Zoöl.*) The Tree-kangaroo, a genus of Marsupialian animals, differing from the other kangaroo by their adaptation to an arboreal life. They are found in New Guinea, and some of them are found measuring more than four feet in length, independent of the sweeping tail.

Fig. 797.—TREE-KANGAROO. (*Dendrolagus.*)

Den'drolite, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, tree, *lithos*, stone.] (*Geol.*) The petrified stems of trees and plants found in the secondary formation, and especially in the coal strata. These remains are found in very different sizes, some being gigantic. Sometimes they are found with fossil branches, fruit, and even leaves,—these, however, only as impressions,—whilst in other places only fragments occur, which, however, belong to trees having nothing in common with those now growing in the same regions—as, for example, the beautiful stems of palms at Chemnitz in Saxony, &c. Such woods are generally changed into agate, or into pitchstone, when they occur in ancient strata altered by volcanic fire. Concerning the question of their origin, opinions are still divided. Many of them are so hard and beautifully colored, that they are cut and employed for all artistic purposes. When cut into very thin plates, they exhibit under the microscope the structure of the wood so perfectly, that it is not only possible for botanists to determine the natural order or family of plants to which it belongs, but even the genus and species. They mostly belong to the *Filices*, *Cycaneæ*, and *Coniferæ*.

Dendrol'ogist, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of trees.

Dendrol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Dendrom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring trees.

Den'drophis, *n.* [Gr. *dendron*, and *ophis*, a serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of harmless serpents, family *Coluber*, remarkable for their long and slender body.

De'nel, DENEBOLA, *n.* [Ar., a tail.] (*Astron.*) A bright star of the first magnitude, in the tail of *Leo*. It is 10° S.E. of Zozma, and may be distinguished by its great brilliancy.

Den'telyte, *n.* (*Min.*) An amorphous mineral, somewhat resembling gum-arabic; *sp. gr.* = 2·246; lustre greasy; color whitish, yellowish, greenish, reddish. Translucent; brittle, and often much cracked. *Comp.* Silica, 40·2, magnesia, 35·7, water, 24·1 = 100.

Dengue, or BREAK-BONE FEVER, (*deng(r).* (*Med.*) A disease that has, on several occasions, recently made its appearance in the southern part of the United States, and the East and West Indies. It is characterized as a severe inflammatory fever, accompanied with rheumatic pains in the joints and muscles. Though very severe, it is not often fatal, and usually terminates in a few days after a copious discharge of perspiration.

Den'ham, SIR JOHN, an English poet, B. in Dublin, 1615. He accompanied Charles II. in his exile, and was subsequently sent as ambassador to Poland. The poem of *Cooper's Hill* is the most celebrated of his productions. D. 1668.

Deni'able, *a.* That may be denied or contradicted.

"The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason."—*Browne.*

Deni'al, *n.* Act of denying; negation; contradistinction; an affirmation to the contrary; an assertion that a declaration or fact stated is not true.

"*Denial* would but make the fault fouler."—*Sidney.*

—Refusal to grant, allow, or concede; rejection; as, his request met with *denial*.

—A disowning; an abjuration; a disclaimer; a refusal to avow or acknowledge; as, the *denial* of a charge preferred against one.

Denial of one's self. See SELF-DENIAL.

Deni'er, *n.* One who denies, contradicts, or refuses to avow or acknowledge.

"Christ looked his *denier* into repentance."—*South.*

Denier, (*de-nēēr'*,) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *denarius*.] A small ancient French copper coin, which was the twelfth part of a *sou* or cent.

Den'igrator, *n.* One who blackens.

Den'im, *n.* (*Com.*) A coarse kind of cotton drill.

Denina, (*da-nē'na,*) GIACOMO MARIA CARLO, an Italian historian, B. 1731. His principal works are: *Discorso Sopra le vicende della Litteratura*; *Delle Rivoluzioni d' Italia*; *Storia dell' Italia Occidentale*, etc. D. in Paris, 1813.

Den'is, or **Denys, (St.,)** first bishop of Paris, in the 3d cent. He was sent from Rome, about A.D. 250, to convert the pagans of Gaul. He built many churches, and selected Paris as the seat of his bishopric. During the persecution of the Christians under Aurelian, he was condemned to death by the Roman governor Pescennius, and beheaded in 272.

Denis, (St.,) a town of France, dep. Seine, 6 m. N. of Paris. A chapel in honor of St. Denis was founded at this place, in 250. Dagobert was buried here in 580. Dagobert I. founded the abbey in 636, and it has ever since been the place of sepulchre for the French monarchs. The first church was finished in 775, and the present edifice, commenced in 1130, was completed in 1281. A battle between the Roman Catholics and the Huguenots was fought in its vicinity, Nov. 10, 1567, when the latter were victorious, De Montmorenci, the Roman Catholic leader, being mortally wounded. By a decree of the Convention, Aug. 6, 1893, the royal tombs were opened, but they were restored by Napoleon I. in 1806. The abbey was suppressed in 1792. *Pop.* (1895) 51,290.

Den'ison, in *Illinois*, a township of Lawrence co., on the Wabash.

Denison, in *Iowa*, a thriving town, cap. of Crawford co., on Boyer river, 65 m. N.E. of Council Bluffs; is the trade center of a very rich farming region. *Pop.* (1897) 2,300.

Deniza'tion, *n.* Act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

"That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization*."—*Davies.*

Denize', *v. a.* To make a denizen or citizen. (R.)

Denizen (*den'e-zn*), *n.* [W. *dinasur*, *dinesydd* a citizen, from *dinas*, a fortress, a fortified town, or city.] A citizen, particularly a naturalized citizen, in England.

—A stranger or alien admitted to residence in a foreign country.

"And roam . . . the world's tired *denizen*."—*Byron.*

—An inhabitant; a dweller; as "*denizens* of air."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To make a denizen of; to naturalize; to enfranchise.

"Falsehood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous."—*Donne.*

—To furnish or populate with denizens.

Deni'zenship, *n.* State or condition of being a denizen.

Den'mark, one of the secondary kingdoms of Europe, lies on the S. side of the entrance to the Baltic, between 53° and 58° N. Lat., and 8° and 13° E. Lon. It consists partly of the peninsula, stretching from the river Königsaue, or Kongeaae, the N. frontier of Schleswig, to the Skaw or Skagen, and comprising the province of Jütland: and partly of the Danish Archipelago (or of the islands of Zealand, Fünen, Laaland, Falster, &c., between the Baltic and the Cattegat), and the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic. Except on the S., where it is bounded by the duchy of Schleswig, continental *D.* is everywhere surrounded by the sea, having E. the Baltic, the Little Belt, and the Cattegat; N. the Skager Rack, and W. the North Sea. Iceland, the Faroë Isles, part of Greenland, and some possessions in the W. Indies, belong to this kingdom. Exclusive of these *D.* contains an area of 14,493 sq. m.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

HOME PROVINCES.	*Area in Eng. sq. m.*	*Pop.* (1890.)	*Chief Towns.*
Zealand and Möen . .	2,793	721,703	COPENHAGEN.
Bornholm	221	35,364	Ronne.
Fünen and Langeland .	1,302	226,428	Odense.
Laaland and Falster .	640	94,612	Nykioping.
Jutland	9,597	942,120	Aarhaus.
TOTAL COLONIES.	14,493	2,020,227	
Europe and N. America.			
Faroë Islands	514	12,955	Thorshavn.
Iceland	39,756	70,927	Reikiavik.
Greenland	56,740	10,516	Upernavik.
W. Indies.			
St. Thomas	45	14,389	Charlotte Amalia.
St. Croix (Santa Cruz)	110	19,783	Christianstadt.
St. John	42	12,500	Christiansborg.

Surface. Low and level, having neither mountains nor hills of any considerable elevation. The coasts rise but little above sea-level, and in parts of the W. coast of Jütland the land is defended by dykes from irruptions of the ocean.—*Soil.* For the greater part, the soil is extremely fertile, forming, particularly in the S.W. part of Jütland, the finest pastures, and producing excellent crops. In the more N. and central dists., the soil is arid, sandy, and barren, comprising large tracts of heath. *Rivers, &c.* *D.* has no rivers of any magnitude; fresh-water lakes are numerous, but not large. The most remarkable feature of the physical geography of this country is, undoubtedly, the number and extent of the

Fig. 798.—COPENHAGEN—THE GREAT SQUARE.

inlets of the sea, or rather lagoons, which intersect its continental portion. The principal of these lagoons, the *Lymfiord*, formerly communicated only by a narrow channel with the Cattegat, stretching thence in a W. direction, with long sinuosities, and expanding in various places into immense sheets of water, encompassing large islands, across the peninsula of Jütland, almost to the N. Sea.—*Anim. and Veg. Prod.* The horses and cattle of W. Jütland are among the best of their kind. The wool of the sheep is short and coarse, but it has latterly been much improved by crossing with Merinoes. The feeding of hogs is largely prosecuted, and quantities of bacon and salt pork are yearly exported. Poultry is so abundant that their feathers alone make a considerable item of export. All the common grasses, with potatoes, flax, and hemp, madder, and tobacco, are raised in *D.* The forests are not very extensive, lying principally along the E. shores of Jütland, and in Zealand and Fünen, and consisting chiefly of birch, ash, alder, and oak. Pine and fir are rare.—*Min.* No metals or mineralogical deposits have been found that would repay the expense of working.—*Clim.* Humid, and subject to strong and cold winds. In winter the sound is sometimes frozen over. Fogs are very prevalent.—*Agric.* The land in *D.* is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms with larger estates, but encourages in various ways the parceling out of landed property. The annual average yield of crops may be estimated at the following figures:—Wheat, 3,200,000 bushels; rye, 1,280,000; barley, 16,000; oats, 3,600,000; buckwheat, 1,000,000; beans, &c., 2,000,000 bush.; and 2,250,000 tons potatoes. The principal attention of all the more extensive and intelligent Danish farmers is directed to grazing, cattle-feeding, and the dairy. Horses, cattle, salt provisions, butter, wool, and other animal products, are, in fact, in ordinary years, the ruling staples of industry and exportation. The farmers are, in general, a comfortable, and even wealthy class.—*Manuf.* Woolens, linens, cottons, beer, liquors, earthenware, sugar, pepper, soap, leather, &c. Large quantities of flour are milled, and exported on a large scale from Copenhagen and Flensburg.—*Com.* The foreign commerce of *D.* is usually carried on with England and the N. countries of Europe. The precise monetary value of the commercial transactions carried on by *D.* cannot be stated with any pretence to accuracy, as the Danish official returns do not give the declared or real value of the imports and exports, but only the weight of the same. As regards the extent of trade reciprocated between *D.* and her colonies and the U. S., the returns for the fiscal year terminating June 31, 1896, show an aggregate of domestic exports from the country of $6,534,393; correlatively the exports from *D.* and her possessions to the U. S. are stated at $334,586. On January 1, 1891, the commercial marine of the kingdom consisted of 3,543 vessels, with a total of 302,194 tons. The privilege of exacting tolls on shipping passing through the Sound (formerly called the *Sound dues*) was relinquished by *D.* in 1857, for a compensation in full of 35,000,000 rix dollars ($19,145,000), which was contributed in a pro rata proportion by the various powers trading with the Baltic. Of this indemnity the U. S. paid 2·03 per cent., or $393,011.—*Const and Govt.* The present constitution of *D.* is embodied in the charter of 1840, restored, with modifications, by the national vote, July 28, 1866. According to its provisions the executive power rests in the king, and his responsible ministry. The king must be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which is the declared religion of the state. The *Rigsdag* (diet or congress) comprises the *Landsthing*, and the *Folksthing*; the former being a senate or upper house, and the latter a house of representatives. The former consists of 66 members, of whom 12 have a life-nomination from the crown; the remainder are elected by the popular vote. The *Folksthing* is comprised of 101 members, and is admissible to all citizens who have attained the age of 25, and who are not ineligible by reason of pauperism or mental incapacity. The elected members of the *Landsthing* hold their seats for 8, and those of the *Folksthing* for 3 years, each body receiving payment for their services. The *Landsthing* forms the supreme court of the realm, and tries parliamentary impeachments; while to the *Folksthing* are committed the fiscal measures of the country.—*Relig. and Educ.* The Lutheran is the established religion, but complete toleration is extended to every other sect. Of the inhabitants, there are less than 1 per cent. belonging to other churches than the Lutheran. Elementary education is widely diffused, attendance at school for 7 years being compulsory. The number of parochial schools maintained at the public expense is above 4,000. Besides the University of Copenhagen, there are gymnasia, or colleges, at Loroe and Aalborg, together with grammar schools, academies, and normal schools in all the chief towns.—*Finance.* The revenue of the state in 1890, amounted to 57,392,986 kroner, the expenditures to 62,329,181 kroner, and the public debt to 188,148,541 kroner, principally held at home, only 10,605,700 kroner being foreign debt (The kroner is equivalent to 26.8 cents American coin). This debt was chiefly created by the expenses of the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864.—*Military and Naval.* The army, Jan. 1, 1897, consisted of 40,303 regulars, 39,600 first reserve, and 47,360 second reserve, making a total war strength of 127,263. The navy consisted of 8 ironclads, 25 torpedo boats, 20 unarmored ships, 28 gunboats, 6 troop and other ships, the whole armed with 456 guns, and manned by 4,127 officers and men. The naval reserves number 4,400. *Railways, etc.* In 1891, *D.* possessed 1,247 miles of railway and 3,674 miles of telegraph line; 1,000 miles of railway and 2,790 of telegraph belonging to the state. In 1897, the railways within the limits of the kingdom had a total length of about 1,500 miles, and the telegraph lines had increased proportionately. —*Inhab.* The Danes present, physically, the true characteristics of the Scandinavian type—light-haired, blue-eyed, fair-skinned, robust-framed. They are brave (like their ancestors the *Vikings* or sea-rovers), sober, industrious, of good morals, and highly intelligent; but, withal, fond of a certain amount of gayety and harmless conviviality.—*Hist.* The early history of *D.* is obscure and uninteresting. In 1385 Margaret, daughter of Waldemar, king of Denmark, and wife of Haco, king

of Norway, ascended the throne of these kingdoms; in 1389 she was chosen by the Swedes their sovereign; the three crowns being united, it was supposed, for ever, in 1397 by the treaty of Calmar. This great queen, the "*Semiramis of the North*," and whose reign is the most glorious in Danish annals, D. in 1412. After her death a lengthened struggle ensued, which resulted in the Swedes emancipating themselves from the Danish yoke, 1523. In 1448, the race of the ancient kings becoming extinct, Christian I., of the house of Oldenburg, was raised to the throne, which his posterity still possess; and by this means the valuable provs. of Schleswig and Holstein were united to the throne, in 1761 and 1773 respectively. Lutheranism was introduced in 1523, and Catholicism suppressed in 1537. In 1658 *D.* was invaded by Gustavus of Sweden, who wrested from her some of her finest provs. In 1807 Copenhagen was bombarded by a British fleet; and at the conclusion of the European war, in 1815, Norway, which had for so many ages belonged to *D.*, was assigned to Sweden, the former obtaining in exchange the duchy of Lünenburg, and a money indemnity. The Danes felt this sacrifice acutely; but a greater was to follow. Unwise legislation, and the pro-German element in the population of the Schleswig-Holstein duchies, brought about a rising in these provinces in 1848. But though Prussia interfered in behalf of the insurgents, the matter was satisfactorily settled in 1852. In Sept., 1863, however, occurred the death of Frederick VII., the last of the direct line of the house of Oldenburg. In view of this event, the great powers of Europe had in 1852 signed a treaty in London, to the effect that, "taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace," the succession to the crown was made over to the next collateral heir, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. This treaty was nullified by a rising taking place in the duchies, and by Prussia and Austria sending large armies to aid the insurgents. A sanguinary struggle followed, in which the Danes, after fighting bravely against overpowering odds, finally succumbed, when the two provinces were given up to the German powers. This cession was confirmed by the treaty of Vienna, in 1864, and the duchies now form part of the Prussian dominions. Christian IX, whose rule over the remainder of *D.* was undisturbed, died Jan. 29, 1906, and was succeeded by his son as Frederick VIII.

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.

Began to reign.	Began to reign.
A. D.	A. D.
1387. Margaret.	1448. Christian I.
1412. Eric IX., of Pomerania.	1481. John.
1439. Christopher III.	1513. Christian II.

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK AND NORWAY.

A. D.	A. D.
1523. Frederick I.	1699. Frederick IV.
1533. Christian III.	1730. Christian VI.
1559. Frederick II.	1746. Frederick V.
1588. Christian IV.	1766. Christian VII.
1648. Frederick III.	1808. Frederick VI.
1670. Christian V.	

SOVEREIGNS OF DENMARK.

A. D.	A. D.
1839. Christian VIII.	1863. Christian IX.
1848. Frederick VII.	1906. Frederick VIII.

Den'mark, in *Illinois*, a village of Iroquois co., about 150 m. N.E. of Springfield.
—A post-office of Perry co.
Denmark, in *Iowa*, a township and village of Lee co., abt. 10 m. N. of the Mississippi River.
Denmark, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co., about 50 m. S.W. of Augusta.
Denmark, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Tuscola co., about 16 m. E. of Saginaw City.
Denmark, in *Minnesota*, a township of Washington co., on the St. Croix River.
Denmark in *New York*, a post-township of Lewis co., on Black River, about 66 miles N. by W. of Utica, on the U. and B. R. R. R.
Denmark, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Ashtabula co.
—A village of Morrow co.
—A village of Morrow co., about 17 m. S. by E. of Bucyrus.
Denmark, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Madison co., about 12 m. S.W. of Jackson.
Denmark, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Brown co.
Den'ner, BALTHASAR, a famous German portrait-painter, B. at Altona, in 1685. The chief excellence of his paintings consisted in the accuracy of his details. D. 1747.
Den'net, *n.* A kind of light, open, two-wheeled carriago.
Den'ning, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ulster co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Albany.
Den'ning's, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Carroll co.
Den'nis, in *Iowa*, a former P. O. of Appanoose co.
Den'nis, in *Massachusetts*, a town and township of Barnstable co., on the peninsula of Cape Cod, 84 m. S.E. of Boston. *Pop.* of twp. (1897) about 2,575.
Den'nis, in *New Jersey*, a township of Cape May county.
Den'nis Creek, in *New Jersey*, traverses Cape May co., and falls into Delaware Bay.
Den'nis' Mills, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Helena parish.
Dennison, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Ottawa co.
Den'nison, in *Ohio*, a town of Tuscarawas co., on P., C., C. & St. L. R.R., abt. 100 m. E. of Columbus. Here are extensive railroad repair shops, brick works, &c. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 5,100.
Dennison, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Luzerne co.
Dennison, in *Penna.*, a former P. O. of Venango co.
Den'nisport, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Barnstable co.
Den'nisville, or DENNIS CREEK, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Dennis township, Cape May co., on a creek of its own name, about 7 miles N. of Cape May Court-House. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 550.
Den'ny, in *Illinois*, a former post-office of Warren co.
Den'nysville, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., abt. 135 m. E. by N. of Augusta.
Denom'inable, *a.* That may be named or denominated.
Denom'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *denomino, denominatus*—*de*, and *nomino*, from *nomen*, a name.] To give a name or epithet to; to name; to call; to style; to give a title to; to designate.

"The two faculties that *denominate* us men,—understanding and will."—*Hammond.*

—*a.* Having a specific name or denomination.
Denomina'tion, *n.* Act of denominating, naming, or designating.—A name, title, or appellation; an epithet; a name which generally denotes some principal quality of a thing.

"The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad."—*Dryden.*

—A society or collection of individuals called by the same name; a class; a sect; as, a religious *denomination.*

"Divided . . . into many sects and *denominations*."—*South.*

Denomina'tional, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to a denomination.
Denomina'tionalism, *n.* Policy of, or adherence to, a certain denominational theory or doctrine.
Denomina'tionally, *adv.* By denominations or sects.
Denom'inative, *a.* That gives a name, or designation; that confers a distinct appellation.—Derived from a noun or adjective; as, a *denominative* verb.
—*n.* (*Gram.*) A verb taken from a noun either substantive or adjective.
Denom'inatively, *adv.* By denomination.
Denom'inator, *n.* [Fr. *dénominateur*, from Lat. *denomino*, I name.] (*Arith.*) The number of parts into which a unit is divided in any fraction. It is distinguished from the numerator, which specifies the number of parts of a certain kind which are to be taken; thus, in the fraction ¾, 3 is the numerator, and 4 is the denominator.
Denon, (*dai-nong'*,) DOMINIQUE VIVANT, a French archæologist, B. at Châlons-sur-Marne, in 1747. He accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, and, on his return, published his *Voyage dans la Basse et la Haute Égypte.* He is also the author of *Voyage en Sicile*, and *Voyage Pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile.* D. in Paris, 1825.
Denoon, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Waukesha co., abt. 80 m. E.S.E. of Madison.
Denot'able, *a.* That may be denoted or marked.
Denota'tion, *n.* [Lat. *denotatio.*] Act or process of denoting.
Denote', *v. a.* [Lat. *denoto*—*de*, and *noto*, a mark, a sign.] To mark or point out; to signify by some mark or indication.—To indicate, express, show, betoken, or imply; as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.
Denote'ment, *n.* A sign, mark, or indication. (R.)
Dénouement, (*dē-nō'mäng,*) *n.* [Fr., from *dénouer*—*de*, and *nœud*, a knot, from Lat. *nodus*, a knot.] The unravelling or development of the plot of a play or novel, or the elucidation of any series of mysteries or events; as, a tragic *denouement.*
Denounce', *v. a.* [Fr. *dénoncer;* Lat. *denuncio*—*de*, and *nuncio*, to tell or declare.] To proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce authoritatively; to declare, as a threat.

"*Denouncing* wrath to come in their impenitence."—*Milton.*

—To threaten by some external sign or expression.

"His look *denounc'd* desperate revenge."—*Milton.*

—To accuse publicly; to censure; to stigmatize.

"Archdeacons ought to . . . *denounce* such as are negligent."
Ayliffe.

Denounce'ment, *n.* Act of denouncing; the declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation; as, the *denouncement* of a curse.
Denoun'cer, *n.* One who denounces, or declares a menace.
Dense, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *densus*; allied to Gr. *dasys*, thick with hair.] Thick; close; compact; having its constituent parts closely united; as, a *dense* atmosphere, a *dense* crowd, a *dense* understanding.
Dense'ly, *adv.* With great compactness; in a dense manner.
Dense'ness, *n.* State of being dense; compactness; density.
Den'sity, *n.* [Fr. *densité;* Lat. *densitas.*] Thickness; closeness of constituent parts; compactness;—antithesis of *rarity.*

"The opacity of white metals ariseth not from their *density* alone."—*Newton.*

(*Phys.*) A term used synonymously with *specific gravity*, to denote the quantity of matter which a body contains under a given or determinate surface; for example, a cubic foot. The quantity of matter in any body is called its *mass*, and is measured by the weight of the body, to which it is always proportional. Hence the *D.* of any body is great in proportion as its weight is great and its volume small; or, the *D.* of bodies is directly as their mass, and inversely as their volume. It follows also from the definition, that if two bodies have the same volume, their densities are directly as their masses or weights; and that if two bodies have the same mass or weight, their densities are respectively in the inverse ratio of their volumes.
Dent, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *dens, dentis*, probably from *edens*, the ppr. of *edo*, to eat; Gr. *odons, odontos;* Sansk. *danta;* Pers. *dendan*, a tooth, root; Sansk. *ad*, to eat.] A gap, notch, or small hollow made by the pressure of a harder body on a softer; an indentation.
—*v. a.* To make a dent or small hollow. See INDENT.
Dent, in *Missouri*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, about 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Maramec River, and the head-waters of the Big Black river. *Products*, corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hay, &c.; cattle and hogs are largely raised. *Surface*, hilly. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Salem. *Pop.* (1897) 12,149.
Dent, a town of England, W. Riding, co. York, 3 m. from Sedbury. *Pop.* 2,096.
Den'tal, *a.* [Fr. *dentale*, from *dent*, a tooth; Lat. *dentalis.*] Relating, belonging, or pertaining to the teeth; as, a *dental* operation, a *dental* college.
(*Gram.*) Formed or pronounced by the teeth, with the aid of the tongue; as, a *dental* letter.

"The Hebrews have assign'd which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural."—*Bacon.*

—*n.* (*Gram.*) An articulation or letter formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or against the gum that covers the root of the upper teeth.
Dental For'mula. See DENTITION, § *Zoöl.*
Den'tal-surgeon, *n.* A dentist.
Denta'linm, *n.* [Lat. *dens*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of molluscs inhabiting elongated univalve shells, resembling an elephant's tusk in miniature—whence its name.
Dentatus, LUCIUS LUCINIUS, (*den-tai'tus,*) a Roman tribune, who had been engaged in 120 conflicts, and was 45 times wounded. He was murdered by the soldiers of Appius Claudius, but not until he had slain 15 of them, and wounded 30 more, 450 B. C.
Denta'ria, *n.* [Lat. *dens*, in allusion to the tooth-like structure of the roots.] (*Bot.*) The Tooth-worts, a genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ.* They are perennial plants, with toothed root-stocks of a pleasant, pungent taste.
Den'tary, *a.* Pertaining to, or producing teeth.
Den'tate, Den'tated, *a.* [Lat. *dentatus*, from *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] Toothed; notched; having points resembling teeth; as, a *dentate* leaf.
Den'tately, *adv.* In a dentate manner.
Den'tate-ser'rate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the margin divided into incisions, resembling the teeth of a saw.
Denta'tion, *n.* The form or formation of teeth.
Den'tatus, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Toothed; applied to the margins of bodies furnished with sharp teeth with concave edges.
Dent-du-Midi, (*dawng-doo-mé-de.*) [Fr.] An Alpine mountain on the frontiers of Savoy and the Valois; abt. 10,780 ft. above the sea.
Dent'ed, *a.* [See DENT.] Indented; impressed with small hollows.
Dentel'li, *n. pl.* [It. See DENTIL.] (*Arch.*) Modillions.
Den'ticle, *n.* [Lat. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, a tooth.] A small tooth, or projecting point.
Dentic'ulate, Dentic'ulated, *a.* [Lat. *denticulatus.*] (*Bot.*) Having the margins finely and slightly toothed.
Dentic'ulately, *adv.* In a denticulate manner.
Dentienla'tion, *n.* State of being denticulated, or set with small teeth.
Den'ticule, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *denticulus.*] (*Arch.*) The flat, projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils or modillions are cut.
Den'tiform, *a.* [Lat. *dens, dentis*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tooth.
Dentifrice, (*den'te-fris,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dens*, and *frico*, to rub.] (*Hygiene.*) A substance usually in the form of a powder, used as an aid in cleaning the teeth. Camphorated chalk is one of the most generally used dentifrices. Cuttle-fish shell and charcoal, reduced to fine powder, are extremely useful as detergents. Pumice-stone is also employed when the teeth have become dark-colored. Catechu, cinchona, and rhatany, are used in order to give astringency; myrrh to give odor; and Armenian bole to impart color to various tooth-powders.
Dentig'erous, *a.* [Lat. *dens, dentis*, and *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing teeth.
Den'til, *n.* [It. *dentello*, from Lat. *denticulus.*] (*Arch.*) An ornament resembling a tooth, used in the bed-mouldings of Ionic, Coriuthian, and Composite cornices. (See Fig. 135.)
Den'tilated, *a.* Having teeth, or something resembling teeth.
Dentila'tion, *n.* Dentition.
Den'tilave, *n.* [Lat. *dens, dentis*, and *lavare*, to wash.] A wash for the teeth.
Den'tile, *n.* [Lat. *dentis.*] (*Conch.*) A small tooth or notch.
Dentil'oquist, *n.* One who speaks through the teeth; one who speaks with the teeth closed.
Dentil'oqny, *n.* [Lat. *dens*, and *loquor*, to speak.] Act or habit of speaking through the teeth.
Den'tinal, *a.* Pertaining to the dentine.
Den'tine, *n.* [Lat. *dentinum.*] (*Physiol.*) The fundamental and most constant substance or tissue of which a tooth is composed. It consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles, which have a twofold arrangement; being either blended with the animal matter of the interspaces and parietes of the tubes and cells, or contained in a minutely granular state in their cavities.
Dentiros'ter, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the dentirostral species.
Dentiros'tral, DENTIROS'TRATE, *a.* [Lat. *dens*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Zoöl.*) Relating to birds of the *Dentirostres* tribe.
Dentiros'tres, *n. pl.* [Lat. *dens*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of Incessores birds, corresponding to the family SHRIKE, *q. v.*

Dentiros'trate, *a.* Dentirostral.

Den'tiscalp, *n.* [Lat. *dens, dentis,* and *scalpare,* to scrape.] An instrument for scraping and cleaning the teeth.

Den'tist, *n.* One whose avocation is to treat diseases of the teeth. See TEETH and TOOTH-ACHE.

Den'tistry, *n.* Art, profession, or practice of a dentist. See TEETH.

Denti'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *dentitio,* from *dentio,* to breed teeth, from *dens,* a tooth.] The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy; the time of breeding teeth.

(*Physiol.* and *Med.*) At birth, the teeth consist only of pulpy rudimentary substances, buried in the gum; and it is not till the third or fourth month after birth, that they begin to assume shape and hardness. At this period children become uneasy and fretful; the gum is red and swollen, accompanied with a feeling of itching, which is manifested by the eagerness with which they press any hard substance against the gums. The salivary glands sympathize with the gums, and there is a copious discharge of saliva. Frequently, these symptoms of local irritation are accompanied by others of a more constitutional nature. The skin becomes dry and hot, the face flushed, the bowels relaxed, and the child very restless and fretful. A red rash usually also appears on the skin, called the *red gum;* and if the irritation extends to the muscles of the chest, there is a dry and troublesome cough. When the infant is in a tolerably healthy state, these symptoms usually subside in the course of two or three weeks; but if it be in a weakly condition, they frequently lead to serious and sometimes fatal results. The mucous membrane which lines the stomach and intestines may be affected with that of the mouth, and griping pains, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, and other disorders, may be the result. The external skin, sympathizing with the internal covering, may be affected with various kinds of eruptions; the air-passages and lungs may also become inflamed, or the brain and nervous system may become diseased, producing convulsions, epilepsy, tetanus, &c. The cutting of the teeth usually takes place between the seventh and ninth month, though sometimes it is much later. The gum again becomes extremely sensitive; but, instead of now being eased by the pressure of a hard substance, it cannot endure the slightest touch. It is red and swollen, but paler at the upper part, which, just before the tooth appears, seems covered with a flat whitish blister. The other symptoms are a repetition of those already described, with frequent eruptions about the head or lips, inflammation about the ears, and occasionally spasmodic movements of the mouth and jaws. These diseases are not always confined to the period of infancy; for in irritable and nervous constitutions they sometimes manifest themselves (though usually in a less aggravated form) at the irruption of the second or permanent teeth, and even occasionally when the *dentes sapientiæ* are about to make their appearance. As the great exciting cause of these disorders is the local irritation in the gums, the great object to be kept in view in the treatment of them is to abate or remove this irritation. Where that is considerable, the gums ought to be freely lanced. As the flow of saliva and diarrhœa are efforts of nature to carry off the inflammation, these are not to be interfered with, unless the latter be excessive, in which case it is to be cautiously corrected by small doses of magnesia, or carbonate of lime. Where the bowels are confined, small doses of cooling laxatives are to be administered. If there be drowsiness and oppressed respiration, irregular movements of the jaws, or convulsions, a leech or two to the temples, and a small blister to the back of the neck, or behind the ear, ought to be resorted to. Very mild opiates may sometimes be of benefit; but they ought only to be administered with the utmost caution, and never intrusted to the nurse. Extreme caution should also be exercised in meddling with any eruptions on the skin.

(*Zoöl.*) Anatomists are in the habit of briefly expressing the number of the different kinds of teeth in any mammal by what they term a *dental formula.*

Thus the cats, or genus *Felis,* are characterized by

$$\text{incis. } \frac{6}{6}\text{; canin. } \frac{1\ 1}{1\ 1}\text{; præmol. } \frac{2\ 2}{2\ 2}\text{; mol. } \frac{2\ 2}{1\ 1} = 30;$$

which signifies that they have six incisors in both the upper and the lower jaw; one canine tooth on each side of both jaws; two præmolars, or false molars, on each side of each jaw; two true molars on each side of the upper, and one on each side of the lower jaw. The dental formulæ of man is: incis. $\frac{4}{4}$; canin. $\frac{1\ 1}{1\ 1}$; præmol. $\frac{2\ 2}{2\ 2}$; molars, $\frac{3\ 3}{3\ 3}$ = 32.

Den'toid, *n.* [Lat. *dens, dentis,* and Gr. *eidos,* form.] Tooth-shaped.

Den'ton, in *Maryland,* a township and village, cap. of Caroline co., on the Choptank River.

Denton, in *Texas,* a N. co.; *area,* abt. 960 sq. m. *Rivers.* Elm Fork, and Denton Fork of Trinity River, and Hickory Creek. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Denton. *Pop.* (1890) 21,289.

—A city, the cap. of Denton co., 35 m. N. W. of Dallas. Center of rich farming region. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,000.

Denton, in *Virginia,* a village of Hanover co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Denton Fork, in *Texas,* rises in Cook co., and flowing S.E., joins the Elm Fork in Dallas co.

Den'tonsville, in *Virginia,* a village of Hanover co., about 22 m. N. of Richmond.

Dentonville, in *Michigan,* a village of Wayne co., abt. 24 m. W. by S. of Detroit.

D'Entrecasteaux's Channel, (*dawn'tre(r)-kas'toes,*) a strait on the coast of Tasmania, separating Bruny Island from the main-land. *Ext.* 35 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 3 to 9.—Also, the name of a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; Lat. 10° S., Lon. 151° E.

Dent's Run, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Elk co.

Dent's Station, in *Missouri,* a P. O. of St. Francois co.

Denu'date, Denu'dated, *a.* [Lat. *denudo, denudatus,* naked.] (*Bot.*) Appearing naked, as plants, when flowers appear before the leaves.

Denuda'tion, *n.* Act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

(*Geol.*) The removal of solid matter by water in motion, whether of rivers, or of the waves and currents of the sea; and the consequent laying bare of some interior rock.

Denude', *v. a.* [Lat. *denudo*—*de,* and *nudo,* to make bare or nude.] To strip of all covering; to make bare or naked; to divest; to lay bare; to uncover; to render nude.

"Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourselves of all force to defend us." —*Clarendon.*

Denun'ciate, *v. a.* [See DENOUNCE.] To denounce; to threaten; to stigmatize.

Denunci'ation, *n.* [Lat. *denunciatio.* See DENOUNCE.] Act of denouncing; solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace, or the declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace; arraignment.

(*Civil Law.*) The act by which an individual informs a public officer, whose duty it is to prosecute offenders, that a crime has been committed.

Denun'ciator, *n.* He who denounces.

Denun'ciatory, *a.* Characterized by denunciation.

Denver, in *Colorado,* the capital and principal city of the State, on the South Platte river, 922 miles W. of St. Louis and 15 m. E. of the Rocky Mountains, on a level plain 5,196 feet above the sea. *D.* was founded in 1858 as a mining camp, on a treeless and barren waste. In the forty years since its origin the village of miners has grown into the handsome "Queen City of the Plains," with stately buildings of brick and yellow stone, wide, well-shaded streets, with electric lights and street cars, and all the essentials of a large modern city. *D.* is the meeting point of numerous railroads, and the center of a great agricultural and mining district, with a large trade in live stock. It is famed for the invigorating quality of its dry air. *Pop.* (1900) 133,859.

Denver, in *Iowa,* a post village of Bremer co.

Den'verton, in *California,* a township of Solano co.

Den'ville, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Morris co.

Deny', *v. a.* [Fr. *dénier;* Lat. *denego*—*de,* and *nego,* to say no; Sw. *neka;* W. *nacu.* See NEGATION.] To say no to, or in regard to; to declare not to be true, as a statement or position; to contradict; to gainsay; to disavow; to disclaim; to renounce; to abjure; to disown: to refuse, or neglect to acknowledge; to reject; to refuse to grant; to withhold.

Deobstruct', *v. a.* [Lat. *de,* and *obstruo, obstructus,* to obstruct—*ob,* and *struo,* to pile. See STRUCTURE.] To remove obstructions, or impediments to a passage; to clear from anything that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body.

Deob'struent, *a.* [Lat. *deobstruens.*] (*Med.*) Removing obstructions: having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; aperient.

—*n.* Any medicine supposed to have the power of removing obstructions and opening the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient. Among the most important of this class of remedies must be placed the stimulus of friction, whether with the hand or the flesh-brush; mercurial plaster, iodine, camphor, hartshorn, oil, turpentine, and a few other local stimulants.

De'odar, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CEDRUS.

Deodoriza'tion, *n.* The act of depriving of odor: and especially of absorbing or destroying the odoriferous principles evolved from decomposing animal and vegetable matter.

Deo'dorize, *v. a.* [Lat. *de,* and *odoro,* from *odor,* smell, scent. See ODOR.] (*Chem.*) To deprive of odor or smell.

Deo'dorizer, *n.* He who, or that which, deodorizes;—especially applied to chemical substances which have the power of absorbing or destroying fetid effluvia; as chlorine, chloride of zinc, nitrate of lead, carbolic acid, &c. See DISINFECTANT, and ANTISEPTIC.

Deodur', an independent state of Hindostan, pres. of Bombay; *area,* 80 sq. m. Lat. 24° 9′ N., Lon. 71° 49′ E. *Pop.* 2,000.

D'Eon, or EON DE BEAUMONT, (The CHEVALIER,) a French adventurer and diplomatist, acting between Louis XV. and the court of London, whose name has been rendered notorious by the curious doubts which prevailed concerning his sex. He is author of *Loisirs du Chevalier D'Eon,* a work in 13 vols. 8vo.; containing numerous historical and political treatises. B. 1728; D. 1810.

Deontolog'ical, *a.* Relating to deontology.

Deontol'ogist, *n.* One versed in deontology.

Deontol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *deon, deontos,* that which is binding, from *deo,* to bind, and *logos,* a discourse.] Properly, the doctrine or science of duty, commonly known as *ethics,* or moral science. It has, however, been adopted by Bentham and his followers to designate their own particular doctrine of ethics. "Deontology," says Bentham, "or that which is proper, has been chosen as a fitter term than any other which could be found to represent, in the field of morals, the principle of *utilitarianism,* or that which is useful."

Deox'idate, Deox'idize, Deox'ydize, *v. a.* [Lat. *de,* and *oxidate.* See OXYGEN.] (*Chem.*) To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide.

Deoxida'tion, Deoxidiza'tion, Deoxydiza'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide, *i. e.,* of withdrawing the oxygen from a compound, as in the reduction of the native peroxide of iron in the smelting furnaces to the condition of metallic iron. On a small scale, in experimental inquiries, the process of deoxidation may be carried on before the *blow-pipe,* q. v., where the inner, or reducing, flame is essentially a deoxidizing one.

Deox'ygenate, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To deprive of oxygen.

Deoxygena'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The act of deoxygenating.

Depar'cieux, ANTOINE, a French writer on trigonometry and logarithms. B. 1703; D. 1768.

Depart', *v. a.* [Fr. *départir*—*de,* and *partir;* Lat. *dis,* and *partior,* to divide, to distribute. See PART.] To leave, to go away; to vanish; to disappear.—To desist; to desert; to abandon; to apostatize; to vary; to deviate.—To leave the world; to die. Followed by *from* before the person or thing left; as, to *depart from* home.

Depart'er, *n.* One who departs.—One who refines metals by separation.

Depart'ing, *p. a.* Going; leaving; forsaking; desisting; vanishing; dying.

—*n.* A going away.

Depart'ment, *n.* [Fr. *département,* from *départir.*] A separation or division; a separate part or portion.—A separate allotment, or part of business; as, the *department* of ribbons in a fancy-goods store.—A distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; as, the *department* of correspondence in a banking-house.—A portion of the agents employed by the executive branch of the U. States govt., to whom a specified class of duties is assigned; as, the *Department* of the Interior, the *Department* of State, &c.

(*Geog.*) A division of territory. Previous to the Revolution, France was divided into 34 provinces. By decree of Feb. 16, 1790, the National Assembly ordered the abolition of the old provincial divisions, and the redistribution of the land into 83 Departments. During the years of the Revolution, these were increased to 98; in 1808, the Empire consisted of 127; at the fall of Napoleon, of 130; and at present it consists of 86, including the 3 new *D.* formed by the annexation of Savoy and Nice. Originally, it was intended that the *D.* should be governed by persons elected by the citizens; but this plan did not suit the views of the First Consul, who placed over each *D.* a prefect, and a *conseil de préfecture.* The *D.* were again subdivided into *arrondissements,* over each of which was placed a sub-prefect (*sous-préfet*). The right of naming these functionaries was reserved to the chief of the state.

Department'al, *a.* Pertaining to a department or division.

Depart'ure, *n.* Act of departing, or of going away; a moving from or leaving a place; withdrawal.—Relinquishment; abandonment.—Death; decease; exit.

(*Surveying.*) The distance between two meridians drawn through the extremities of any course and considered as parallel.

(*Naut.*) The distance made good by a ship due E., or due W., of the meridian from which she departed.

(*Law.*) In pleading, the statement of matter in a replication, or subsequent pleading, as a cause of action or defence, which is not pursuant to the previous pleading of the same party, and which does not support and fortify it.

Depas'ture, *v. a.* [Lat. *depascor, depastus.* See PASTURE.] To feed upon; to eat up; to consume.

—*v. n.* To feed; to graze.

Depau'perated, *a.* [Lat. *depaupero, depauperatus*—*de,* and *pauper,* poor.] (*Bot.*) Imperfectly developed; ill-formed.

Depau'ville, in *N. York,* a post-vill. of Jefferson co., on Chaumont River, abt. 178 m. N.W. of Albany.

Deped'elen, a town of European Turkey. See TEPELEN.

Depend', *v. a.* [Fr. *dépendre;* Lat. *dependeo*—*de,* and *pendeo,* to hang, from *pendo,* to cause to hang down. See PENDANT.] To hang from, or upon something; to hang down; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above.

"From gilded roofs *depending* lamps display." —*Dryden.*

—To be closely connected with anything; to rest or rely solely upon; to have support; to be subservient or subject to; to adhere; to hold; to be retained; to rest with confidence in; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence in; to be in suspense; to be undetermined. (Generally followed by *on* or *upon.*)

Depend'ant, *n.* [Lat. *dependens.*] One who depends on another; one who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by, or relies on, another; a retainer.

Depend'ence, or DEPENDENCY, *n.* [Fr. *dépendance,* from L. Lat. *dependentia,* from Lat. *dependens.* See DEPEND.] A state of depending, or of hanging down from a supporter; anything hanging down; a series of things hanging to another; state of deriving support from.—Reliance; trust; confidence.—State of being related to a cause or antecedent; concatenation; connection.—State of being subordinate or subject to; that which is subordinate and attached to; an adjunct; a subject, province, or territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs.

Depend'ent, *a.* [Lat. *dependens.*] Hanging down from, or hanging upon; subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of; relying solely on for support or favor.

—*n.* One who depends on another; one who is at the disposal of another; a dependant.

Depend'ently, *adv.* In a dependent manner.

Depend'er, *n.* One who depends; a dependant.

Depend'ing, *p. a.* Relying upon; pending; undecided.

Deper'dit, *n.* [Lat. *deperditus*, pp. of *deperdere*, from *de*, and *perdere*, to lose, destroy.] Anything lost or destroyed. (R.)

De Pere, in *Wisconsin*, an important city of Brown co., on Fox river, 5 m. S. of Green Bay. Here blast furnaces foundries and machine shops, saw and flour mills, &c. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 5,000.

De Pey'ster, in *New York*, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., on the Oswegatchie River, about 10 m. S.E. of Ogdensburg.

Dephleg'mate, *v. a.* [*de*, priv., and Gr. *phlegma*, phlegm.] (*Chem.*) To free or clear from phlegm; to deprive of superabundant water; to clear spirit or acids of aqueous matter; to rectify.—A very strong and pure spirit is often said to be highly *dephlegmated*.

Dephlegma'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation.

Dephlogis'ticate, *v. a.* [*de*, priv., and Gr. *phlogistos*, burnt, from *phlogizo*, to cause to burn, from *phlox*, *phlogos*, a flame, from *phlego*, to burn, to set on fire, allied to Lat. *fulgeo*; Sans. *bhraj*, to shine.] (*Chem.*) To deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

Dephlogistica'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) In the Stahlean theory, the operation by which bodies are deprived of phlogiston.

Depict', *v. a.* [Lat. *depingo*, *depictum*—*de*, and *pingo*, to pain. See PICTURE.] To paint; to portray; to form a likeness of in colors.—To represent in words; to delineate; to describe; to represent.

Dep'ilate, *v. a.* [Lat. *depilo*, *depilatus*—*de*, and *pilus*, the hair. See PILE.] To strip off hair from.

Depila'tion, *n.* [Lat. *depilatis.*] Act of pulling off the hair.

Depil'atory, *a.* [Lat. *depilatorius*; Fr. *depilatoire.*] Having the quality or power to take off hair, and make bald.

—*n.* (*Med.*) Any substance which will remove unnecessary hairs, or hair of any kind. The articles usually sold for this object contain arsenic, the most certain substance known for the purpose; but as any one of the ordinary nostrums requires to be used with great care, they should seldom, and, if possible, never be employed, or when so, not permitted to remain long on the skin at one time. Caustic potash, and arsenic, or litharge, and quick-lime, form the bases of nearly all the preparations vended for this purpose. Depilatories act by entering the pores of the skin and destroying the bulbs of the hairs, causing them to fall off either directly or in a few hours. The only safe article of the sort is a pair of small tweezers, with which, like the Chinese, the hairs may be plucked out. There is a savage method, called the *mechanical depilatory*, in which a compost of plaster of Paris, or pitch, is spread over the part, and, when dry, plucked off, tearing the hair with the plaster.

Dep'ilous, *a.* [Lat. *de*, priv., and *pilosus*, hairy, from *pilus*, hair. See PILOUS.] (*Anat.*) Without hair; hairless.

Deplanta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *deplantare*, to take off a twig, N. Lat., to take out a plant, from *de*, and *plantare*, to plant, from *planta*, plant; Fr. *dé planteir.*] (*Hort.*) The art of taking up plants. (R.)

Deple'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *depletio*, from Lat. *depleo*, *depletus*—*de*, and *pleo*, to fill.] Act of emptying out, or drawing off.

(*Med.*) The emptying, pulling down, or weakening the system. There are several modes by which *D.* may be effected, as by bleeding, both local and general; by powerful drastic purgatives; by hot baths, and a violent action on the exhalents of the skin, as by sweating; and, lastly, by a vigorous action on the secretions generally, and by a diuretic effect on the kidneys, reducing the system by the amount of liquid discharge from the body. Sometimes one, occasionally all these means are put into operation at once, according to the constitution of the patients, and the nature of the disease which has to be reduced. —See PLETHORA.

Deple'tory, *a.* (*Med.*) Calculated to obviate fulness of habit.

Deplor'able, *a.* [Fr. *deplorable.*] That may be deplored or lamented; that demands or causes lamentation; lamentable; sad; dismal; grievous; miserable; pitiable.

Deplor'ableness, *n.* State of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

Deplor'ably, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored.

Deplore', *v. a.* [Fr. *déplorer*; Lat. *deploro*—*de*, and *ploro*, to cry out, to cry aloud.] To feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to bewail, lament, mourn, or bemoan.

"But chaste Diana, who his death *deplor'd*,
With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd."—*Dryden.*

Deplor'ingly, *adv.* In a deploring manner.

Deploy', *v. a.* [Fr. *deployer*, from Lat. *de*, and *plico*, to fold.] To unfold; to open; to display; to extend, as a body of troops.—(*Mil.*) When troops have been marching in column, and have changed the formation from column to line, they are said to deploy into line. In column, the front presented is narrow; but when the troops are in line, it is greatly extended;—whence the meaning of the term.

—*n.* The expansion of a body of troops, previously compacted into a column, so as to present a large front.

Depluma'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *deplumatio.*] The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.

(*Med.*) A tumor of the eyelids with loss of the eyelashes.

Deplume', *v. a.* [Fr. *déplumer*, from Lat. *de*, and *plumo*, *plumatus*, to cover with feathers, from *pluma*, a small, soft feather.] To strip, or pluck off plumage, or feathers; to deprive of plumage.

Depolariza'tion, *n.* [From *de*, and *polarization*, q. v.; Fr. *dépolarisation.*] (*Optics.*) Act of depriving of polarity, as the rays of light.

Depo'larize, *v. a.* [*de*, and *polarize.*] (*Optics.*) To deprive of polarity.

Depone', *v. n.* [Lat. *depono*, to lay down.] To bear witness; to depose.

Depo'nent, *a.* [Fr. *déponant.*] (*Lat. Gram.*) Noting certain verbs which have a passive form, but an active or neuter signification. They are so called because they have laid down, as it were, the signification proper to their form.

—*n.* (*Law.*) One who gives a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice.

(*Gram.*) A deponent verb.

Depop'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *depopulor*, *depopulatus*—*de*, and *populus*, the people; Fr. *dépeupler.*] To unpeople; to dispeople; to deprive of inhabitants.

—*v. n.* To become destitute of people; to become dispeopled.

Depopula'tion, *n.* Act of depriving of people; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

Depop'ulator, *n.* One who depopulates.

Deport', *v. a.* [Fr. *déporter*; Lat. *deporto*—*de*, and *porto*, to carry. See PORTER.] To behave; to demean; to conduct (with the reciprocal pronoun).

"He *deports* himself in the most graceful manner."—*Pope.*

Deporta'tion, *n.* [Fr. *déportation*; Lat. *deportatio.*] A carrying away: a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place.

—Banishment; exile.

(*Fr. Law.*) A punishment equivalent to transportation in English law. It is ranked as third in degree, after capital punishment, and condemnation to the galleys or public labor (*travaux forcés*) for life. *D.* for political offences was a common punishment at one period during the French revolution, especially after the fall of Robespierre and his party. It was then usually executed by conveying the criminals to Cayenne in South America. It has been revived, both to that region and to Algeria, under the law of 1835, art. 17.

Deport'ment, *n.* [Fr. *déportement.*] Carriage; behavior; conduct; demeanor; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life.

"The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment.*"—*Swift.*

Depos'able, *a.* That may be deposed or deprived of office.

Depos'al, *n.* Act of deposing or divesting of office.

Depose', *v. a.* [Fr. *déposer*; Lat. *depono*, *depositum*—*de*, and *pono*, to lay or put.] To reduce from a throne or other high station; to divest of office; to dethrone; to degrade; to reduce or bring down.

"The duke yet lives that Harry shall *depose.*"—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* (*Law.*) To lay down testimony; to bear witness; to give testimony in writing, according to due form of law.

Deposed', *p. a.* Dethroned; degraded.

(*Law.*) Testified.

Depos'er, *n.* One who deposes; a deponent; a witness.

Depos'ing, *n.* The act of one who deposes.

Depos'it, *v. a.* [Fr. *déposer*; Lat. *depono*, *depositus.*] To drop; to throw down; to lay up; to lay in a place for preservation; to lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to commit to the care of; to intrust to; to commit to one as a pledge.

—*n.* [Fr. *dépôt.*] Any matter laid, or thrown down, or lodged; anything intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a pawn; a thing given as security or for preservation; a place where things are deposited; a depository.

(*Law.*) A naked bailment of goods to be kept for the depositor without reward, and to be returned when he shall require it. A bailment of goods to be kept by the bailee without reward, and delivered according to the object or purpose of the original trust. A contract by which one of the contracting parties gives a thing to another to keep, who is to do so gratuitously, and obliges himself to return it when he shall be requested. A depository is bound to take only ordinary care of the deposit, which will of course vary with the character of the goods to be kept, and other circumstances.

(*Geol.*) The solid matter which has been formed by the settling down of matter held in suspension in water. Deposits originate in inundation, the forming of alluvium, and the gradual collection of sand, gravel, &c. at the months of rivers. Deposits are called marine, lacustrine, fluviatile, &c., according to the circumstances which attended their formation.

(*Chem.*) A substance precipitated from a solution by decomposition.

Deposit, in *New York*, an important town of Broome co., on the Delaware river, 38 m. S. by E. of Binghamton. Manufactures of pearl buttons, iron, and condensed milk. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,800.

Depos'itary, *n.* [Fr. *depositaire.*] A person with whom anything is deposited, or with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian.

Depos'ited, *p. a.* Laid down; put away; laid up or aside; intrusted.

Deposi'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *depositio.* See DEPOSIT.] That which is thrown down, laid, or lodged; act of dethroning a king; the degrading of a person from an office or station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office and dignity; a depriving of clerical orders.

(*Law.*) Act of giving written testimony under oath; the attested written testimony of a witness; an affidavit.

Depos'itor, *n.* [Lat.] One who makes a deposit.

Depos'itory, *n.* [L. Lat. *depositorium.*] A place where anything is deposited or lodged for safe-keeping.

Depôt, (*de-pō'*,) *n.* [Fr. *dépôt*, from Lat. *depositum*, from *depono.* See DEPOSE.] A deposit; a place of deposit; a place where stores and provisions are kept; a building for the reception of passengers, &c., at the terminus of a railroad.

(*Mil.*) The name given, in France and in England, to any place in which naval and military stores are deposited; but it is more particularly applied to the town or barracks which form the head-quarters or home station of any regiment, the main portion of which is serving abroad. Here the records and books of the regiment are kept, and one or two reserve companies are stationed, which are called depôt companies. All recruits and young officers appointed to the regiment are sent to the depôt to be drilled, and to learn their duty before being sent out as reinforcements to the regiment, wherever it may be stationed abroad.

Dep'ping, GEORGES BERNARD, a French historian, who wrote both in the French and in the German languages, b. at Münster, Westphalia, in 1784. In 1803 he settled in Paris, became a teacher, and subsequently devoted himself to literature. His principal works are: *Geschichte des Krieges der Münsterer und Kölner im Bündniss mit Frankreich gegen Holland*; *Histoire de la Normandie sous le Regne de Guillaume le Conquerant et de ses Successeurs*; *Histoire générale de l'Espagne.* D. in Paris, 1853.

Depreva'tion, *n.* [Lat. *depravatio.*] Act of depraving or corrupting; state of being made bad or worse; deterioration; corruption; degeneracy; contamination; vitiation.

Deprave', *v. a.* [Fr. *dépraver*; Lat. *depravo*—*de*, and *pravus*, crooked, distorted. See PRAVITY.] To make bad or worse; to impair good qualities; to make bad qualities worse; to corrupt; to vitiate; to contaminate; to pollute.

Depraved', *a.* Destitute of holiness or good principles; corrupt; vicious; vitiated; profligate.

Deprav'edly, *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

Deprav'edness, *n.* State of being depraved; corruption; taint; a vitiated state.

Deprav'er, *n.* One who depraves or vitiates; a corrupter.

Deprav'ing, *n.* Act of traducing.

Deprav'ingly, *adv.* In a depraving manner.

Depra'vity, *n.* [Lat. *de*, and *pravitas*, crookedness.] State of being depraved; a vitiated state; a corruption of moral principles; destitution of holiness or good principles; corruption; vitiation; wickedness; vice; contamination.

Dep'recable, *a.* [Lat. *deprecabilis*; It. *deprecabile.*] That is to be deprecated; very undesirable.

Dep'recate, *v. a.* [Lat. *deprecor*, *deprecatus*—*de*, and *precor*, to pray. See PRAY.] To seek to avert or ward off any evil by praying, entreating, &c.; to pray against; to pray or entreat that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted.—To regret; to have or to express deep sorrow at a present evil, or for one that may occur.

Dep'recatingly, *adv.* By deprecation.

Depreca'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *deprecatio.*] Act of deprecating; a praying against; a praying that an evil may be averted or removed; entreaty.—Petitioning; an excusing; a begging pardon for.

Dep'recative, *a.* Same as deprecatory.

Dep'recator, *n.* [Lat.] One who deprecates.

Dep'recatory, *a.* [L. Lat. *deprecatorius*, and *deprecativus.*] That serves to deprecate; tending to remove or avert evil by prayer; having the form of a prayer.

Depre'ciate, *v. a.* [Fr. *déprecier*; L. Lat. *deprecio*, *depreciatus*—*de*, and *pretium*, price, *q. v.*] To lower or lessen the price of a thing; to cry down the price or value of; to undervalue; to disparage; to decry; to lower; to detract from; to underrate; to traduce.

—*v. n.* To fall in value; to become of less worth.

Depreci'ation, *n.* [Fr.] Act of depreciating, or of lessening or crying down in price or value; a falling off in value; reduction of worth.

Depre'ciative, Deprec'iatory, *a.* Tending to depreciate; undervaluing.

Depre'ciator, *n.* One who depreciates.

Dep'redable, *a.* That may be depredated or preyed upon.

Dep'redate, *v. a.* [Fr. *dépreder*; Lat. *deprædor*, *deprædatus*—*de*, and *præda*, prey, booty. See PREY.] To prey upon; to plunder; to ravage; to rob; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy, or of a foreign country by force; to waste; to spoil.

Depreda'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *deprædatio.*] Act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging; waste; consumption; a taking away by any act of violence.

Dep'redator, *n.* [L. Lat. *deprædator.*] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

Dep'redatory, *a.* Belonging to depredation or robbery; plundering; spoiling; consisting in pillaging.

Deprehend', *v. a.* [Lat. *deprehendere*, from *de*, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of, to seize; O. Sp. *deprehend.* See PREHENSIBLE.] To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact. (R.)

"That wretched creature being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward."—*Hooker.*

—To discover: to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of. (R.)

Depress', *v. a.* [Lat. *depressus*, from *deprimo*—*de*, and *premo*, to prey; Fr. *déprimer.* See PRESS.] To press, weigh, or cause to sink down; to press to a lower state or position; to let fall; to bring down; to sink; to lower; to abase; to cast down; to deject; to humble; to degrade; to dispirit.

Depressed', *p. a.* Pressed or forced down; lowered; dejected; dispirited; sad; humbled; sunk; rendered languid.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to the whole or part of an animal body when its vertical section is shorter than its transverse.

(*Bot.*) Pressed inward or flattened from above.

Depress'ingly, *adv.* In a depressing manner.

Depres'sion, (*de-prĕsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *depressio.*] Act of pressing down; state of being pressed down; a low state; a hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; act of humbling; abasement: a state of sadness; humiliation; a sinking of the spirits; dejection; melancholy; a low state of strength; a sinking of strength; a low state of business or of property.

(*Algebra.*) The derivation from a given equation, of another lower in degree, whose roots are related in a known way to those of the first.

(*Surg.*) Operation for a cataract; couching.

D. of the Horizon. See DIP OF THE HORIZON.

Depres'sive, *a.* Able or tending to depress or cast down.

Depres'sor, *n.* He or that which depresses.

(*Anat.*) The name of two or three sets of muscles, in the human body, serving to depress the part on which they act; as the *depressor anguli oris*, or *D.* of the corner of the mouth.

Dep'rimeut, *a.* [Lat. *deprimens*, ppr. of *deprimere.* See DEPRESS.] (*Anat.*) Applied to muscles that depress the external ear.

Depriv'able, *a.* Liable to deprivation.

Depriva'tion, *n.* [Lat. *de*, and *privatio*, from *privo*, to separate.] Act of depriving; a taking away; state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement; deposition.

"Fools, whose end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of body." — *Bentley.*

(*Eccl. Law.*) An act of censure by which a clergyman is deprived of his parsonage, vicarage, or other ecclesiastical promotion or dignity.

Deprive', *v. a.* [Lat. *de*, and *privo*, from *privus*, one's own, private; Fr. *privet.* See PRIVATE.] To take from one something which is his peculiar property; to take away something possessed or enjoyed; to strip; to bereave; to rob; to despoil; to hinder from possessing or enjoying; to divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office.

Depriv'er, *n.* He who, or that which, deprives.

De Profun'dis. [Lat., out of the depths.] (*Eccl.*) The first words of the 130th psalm, which forms a portion of the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church, and is sung when the bodies of the dead are committed to the grave. A tender melancholy pervades the psalm, which, however, brightens up at the close, under the conviction that with God there is "plenteous redemption."

Deptford, (*dĕt'fŭrd,*) a town in Kent, England, on the bank of the Thames, at the mouth of the Ravensbourne, 3 m. S.E. from London Bridge. It contains a royal naval school, two hospitals for pilots. It now forms part of London. *Pop.* 1890, 110,000. In 1698 Peter the Great acquired here the art of ship-building.

Deptford, in *New Jersey*, a township of Gloucester co., on the Delaware River.

Depth, *n.* [See DEEP.] Deepness; the distance or measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward; a deep place; the sea; the ocean; the abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity. —The middle or height of winter; the darkest or stillest part, as of the night; the inner part.

(*Logic.*) Abstruseness; obscurity; unscarchableness; infinity; profoundness; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating.

Depth'less, *a.* That has no depth. (R.)

Depuch Islands. (*de'pook,*) a large collection of broken rocks lying off the N.W. coast of Australia, and attaining a height of upward of 600 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 20° 37′ 45″ N., Lon. 117° 44′ E.

Depu'dicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *depudicare, depudicatum*, to violate.] To violate; to deflower.

De Pue, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Bureau co.

Depul'sory, *a.* [Lat. *depulsorius*, from *depulsor*, one who drives away, from *depellere.*] Putting away; averting. (R.)

Dep'urate, *v. a.* [Fr. *dépurer;* Lat. *de*, and *puro, puratus*, from *purus*, pure.] (*Med.*) To purge: to purify; to free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence.

Depura'tion, Depuri'tion, *n.* Act of purifying, or freeing fluids from heterogeneous matter; purification; clarification.

(*Med.*) The cleansing of sound from impure matter.

Dep'urator, *n.* He who, or that which, depures or cleanses.

Dep'uratory, *a.* [Fr. *dépuratoire.*] (*Med.*) Purifying, or tending to purify; cleansing.

Deputa'tion, *n.* [Fr. *députation.* See DEPUTE.] Act of deputing, or of appointing or sending a deputy, substitute, or representative to act for, or to transact business for another; a special commission, or authority, to act as the substitute of another; the person deputed; the person or persons authorized and sent to transact business for another or others.

Depute', *v. a.* [Fr. *députer*, from L. Lat. *deputo*, for *delego.*] To send as a representative; to appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another, or for others: to appoint and send with a special commission, or authority, to transact business in another's name.

Deputies, (CHAMBER OF,) (*dep'u-tez.*) (*Hist.*) Under the French monarchy, the lower of the two legislative chambers in that country. Corresponding to it was the CORPS LEGISLATIF, *q. v.*, and the present NAT. ASSEMBLY.

Dep'utize, *v. a.* To depute; to employ or appoint as a deputy.

Dep'uty, *n.* [Fr. *député.*] A representative; a person appointed or elected to act for another, especially a person sent with a special commission to act in the place of another; a lieutenant; a viceroy; a substitute; a delegate; an agent; a factor.

(*Law.*) In general, ministerial officers can appoint deputies, unless the office is to be exercised by the ministerial officer in person; and when the office partakes of the judicial and ministerial character, although a *D.* may be made for the performance of ministerial acts, one cannot be made for the performance of a judicial act. A sheriff cannot, therefore, make a *D.* to hold an inquisition, under a writ of inquiry, though he may appoint a *D.* to serve a writ. In general, a *D.* may have power to do every act which his principal might do; but a *D.* cannot make a *D.*

Deputy District Attorney, *n.* An officer appointed by the District Attorney of the United States, to act for him in certain cases.

De Quin'cey, THOMAS, an English author, B. in Manchester, 1785. He received a classical education at the grammar-school of Bath, and entered the university of Oxford in 1803, where he remained until 1808. Whilst there he contracted the habit of eating opium, to which he remained a bounden slave for many years. In 1809, after leaving Oxford, he took up his abode at Grasmere, where he resided for more than 27 years. Here he cultivated the friendship of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Charles Lloyd, and other distinguished authors. He made German literature and philosophy his special study, and translated some of the works of Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Lessing, and Richter. At first he took opium only once a week, but gradually the evil habit grew upon him, and at last he took the horrid drug daily. But the consequences were tearful, as he himself relates in his principal work, *The Confessions of an English Opium-eater.* In 1823 he went to London, where he published his *Suspiria de Profundis*, his *Templar's Dialogues*, and other works. In 1843 he settled at Lasswade, near Edinburgh. His works evince profound learning and deep speculation, together with great critical powers and terseness of diction. D. 1859. See *Life of*, by H. A. Page (1877).

Derac'inate, *v. a.* [Fr. *déraciner* — *de*, and *racine*, root; from Lat. *radix, radius*, root.] To pluck or tear up the leaves; to destroy. (R.)

Deracina'tion, *n.* A plucking up by the roots.

Dera Gha'zee Khan, a town of Afghanistan, 40 m. from Bhanlpoor; lat. 30° 5′ N., Lon. 70° 52′ E. It belongs to the English. *Pop.* 25,000.

Dera Is'mael Khan, a town of Afghanistan, 16 m. from Bukkur; Lat. 31° 5′ N., Lon. 70° 58′ E.

Derail', *v. a.* (*Mach.*) To run off from the rails of a railway, as a locomotive.

Derail'ment, *n.* (*Mach.*) The act of a locomotive which runs off from the rails.

Derange', *v. a.* [Fr. *déranger* — *de*, and *ranger*, to set in order, from *rang*, rank.] To put out of the proper rank, array, order, or arrangement; to disturb the regular order of; to throw into confusion or disorder; to disorder the intellect; to disturb the regular operations of reason; to disarrange; to unsettl; to displace; to disturb; to discompose; to ruffle: to disconcert.

Deranged', *p. a.* Put out of order: disturbed; embarrassed; confused; disordered in mind; delirious; distracted.

Derange'ment, *n.* [Fr. *dérangement.*] A putting out of order; disturbance of regularity, or regular course; disorder; irregularity; confusion; disturbance; disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

Derayeh, El, (*dai-rah-yai',*) a town of Arabia, prov. Nedjd, at the foot of Mount Khoar; Lat. 25° 15′ N., Lon. 56° 80′ E.; formerly cap. of the Wahabees. In 1819 it was captured and destroyed by Ibrahim Pasha, of Egypt. *Pop.* 12,000.

Der'be. (*Anc. Geog.*) A small town of Lycaonia, Asia Minor, at the N. foot of the Taurus Mountains, abt. 18 m. E. of Lystra. Paul and Barnabas fled thero from Lystra.

Derbend', DERBENT, a fortified maritime town of Russian Daghestan, on the W. shore of the Caspian Sea; Lat. 42° 12′ N., Lon. 48° 25′ E. It is fortified by walls of great strength. In 1722 it was taken by Russia, in 1735 restored to Persia, and recaptured by Russia in 1795. *Pop.* 11,431.

Derby, (*dar'be,*) EDWARD GEOFFREY SMITH-STANLEY, K.G., 14TH EARL OF, an English statesman, orator, and author, B. in Lancashire, 1799. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and, in 1821, entered the British House of Commons, being then Mr. Stanley. In that arena, he soon distinguished himself by the brilliancy of his oratorical powers; and on the formation of Lord Grey's govt., he was named Chief Secr'y of State for Ireland. During the Reform Bill crisis, 1830–2, *D.*'s singular genius for debate became still more prominent. In 1833 he carried the Church Temporalities Bill, and the Measure for the Emancipation of Slavery in the British W. India islands. After devoting the earlier part of his parliamentary life to the furtherance of liberal measures, Lord Stanley joined the Tory opposition, accepted the seals of the Colonial Office in 1841, and took his seat in the House of Peers. On Sir R. Peel's bill for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, *D.* appeared as the head of the Protectionist opposition to the measure in the Upper House. In 1851, Lord Stanley succeeded his father as 14*th Earl of Derby*, and thenceforward became the acknowledged chief of the great Conservative party. In the same year he became Prime Minister of England, and resigned office in the following year. In 1858 he was again called to power, and, with his cabinet, resigned a second time in 1859. In 1866, Lord *D.* became premier a third time, and held office until the accession of the Gladstone cabinet, in 1868. D. 1869. Lord *D.* was the author of a brilliant translation of the *Iliad* into English blank verse, which has gone through 6 editions; and also of an English version of the *Odes of Horace.* He was not a great statesman in the true meaning of the word, but as an orator he stood, in his own time, without a superior, and scarce a rival.

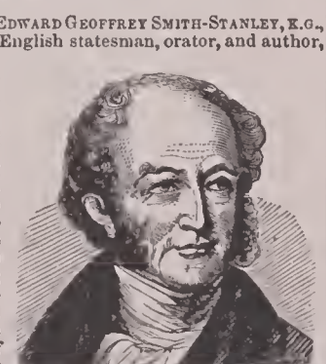


Fig. 799. — LORD DERBY.

DERBY, EDWARD HENRY, 15th Earl of *D.*, son of the preceeding, B. 1826, after distinguishing himself in various official positions, became Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1874.

Derby, CHARLOTTE DE LA TREMOUILLE, COUNTESS OF, (*dar'be,*) an illustrious lady, historically famous for her heroic defence of her husband's castle of Lathom, and of his seignory the Isle of Man, for King Charles I. She was the second daughter of Charles, Duke de Thouars, Prince de Talmont and a peer of France, and at an early age married James Stanley, seventh Earl of Derby. On the breaking out of the civil war, her husband, the Earl of Derby, hastened to join his sovereign at Shrewsbury. Being sent into Lancashire to raise fresh levies, he heard that the enemy intended to invade the Isle of Man, where the Earl was regarded almost as king, and of which he was hereditary chief. Before crossing to the defence of the island, he threw a few troops, with some munitions of war, into his family-seat of Lathom, the residence of his wife and children; and leaving the Countess with full power to act to the best of her judgment, departed to defend his insular possessions. On February 28, 1644, Lord Fairfax, with the Parliamentary army, sat down before the towers of Lathom Castle, first offering pardon and protection to the Countess and her family, if she would surrender her house. The Countess, after proudly refusing all his conditions, told Fairfax that she held her castle under a double pledge, a promise of faith to her husband, and allegiance to her sovereign, and that while she had life, or one stone held on another, she would maintain her post and defy his power. In consequence of so spirited a reply, Fairfax gave orders for at once commencing the siege; but so incessant was the vigilance of the Countess, and bold and repeated the sallies made by her small garrison, that it was 14 weeks before Fairfax, backed by all the resources at his command, was enabled to complete his parallels. Having, however, at last effected that necessary work, he constructed a large battery, and mounting on it several large pieces of ordnance and a mortar, was in a position to effect serious injury on the devoted castle; but at the last moment, and when, under the cover of night, they were on the point of unmasking their battery, the besieged made a desperate sortie, beat the enemy back, destroyed the battery, spiked the guns, and carried off the mortar in triumph to Lathom. Upon repairing the damages and unmasking a second battery, a second sortie was made with equal success; all the guns were again spiked, and above 100 of the enemy left dead in the advanced trench. Fairfax, at length, disgusted with the resistance he encountered, having already lost over 2,000 men before the place, left the conduct of the siege to one of his lieutenants, Rigby, and proceeded to seek more active service in the field. For the next fortnight Rigby pressed on the siege with redoubled spirit and energy, but owing to the nightly sallies and daily sorties of the garrison, the success of one day was overturned by the disaster of the next, so well, that, alarmed at the number of his dead, and despairing of making any impression on a fortress so gallantly defended, Rigby, having expended all his ammunition, was compelled, on May 22, 1644, to raise the siege of Lathom Castle, and retreat from a place where he had suffered so much mortification and disgrace. Her husband was afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him, was beheaded in 1651. The Countess then retired to the Isle of Man, where she regarded herself as queen, and which she defended with the utmost gallantry, being the last person in the British dominions who yielded to the Parliamentary forces.

Fig. 800. CHARLOTTE, COUNTESS OF DERBY.

Thomas DeQuincey

1785–1859

Derby (formerly pron. *dar'by*), the county-town of Derbyshire, England, on the Derwent, 132 miles N.N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Has extensive cotton, silk, lace, porcelain, carriages, white-lead, sheet-lead, and iron boilers. Sends two members to the House of Commons. *Pop.* (1897) about 100,000.

Der'by, in *Connecticut*, an important manuf. city of New Haven co., at the junction of the Naugatuck and Housatonic rivers, about 10 miles W. by N. of New Haven; formed, in 1894, from the village of Derby and the borough of Birmingham. Here are extensive manuf. of pins, corsets, silver plate, underwear, paper, &c. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 5,000.

Der'by, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Perry co., on the Ohio river, about 90 m. below Louisville, Ky.

Der'by, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Orleans co., on Lake Memphremagog, abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier.

Der'by Centre, in *Vermont*, a village of Derby township, Orleans co., on the Passumpsic river, abt. 53 m. N. by W. of St. Johnsbury.

Der'byshire, a county of England, lying between Yorkshire on the N., and Leicestershire on the S. *Area.* 1,030 sq. m. It is mountainous and picturesque towards the N.W., on which account this portion of the country is called the *High Peak*, while the E. and S. parts are called the *Low Peak*. *Rivers.* The Trent, Derwent, Wye, Rother, Dove, and the Erwash. Mineral springs are numerous. *Prod.* Upwards of 2,000 tons of cheese are annually sold out of the county. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, coal, gypsum, felspar, crystals (called Derbyshire diamonds), jasper, chalcedony, and terra-vert. *Manuf.* Woolens, linens, cottons, silks; spinning and weaving, gunpowder, beer, and calico printing. *Pop.* 527,886.

Der'byshire Spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as FLUORITE, *q. v.*

Der'by (The), a very celebrated English horse-race, held at Epsom, and founded by the Earl of Derby. It was first run May 4, 1780, and takes place early on the Wednesday after Trinity Sunday.

Der'ceto, ATARGATIS. (*Myth.*) A Syrian goddess, sometimes represented as in fig. 207, but more generally with the body of a woman, and (as *Dagon*) the tail of a fish (fig. 801). Plutarch says that some regarded her as "Aphrodite, others as Hero, others as the cause and natural power which provides the principles and seeds of all things from moisture." This last view is pronounced an accurate description of the attributes of the goddess, and explains her fish-like form and popular identification with Aphrodite. A temple of Atargatis (2 *Mac.* xii. 26) at Carnion was destroyed by Judas Maccabeus (1 *Mac.* v. 44). Some have supposed that Atargatis was the tutelary goddess of the first Assyrian dynasty.

Fig. 801.
DERCETO, OR ATAROATIS.

Der'elict, *a.* [Lat. *derelictus*, from *derelinquo* — *de*, and *relinquo*, to leave. See RELINQUISH.] (*Law.*) Wholly forsaken; left; abandoned, as land left uncovered by the receding of water from its former bed, or a vessel forsaken at sea.

—*n.* Anything forsaken, left, or intentionally cast away.

Derelic'tion, *n.* [Lat. *derelictio.*] Act of leaving or forsaking; deserting utterly; abandonment; relinquishment; state of being left or forsaken.

(*Law.*) The abandonment of property. Also the gaining of land by the receding of water from its former bed; — opposed to *alluvian.*

Derg, (Lough.) a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, abt. 7. m. S.E. of Donegal. It is 3 m. long, from 1 to 2½ m. wide, and is surrounded by steep, rugged mountains. Its depth is about 70 feet. It is dotted by many little islands, one of which, Station Island, contains a cave, called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is visited by many pilgrims between Aug. 1 and 15 of each year.

Deride', *v. a.* [Lat. *derideo* — *de*, and *rideo*, to laugh. See RISIBLE.] To laugh to scorn; to laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule, or make sport of; to treat with scorn by laughter; to ridicule; to mock; to scoff at; to jeer.

Derid'er, *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

Derid'ingly, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

Derin'da, or DARINDA, in *Illinois*, a township of Jo Daviess co.

Derision, (*-rizh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *derisio*, from *derideo*, *derisus.* See DERIDE.] Act of deriding or laughing at in contempt; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn; mockery; ridicule; a laughing-stock.

Deris'ive, *a.* Containing derision; mocking; ridiculing.

Deris'ively, *adv.* In a derisive manner; contemptuously.

Deri'sory, *a.* [Lat. *derisorius*, from *derisor*, a mocker; Fr. *dérisoire*; Pr. *derizori*; It. *derisorio.*] Mocking; ridiculing; derisible.

Deriv'able, *a.* That may be derived; that may be drawn or received, as from a source or origin, or from ancestors.

Deriva'tion, *n.* [Fr. *dérivation*; Lat. *derivatio.*] The transmission of anything from its source; a deduction from premises; a tracing of descent; genealogy.

(*Gram.*) A tracing of a word from its original root.

(*Gun.*) The peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile fired from a rifled gun.

(*Med.*) The removing or drawing away of a disease from its original seat to another part by artificial means, as by the application of a blister in pleuritis. The doctrines held by the earlier physicians on this subject, as that the matter of the disease was thus drained away through some channel, are now quite exploded.

(*Math.*) The operation of reducing one fraction from another, according to some fixed law; the process of finding a derivation.

Deriva'tional, *a.* That relates to derivation; derivative.

Deriv'ative, *a.* [Fr. *dérivatif*; Lat. *derivativus.*] Derived or taken from another.

—*n.* A thing or word derived or taken from another.

(*Med.*) An agent employed to draw away a disease from its original seat to another part.

(*Mus.*) A chord not fundamental, but obtained from another by inversion.

(*Math.*) The relation between the successive states of a varying function.

(*Gram.*) A word formed from another word, by the adjunction of a prefix or suffix, or other change; as, *disadvantage*, derivative from *advantage.*

Deriv'atively, *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

Derive', *v. a.* [Lat. *derivo* — *de*, and *rivo*, from *rivus*, a stream.] To receive from a source by a regular conveyance. — To draw or receive, as from a source or origin; to deduce or draw, as from a root or primitive word; to trace.

(*Logic.*) To infer.

(*Gram.*) To trace a word from its origin.

—*v. n.* To proceed or come from. (R.)

"I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he" — *Shaks.*

Derived', *p. a.* Drawn, as from a source; deduced; received; regularly conveyed; descended; transmitted.

Deriv'er, *n.* One who derives or deduces.

Derm, *n.* [Gr. *derma.* See DERMAL.] (*Anat.*) The true skin of the human body, sometimes called the *dermoid* tissue; as the scarf skin, or cuticle above it, is denominated the epidermis, from being upon or above the derma. — See SKIN.

Der'mal, *a.* [From Gr. *derma*, a skin, from *derō*, to flay.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin.

Dermat'ic, or DERMATINE, *a.* [Gr. *dermaticos*, and *dermatinos*, from *derma.*] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the skin.

Der'matin, or DERMATINE, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, skin.] (*Min.*) A mineral closely allied to *Hydrophite*, formed in brown stalactitic masses in the serpentine quarry of Saxony.

Dermatog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *graphe*, writing, description, from *graphein*, to write.] Same as DERMATOLOGY, *q. v.*

Der'matoid, *a.* [Fr. *dermatoïde*; Gr. *dermatoeides*, *dermatodes*, from *derma*, skin, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) Resembling the skin.

Dermatol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise or history of the skin and its diseases.

Dermes'tes, *n.*; **Dermes'tidæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of coleopterous insects, the antennæ of which are elevated and perfoliated transversely. The larvæ or grubs of this tribe devour dead bodies, skins, and almost any animal substance, and are exceedingly destructive to books and furniture. One of the most familiar species is the *Dermestes lardarius*, or Bacon-beetle, which is about ⅓ inch in length, of a dusky-brown color, and marked with black spots.

Fig. 802.
BACON-BEETLE.
(*D. lardarius.*)

Der'mic, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to derm or skin.

Der'mis, *n.* See DERM.

Der'moid, *a.* See DERMATOID.

Der'mo-skel'eton, *n.* [From *derm*, and *skeleton*, *q. v.*] (*Zoöl.*) The coriaceous, crustaceous, or osseous integuments, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals; it serves more or less completely the office of protectiug the left parts of the body, and as a fixed point of attachment to their moving powers.

Dermot'ony, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, skiu, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnein*, to cut.] (*Anat.*) The anatomy of the skin.

Der'nier, *a.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *derinier*, the last, from Lat. *de*, and *retro*; L. Lat. *derctro*, from behind.] Last; final; ultimate; as, the *dernier* resort.

Der'ogate, *v. a.* [Lat. *derogo*, *derogatus* — *de*, and *rogo*, to ask, to propose, as a law. See ROGATION.] To detract from; to lessen by taking away a part.

Der'ogately, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner.

Deroga'tion, *n.* [Fr. *dérogation*; Lat. *derogatio.*] Act of derogating, or of taking from any thing, established by law or otherwise; a taking from; a lessening or diminishing; a diminishing of value; reputation, or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

Derog'ative, *a.* [Sp. *derogativo.*] Derogatory. (R.)

Derog'atorily, *adv.* In a derogatory or detracting manner.

Derog'atoriness, *n.* Quality of being derogatory.

Derog'atory, *a.* [L. Lat. *derogatorius.*] Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something from; that lessens the extent, effect, or value.

Der'rias, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BABOON.

Der'rick, *n.* [Also *Derick*, originally an abbreviation of *Theodoric*; Transylvanian, *Theodorich*; Goth. *Thiudareiks*; A. S. *Theodoric*; O. Sax. *Detrich*; O. H. Ger. *Diotrich*; N. H. Ger. *Dietrich*; the name of a noted executioner at Tyburn, in the 17th cent., hence it became a general term for a hangman. Cf. Ger. *dietrich*, a pick-lock, originally equivalent to *Derrick*, Theodoric. *Webster.*] (*Mil.*) A beam of wood, one end resting on the ground, the other supported at any convenient angle by guys. It gives a point or fulcrum in space to which tackle can be applied for moving heavy ordnance, &c.

(*Naut.*) A floating crane, which consists of a large iron pontoon of great width, divided into a number of watertight compartments. From the centre rises a powerful tripod mast, across which turns a yard of great strength. To one arm of the yard are suspended several fourfold blocks, through which pass the chains intended to hoist the weight. From the blocks these chains pass over the top of the mast to the opposite extremity of the yard, and thence to drums worked by powerful steam-engines, in the pontoon. When the weight is suspended on one side, the water is admitted as a counterpoise into some of the compartments on the other. The vessel has powers of slow locomotion, and is employed in the lifting of vessels to have their bottoms examined, the placing of machinery, recovery of wrecks, &c. It is an invention of Mr. Bishop of the U. States.

Derrs'town, in *Pennsylvania.* See LEWISBURO.

Der'ry, a co. and town of Ireland. See LONDONDERRY.

Der'ry, in *Illinois*, a township of Pike co.

Der'ry, in *New Hampshire*, a town and township of Rockingham county, about 25 miles southeast of Concord, on the Boston and Maine Railroad. Has extensive manuf. of shoes and edge tools, and is surrounded by an apple-growing region of some importance. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,000.

Derry, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough and township of Dauphin co.

—A township of Mifflin co.

—A township of Montour co.

—A township of Westmoreland co.

Derry Church, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Dauphin co.

Derry Depot, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Rockingham co.

Derry Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Der'rynane, in *Minnesota*, a township of Le Sueur co.

De Ruy'ter, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Madison co., 26 m. S.S.E. of Syracuse. *Pop.* (1897) 725.

Der'vis, Dervise, or **Dervish,** *n.* [From Per. *derwesh*, poor, from O. Per. *derew*, to beg, to ask alms.] Like the corresponding Arabic word *Fakir*, *D.* denotes a particular class of persons in Moslem countries, resembling in many respects the monks of Christendom. There are many different brotherhoods and orders of dervishes, who are generally named after their founders; and, according to tradition, their origin dates from the earliest times of Islam, but they probably arose at a much later period. They mostly live in richly endowed convents called *Tekkije*, or *Changah*, and are under a chief, who has the title of sheik or pir, *i. e.* elder. They are generally allowed to marry, but are obliged to sleep one or two nights a week in the convent of their order. Among some of the orders a part of their religious exercises consists in dancing and whirling themselves around with great velocity, while others subject their bodies to the most cruel tortures.

Fig. 803. — DANCING DERVISHES.

Derwent, (*dur'went,*) the name of several rivers of England. — 1. A river of Cumberland, rising in the district of Borrowdale, and falling into the Irish Sea, after a course of 36 m. — 2. A river of Derbyshire, rising in the mountains of that county, and uniting with the Trent, after a course of nearly 63 m. — 3. A river of the East Riding of Yorkshire, rising near Tearwood Dale, and falling into the Ouse at Barmby, after a course of 72 m.

Der'went, a Tasmanian river, rising near the centre of Van Diemen's Land, and falling into the S. Pacific Ocean through an æstuary, separating the districts of Richmond and Hobart-town. Length, 115 miles.

Derzhavin, (*der-zha'vin,*) GABRIÉL ROMANOVITCH, a Russian poet, b. in Kasan, 1743. He distinguished himself both in the military and civil services, was appointed secretary of state in 1791, by Catherine II., and minister of justice in 1802, by Alexander I. His poems are marked by lofty sentiments and beautiful imagery, especially his world-renowned *Ode to God*, which has

been translated, not only into every European language, but even into Persian, Chinese, and Japanese. This grand effusion of the Russian muse received the honor of being suspended, embroidered with gold, in the great temple of Jeddo. Among *D.*'s other poems may be mentioned *Feliza*, and *The Waterfall*. *D.* in 1816.

Desaguade'ro, a river of the Argentine Republic, between the provinces of San Luis and Meudoza, but dried up in summer. Length, 450 m.

Desaguade'ro, an extensive depression or valley in Bolivia and Peru, lying between two ridges of the Andes into which the great chain divides near the famous city of Potosi. Lat. 19° 35′ S.; and again unites at the peak of Vilcañota, Lat. 14° 30′ S., Lon. 78° 50′ W. This great valley or table-land comprises an area of about 150,600 sq. m., and includes the lake Titicaca, 12,000 ft. below the level of Titicaca.

—A river which, rising in Lake Titicaca, and flowing S. 180 m., enters lake Aullagas, or lake Pansa, abt. 160 m. N.W. of Potosi. It is the only river of any consequence whose entire basin is within Bolivia. Length, 170 m.

Desaguadero de Ossor'uo, a lake in Chili, prov. Araucania, abt. 35 m. long, by abt. 5 m. wide. Its surplus watera are carried to tho Pacific Ocean by the Osorno River.

Desaignes, (*des'ain,*) a town of France, dep. Ardèche, on the Doux, 16 m. W.N.W. of Tournon: *pop.* 4,647.

Desaix de Vey'goux, Louis Charles Antoine, (*des'ai,*) a French general, b. 1768. In the early part of the Revolution he became aide-de-camp to General Custine, and was severely wounded at the battle of Lauterberg, but kept the field, and rallied the battalions after they had been thrown into disorder. Namod successively general of brigade and of division, he contributed greatly, by his talents, to the success of the famous retreat of Moreau from Germany, the left wing of the army being commanded by him on that occasion. He afterwards defended the bridge and fort of Kehl for two months against the Austrian army with great bravery, and was wounded; but subsequently joined Bonaparte at Milan, when it was announced that "the brave General Desaix had come to visit tho army of Italy." He served with Bonaparte in Egypt, where he distinguished himself greatly, and was appointed governor of the upper part of the country. It was here he achieved his greatest glory. He completely subdued Upper Egypt, and received, as a testimony of admiration, from Bonaparte, a sword, with this inscription on its blade, "Conquête de la Haute Egypte!" He was obliged, however, in 1800, to sign the unfavorable treaty of El Arish with the Turks and English, and, on his way to France, was captured and detained by Lord Keith as a prisoner of war. He afterwards obtained his parole, and went to France. He once more fought under the banner of Bonaparte in Italy, but was killed at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he principally contributed, June 14, 1800.

Fig. 804.
TOMB OF DESAIX, (near Strasburg.)

Des Allemand's Lake, in *Louisiana*, abt. 5 m. N. E. of the Mississippi River, and connected by a bayou of its own name with lake Washa; length, about 7 m.

Des Arc, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Prairie co., on White river, about 50 m. N. E. of Little Rock.

Des Arc Bayou, in *Arkansas*, rises in White co., traverses a part of Prairie co., and enters the White River near Des Arc.

Desaugiers, Marc Antoine Madeleine, a French song-writer and dramatist, b. 1772. His songs were for a time very popular. D. 1827.

Desault, Pierre Joseph, (*da-sō',*) a French surgeon, b. near Macon, 1744. In 1782 he was appointed surgeon-major to the Hospital of Charity, after which he became head surgeon of the Hôtel-Dieu. In 1791 he commenced his "Journal de Chirurgie," a work of high reputation. During the violence of the Revolution, he was confined some time in the Luxembourg prison; but his usefulness saved his life. He died while attending the Dauphin, June 1, 1795, which induced a suspicion that he was dispatched because he would not poison that unfortunate prince. He left a work entitled *Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales*, &c., 2 vols. 8vo.

Des'boro, or Desborough, a sea-port on the N. coast of Prince Edward Island, in Queen's co.; Lat. 46° 21′ N., Lon. 63° 13′ W.

Des'cant, *n.* [O. Fr. *deschânt;* Sp. *discante*, treble, concert. See the verb.] (*Mus.*) A term formerly used to express the art of composing in parts. By Hubald, Odo, Guido, and others, it was employed to signify concord and harmony of sounds. Descant is of 3 kinds: viz., *Plain descant*, which is synonymous with simple counterpart: *Figurative descant*, which is less restrained, and includes the relief of discords; and *Double descant*, which denotes that arrangement of the parts which will allow the treble or any high part to be converted into the bass, and *vice versâ*. This term is also employed to imply a melodious display of notes extemporaneously played or sung to any given bass, as well as to denote the highest part in the score, viz., the soprano, or highest female voice.

—A discourse; discussion; disputation; animadversion; comment, or a series of comments.

—*v. n.* [O. Fr. *deschanter;* Sp. *discantar;* Lat. *dis*, and *canto*, to sing. See Chants.] (*Mus.*) To sing in parts; to run a division or variety with the voice ou a musical ground, in true measure.

—To discourse at large; to comment; to make a variety of remarks; to animadvert freely. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

Descant'er, *n.* One who descants.

Descant'ing, *n.* The act of one who descants.

Descartes, Réné, (*da-kart',*) a celebrated French philosopher, b. in La Haye, Touraine, 1596, and received his education at the Jesuits' College at La Flèche. On leaving that seminary he removed to Paris, and applied himself to the study of mathematics. In 1616 he entered into the army of the Prince of Orange; and, while serving in the garrison at Breda, solved a difficult mathematical problem, which had been posted in the public streets. This introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned Beckman, the principal of the college of Dort. While at Breda, he wrote, in Latin, a treatise on music, and projected some other works. He next served in the army of the Duke of Bavaria, but soon after quitted the military life, that he might give himself wholly up to science and philosophy. He visited the principal countries of Europe, and in 1629 settled at Amsterdam; removing, however, to other towns of Holland in succession, the better to insure privacy. During the 20 years thus spent he published his various works, obtaining immense reputation as a philosopher, and at the same time encountering violent opposition, especially from the side of theology. Rome and Geneva were at one in persecuting the new thinker. His works were condemned, he was prohibited from public teaching, and his life was scarcely safe. At the invitation of Christina, queen of Sweden, he went to Stockholm, where he died in 1650. His principal works are: *Principia Philosophiæ; Discours de la Methode pour bien conduire la Raison, et chercher la Verité dans les Sciences*, &c. The philosophy of *D.* forms one of the great landmarks in the history of free thought. It gave the death-blow to scholasticism, raised a stout opposition to the merely experimental method, and infused a new life and vigor into the sphere of thought and speculative research. *D.*, starting from doubt, finds the first certainty in self-consciousness: *Cogito.* On this he attempts to found and build up a system capable of demonstration. His system, as vehemently opposed by some as it has been eagerly embraced by others, has formed the starting-point for most of the subsequent systems.—See Cartesianism. Recent discoveries place his nativity at Sucésur-Erdre, near Nantes.

Fig. 805.—BIRTH-PLACE OF DESCARTES.

Descend', *v. n.* [Fr. *descendre;* Lat. *descendo*—*de*, and *scando*, to climb.] To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to move, come, or go downward.—To rush; to fall suddenly or violently.—To invade, as an enemy.—To proceed from a source or original; to be derived from; to proceed, as from father to son, or to a successor, in the order of inheritance or lineage.—To pass from general to particular considerations.—To come down from an elevated or honorable station.

(*Mus.*) To fall in sound; to pass to a note less acute.

—*v. a.* To walk, move, or pass downward on a declivity.

Descend'ant, *n.* [Fr. *descendant;* Lat. *descendens.*] Any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring; in line of generation.

—*a.* Descending; falling; sinking.—Proceeding from an original, or ancestor.

Descend'er, *n.* One who descends.

Descendibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors.

Descend'ible, *a.* That may be descended or passed down; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir.

Descend'ing, *p. a.* Moving downward; proceeding from an ancestor.

Descen'sion, *n.* [Lat. *descensio.*] Act of going downward.—Degradation.

Descen'sional, *a.* Pertaining to descension, or to descent.

Descent', *n.* [Fr. *descente;* Lat. *descensus.*] Act of descending; act of passing from a higher to a lower place, by any form of motion.—Inclination downward; fall from a higher state or station.—A landing from ships; invasion of troops from the sea.—A passing from an ancestor to an heir; a proceeding from an original or progenitor; birth; origin; extraction; lineage.—A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy; distance from the common ancestor; offspring; descendants; issue.—A rank in the scale of subordination; lowest place.

(*Law.*) Hereditary succession. See Succession.

Deschambault, (*desh-am-bo',*) a post-village of Lower Canada, co. of Pont-neuf, on the St. Lawrence River, about 39 m. S.S.E. of Quebec. *Pop.* 2,402.

Descloi'zite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral, named after the French mineralogist Descloizeaux. Sp. gr. = 5·839. Lustre bright. Color black to olive-brown. *Comp.* Vanadic acid 20·3, oxide of lead 70·7 = 100.

Describ'able, *a.* That may be described; capable of description.

Describe', *v. a.* [Lat. *describo*—*de*, and *scribo*, to write.] To delineate, or mark the form or figure of; to mark or trace out; to show or represent to others in words, or by signs; to set forth; to represent; to explain; to define; to depict; to portray; to relate; to recount; to express; to narrate; to draw a plan: to represent by lines and other marks on paper, or other material; to give a clear and vivid exhibition of in language.

Describ'ent, *n.* [Lat. *describens.* See Supra.] (*Geom.*) That line or surface from the motion of which a surface or body is supposed to be generated or described.

Describ'er, *n.* One who describes or recounts.

Descri'er, *n.* One who descries or perceives.

Descrip'tion, *n.* [Fr.: Lat. *descriptio*, from *descriptus*, from *describo.*] Act of describing, or of delineating or representing the figure of anything by a plan; the figure or appearance of anything delineated; delineation; representation.

—A sentence or passage in which anything is described.

> "A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary *descriptions;* a robe which is too heavy, is less an ornament than a burthen." *Dryden.*

—The qualities expressed in a representation; a class; a sort; as, a friend of evil *description.*

Descrip'tive, *a.* [Fr. *descriptif.*] Containing description; tending to describe; having the quality of representing.

D. Geometry. The application of geometrical rules to the representation of the figures, and the various relations of the forms of bodies, in accordance to forms applicable to civil, military, and naval architecture, civil and mechanical engineering, and the other arts that require more correct scientific representations than have hitherto been afforded to the student.

Descrip'tively, *adv.* By description.

Descrip'tiveness, *n.* The quality of being descriptive.

Descry', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *décrier*, now *décrier*—*de*, and *crier*, to cry.] To explore; to examine by observation; to find out; to discover anything concealed; to have a sight of from a distance; to see; to behold; to espy; to discern.

Desea'da, an island in the W. Indies. See Desirade.

Des'ecrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *desecro, desecratus*—*de*, and *sacro*, from *sacre*, sacred.] To divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; to divest of a sacred character or office.—To profane by misapplication.

Desecra'tion, *n.* Act of diverting from a sacred purpose or use; the act of diverting from a sacred character or office; profanation.

Deselm', in *Illinois*, a post-office of Kankakee co.

Desembo'que, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas-Geraes, on the Velhas, about 400 m. S.W. of Goyaz. There are mineral springs in the neighborhood, considered very efficacious in cutaneous affections. *Pop.* of town and dist. about 5,000.

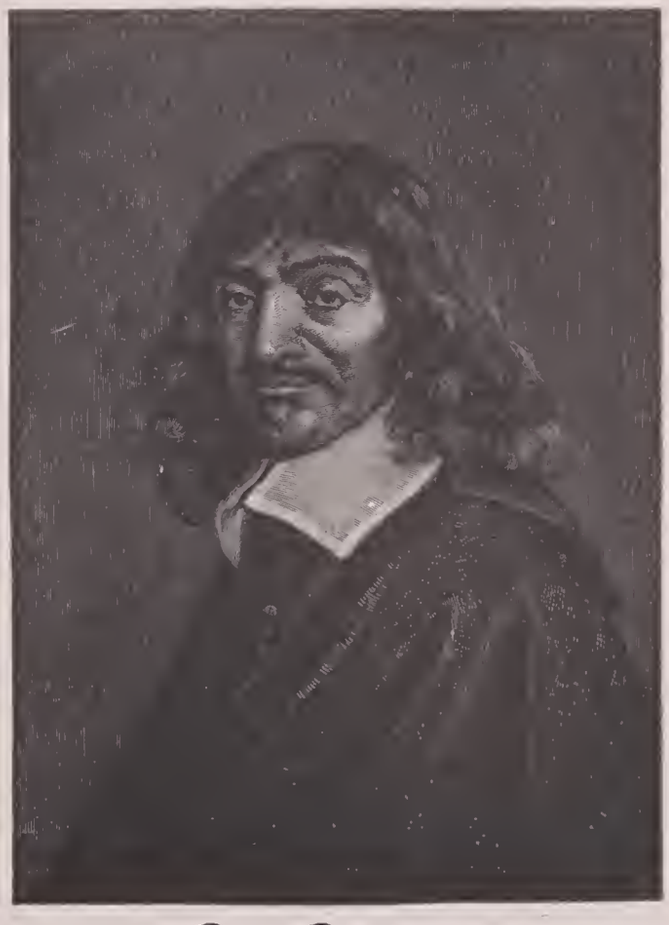
Des'eret, *n.* The name sometimes given to the Mormon Territory, in the United States. See Utah.

Des'eret, University of, founded in 1850. See University of Utah.

—A post-village of Millard co. *Pop.* about 700.

Des'ert, *a.* [Fr. *désert;* Lat. *desertus.*] Forsaken: uninhabited; wild; untilled; waste; uncultivated; void; empty; unoccupied.

—*n.* A term generally used to designate an uninhabited place or solitude. In this sense it is equally applicable to the fertile plains watered by the Marañon, and to the wastes of Libya; but it is applied more particularly to the vast sandy and stony plains of Africa and Asia. In every region of the globe plains are to be found of greater or less extent, which, though marked by strong features of resemblance in their grand outlines, exhibit, with the different latitudes in which they are placed, a corresponding variety of character, and, according to the distinguishing peculiarities of each, are known by different appellations. Thus we have the *Steppes* of Europe, the *Deserts* of Asia and Africa, the *Prairies* or *Savannahs* of the Mississippi and the Missouri, and the *Pampas* and *Llanos* of S. America.—The most striking feature of N. Africa consists of its immense deserts, which have in all ages presented to the speculations of the geographer objects highly worthy of attention. Of these the chief is the *Sahara*, or *the Desert*, so called by way of pre-eminence. In many parts the dreary waste of loose and hardened sand is broken by low hills of naked sandstone, or by tracts of arid clay, and occasionally it is enlivened by verdant isles, or *oases*, which serve as resting-places for the caravans that traverse these dismal regions. But for these *oases*, indeed, the Sahara would be wholly impassable. It presents, says Malte Brun, no traces of a beaten path; and the caravans that traverse it, directing their way by the polar star, describe a tortuous road, in order to profit by the oases, which are represented as brilliant with vegetation, but which probably owe a great part of their reputation to the contrast they form with the absolute barrenness of the desert. The great deserts of Africa are separated



Réné Descartes

1596–1650

from those of Asia only by the valley of the river Nile and the Red Sea. Soon after quitting the Nile, the traveller by the route of Suez encounters sand, which is continued into the centre of Arabia, where it forms the desert of Nejd, extending to the valley of the Euphrates. The sandy zone then inclines northward, enters Persia, and forms the saline deserts of Adjemi, Kerman, and Mekran; it is turned north-east by the valley of the Indus, passes through Cabul and Little Bokhara, till it joins the vast deserts of Gobi and Shamo, which occupy so large a portion of Central Asia between the Altaian and Mustai chains, and reach to the confines of China. The sandy zone, thus traced throughout the breadth of the ancient continent from W. Africa to 120° of E. Lon., has been computed to cover an area of 6,500,000 sq. m.; but the Asiatic portion of this tract includes many chains of mountains, and fertile valleys. It is characterized by the occurrence of arid wastes of sand or clay, sometimes with saline incrustations on the surface, and is remarkably deficient in considerable rivers. Except the Nile, the Euphrates, the Indus, and the Oxus, there are no large rivers in a region which embraces almost a fourth part of both Africa and Asia. This portion of Central Asia forms a series of elevated plains 6,000 miles in length from east to west. Some of these plains, says Humboldt, are covered with herbage; others produce only evergreen saliferous plants, with fleshy and jointed stems; but a great number glitter from afar with a saline efflorescence that crystallizes in the semblance of lichens, and covers the clayey soil with scattered patches like new-fallen snow. Under the head of MIRAGE is found some account of a singular optical illusion often seen in the desert.—In the Old Testament the term *desert* bears a wholly different interpretation from that usually attached to it in other writings. It has been fully shown by Reland (*Palest.* l. i. p. 375) that the Hebrew מִדְבָּר (mid-bar), the ἐρῆμος of the Greeks, and the *desertum* or *solitudo* of the Latins, bear no analogy to each other: the first being appropriated almost exclusively to those thinly peopled districts of the Holy Land which yielded pasturage for cattle, and were remarkable at once for their beauty and the luxuriance of their vegetation.

Desert', *n.* [O. Fr. *déserte*, merit; Lat. *deservitura, deservitio*, from Lat. *deservio*, to serve diligently—*de*, and *servio*, to serve.] A deserving; diligent or faithful service: due; worth; excellence; that which is deserved; merit, or demerit; claim to reward, or liability to punishment; worthiness, or unworthiness; reward, or punishment justly due.

Desert', *v. a.* [Fr. *déserter;* Lat. *desero, desertus*—*de*, and *sero, sertum*, to join or bind together; Gr. *heiro.*] To separate from; to quit with a view not to return to; to forsake; to leave, as the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty; to forsake; to leave; to abandon; to relinquish; to quit.

—*v. a.* To run away; to quit a service without permission; as, to *desert* from a ship.

Desert'er, *n.* One who deserts; particularly a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, and in violation of his engagement. By the articles for the government of the navy of the U. States (Art. 12), it is enacted, that, "if any person in the navy shall desert to the enemy, or to rebels, he shall suffer death;" and (Art. 13), "if any person in the navy shall desert in time of war, he shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge." The rules and articles for the government of the land forces of the U. States authorize the infliction of corporal punishment, not exceeding 50 lashes, for desertion in time of peace, by sentence of a general court-martial; and the law does not permit punishment by stripes and lashes for any other crime in the land service. In time of war, a court-martial may sentence a deserter to suffer death, or otherwise punish, at its discretion.

Deser'tion, *n.* [Fr. *désertion.*] Act of deserting; act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a country, an army, a military corps, or a ship; act of quitting, with an intention not to return; state of being forsaken by God.

Deserve', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *déservir;* Lat. *deservis*—*de*, and *servio*, to serve.] To earn by diligent and faithful service; to merit; to have a just claim to an equivalent for labor or services, or for good conferred; to be worthy of, whether in good or evil.

—*v. n.* To merit; to be worthy of, or deserving.

Deserved', *pp.* or *a.* Merited; worthy of.

Deserv'edly, *adv.* According to desert; justly.

Deserv'er, *n.* One who deserves, or merits.

Deserv'ing, *n.* Act of meriting; desert.

—*a.* Worthy; meritorious.

Deserv'ingly, *adv.* In a deserving manner.

Deseze', RAYMOND, a French magistrate, B. in Bordeaux, 1750. He practised as an advocate at Paris, and his acknowledged talents caused him to be named one of the counsel for the unfortunate Louis XVI., whose cause he most ably defended, after Turgot had declined the dangerous task. He was imprisoned for a time, but escaped the scaffold; and on recovering his liberty he could never be induced to serve either the Directory, the Consulate, or the Imperial government. On the return of the Bourbons he received, as the only survivor of the 3 selected by Louis for his counsel, the grateful notice of Louis XVIII. for his devotedness to his royal and unfortunate predecessor. He held several distinguished offices, was a peer of France, a knight of the order of Malta, a member of the French Academy, and president of the Court of Appeals. D. 1828.

Desha', in *Arkansas*, a S. E. co. bordering on the Mississippi river. *Area*, about 732 sq. m. *Rivers*, Mississippi, Arkansas, and White rivers, and Bartholomew Bayou. *Surface*, an alluvial plain. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Arkansas City. *Pop.* (1890) 10,324.

Deshoulières, ANTOINETTE DU LIGIER, (*da-zool-yair',*) a handsome, witty, and accomplished Frenchwoman, and a writer of much versatility, was B. at Paris, in 1634; she married a gentleman of family, and was introduced at the court of Louis XIV. in 1657, where she attracted much attention, and lived on terms of friendship with the principal literati of the age. She produced numerous plays and operas, few of which were successful; but her "*Idyls*" are still admired. She D., after 12 years of suffering from a cancer in her breast, in 1694.

Deshabille, (*dès-hâ-beel',*) *n.* [Fr., from *deshabiller*, to undress, from *des*, equivalent to Lat. *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress; Lat., as if *habitulare*, from *habitus*, dress, attire.] Undress; loose dross.—See DISHABILLE.

Desic'cant, *a.* [Lat. *desiccans.*] Having the property of drying up.

—*n.* (*Med.*) An application that dries up.

Desic'cate, *v. a.* [Lat. *desicco, desiccatus*—*de*, and *sicco*, to dry; Gael. *saec*, to scorch, to dry, to parch; W. *sych*, dry; Fr. *dessecher.*] To dry up; to exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from.

—*v. n.* To grow hy.

Desicca'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *desiccatio.*] Act of making dry; the state of being dried.

Desic'cative, *a.* Drying; tending to dry; that has the power to dry.

—*n.* (*Med.*) An application which tends to dry up secretions.

Desid'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *desidero, desideratus*] To long or greatly wish for; to desire; to want; to miss.

Desidera'tion, *n.* Act of desiderating. (R.)

Desid'erative, *a.* [Lat. *desiderativus;* It. *desiderativo.*] (*Gram.*) Implying desire; as, a *desiderative* verb.

—*n.* An object wished for.

(*Gram.*) A verb which expresses the desire of doing an act denoted by another verb, from which it derives.

Desidera'tum, *n.* [Lat., from *desidero.*] That which is desired; that which is not possessed, but which is desirable; any perfection or improvement which is wanted.

Desiderius, or **Didier,** (*dĕs-e-de're-us,*) the last king of Lombardy; he was duke of Istria, and succeeded Astolphus in 757. His daughters were married to the two sons of Pepin, king of France, Carloman and Charlemagne. The latter soon repudiated his wife, and, at the request of Pope Adrian, invaded Italy in 773, dethroned Desiderius, and sent him to end his days in the monastery of Corbie.

Design, (*de-zīn',*) *n.* [Fr. *déssin*, drawing, purpose.] Something marked or traced out; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline; sketch; general view; first idea represented by visible lines; a plan drawn out in the mind; purpose; intention; aim; project.

(*Fine Arts.*) In all the arts, the idea formed in the mind of an artist on any particular subject, which he endeavors to transfer to some medium for the purpose of making it known to others. It is sometimes loosely and improperly used as synonymous with *drawing.*—Every work of design is to be considered either in relation to the art that produced it, to the nature of its adaptation to the end sought, or to the nature of the end it is destined to serve; thus its beauty is dependent on the wisdom or excellence displayed in the design, on the fitness or propriety of the adaptation, and upon the utility of the end. The considerations of design, fitness, and utility, have become the three great sources of beauty of form. This beauty frequently arises from the combined power of these expressions.—Every work of art supposes unity of design, or some particular end proposed by the artist in its structure or composition. In every beautiful work of art, we are not satisfied with mere utility—we must have elegant design, of which the grand feature is variety; it is this which in general distinguishes beautiful from plain forms, and without it uniformity is dull and insipid.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *déssiner*, to draw, *désigner*, to design, from Lat. *desino*—*de*, and *signum*, a mark, token, or sign.] To mark or trace out; to delineate by drawing the outline of form or figure; to form an outline or representation of in the mind; to form an idea; to form a plan, purpose, or intention; to establish, form, or set apart for some end; to plan; to purpose; to intend; to propose; to project; to mean; to do.

—*v. n.* To intend; to purpose.

Design'able, *a.* Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable.

Des'ignate, *v. a.* [Fr. *désigner;* Lat. *designo, designatus.*] To mark or trace out; to mark out or show, so as to make known; to indicate by visible lines, marks, description or something known and determinate; to point out; to distinguish from others by indication; to name; to denominate; to style; to characterize; to describe; to appoint; to assign; to allot.

—*a.* Designated; marked out; appointed; as, a bishop *designate.*

Designa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *designatio.*] Act of pointing or marking out by signs or objects; indication; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing from others; appointment; direction; a selecting and appointing; assignment; import; distinct application.

Des'ignative, *a.* [Fr. *désignatif.*] Appointing; showing. (R.)

Des'ignator, *n.* One who designates.

Des'ignatory, *a.* Employed to designate.

Designed, (*de-sīnd',*) *p. a.* Intended; projected; planned.

Design'edly, *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

Design'er, *n.* One who designs, marks out, or plans; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver; a plotter.

Design'ful, *a.* Full of design or artifice.

Design'ing, *p. a.* Marking out; forming a design; planning; drawing figures on a plane; delineating the outline of; insidiously contriving schemes of mischief; artful; intriguing; deceitful; treacherous.

—*n.* The art of designing, or of delineating objects.

Design'less, *a.* Without intention or design.

Design'lessly, *adv.* Inadvertently.

Desil'ver, *v. a.* To deprive of silver.

Desip'ient, *a.* [Lat. *desipiens*, ppr. of *desipere*, to be foolish, from *de*, and *sapere*, to be wise.] Foolish; trifling; playful.

Desirabil'ity, *n.* State of being desirable; desirableness.

Desir'able, a. Worthy of desire; that is to be wished for with sincerity or earnestness; pleasing; agreeable.

Desir'ableness, *n.* The quality of being desirable.

Desir'ably, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

Desirade, DESIRADA, or DESIDERA'DA, (*da'zei-rād',*) an island of the Little Antilles, W. Indies, about 4 m. W. of Guadaloupe, of which it is a dependency. *Length* from N.E. to S.W. 6 m.; averaging 2 m. in breadth. *Surface*, elevated. *Soil*, not fertile. It was the first island discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, Nov. 1493. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Desire', *n.* [Fr. *désir*, from Lat. *desiderium*, from *desidero*, to long for.] A longing, ardent wish for something not possessed; a passion excited by the love of an object, or uneasiness at the want of it, and directed to its attainment or possession: eagerness to obtain or to enjoy; aspiration; eagerness; longing; prayer or request to obtain; the object of desire; love; affection; appetite; lust.

(*Ethics.*) There is room for difference of opinion as to the number of our desires that are original; but that certain of them are primarily inherent in our nature, scarcely admits of doubt.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *désirer;* Lat. *desidero.*] To long or greatly wish for something not possessed; to wish for the possession or enjoyment of, with a greater or less degree of earnestness; to hanker after; to covet; to express a wish for in the way of petition; to express a wish for in the way of a direction; to ask; to request; to solicit; to entreat.

Desired', *a.* Wished for; coveted; requested; entreated.

Desire'less, *a.* Without desire.

Desir'er, *n.* One who desires.

Desir'ous, *a.* Full of desire; wishing for; wishing to obtain; coveting; solicitous to possess or enjoy; eager; anxious; covetous.

Desir'ously, *adv.* With desire; with earnest wishes.

Desir'ousness, *n.* Fulness of desire.

Desist', *v. a.* [Fr. *désister;* Lat. *desisto*—*de*, and *sisto*, to set or place one's self. See ASSIST.] To set or remove one's self away from anything; to cease to act or proceed; to stop; to forbear; to leave off: to discontinue; followed by *from.*

"They will readily *desist from* their project when they are convinced it is impracticable."—*Addison.*

Desist'ance, *n.* [L. Lat. *desistantia*, and *desistentia.*] The act of desisting; cessation.

Desist'ive, *a.* Ending; concluding.

Desk, *n.* [A. S. *disc*, a plate, a table; Dn. *disch*, a table; Ger. *tisch;* Dan. and Sw. *disk;* O. Ger. *tisc*, a table; It. *desco;* L. Lat. *discus*, the table of writers and notaries, a table on which goods were exposed for sale; Lat. *discus*, a quoit, a dish, so called from its shape; Gr. *diskos*, a quoit, from *dikein*, to throw, from obsolete *diko.*] A table; an inclining table to write upon; the pulpit in a church; and, figuratively, the clerical profession.

—*v. a.* To shut up, as in a desk. (R.)

Des'man, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus Mygale, order *Insectivora.* The common *D., Mygale moschata*, the Musk-rat of the English, is nearly equal in size to the Hedgehog. Its muzzle is elongated into a small, very flexible proboscis, which is constantly in motion. It has a long tail, scaly, and flattened at the sides: membranous feet; eyes very small; and no external ears. This animal is very common along the rivers and lakes of Southern Russia, where it feeds on worms, the larvæ of insects, and particularly on leeches, which it easily withdraws from the mud by means of its flexible proboscis. It never comes voluntarily on shore, but is often taken in the nets of the fishermen. Its burrow, excavated in a bank, commences under water, and ascends to above the level of the highest floods. Under the tail of the Desman are two small follicles containing a kind of unctuous substance, of a strong musky odor, from which the name of *Musk-rat* is given to it.

Fig. 806.
THE DESMAN AND ITS FORE-FEET.
(*Mygale Moschata.*)

Desmid'ium, *n.* [Gr. *desmos*, a band, in allusion to the stamens being joined.] (*Bot.*) A genus of microscopal plants, order *Diatomaceæ.*

Des'mine, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as HYPOSTILBITE, *q. v.*

Desmo'dium, *n.* [Gr. *desmos*, a band, in allusion to the stamens being joined.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ.* They are perennial, herbaceous, or suffruticose plants, with leaves pinnately trifoliate. The

N. American species are numerous. But this genus is chiefly remarkable for the periodical movements of the leaflets, in some of its tropical species. In *D. gyrans*, a native of India, the leaf is trifoliate, the terminal leaflet being much larger than the two lateral ones. When exposed to the influence of a bright light, the larger leaflet becomes more or less horizontal; but, on the approach of evening, it falls downward. The lateral leaflets are in constant motion during the heat of the day, advancing by their edges towards the large terminal leaflet, and then retreating towards the base of the common petiole. This movement takes place first on one side and then on the other, so that the point of each leaflet describes a circle. As these movements resemble those of the arms of the old semaphore telegraphs, the plant has been named the *Telegraph-plant*. No satisfactory explanation of the cause of the extraordinary movements of the leaflets has yet been given.

Desmog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *desmos*, ligament, and *graphē*, description.] (*Anat.*) A description of the ligaments of the body.

Des Moines, in *Iowa*, the largest river of the State. Rising in Minnesota, it enters Iowa in Emmett co., and after a general S.E. course through Kossuth, Humboldt, Webster, Boone, Polk, Marion, Mahaska, Wapello, and Van Buren cos., enters the Mississippi at the S. extremity of Lee co., abt. 4 m. below Keokuk.

—A S.E. co., bordering on Illinois. *Area*, abt. 408 sq. m. *Rivers*. Mississippi (which forms its E. and S.E. boundary) and Skunk rivers, and Flint Creek. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, excellent. *Min*. Coal and limestone. *Cap*. Burlington. *Pop*. (1890) 35,324.

—A city, the capital of Iowa, and of Polk co., and an important railroad center, on Des Moines river at junction with the Raccoon, 138 m. E. of Omaha. Founded in 1852 as Fort Des Moines, and made the State capital in 1857. There is here a State House that cost $3,000,000, a State arsenal, a State library with 40,000 volumes, and numerous schools, churches, banks, and other institutions. Coal mines which are practically inexhaustible adjoin the city, and fuel for manufacturing purposes is supplied at a trifling cost. *D. M.* is an important manufacturing center, having 297 establishments in 1890, with products valued at $5,242,992. *Pop*, 1890, 50,093.

Des'mond, in *Michigan*. See Port Huron.

Desmot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *desmos*, ligament, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnein*, to cut.] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the ligaments.

Desmoulins, Camille, (*dal-moo-lan',*) one of the leaders in the French revolution, b. at Guise, in Picardy, 1762. He was a fellow-student with Robespierre at the college of Louis le Grand, became an advocate at Paris, and distinguished himself as an enthusiastic political reformer. On the 12th July, 1789, he made a very exciting harangue on the dismissal of Necker, and bade the people arm. This was the beginning of the revolt, which, in two days, resulted in the destruction of the Bastille. Camille assumed the grotesque title of "Attorney-general of the iron-lamp," and published, among other things, *Les Révolutions de France et de Brabant*. He took part in the attack on the Tuileries, on the 10th Aug., 1792. As deputy to the Convention, he co-operated with his school-fellow Robespierre, and promoted the fall of the Girondists. He would fain have checked the excesses of the revolution, and made the attempt with Danton and others. For the same purpose he published his *Vieux Cordelier;* but Robespierre gave him up to the revolutionary tribunal, and they sent him to the Conciergerie, and thence to the guillotine, 5th April, 1794. His young and noble wife, Lucile, hovered about the prison, made vain attempts to save him, and in a few days followed him to the scaffold.

Des'na, a river of Russia, rising in the gov. of Smolensk, and falling into the Dnieper, near the city of Kiev, after a course of 530 m.

Des'olate, *a.* [Lat. *desolatus*, from *desolo*. See the verb.] Left alone; solitary; forsaken; destitute, or deprived of inhabitants; waste; laid waste; in a ruinous condition; neglected; destroyed; afflicted; deserted; deprived of comfort.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *desolo, desolatus—de*, and *solo*, to make lonely, from *solus*, alone; Fr. *désoler.*] To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage; to destroy, as improvements, or works of art.

Des'olately, *adv.* In a desolate manner.

Des'olateness, *n.* State of being desolate.

Des'olater, Desolator, *n.* One who causes desolation.

Desola'tion, *n.* [Fr. *désolation;* L. Lat. *desolatio.*] Act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; waste; ruin; destruction; devastation; ravage. A place wasted, ravaged, and ruined; a desert. — A desolate state; destitution; melancholy; gloom; sadness; gloominess.

Desola'tion, (Cape,) is the S.W. extremity of Nunarsoak Island, Greenland; Lat. 60° 50′ N.; Lon. 48° 50′ W. — Also, a headland of Terra-del-Fuego, S. America, on one of its W. islands; Lat. 55° 45′ S.; Lon. 71° 37′ W.

Des'olatory, *a.* [Lat. *desolatorius.*] Causing desolation. (R.)

Desor, (*dai-sore',*) Edward, a German geologist, b. in 1811. Having published, in 1845, his *Geologische Alpenreisen*, he accompanied Agassiz to America, in 1847, and took an active part in the coast-survey of Lake Superior, under Whitney and Foster, and of Pennsylvania under Rogers. In 1852 he returned to Europe, and was appointed professor of geology in Neufchâtel. His most important work is *Der Gebirgsbau der Alpen*, which has gained him a place among the most eminent geologists of the day.

De So'to, Hernando, the discoverer of the Mississippi, was a Spanish officer, b. at Xeres de los Caballeros, Estremadura, 1500. In 1519 he accompanied Pedraria Davila on his second expedition to America as governor of Darien, opposed courageously the oppressive administration of that officer, and, withdrawing finally from his service in 1528, went to explore the coast of Guatemala and Yucatan. In 1532 he joined Pizarro in his enterprise for conquering Peru, and was the hero of the battle which resulted in the capture of Cuzco, the metropolis. He then returned to Spain, married the daughter of Davila, and proposed to the Emperor Charles V. to undertake the conquest of Florida at his own expense; and, the privilege being conceded to him, he set sail, April, 1538, with 600 men, generally composed of Spanish and Portuguese cavaliers. After stopping at Santiago de Cuba, he crossed the Gulf of Mexico, and anchored in the Bay of Spiritu Santo (Tampa Bay), May 25, 1539; and on Oct. 18, he reached the village of Mavilla, or Mobile, where he fought against the Indians a sanguinary battle, in which the loss of the Spaniards was 80 men, and that of the Indians about 2,500. He passed the winter in the country of the Chickasaws, and the next spring he reached the Mississippi, and the highlands of White River, from whence, proceeding S. by the hot springs of Arkansas, he made his third winter station at Autianque, on the Washita River. In April, 1542, while attempting in vain to descend the banks of the Mississippi, through the bayous and marshes, he was attacked with a malignant fever, and died, after appointing Luis de Moscoso his successor. His followers, considerably reduced in number, embarked in the spring of 1543, and reached the Mexican town of Panuco, where they dispersed. The wife of De Soto died at Havana, on the third day after learning his fate.

De Soto, in *Florida*, a S. co. formed in 1887 from the E. part of Manatee co. *Cap*. Arcadia. *Pop*. 7,500.

De Soto, in *Georgia*, a post-village in Sumter co.

De Soto, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Johnson co., on the Kansas river, about 14 m. E. of Lawrence; now merged in Lexington township.

De Soto, in *Louisiana*, a N. W. parish, bordering on Texas. *Area*, about 910 sq. m. *Rivers*, Red and Sabine rivers. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap*. Mansfield. *Pop*. (1890) 19,860.

—A village of Madison parish, on the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg, Miss.

De Soto, in *Minnesota*, a township of Blue Earth co., on the Blue Earth river.

—A village of Todd co., on Osakis Lake, about 55 m. W. N. W. of Saint Cloud.

De Soto, in *Mississippi*, a N. W. co., bordering on Tennessee. *Area*, about 960 sq. m. *Rivers*, Mississippi river, and Cold Water creek. *Surface*, almost level *Soil*, fertile. *Cap*. Hernando. *Pop*. (1890) 24,183.

—A post-village of Clarke co., about 104 m. N. by W. of Mobile, Alabama.

De Soto, in *Missouri*, a city of Jefferson co., 42 m. S.S. W. of St. Louis. *Pop*. (1897) about 4,500.

De Soto, in *Nebraska*, a post-village and township of Washington co., on the Missouri River, about 6 m. N. of Fort Calhoun.

De Soto, in *Wisconsin*, a village of St. Croix co., on Willow River, about 6 m. N.E. of Hudson.

—A post-village of Vernon co., on the Mississippi River, about 6 m. above Lansing, Iowa.

Deso'toville, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Choctaw co.

Despair', *n.* [Fr. *désespoir;* Lat. *desperatus*. See the verb.] A hopeless state; hopelessness; destitution of hope or expectation; desperation; despondency; that of which there is no hope; loss of hope in the mercy of God.

—*v. n.* [Fr. *désesperer;* Lat. *despero — de*, and *spero*, to hope; probably allied to Sansk. *spṛh*, to desire, to long for.] To be hopeless; to give up all hope or expectation; to despond.

Despair'er, *n.* One without hope.

Despair'ing, *p. a.* Giving up all hope or expectation.

Despair'ingly, *adv.* In a despairing manner.

Despair'ingness, *n.* The state of being in despair; hopelessness.

Despatch', Dispatch, *v. a.* [Fr. *dépêcher*, for *despescher;* It. *spacciare*, to expedite, to hasten, to speed; Sp. *despachar*, probably from Lat. *spatior, spatiari*, to go, to proceed.] To send away in haste, as a messenger, letters, &c.; to expedite; to hasten; to accelerate; to send out of the world; to put to death; to execute speedily; to perform quickly; to conclude; to finish.

—*n.* Act of sending away in haste, as messenger, &c.; message or communication on public business, sent with expedition; a message sent in haste; speedy performance; execution or transaction of business with due diligence; expedition.

Despatch-boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel employed to carry naval despatches.

Despatch-box, *n.* A leathern case used by government messengers for holding despatches, &c.

Despera'do, *n.* [Sp., from *desperar*, to despair.] A desperate fellow; a furious man; a madman; a person urged by furious passions; one fearless or regardless of safety.

Des'perate, *a.* [Lat. *desperatus*, from *despero*. See Despair.] Hopeless; despairing; desponding.—Without care for safety; fearless of danger; rash; precipitate; headlong; furious, as a man in despair; frantic; mad. — Despaired of; lost beyond all hope of recovery.

Des'perately, *adv.* In a desperate manner.

Des'perateness, *n.* State of being desperate; madness; fury; rashness; precipitance.

Despera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *desperatio.*] A despairing; a giving up of hope; hopelessness; despair; fury; rage; disregard of safety or danger.

Des Peres, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., abt. 15 m. W. by S. of St. Louis.

Des'picable, *a.* [L. Lat. *despicabilis*, from Lat. *despicor*, to despise, to disdain.] That may be, or deserves to be, despised; contemptible; mean; vile; worthless; low; base; degrading.

Des'picableness, *n.* Worthlessness; vileness.

Des'picably, *adv.* Meanly; vilely; contemptibly.

Despis'able, *a.* That may be despised; despicable; contemptible. (R.)

Despise', *v. a.* [Lat. *despecio — de*, and *specio*, to look, or look at.] To look down upon; to hold in contempt; to have the lowest opinion of; to contemn; to scorn; to disdain: to undervalue.

Despis'edness, *n.* The state of being despised.

Despis'er, *n.* A contemner; a scorner.

Despis'ingly, *adv.* With contempt.

Despite', *n.* [Fr. *dépit;* O. Fr. *despite*, from Lat. *despectus*, from *despicio*. See Despise.] A looking down upon; extreme malice; malice, irritated or enraged; active malignity. — Angry hatred; defiance with contempt, or triumph over opposition; an act of malice or contempt.

—*v. a.* To vex; to offend: to tease.

—*prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

Despite'ful, *a.* Full of spite: malicious; malignant.

Despite'fully, *adv.* With despite; maliciously; contemptuously.

Despite'fulness, *n.* Quality of being despiteful; malice; extreme hatred; malignity.

Des Plaines, or O'Plain, (Ind. *She-shik-mah-o,*) in *Illinois*, a river rising in Lake co., and flowing S. and S.W., joins the Kankakee River at Dresden, to form the Illinois River. Length about 160 m. — A species of maple called *plaine* by the French.

Despobla'do. See Plata, (La.)

Despoil', *v. a.* [Lat. *despolio — de*, and *spolio*, to strip, from *spolium*, spoil; Fr. *dépouiller.*] To take from by force; to strip or divest by means; to deprive; to rob; to bereave; to rifle.

Despoil'er, *n.* One who despoils.

Despoil'ment, Despolia'tion, *n.* The act of despoiling: spoliation; robbery. (R.)

Despond', *v. n.* [Lat. *despondeo — de*, and *spondeo*, to promise.] To abandon or lose hope; to be cast down; to be depressed or dejected in mind; to lose all courage, spirit, or resolution; to sink by loss of hope.

—*n.* Despondency.

Despond'ency, Despond'ence, *n.* Sinking or dejection of spirits at the loss of hope; loss of courage at the failure of hope, or through deep affliction, or at the prospect of insurmountable difficulties.

Despond'ent, *a.* Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection; depressed and inactive by despair.

Despond'ently, *adv.* Without hope.

Despond'ing, *p. a.* Losing courage to act, from loss of hope; sinking into dejection; yielding to discouragement; depressed in spirit.

Despond'ingly, *adv.* In a desponding manner.

Des'pot, *n.* [Fr. *despote;* Gr. *despotēs*, fr.... Pers. *despot.*] A master, king, or emperor, invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control from men, constitution, or laws; a tyrant.

Despot'ic, Despot'ical, *a.* [Fr. *despotique;* Sp. and It. *despotico;* Gr. *despotikos*, from *despotēs.*] Absolute in power; independent of control from men, constitution, or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power; absolute; tyrannical; arbitrary.

Despot'ically, *adv.* With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.

Despot'icalness, *n.* Disposition to exercise arbitrary power.

Des'potism, *n.* [Fr. *despotisme;* Sp. *despotismo.*] The power of a despot; absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by men, constitution, or laws, and depending alone on the will of the ruler; an arbitrary government. See Dictator, Monarch, Tyrant.

Despoto Dagh, (*des-po'to dāh,*) a mountain-chain of European Turkey, extending from 30 m. to the E. of the Balkan to the bank of the Maritza.

Des'pumate, *v. n.* [Lat. *despumo, despumatus — de*, and *spuma*, foam, froth, scum.] To foam; to froth; to form froth or scum.

—*v. a.* To take off scum from; to skim; to throw off in foam.

Despuma'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *despumatio.*] The act of throwing off excrementitious matter, and forming a froth or scum on the surface of liquor; clarification; scumming.

Desquam'ate, *v. a.* or *v. n.* [Lat. *desquamo, desquamatus — de*, and *squama*, a scale. See Squamose.] To take off the scales from; to come off in scales.

Desquama'tion, *n.* [Fr., L. Lat. *desquamatio.*] (*Med.*) Falling off in scales; a term applied to the cuticle of the body when, after an eruptive disease, such as measles, or small pox, the dead portion of the skin peels off where the pustules have been. This, which generally takes place in from 4 to 6 days after the decline of the disease, is always a critical time with the patient, when it is necessary to guard him from colds of all kinds.

Dessalines, Jean Jacques, (*des-sa-leen',*) was a slave in St. Domingo, who, having an opportunity of showing his great courage and talents during the disturbances in that colony, became second in command to Toussaint L'Ouverture; on whose imprisonment he was chosen emperor of Hayti, under the title of *Jacques I.* This was in 1804; but he retained his imperial dignity only two years, perishing the victim of a conspiracy, provoked by his intolerable cruelties, in 1806.

Des'sau, a town of Germany, the capital of the duchy of Anhalt, situate on the Mulde, 2½ m. above its confluence

ence with the Elbe, 69 m. S.W. of Berlin. *Manuf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen goods; leather, hats, musical instruments. *D.* is the birth-place of Moses Mendelssohn, the great philosopher.

Dessert', *n.* [Fr. *dessert*, from Lat. *deservio*, to serve with zeal.] That which is served when the substantial part of a meal is removed, consisting of ices, fruits, &c.

Desterro, or **Nossa Senhora Do Desterro,** (*nos'sa sen-yo'ra des-ter'ro,*) a city of Brazil, cap. of prov. Santa Catharina, on the W. coast of the island of Santa Catharina, about 460 m. S.W. of Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* 8,000.

Des'tinate, *v. a.* [Lat. *destino, destinatus.* See Destine.] To destine. (o.)

—*a.* Appointed; destined; determined. (o.)

Destina'tion, *n.* [Fr. *déstination;* Lat. *destinatio.*] Act of destining or appointing; the purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design: appointment; end; purpose; design; destiny; place to which a thing is appointed.

Des'tine, *v. a.* [Fr. *destiner;* Lat. *destino — de,* and obsolete *stano,* allied to *sisto,* and Gr. *histano,* to set fast, late form for *histemi,* to make to stand.] To set or make fast or firm; to set or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place; to design; to mark out; to devote; to doom; to ordain; to fix unalterably, as by divine decree; to appoint unalterably.

Des'tined, *p. a.* Ordained; appointed by previous determination; devoted; fixed unalterably.

Des'tinist, *n.* A fatalist. (R.)

Des'tiny, *n.* [Fr. *destin, destinée.*] State or condition appointed or predetermined; ultimate fate; invincible necessity; fate; a necessity or fixed order of things established by a divine decree.

(*Philos.*) The doctrine of inevitable necessity depending upon a superior cause has, under a variety of names, been embodied in almost all the religious systems of antiquity; and even in modern times, with a few modifications, it has been largely adopted by many sects of the Christian church. Destiny was called by the Romans *Fatum,* and by the Greeks *Ἀνάγκη, Necessity.* The Stoics understood by destiny a certain concatenation of things, which from all eternity follow each other of absolute necessity, there being no power able to interrupt their connection. To this invisible power even the gods were compelled to succumb.—See Fates, Free Will, Necessity, Predestination.

Des'titute, *a.* [Lat. *destitutus,* from *destituo — de,* and *statuo,* to set.] Left weak and helpless; forsaken; not having or possessing; wanting; needy; abject; comfortless; friendless; forlorn.

—*n.* One who is destitute. (R.)

Destitu'tion, Destitute'ness, *n.* [Lat. *destitutio.*] State of being destitute; want; absence of a thing; a state in which something is wanted, or not possessed; poverty.

Destouches, Philippe Néricault, a French dramatic writer, b. at Tours, 1680. Being sent to London in 1717, to assist in the political negotiations then carrying on, he continued there seven years, and married. On his return to France he retired into the country, where he devoted himself to agriculture and the belles-lettres. His principal pieces are, *Le Philosophe Marié,* and *Le Glorieux.* D. 1754.

D'Estrées, (Gabrielle.) See Gabrielle D'Estrées.

Destroy', *v. a.* [Lat. *destruo — de,* and *struo,* to pile or to build; Fr. *detruire.*] To pull down, as a building or structure; to demolish; to overturn; to raze; to ruin; to overthrow; to subvert; to consume; to lay waste; to dismantle; to throw down; to devastate; to kill; to devour; to extirpate; to extinguish; to annihilate, or put an end to.

Destroy'able, *a.* That may be destroyed.

Destroy'er, *n.* One who destroys.

Destroy'ing, *p. a.* Demolishing; laying waste; killing; putting an end to; annihilating.

Destructibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *destructibilité.*] The quality of being capable of destruction.

Destruc'tible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *destructibilis,* from Lat. *destruo, destructum.*] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Destruc'tibleness, *n.* The quality of being destructible.

Destruc'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *destructio.* See Destroy.] Act of destroying; a pulling down; ruin, by whatever means; demolition: subversion; overthrow; desolation; death; murder; slaughter; massacre; cause of destruction; a consuming plague; a destroyer.

(*Theol.*) Eternal death; annihilation.

Destruc'tionist, *n.* One in favor of destroying.

(*Theol.*) One who believes that the final punishment consists in a total destruction of being, or annihilation.

Destruc'tive, *a.* [L. Lat. *destructivus.*] Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; mortal; deadly; fatal; ruinous; pernicious; mischievous.

D. distillation. (*Chem.*) A term applied to the distillation of organic products at high temperatures, by which the ultimate elements are separated, or evolved in new combinations. The *D.* distillation of coal is resorted to for the production of gas, that of bone for the production of ammonia, and that of wood for the formation of vinegar.

—*n.* A destroyer; a radical reformer; a political destructionist, *i. e.,* one who wishes to sweep away all existing political or social institutions to give place to the foundation of a new system.

Destruc'tively, *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; with power to destroy; mischievously.

Destruc'tiveness, *n.* The quality of being destructible.

(*Psych.*) A propensity to destroy, kill, or murder.

Desuda'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *desudatio* — Lat. *de,* and *sudo,* to sweat. See Sudorific.] (*Med.*) A violent sweating, succeeded by an eruption of pustules called *heat-pimples.*

Des'uetude, *n.* [Fr. *désuétude;* Lat. *desuetudo,* from *desuesco — de,* and *suesco,* to become used, or accustomed to; Sansk. *siv,* to frequent.] The cessation of use; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion.

Desul'phurate, Desul'phurize, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To deprive of sulphur.

Desulphura'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The act of depriving of sulphur.

Des'ultorily, *adv.* In a desultory manner; without method; loosely.

Des'ultoriness, *n.* The quality of being desultory.

Des'ultory, *a.* [Lat. *desultorius,* from *desilio, desultus — de,* and *salio,* to leap.] Passing from one thing or subject to another, without order or natural connection; unconnected; coming suddenly; started at the moment; rambling; immethodical; loose; discursive; inconstant; cursory; hasty; unconnected.

Desynon'ymize, *v. a.* To show not to be synonymous: to cause to be different in meaning.

Detach', *v. a.* [Fr. *détacher.* See Attach.] To break off; to cause a separation from; to separate; to disengage; to remove anything attached; to part from; to disjoin; to withdraw; to draw off; to separate and send away, as a part of a military force, or of a fleet.

Detached, *p. a.* Separated; parted from; disunited; drawn and sent on a special service; separate.

(*Paint.*) Applied to all objects in a picture which appear to stand out from those by which they are surrounded.

(*Mil.* and *Naut.*) Applied to a body of troops, or to a vessel sent on a particular service; as, a *detached* battalion.

Detach'ment, *n.* Act of detaching or separating; a body of troops, or a number of ships, selected or taken from the main army or fleet, and employed on some special service or expedition; state of being detached or alienated.

Detail', *v. a.* [Fr. *détailler — de,* and *tailler,* to cut, from Lat. *talea,* a cutting, set, layer for planting.] To dwell in narration on the different parts of a subject; to particularize; to specify; to relate minutely and distinctly.

(*Mil.*) To select for a particular service, as an officer or body of troops.

Detail', or **De'tail,** *n.* [Fr. *détail.*] A minute and particular narration; an account; relation; narrative; recital; explanation; narration.

(*Mil.*) A selecting of certain individuals, or bodies of men, for a particular service.

Detailed, *p. a.* Related in particulars; minutely recited; selected.

Detail'er, *a.* One who details.

Detain', *v. a.* [Lat. *detineo — de,* and *taneo,* to hold; Fr. *détenir.*] To hold off; to keep back or from; to keep what belongs to another; to withhold; to stop; to arrest; to check; to retard; to delay; to hinder.

Detain'der, *n.* (*Law.*) Same as Detinue, *q. v.*

Detain'er, *n.* One who detains or withholds; a detention of what is another's; holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another.

(*Law.*) A term almost synonymous with Detention, *q. v.*

Detain'ment, *n.* Act of detaining; detention.

Detect', *v. a.* [Lat. *detego, detectus — de,* and *tego,* to cover.] To uncover; to lay bare, or expose; to bring to light something hidden or unobserved; to discover; to lay open.

Detect'able, *a.* That may be detected.

Detect'er, *n.* One who detects; a discoverer; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal.

Detec'tion, *n.* Act of detecting; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed; discovery of anything before hidden or unknown.

Detec'tive, *a.* That detects or discovers.

—*n.* A police officer specially employed to detect offenders.

Detec'tor, *n.* [Lat.] Same as Detecter.

Detent, *n.* [Fr. *détente;* Lat. *detentus,* from *detineo.* See Detain.] (*Mech.*) A stop in a clock, which, by being lifted up or let down, locks and unlocks the clock in striking.

Deten'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détention.*] Act of detaining; a withholding from another his right; a keeping what belongs to another; confinement; restraint; delay from necessity; a detaining.

Deter', *v. a.* [Lat. *deterreo — de,* and *terreo,* to frighten. See Terror.] To discourage, stop, or prevent by fear, terror, danger, difficulty, &c.; to prevent by prohibition or danger.

Deterge', *v. a.* [Lat. *detergeo — de,* and *tergeo,* to wipe; lengthened form of *tero,* to rub; Gr. *teiro,* to rub, to rub away.] To wipe off or away; to cleanse; to purge away foul or offending matter from the body, or from an ulcer.

Deter'gent, *a.* [Lat. *detergens.*] (*Med.*) Cleansing; purging.

—*n.* (*Med.*) Such a medicine as cleanses and removes viscid humors adhering to or obstructing the vessels; also such applications as cleanse foul ulcers.

Dete'riorate, *v. n.* [Fr. *détériorer,* from Lat. *deterior,* worse, compar. of an obsolete adjective, *deterus,* from *de,* in a downward direction, down from.] To grow downward; to grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate; to decay.

—*v. a.* To cause to grow downward; to make worse; to reduce in quality.

Deteriora'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détérioration.*] A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Deterior'ity, *n.* Quality or state of being worse; degeneracy.

Deter'ment, *n.* Act of deterring; the cause of deterring: that which deters.

Determinabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being determinable.

Deter'minable, *a.* That may be decided with certainty; that may end or be determined; conclusive.

Deter'minableness, *n.* State of being determinable.

Deter'minant, *a.* That causes determination, that determines.

—*n.* That which determines, or causes determination.

—*pl.* (*Math.*) A name given to a new method of great use, *inter alia,* in the solution of equations embracing several unknown quantities, whereby the student can almost, on inspection, write down the values (in terms of the known quantities) of each of the unknown.

Deter'minate, *a.* [Lat. *determinatus,* from *determino.* See Determine.] Limited; fixed; definite; established; settled; positive. — Decisive; conclusive; resolved on; resolute.

(*Geom.*) A *D. problem* is a problem which admits of a *limited* number of solutions; an *indeterminate* problem being one which admits of an *indefinite* number of solutions. Thus the problem: *Given the base, perimeter, and area, to construct the triangle,* is determinate, there being, in general, but four solutions. By omitting one of the three data, however, the problem becomes indeterminate.

Deter'minately, *adv.* With certainty; resolutely; with fixed resolve.

Deter'mination, *n.* The state of being determinate.

Determina'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détermination;* Lat. *determinatio.*] Act of determining or deciding; decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; decision; conclusion; purpose; resolution; resolve; firmness; judgment; award; strong impulsion to a given point; absolute direction to a certain end; an ending; a putting an end to.

(*Law.*) The end or conclusion of a right or authority; as, the *determination* of a lease. The *D.* of an authority is the end of the authority given. The term is also sometimes applied to a decision of a court of justice.

(*Chem.*) The ascertaining the proportional quantity of a substance contained in another substance; as, the *determination* of the arsenic contained in an organic body.

(*Physics.*) The tendency of a body in any particular direction.

(*Logic.*) The act of defining a conceit or notion by giving its essential constituents. — The addition of a differentia to a conceit or notion, and thus limiting its extent; — the opposite of *generalization.*

(*Med.*) The excessive flowing of the blood to any part; as, a *determination* of blood to the head, &c.

Deter'minative, *a.* [Fr. *déterminatif.*] That determines or makes a limitation; that uncontrollably directs to a certain end; limiting; that limits or bounds; that is employed in determining.

Deter'minator, *n.* One who determines.

Deter'mine, *v. a.* [Lat. *determino — de,* and *termino,* from *terminus,* a bound or limit.] To border off: to bound; to limit; to end; to fix permanently; to settle; to adjust; to conclude; to decide; to end and fix; to settle ultimately; to fix on; to establish; to give a direction to; to influence; to resolve on; to purpose; to design; to cause to cease or terminate; to bring to an end; to terminate.

Deter'mined, *p. a.* Ended; concluded; decided; limited; fixed; settled; resolved; directed; having a firm or fixed purpose: resolute; determinate; definite.

Deter'minedly, *adv.* In a determined manner.

Deter'miner, *n.* One who determines.

Deter'minism, *n.* (*Metaph.*) The doctrine that motives invariably determine the will.

Deterra'tion, *n.* [Fr. *déterrer,* to unearth, to dig up, from *de,* and *terre;* Lat. *terra,* earth.] Discovery of anything by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying or disinterring.

Deter'rence, *n.* That which deters; hinderance. (R.)

Deter'rent, *n.* [Lat. *deterrens.* See Deter.] That which deters or hinders; a preventive.

Deter'ring, *p. a.* [See Deter.] Discouraging or influencing not to proceed or act, by fear, difficulty, danger, or prospect of evil; discouraging; frightening.

Deter'sion, *n.* [Lat. *detersus,* wiped off, from *detergo.* See Deterge.] Act of cleansing, as a sore.

Deter'sive, *a.* [Fr. *détersif;* It. *detersivo.*] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse from offending matter.

—*n.* (*Med.*) Same as Detergent, *q. v.*

Deter'sively, *adv.* In a detersive manner.

Deter'siveness, *n.* Quality of being detersive.

Detest', *v. a.* [Fr. *détester;* Lat. *detestor — de,* and *testor,* to bear witness, from *testis,* a witness.] To hate extremely; to abhor; to loathe; to abominate.

Detest'able, *a.* [Fr. *détestable;* Lat. *detestabilis.*] Extremely hateful; deserving abhorrence; abominable; odious; execrable; abhorred.

Detest'ableness, *n.* The quality of being detestable.

Detest'ably, *adv.* Hatefully; abominably.

Detesta'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détestation;* Lat. *detestatio.*] Extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing.

Detest'ed, *p. a.* Hated extremely; abhorred.

Detest'er, *n.* One who detests.

Dethrone', *v. a.* [Fr. *déthrôner;* Lat. *de,* and *thronus,* a throne.] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity, or of supreme power.

Dethrone'ment, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, emperor, or prince.

Dethron'er, *n.* One who dethrones.

Det'inet, *n.* [Fr. *détenu,* from *détenir,* from Lat. *de-*

tineo. See DETAIN.] (*Law.*) A writ that lies against him who wrongfully detains goods or chattels delivered to him or in his possession.

Det'mold, a town of Germany. See LIPPE-DETMOLD.

Det'onate, *v. a.* [Fr. *détoner;* Lat. *detono, detonatus*—*de,* and *tono,* to thunder. See TONE.] To cause to explode; to cause to burn with a sudden report.

—*v. i.* To thunder down, as from the skies.

—*v. n.* To explode; to burn with a sudden report.

Det'onating, *p. a.* (*Chem.*) Exploding; inflaming, with a sudden report.

Det'onating Powder, *n.* (*Chem.*) A term applied to certain combinations of substances which detonate or fulminate by slight friction, by heat, or by electricity. Amongst these may be mentioned the ammoniurets of gold and silver, and the fulminates of silver and mercury. In most cases of *D. P.* decomposition is the result of detonation; thus, ammoniuret of gold is separated into metallic gold and other products. Iodide of nitrogen resolves itself into iodine, which appears as a violet vapor, and into nitrogen, which assumes a gaseous form. A mixture of 3 parts of nitre, 2 of dry carbonate of potash, and one of sulphur, forms a *D. P.* If a small quantity of this compound be heated on a metallic plate to about 330°, it blackens, fuses, and explodes with much violence, in consequence of the rapid action of the sulphur upon the nitre, and the sudden evolution of nitrogen and carbonic acid. *D. P.* are much used in the manufacture of percussion-caps.

Det'onating Tube, *n.* (*Chem.*) A staid glass tube used in the chemical laboratory for the detenating of gaseous bodies.

Detona'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détonation.*] (*Chem.*) An explosion or sudden report made by the inflaming of certain combustible bodies.—When chemical combination, or decomposition, is sudden and attended by flame and explosion, it is often said to be effected by *detonation.* If a mixture of hydrogen or oxygen be inflamed by the electric spark, or by a taper, it burns rapidly and with explosion, and is said to *detonate.* When a grain or two of phosphorus is mixed with chlorate of potassa, and struck with a hammer, the mixture *detonates.*

Detoniza'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as DETONATION (R).

Det'onize, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To detouate.

Detor'sion, *n.* A wresting; a perversiou.

Detort', *v. a.* [Lat. *detorquere, detortum,* from *de* and *torquere,* to turn about, to twist; Fr. *détorquer, detordre.*] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

Detour', *n.* [Fr., from *dé* for *des,* equiv. to Lat. *dis,* and *tour.*] A circuitous turning in or from a given path.

Detour, in *Michigan,* a post-office of Chippewa co.

Detour Point, in *Michigan,* a headland of the S.E. extremity of Chippewa co., opposite Drummond's Island, in Lake Huron; Lat. 45° 57′ N., Lon. 84° 4′ W.

Detract', *v. a.* [Fr. *détracter;* Lat. *detraho, detractus*—*de,* and *traho,* to draw. See TRACT.] To draw away from, to take away from the reputation or merit of; to disparage; to depreciate; to asperse; to caluminate; to vilify; to defame; to slander; to derogate from; to take away; to withdraw—followed by *from,* except in the last two senses.

—*v. n.* To take away reputation from; to depreciate the merit of.

Detract'er, *n.* One who detracts; a detractor.

Detract'ingly, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

Detrac'tion, *n.* [Fr. *détraction;* Lat. *detractio.*] Act of detracting, or taking something from the reputation or worth of another; depreciation; slander; defamation; derogation.

Detrac'tive, *a.* Having the quality or tendency to detract from, or to lessen the worth or estimation of

Detrac'tiveness, *n.* The quality of being detractive.

Detrac'tor, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *détracteur.*] One who detracts; a slanderer; a defamer.

Detrac'tory, *n.* Defamatory; derogatory.

Detrac'tress, *n.* A censorious woman.

Detrampe, *n.* [Fr.] (*Painting.*) See WATER-COLOR.

Det'riment, *n.* [Fr *détriment;* Lat. *detrimentum,* from *detero, detritus*—*de,* and *tero,* to rub.] A rubbing off, or wearing away; loss; damage; injury; prejudice; hurt; mischief; harm.

Detriment'al, *a.* Causing detriment, loss, or damage; injurious; hurtful; mischievous.

Detriment'alness, *n.* Quality of being detrimental or hurtful.

Detri'tal, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of detritis.

Detrition (*de-trish'un*), *n.* [From Lat. *detero.*] A rubbing or wearing off; as, the *detrition* of rocks by water.

Detri'tus, *n.* [Lat. *detritus,* from *detero.* See DETRIMENT.] (*Geol.*) That which is rubbed away or worn off; a mass of substances worn away from solid bodies by attrition and reduced to small particles.

(*Med.*) The residuum occupying the place of the organic texture of parts which have undergone disorganization.

Detroit', in *Michigan,* cap. of Wayne co., and the largest city in the State, situated on Detroit river, 7 miles S. of Lake Sinclair, and 18 N. of Lake Erie, 302 miles W. of Buffalo; Lat. 42° 20′ N., Lon. 82° 58′ W. The Detroit river, the boundary line between the U. S. and Canada, is here half a mile wide and very deep, forming an excellent harbor. *D.* is one of the oldest places in the U. S. It was founded by the French in 1610, transferred to the British in 1763, and passed to the U. S. in 1796. In 1812 it was surrendered to the British, and retaken in 1813. It was twice besieged by the Indians. In 1824 it was incorporated as a city. *D.* stands on a site that rises with a gradual inclination from the river, a fact which permits a practically perfect system of drainage. Its streets are broad and well paved, three of them being each 200 feet wide, while others vary from 60 to 120 feet. They generally cross at right angles. The city has an abundant water supply, distributed through over 400 miles of pipe, a paid fire department with steam apparatus, and a fire-alarm telegraph. The chief public building is the City Hall, which is regarded as one of the finest in the West. The Michigan Soldiers and Sailors Monument is the most imposing work of art, while there are numerous important public and private buildings. The parks include Belle Isle, of about 700 acres, connected by a bridge with the city Clark Park, of 17 acres, and many smaller ones. A boulevard from Belle Isle bridge encircles a great part of the city. There are three attractive cemeteries in locations of great natural beauty and tastefully embellished. The U. S. custom house for the port of Detroit is located here, and Fort Wayne, designed to be the most powerful fortification on the northern frontier, stands just below the city.—*Manf. D.* presents abundant advantages for manufacturing, and these have been fully made use of, the city possessing a large number of iron foundries, blast furnaces, copper smelting works, ship yards, bridge works, sale manufactories, wood-working mills, &c., and some of the largest tobacco and cigar factories in the country. In 1890 it had 1,744 manufacturing establishments, employing 38,281 workmen, and yielding products valued at $77,039,177. The assessed valuation of property was $143,993,438, and the municipal debt $2,215,226. In 1897 the valuation was $209,642,000, and the debt $3,828,330. *Pop.* (1870) 79,577; (1880) 116,340; (1890) 205,876; (1900) 285,704.

Detroit', in *Minnesota,* a town, cap. of Becker co., on Detroit lake, 32 miles E. of Moorhead. *Pop.* 1,800.

Detroit River, separates Canada from Wayne co., Michigan, and connects lake St. Clair with lake Erie; length, 25 m.; average breadth, ¾ of a m.

Detrude', *v. a.* [Lat. *detrudo*—*de,* and *trudo,* to thrust.] To thrust down; to push down with force.

> "The torpid sap, *detruded* to the root
> By wintry winds."—*Thomson.*

Detrun'cate, *v. a.* [Lat. *detrunco, detruncatus*—*de,* and *trunco,* to cut shorter.] To cut off, as boughs from the trunk of a tree; to lop; to shorten by cutting.

Detrunca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *detruncatio.*] Act of cutting or lopping off.

(*Surg.*) Separation of the trunk from the head of the fœtus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

Detru'sion, *n.* [Lat. *detrusio.*] The action of any force to thrust outward a body exposed to its influence, as in the case of an embankment behind a retaining wall, or of an arch, or a truss acting upon a pier or other point of support intended to receive its effect. The word *detrusion* is in fact nearly synonymous with the expression *outward thrust,* and in most cases it may be conveniently substituted for it.

Det'tingen, a village of Bavaria, Circle of Lower Franconia, situate on the Main, 12 m. from Aschaffenburg. Here, in 1743, the French army under Noailles was defeated by the allied English and Austrians, commanded by George II. of England. *Pop.* abt. 1,400.

Detumes'cence, *n.* [Fr.] Diminution of swelling; subsidence of anything swollen.

De'tur, *n.* [Lat. *detur,* subjunctive present of *dare,* to give.] A term applied to a book given as a present to a meritorious undergraduate in Harvard university.

Deucalion, (*deu-ka'le-un.*) (*Myth.*) The son of Prometheus and Clymene. Zeus having resolved to destroy the human race by a deluge, *D.* built a ship, in which he and his wife, Pyrrha, escaped the destruction which befell the rest of mankind. When the ship finally rested on Mount Ætna, they resolved to offer up sacrifices to the gods for the repeopling of the world; thereupon, they went to the sanctuary of Themis for this purpose, and were told by the goddess that they must throw behind them the bones of their mother as they departed from the temple. Understanding by the "bones of their mother" the stones of the earth, they obeyed the injunction, and from those thrown by *D.* sprang up *men,* and from those by Pyrrha *women. D.* built his first dwelling-place at Opus, or Cynus. He is also said to have founded the sanctuary of Olympian Jove at Athens, and in later ages his tomb in the vicinity was long pointed out. *D.* had by Pyrrha several children, Hellen, Amphictyon, Protogeneia, and others. It was at one time extensively believed, even by intelligent scholars, that the myth of *D.* was a corrupted tradition of the Noachian deluge, but this untenable opinion is now all but universally abandoned. The myth is a comparatively late one, being mentioned neither by Homer nor Hesiod.

Deuce, *n.* [Fr. *deux,* two.] (*Gaming.*) A card with two pips; a die with two spots.

Deuce, or **Deuse,** *n.* [L. Lat. *dusius,* among the ancient Gauls, a demon, an incubus, an evil spirit, from Armor. *teuz,* a phantom, a spectre.] An evil spirit; a demon; the devil; as, to play the *deuce.*

Deu'ced, or DEUSED, *a.* Devilish; excessive; as, a *deuced* deal of pride.

Deus ex Machina, (*de'us eks mak'kin-a.*) [Lat., a god from the machine.] An expression borrowed from the ancient stage, it being usual among the ancient Greeks, when there was any difficulty in bringing the plot to a satisfactory conclusion, to have recourse to the assistance of a deity, who was let down in a machine for that purpose. In the modern drama, when a person or incident is arbitrarily introduced in order to bring about the dénouement, this is called *deus ex machina.* The expression is also by analogy sometimes applied to the mode in which some philosophers attempt to account for facts which they cannot explain by any known law; viz., by the intervention of supernatural agency.

Deutero-canon'ical, *a.* [Gr. *deuteros,* second, and *canon,* a rule, canon.] (*Eccl.*) A term applied by Roman Catholic writers to what is commonly termed by Protestants the *Apocrypha,* or the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament. They receive their name from their being regarded as inspired, but are not of the same authority as the canonical books proper.

Deuterog'amist, *n.* [Gr. *deuterogamos.*] One who marries a second time.

Deuterog'amy, *n.* [Gr. *deuterogamia,* from *deuteros,* the second, and *gamos,* marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife.

Deuteron'omy, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros,* second, and *nomos,* law.] The second law, or second giving of the law by Moses; the name given to the 5th book of the Pentateuch, the recapitulation of the laws and ordinances scattered over the other books of Moses. — See PENTATEUCH.

Deuteropa'thia, or DEUTEROP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros,* the second, and *pathos,* suffering, from *paschein, pathein,* to suffer; Fr. *deuteropathie.*] (*Med.*) A sympathetic affection of any part; as a headache from an overloaded stomach, or sickness from an injury of the head.

Deuteros'copy, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros,* the second, and *skopia,* a looking out, a spying, from *skopein,* to look at, to behold.] (*Med.*) Second sight; a fanciful power of seeing future things or events. Also, a form of hallucination, in which the patient sees a spectral image of himself.

Deuthydro'guret, or DEUTOHYDROG'URET, *n.* [From Gr. *deut, deuto,* from *deut teros,* the second, and *hydroguret,* q. v.] (*Chem.*) A compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one equivalent of a base.

Deutox'ide, *n.* [From *deut,* contracted from Gr. *deuteros,* the second, and *oxide,* q. v.] (*Chem.*) The oxide of a metal containing a double dose of oxygen. The word *binoxide* is, however, more generally used. This remark applies to all compounds commencing with the word *deuto.*

Deutz, (*doitz,*) a fortified town of Prussia, on the Rhine, opposite Cologne, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. *Manuf.* Silks and velvets. *Pop.* 10,488

Deut'zia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Saxifragaceæ.* The leaves of some species, especially those of *D. scabra,* are covered with beautiful scales; hence, from their roughness, they are used in Japan for polishing purposes.

Deux-Ponts, (*doo-pawng.*) [Fr., two bridges; in Ger. *Zweibrücken.*] A town of Bavaria, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the Little Erbach, with a fine castle, 58 m. SE. of Mentz. *Manuf.* Woollens, cotton, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9,155. From 1802 to 1814, this town, with its duchy, formed a department of France called *Mont-Tonnerre.*

Deva, (*dai'va,*) the name of two rivers in Spain, on one of which is the town of Deva, a fishing sea-port in Guipuscoa, 15 m. from St. Sebastian. *Pop.* of town, 3,000.

Deva, a town of Transylvania, 19 m. from Hunyady; *pop.* 4,385.

De'vall's Bluff, in *Arkansas,* a P. O. of Prairie co.

Devaprayaga, (*de-va-pra-ya'ga,*) a town of N. Hindostan, dist. Serinagar. It has a noted Hindoo temple, to which pilgrims resort in great numbers. Lat. 30° 9′ N., Lon. 78° 31′ E.

Devapora'tion, *n.* [Lat. *de,* and *voporare,* to emit steam, or vapor, *vaporatio,* a steaming vapor.] A change from vapor into water, as in the formation of rain.

De'vastate, *v. a.* [Lat. *devasto, devastatus*—*de,* and *vasto,* to waste.] To lay waste; to ravage; to desolate; to destroy; to demolish; to plunder.

Devasta'tion, *n.* [Fr. *dévastation;* Lat. *devastatio.*] Act of devastating; state of being devastated; desolation; ravage; waste; havoc; destruction; overthrow.

Devasta'vit, *n.* [Lat. *devastare,* to lay waste.] (*Law.*) A devastation or waste of the property of a deceased person, by an executor or administrator being extravagant, or misapplying the assets, for which he will be held liable, as the creditors or legatees cannot be prejudiced by his misconduct.

Devel'op, *v. a.* [Fr. *développer;* probably from Lat. *de,* and *volvere,* to roll.] To unwrap; to unfold; to uncover; to disclose or make known something concealed, or withheld from notice; to lay open; to exhibit; to unravel; to detect.

Devel'oper, *n.* One who develops.

Devel'opment, *n.* [Fr. *développement.*] The discovering of something secret, or withheld from the knowledge of others; full exhibition; disclosure; an unravelling; detection; disentanglement; expansion; growth; increase.

(*Physiol.*) Gradual change from an embryo state to full maturity. — See PHYSIOLOGY.

(*Math.*) The process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning, and of more expanded form.

Development Theory. See DARWINIAN THEORY; EVOLUTION, &c.

Development'al, *a.* Belonging to the process of development.

Deven'ter, DEWEN'TER, a city of Holland, province of Overyssel, on the Yssel, 20 miles S. E. of Haarlem. *Manuf.* Carpets, hosiery, iron and tinware, toys, &c *Pop.* (1895) 24,531.

De Ven'tre Inspicien'do. [Lat., of inspecting the belly.] (*Law.*) A writ to inspect the body where a woman feigns to be pregnant, to see whether she is with child. It lies for the heir presumptive to examine a widow suspected to be feigning pregnancy in order to enable a supposititious heir to obtain the estate.

De Vere, (*dai-veer',*) MAXIMILIAN SCHELE, an eminent philologist, B. in Sweden, 1820. After spending a few years in the military and civil service of Prussia, he

emigrated to the U. States, and was appointed professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in the University of Virginia, in 1844. He wrote a great many essays on various subjects for American and English magazines, and published *Outlines of Comparative Philology*, 1853; *Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature*, 1856; *Glimpses of Europe in* 1848, &c. His work on philology has gained him a wide-spread reputation, both in America and Europe, and has been translated into several languages. One of his latest works is *The Wonders of the Deep.*

Devereaux, (*dev-e'ro,*) in *Georgia*, a village of Hancock co., about 18 m. N.E. of Milledgeville.

Devereux, (*dev'er-o,*) the names of several earls of Essex.—I. Walter. B. in 1540. He distinguished himself by his gallantry in the campaign against the rebellious earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, and afterwards in the expedition against Ireland. Died in Dublin, 1576.—II. Robert, the son of the preceding, b. in 1567. He gained the favor of Elizabeth, joined the expedition of the earl of Leicester to Holland, distinguished himself both in the military and the civil service, and succeeded in supplanting Leicestor in the counsels of the queen. After many quarrels with Elizabeth, he finally resolved to rid himself by force of his rivals at court, but failed in the attempt, and was tried, convicted of treason, and beheaded in 1601.—III. Robert, son of the preceding, b. in 1592. He fought with great bravery against Charles I., and defeated the royalists in several engagements, but finally met with several reverses, and was obliged to resign his commission of lord-general. In 1644 he urged the impeachment of Cromwell, whom he suspected of despotic designs, but failing in this attempt, he retired into private life. In recognition of his past services, the Parliament voted him an annuity of £10,000. D. in 1647.

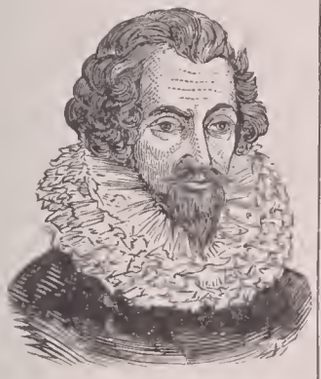


Fig. 807.—II. earl of essex.

Dever'gence, Dever'gency, *n.* See Divergence.

Devest', *v. a.* See Divest.

De'viate, *v. n.* [Lat. *devio, deviatum—de,* and *via,* a way; It. *deviare.*] To go out of the way; to turn aside from the common or right way, course, or line; to stray from the path of duty; to wander; to swerve; to stay; to digress; to deflect; to err.

—*v. a.* To cause to deviate.

Deviation, (*de-ve-a'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *deviatio.*] A wandering or turning aside from the right way, course, or line; variation from a common or established rule; want of conformity to the rules prescribed by God; error; sin; obliquity of conduct.

(*Mar. Law.*) The voluntary divergence of a ship from its appointed and proper course, without paramount reason or necessity. An act of *D.* by invalidating the policy of insurance, relieves the underwriters thereof from their responsibility in case of loss or damage resulting from such act of deviation.

(*Med.*) A vicious curvature of the spine or other bones.—A faulty direction of the teeth or other parts.—The passage of blood, bile, urine, milk, &c., into vessels not natural to them.

Device', *n.* [Fr. *devise,* an emblem, a motto, from *devis,* a plan; from Lat. *divido, divisus,* to divide. See Devise.] That which is devised, formed, or invented with care and art; invention; genius; faculty of devising; contrivance; design; scheme; project; stratagem; shift.

(*Her.*) A motto expressed by means of a pictorial emblem.

"That banner with the strange *device*—
'Excelsior!'"—*Longfellow.*

The motto proper originated in the emblem, a written inscription coming to be added to the pictorial design, with the view of rendering the meaning more explicit. *D.* thus consist of two parts—a pictorial figure called the *body,* and a motto in words called the *soul* of the *D.* As early as the times of Æschylus, the "Seven heroes before Thebes" all appear with *D.* on their shields; and the same is related by Xenophon of the Lacedæmonians and Sicyonians. In the Middle Ages, *D.* on coat-armor came into regular and formal use, and chivalry employed them in its courtly expressions of devotion to the fair sex. They were used both as charges on the shield, and as crests. The only respect in which the *D.* differs from other heraldic emblems is, that it has always some specific reference to the history, or circumstances, or position of the bearer. As an example: Louis XIII. of France had a falcon as a *D*, with these words: "*Aquila generosoir ales*" ("A more generous bird than the eagle"), by which he meant to denote his own superiority to the emperor, whose *D.* was an eagle. On all festal occasions, *D.* figured on triumphal arches, on banners, and on hangings. At a later period, it became customary to work *D.* into buildings; friezes and stained windows were often covered with them. This practice has recently much gone out of use, at least in its original form.

Dev'il, *n.* [A. S. *deofol*; D. *duivel*; Ger. *teufel*; L. Lat. *diabolus*; Fr. *diable*; Gr. *diabolos,* from *diaballō,* to calumniate—*dia,* all through, to the end, and *ballō,* to throw at or hit.] A term applied in the New Test. to the Evil Principle; the adversary of man referred to throughout the Old and New Testaments, under various names and titles, as *Satan, Lucifer, Belial, Apollyon, Abaddon,* the *Man of Sin,* the *Tempter*; and described as an angel who fell from heaven with many inferior spirits, being cast down thence by God for his pride and rebellious spirit. From that time he is said to have had permission to try and tempt mankind. He is represented in Job and Zachariah as standing in the presence of the Lord, seeking permission to tempt men. The character herein attributed to the Devil is identical with that of the Evil Principle in the Gnostic and Manichean philosophy; excepting, indeed, that the Scriptures always maintain the inferiority of the evil to the good.

—An evil spirit or being; a demon.

"There was a laughing *devil* in his sneer."—*Byron.*

—An expletive term, expressive of wonder, emphatic surprise, or vexation.

"We . . . wonder how the *devil* they got there."—*Pope.*

—A very wicked person;—used metaphorically.

"I . . . seem a saint when most I play the *devil.*"—*Shaks.*

(*Cookery.*) A piece of the flesh of game, meat, &c., grilled and seasoned with Cayenne-pepper, &c.; as, "preparing *devils* on the gridiron."—*Scott.*

(*Mach.*) A machine for dividing rags or cotton in paper-making.

Printer's devil. A term used to designate an errand-boy in a printer's establishment; doubtless derived from the persecution sustained by authors in the demands made upon them for manuscript-copy; or, it may be from the many hearty anathemas these troublesome imps receive for the trouble they give.

"With the *printer's devil* dunning me for copy."—*Fonblanque.*

To play the devil with. To interfere with prejudicially; to meddle with ruinously; as, war *plays the devil with* trade.

—*v. a.* To render devilish; to convert into the resemblance of a devil.—(*Cookery.*) To broil, and season highly with pepper, &c.; as, a *devilled* drumstick.

—To cut up refuse or waste rags.

Dev'ilet, Dev'ilkin, *n.* A little devil.

Dev'ilish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil: very evil and mischievous; having communication with the devil; pertaining to the devil; diabolical; infernal; hellish; saturnine; wicked; detestable; as, a *devilish* deed.

"A *devilish* knave."—*Shaks.*

Dev'ilishly, *adv.* In a devilish or diabolical manner.

Dev'ilishness, *n.* The qualities of the devil.

Dev'il Island, of Terra del Fuego, Lat. 54° 58′ 30″ S., Lon. 69° 4′ 50″ W.

Dev'ilkin, *n.* See Devilet.

Dev'il Lake. See Minniwakan.

Dev'il-me-care, *a.* Reckless; rantipole; heedless of consequences; as, a *devil-me-care* fellow.

Dev'ilment, Dev'iltry, *n.* Roguery; mischief; extreme folly or wickedness.

Dev'il's, an island off the coast of French Guiana, Lat. 5° 16′ N., Lon. 52° 34 W.

Dev'il's Ba'sin, a name given by Capt. Cook to a port in Christmas Sound, Terra del Fuego; Lat. 55° 16′ S., Lon. 70° W.

Dev'il's Bit Mountains, a mountain-range of Ireland, in Munster, co. Tipperary, extending S.W. and N.E. about 24 m., and separating the basins of the Shannon and the Suir Rivers. *Height,* about 1572 feet.

Dev'ilship, *n.* The character of a devil.

Dev'iltry, *n.* Same as Devilment, *q. v.*

De'vious, *n.* [Lat. *devius—de,* and *via,* way. See Way.] Out of the common way or track; as, a *devious* road.

"Through ev'ry dark, and ev'ry *devious* way."—*Pope.*

—Going astray from rectitude, or the divine precepts; wandering; rambling; excursive; vagrant; erring.

"The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads."—*Rowe.*

De'viously, *adv.* In a devious or roundabout manner.

De'viousness, *n.* Departure, or wandering from a straight or regular course.

Devir'ginate, *a.* Without, or deprived of, virginity.

Devirgina'tion, *n.* Act of depriving of virginity.

Devis'able, *a.* That may be devised or contrived; that may be bequeathed or given by will; as, *devisable* lands.

Devise', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *deviser,* to devise, to invent; Lat. *de,* and *viso, visum,* from *video,* to see.] To form in the mind or in idea; to imagine; to contrive; to excogitate; to invent; to discover; to plan; to scheme; to project; to strike out.

—*v. n.* [Lat. *divido, divisus,* to divide.] To give or bequeath by will.

—*n.* [L. Lat. *divisa,* a legacy for charitable purposes, from Lat. *dividεo, divisus,* to divide.] (*Law.*) The act whereby a testator conveys his lands by will, the conveyance of personal property being commonly termed a *bequest.*

Devisee', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a devise has been made.

Devis'er, *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Devisor', *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives by will; one who bequeaths lands or tenements; a testator.

Devitrifica'tion, *n.* [From *de,* and *vitrification,* q. v.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar change which takes place in glass, in consequence of the action of certain decomposing agents. Thus, glass long exposed to ammoniacal fumes, or which has been long acted upon by water, is subject to this change. It is characterized by the surface becoming dull and earthy; its losing transparency, and assuming a kind of opaline iridescence; it also becomes more fibrous, and less brittle than ordinary glass. Some glass vessels discovered in Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and Assyrian tombs bear marks of this kind of decay.

Devit'rify, *v. a.* To take away a glass-like nature or character from.

Devi'zes, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 23 m. N.N.W. of Salisbury. *Manuf.* Silks, snuff, and malt. *Pop.* 7,524.

Devoid', *a.* [*de,* and *void.*] Destitute; free from; not possessing:—preceding *of*; as, *devoid of* propriety.

—*v. a.* To put away or from.

Devoir, (*dev-wär',*) *n.* [Fr., duty, from Lat. *debeo—de,* and *habeo,* to have. See Debt.] Service or duty; an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another.

"Gentlemen . . . pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair." *Spectator.*

Devolu'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *devolutio.*] The act of rolling down.

—Removal from person to person by succession.

"The last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal."—*Hale.*

Devolve', *v. a.* [Lat. *devolvo—de,* and *volvo,* to roll. See Voluble.] To roll down; to pour or cause to flow with windings, as a river.—To send down from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor.

"The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family."—*Swift.*

—*v. n.* To pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor;—preceding *on* or *upon*: as, the command *devolved on* the senior general.

Devolve'ment, *n.* Act of devolving.

De'von, in England. See Devonshire.

Dev'on, a river of Scotland, rising in the Ochil Hills, and falling into the Forth near Alloa. There is another smaller river of the same name, which falls into the Forth at Clackmannan harbor.

Dev'on, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Chickasaw co.

Dev'on, in *Kansas,* a post-office of Bourbon co.

Dev'on, (North,) a tract of the Arctic regions in N. America; Lat. 75° N., Lon. 80° to 92° W.; bounded on the E. by Baffin's Bay, W. by Wellington Strait, and S. by Barrow's Strait, which latter separates it from North Somerset.

Devo'nian, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Devonshire, Eng.

(*Geol.*) Composed of, or having relation to, the fossil strata found in Devonshire, Eng.

Devonian Age. (*Geol.*) See Old Red Sandstone.

Dev'onite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Wavellite, *q. v.*

Dev'onport, a parliamentary borough, and naval arsenal of Devonshire, England, situate on the Tamar, near its entrance into Plymouth Sound, 215 m. S.W. of London, and 1½ m. W. of Plymouth. It has a very large harbor, with deep water. Prior to 1824 its name was *Plymouth Dock,* and it then formed a suburb of Plymouth. It contains a naval and a military school, a public library, an orphan asylum, and two theatres. In the N., S., and E., it is fortified by a strong wall, with a breastwork and a ditch, while the entrance of the harbor is commanded by heavy batteries. It has several basins, dry-docks, and slips for ship-building. The town itself contains some large soap-houses and breweries, but no factory worth mentioning.

Dev'onshire, or Devon, a county of England, bounded N. and N.W. by the British Channel, W. by the Tamar and Marsland-water; S. and S.E. by the British Channel; and E. and N.E. by Dorset and Somerset counties. *Area,* 2,580 sq. m. *Rivers*: the Dart, Tavy, Exe, Teign, Torridge, Otter, Tamar, Plym, Lynn, Avon, Axe, Sid, and Ycalm. The principal artificial water-courses are the *Great Western,* the *Tavistock,* and the *Tamar* canals. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, peas, beans, flax, clover, oats, dairy produce, cider, apples, and other fruits. *D.* contains many exceedingly rich valleys and pastures, the latter being chiefly used for dairy purposes. Butter and cheese are made in very large quantities. The *D.* short-horned and red breed of cattle is highly valued. In 1807, it was for the first time imported into this country, where it is now perfectly acclimatized. *Min.* Copper, lead, tin, bismuth, cobalt, antimony, coal, and marble. *Manuf.* Linen, and woollen goods, serge, lace, and soaps. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, especially at Devonport and Plymouth. *Cap.* Exeter. *D.*, next to Yorkshire, the largest county of England, returns 15 members to Parliament. *Pop.* (1895) 653,880.

Fig. 808.—devon cow.

Devote', *v. a.* [Lat. *devoveo, devotus—de,* and *voveo,* to vow. See Vow.] To appropriate by solemn promise or vow; to set apart by a solemn act or deed; to dedicate: to consecrate;—also used in a sense of evil, as to *devote* to destruction.

"No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord." *Lev.* xxvii.

—To give up wholly; to resign; to destine; to doom; to addict; to yield to; to apply closely to; to consign; as, *devoted* to sorrow, a *devoted* friend, &c.

Devot'edness, *n.* State of being devoted or given up wholly; addictedness; as, "*devotedness* unto God."

Devotee', *n.* [Fr. *dévot,* from *dévote,* the O. Eng. spelling.] One who is wholly and entirely devoted, particularly one given wholly to religion; one who is superstitiously or bigotedly devoted to religious duties and ceremonies; a zealot.

Devote'ment, *n.* Act of devoting; state of being devoted.

Devot'er, *n.* One who devotes.

Devo'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *devotio.*] A devoting or consecrating.—The state of being dedicated, consecrated, or solemnly set apart for a particular purpose; consecration.—A solemn attention to the Supreme Being in worship; piety; devoutness; religiousness; external worship; acts of religion; performance of religious duties; prayer.

"Religious minds are inflamed with the love of public *devotion.*" — *Hooker.*

—An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony; ardent love or affection; attachment; devotedness; ardor; earnestness.

"Immaculate *devotion,* holy thoughts."— *Shaks.*

—An object of reverence, or devotion; anything consecrated and holy; as, "Priests and all *devotions.*"— *Beau. and Fl.*

Devo'tional, *a.* [L. Lat. *devotionalis.*] Pertaining to devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion; religious; as, a *devotional* exercise.

Devo'tionalist, Devo'tionist, *n.* A person given to devotion, or one superstitiously devout.

Devo'tionally, *adv.* In a devout, or devotional manner.

Devour', *v. a.* [Fr. *dévorer;* Lat. *dévoro—de,* and *voro,* to swallow whole. See VORACIOUS.] To eat up; to eat ravenously, or with greediness; to consume with rapidity and violence; to swallow up gluttonously.

"Some evil beast hath *devoured* him."— *Gen.* xxxvii. 20

—To enter upon and pursue with great eagerness; to waste; to destroy; to ruin; to annihilate.

"Each flying hour
Does some loose remnant of thy life *devour.*" — *Dryden.*

—To enjoy with avidity; to spend in disposition and riot; as, to *devour* one's substance.

Devour'er, *n.* One who, or that which, devours, wastes, or destroys.

Devour'ingly, *adv.* In a devouring manner.

Devout', *a.* [It. *devoto;* Fr. *dévot;* Lat. *devotus,* from *devoveo.* See DEVOTE.] Devoted to religion; yielding a solemn and reverential attention to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; as, a *devout* state of mind.—Expressive of devotion or piety.

"With uplifted hands, and eyes *devout.*"— *Milton.*

—Expressing a lively interest; earnest; sincere; as, a *devout* desire.

Devout'ful, *a.* Devout; testifying reverence or devotion.—Holy; sacred; as, "*Devoutful* rights."—*Marston.*

Devout'less, *a.* Without reverence or devotion.

Devout'lessly, *adv.* In a manner void of devotion.

Devout'lessness, *n.* State of being destitute of devotion.

Devout'ly, *adv.* In a devout manner; piously; religiously.

"Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and prayed *devoutly.*" — *Shaks.*

—Expressive of devout feeling and emotion.

"One of the wise men . . . *devoutly* viewed this cross."—*Bacon.*

—Earnestly; solemnly; veritably.

"'Tis a consummation *devoutly* to be wished."—*Shaks.*

Devout'ness, *n.* Quality of being devout.

Dew, (*dū,*) *n.* [A.S. *deaw;* L. Ger. *dau;* Dn. *dauw;* Ger. *thau;* Dan. *dug;* Swed. *dagg;* O. Ger. *tau;* Icel. *dögg,* from *digna,* to become moist or wet; Goth. *dagg;* Gr. *deuō,* to wet, to drench; Sansk. *dih,* to water, to irrigate; but possibly the real Sansk. root is found in *div,* to shine, to glitter, as the morning dew presents a glittering appearance.] (*Meteor.*) The moisture or aqueous vapor which is deposited from the air on those bodies which are exposed to it. It is generally observed in the form of minute globules on the surface of leaves. When the cold is extreme, it takes a solid form, and appears as hoar-frost. When the atmosphere is at any given temperature and pressure, it holds a proportionate quantity of aqueous vapor in suspension. If that temperature is lowered to a certain point, called the *dew-point,* a quantity of aqueous vapor is set free in the form of water or dew, which can sometimes be seen falling as a fine rain or mist. Those substances which radiate heat rapidly are cooled soonest; and therefore the dew is deposited upon them first. All vegetable fibres are ready radiators of heat; consequently, the smooth leaves of trees, shrubs, and grasses, cause the dew to be deposited upon them, even upon moderately warm evenings. Radiation takes place most rapidly when there is a clear sky; when there are many clouds in the air, heat is radiated back by them to the earth, which nearly supplies the amount of heat lost. Thus dew is more readily deposited upon clear, fine nights than when the sky is overcast. The history of the knowledge of dew is interesting. Aristotle supposed that there was a rain formed by the condensation of the water, which had been evaporated during the day, by the cold of night. (*Meteor.* l. 10.) In 1784, however, the recognized opinion was, that the cold was caused by the dew. It was not until the discoveries of Leslie concerning radiant heat, in 1794–5, that the true theory of *D.* was established.

Dew, *v. a.* To wet with dew; to moisten; to dampen; to bedew.

"Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears."—*Shaks.*

Dew, THOMAS RODERIC, an American author, b. in Virginia, 1802. In 1827 he was appointed professor of history and political economy in William and Mary Coll., and a few years later was chosen president of that institution. In 1833 he published his *Essay on Slavery,* in which he took strong ground against abolition, which at that time was warmly advocated by many leading men of Virginia. His principal work, printed several years after his death, is *A Digest of the Laws, Customs, Manners, and Institutions of the Ancient and Modern Nations.* D. in Paris, 1846.

Dewart, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Northumberland co.

Dew'berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RUBUS.

Dew'-claws, *n.* The bones or little nails behind a deer's foot.

Dew'-drop, *n.* A drop of dew which sparkles at sunrise; a spangle of dew.

"Stars of morning, *dew-drops.*"— *Milton.*

Dew'ees, WILLIAM POTTS, an American physician, b. at Pottsgrove, Pa., in 1768. Having for several years practised medicine at Abington, Pa., he removed to Philadelphia, where, in 1834, he was appointed professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. He published *Medical Essays; The System of Midwifery; The Physical and Medical Treatment of Children; Practice of Medicine,* &c. Some of his works have been translated into German and French, and are still highly esteemed. D. in Philadelphia, 1841.

De Wet'te, WILHELM MARTIN LEBERECHT, a German theologian, b. in 1780. In 1810 he was appointed professor of theology in the University of Berlin, and subsequently rector of the University of Basle. His works were very numerous; the most important of them are, *Religion und Theologie; Christliche Dogmatik; Kritische und Historische Einleitung zum Alten und Neuen Testament;* and a new German translation of the Bible. D. in 1849.

Dew'-fall, *n.* The time in which dew falls.

Dew'iness, *n.* State of being dewy.

De Witt, JOHN, a celebrated statesman of Holland, b. at Dort, 1625. In 1650 he was chosen Pensionary of his native city; and, after distinguishing himself in public affairs, was elected Grand Pensionary of Holland. In that capacity he concluded a peace with Cromwell, one article of which excluded the House of Orange from the stadtholdership. In 1665 war broke out between the Dutch and English, in which the French afterwards joined the former, and, in 1666, *De W.* sent the fleet under De Ruyter which sailed up the Thames. The peace of Breda was concluded the same year. *De W.* about the same time procured the passing of the perpetual edict for abolishing the office of stadtholder, for which he received public thanks. However, in 1672, when Holland was invaded by the French, and civil dissension overspread the country, both John De Witt and his brother Cornelius were barbarously murdered by the populace, and the stadtholdership was re-established. William, Prince of Orange (afterwards William III. of England), was then called to that post.

De Witt', in *Arkansas,* a post-village, cap. of Arkansas co., on the Arkansas River, abt. 70 m. S.E. of Little Rock.

De Witt, in *Georgia,* a post-office of Mitchell co.

De Witt, in *Illinois,* a central co.; *area,* about 450 sq. m. *Rivers,* Salt creek, an affluent of the Sangamon river. *Surface,* level. *Soil,* fertile. *Min.* Stone coal. *Cap.* Clinton. *Pop.* (1890) 17,011.

—A post-village of De Witt co., about 60 m. E. N. E. of Springfield.

—A township of De Witt co.

De Witt, in *Iowa,* a thriving trading city of Clinton co., 26 m. N. of Davenport; center of rich farming region. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,650.

De Witt, in *Michigan,* a township of Clinton co., on the Looking-glass river, about 8 miles north of Lansing.

De Witt, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Carroll co., on the Missouri river, about 85 miles N. W. of Jefferson City. *Pop.* (1897) about 700.

De Witt, in *Nebraska,* a post-village of Saline co.

De Witt, in *New York,* a post-town and township of Onondaga county, about 4 miles east of Syracuse. *Pop.* (1897) about 5,000.

De Witt, in *Texas,* a S. central co.; *area,* about 880 sq. m. *Rivers,* the Guadaloupe. *Surface,* elevated and rolling. *Soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Cuero. *Pop.* (1897) about 20,000.

De Witt Land, a region on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Lon. 120° and 123° W. Discovered in 1628.

De Witt's Valley, in *New York,* a village of Allegheny co.

De Witt'ville, in *New York,* a post-office of Chautauqua co.

De Wittville, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Beauharnois, about 50 m. S. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 200.

Dew'lap, *n.* The flesh that hangs from the throat of oxen, which *laps* or licks the dew in grazing.

"Large rolls of fat about his shoulders flung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung."— *Addison.*

—A throat wrinkled and flaccid with age; —used in a vulgar sense.

"And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale."—*Shaks.*

Dew'lapt, *a.* Having a dewlap; furnished with a dewlap; as, a *dewlapt* bull.

Dews'bury, in England. See SUPPLEMENT.

Dew'-point, *n.* (*Meteor.*) The temperature at which dew begins to form.

Dew'-stone, *n.* A species of limestone which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface.

Dew'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to the Earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestus,* from its living just under the surface of the ground.

Dew'y, *a.* Partaking of dew; moist with dew.

"His *dewy* locks distill'd ambrosia." — *Milton.*

—Resembling dew or dew-drops; as, *dewy* tears.

(*Bot.*) Having the appearance of being covered with dew.

Dexter, (*deks'tur,*) *a.* [Lat.; Gr. *dexios;* Goth. *taihsvô,* the right hand, *taihsos,* on the right; Sansk. *daxa,* right, *daxina,* at the right hand, on the right.] Right, as opposed to left, or *sinister;* as, the *dexter* hand.

"My mother's blood runs on the *dexter* cheek."—*Shaks.*

Dexter-point. (*Her.*) The right-hand side of a shield.

Dex'ter, in *Maine,* a post-town and township of Penobscot county, 40 m. W. N. W. of Bangor. *Pop.* of township (1897) about 2,850.

Dex'ter, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Scio township, Washtenaw co., at the junction of Mill Creek and Huron River, abt. 50 m. W. by N. of Detroit.

Dex'ter, in *New York,* a post-village of Brownsville township, Jefferson co., at the mouth of Black River on Lake Ontario, abt. 7 m. W. of Watertown.

Dex'ter, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Meigs co.

Dex'ter, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Wood co.; —now merged in Albion township, Jackson co.

Dexter'ity, *n.* [Fr. *dexterité;* Lat. *dexteritas,* from *dexter.*] Right-handedness; readiness of the limbs to perform their functions; skill in the use of the physical members of the body.—Readiness in mental action; adroitness; activity; expertness; cleverness; skill; ability; tact; facility; aptitude.

"They attempted to be knaves, but wanted skill and *dexterity.*" *South.*

Dex'terous, Dex'trous, *a.* Right-handed; ready, quick, and expert in the use of the body and limbs; skilful, smart, and active in manual employment; adroit; expert; ready; as, a *dexterous* mechanic.

"For both their *dexterous* hands the fance could wield."—*Pope.*

—Apt; prompt in contrivance; quick of conception or invention; as, a *dexterous* schemer.

"They are *dexterous* managers enough."— *Locke.*

—Performed with art, ready skill, and dexterity; as, a *dexterous* sleight of hand.

Dex'terously, *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly; promptly.

Dex'terousness, *n.* Dexterity; adroitness; address.

Dex'terville, in *New York,* a village of Chautauqua co., at the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, abt. 18 m. S.E. of Mayville.

Dex'tral, *a.* Relating to the right hand; right, as opposed to left; as, the *dextral* fin of a shark.

Dextral shell. (*Zoöl.*) Applied to spiral shells when the aperture faces the right hand of the observer, the shell being held with the apex upward.

Dextrin, (*deks'trin,*) *n.* [Lat. *dexter,* the right hand.] (*Chem.*) The *Soluble Starch,* a vegetable substance found in the interior of the cells of plants. The sap of all plants contains a certain quantity of it, and there seems every reason for believing that it is the source of the cellular matter of starch, sugar, gum, and other vegetable substances. It is almost as valuable to plants as protein is to animals, for it is a constituent from which their organism derives its most important products. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$.—*D.* is artificially procured by adding 2 parts of nitric acid to 300 of water, and mixing this liquid with 1,000 parts of dry starch. This mixture is then subjected to heat, or it may be produced by treating starch with *diastase.* When thus obtained, *D.* is used under the name of *gum substitute, soluble gum,* &c., for thickening the colors in calico-printing, for making bandages for fractures, and for the adhesive layer at the back of postage stamps, &c. *D.* may be always distinguished from starch by not giving a blue color with iodine; and from gum, by giving a blue solution with potash and sulphate of copper.

Dex'tro-gy'rate, *a.* Tending to gyrate or turn to the right.

Dextror'sal, *a.* [From Lat. *dextrorsus—dextro-versus,* towards.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

Dex'trous, *a.* See DEXTEROUS.

Dey, (*dai.*) [Perhaps from the Turkish *dai,* a maternal uncle.] A Turkish title of dignity, given to the governors of Algiers (before the French conquest), Tunis, and Tripoli. The dey is chosen for life from among the chief authorities of the place, with the approbation of the Turkish soldiery. At Tunis the equivalent title of *bey* is more usually substituted for *dey.*

Deynze, (*dainse,*) a town of Belgium, on the Lys, 9 m. from Ghent; *pop.* 4,786.

D. F. An abbreviation for *defensor fidei,* defender of the faith.

D. G. An abbreviation for *Dei gratia,* by the grace of God.

Dha'lac, or **Dhulac,** an island in the Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 15° 46′ N., Lon. 40° 6′ E. It is 30 m. long, and 15 m. in average breadth. *D.* is composed of coral rock, and its surface is flat and sandy.

Dhar, (*dar,*) a town of Central India, situated in the table-land of Malsoor, Lat. 22° 35′ N., Lon. 75° 20′ E. It is the cap. of a state of same name, under the protection of the British, having an *area* of 1,070 sq. m., and a *pop.* of 105,000.

Dhar'wa, or **Dharwar,** a district of India, pres. of Bombay, inclosed by Belgaum, Mysore, and the dominions of the Nizam. *Area,* 3,840 sq. m. The country is fertile and level; and, since 1842, the cotton of the New Orleans description has been successfully cultivated. *Pop.* 800,000. Lat. between 14° 16′ and 15° 20′ N., Lon. between 74° 50′ and 76° E. This district has belonged to the British since 1818.—*D.,* its cap., is abt. 290 miles from Bombay.

Dhawalagiri, or **Dhwalagiri,** (*da-wal-a-gē're,*) a peak of the Himalayas, in Hindostan, formerly supposed to be the highest point of the earth's surface. Height 28,000 ft. Lat. 29° N., Lon. 82° 50′ E.

Dhoolpore, (*dool-pur',*) a city of Hindostan, in the

province of Agra, on the Chumbul River, 35 miles from Agra. It has several mosques and tombs.—*D.* is the cap. of a territory of the same name, made fertile by artificial watering. *Area*, 1,626 sq. m. *Pop.* estimated at 500,000. Lat. between 26° 30′ and 27° 57′ N., Lon. between 77° 32′ and 78° 30′ E.

Dhumtons, or **Dumtaus,** (*dum-tos′*,) a valley in the Punjaub, British India, traversed by numerous streams, and containing a number of scattered villages, which, in the aggregate, form a large population. It grows sugar, and cattle are extensively reared. Lat. between 34° and 34° 10′ N., Lon. between 72° 15′ and 73° 15′ E.

Di. (*Chem.*) See Chemical Nomenclature.

Di, Dia, Dis, Greek prefixes to many, chiefly medical, terms. They stand generally for *in*, *through*, *to*, or *between*.

Di'abase, *n.* (*Min.*) A fine-grained, compact hornblende-rock, tough and heavy. See Hornblende.

Diabate'rial, *a.* Crossing over a border or borders. (R.)

Diabe'tes, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *bainomai*, to pass.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by an inordinate flow of urine. Medical men recognize two distinct kinds of *D.* — the *diabetes insipidus*, in which there is merely a greatly increased flow of urine; and *diabetes mellitus*, in which the urine is found to contain a large quantity of saccharine matter. Persons of a debilitated constitution, and in the decline of life, are most subject to this disease. It commonly comes on slowly and imperceptibly, without any apparent disorder of the system, and may exist for a considerable time before it attracts any notice. One of the most constant symptoms of this disease is an inordinate degree of thirst; and yet the quantity of urine passed daily is usually much greater than that of the liquids drank. A voracious appetite is also a usual characteristic of this disease. At length the constitution manifestly suffers, the body becomes emaciated, the strength and vigor fail, the pulse is frequent and small, a slight degree of fever prevails, and the skin is dry and rough. There are also usually aching pains in the back and loins, and uneasy sensations along the urinary passages. The symptoms gradually become more and more intense, until at length the patient sinks from exhaustion, or is cut off by dropsy, consumption, or some other incurable disease. Of the causes or treatment of this disease, unfortunately, little is known. It may be produced by intemperate habits, or whatever tends to impair the system and produce debility. In general, the kidneys are found in a diseased state after death, though in some cases no traces of disease could be found in these or any of the other urinary organs. In fact, as yet little is known of the true character of this disease. There are very few cases on record of the cure, or even of the relief, of confirmed *D.* Where it is symptomatic of hysteria, dyspepsia, or hypochondriasis, the usual remedies for those affections are useful; but where it is *idiopathic*, and saccharine, nothing has proved decidedly serviceable. Strict abstinence from vegetable food of every kind, and the free exhibition of opium, are the only plans which have held out hope of success; but there are very few cases upon record in which even these seem to have been permanently successful.

Diabet'ic, Diabet'ical, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

Diab'lerie, Diab'lery, *n.* [Fr. *diablerie*.] Devilry; incantation; sorcery; witchcraft; occult practices.

Diabol'ic, Diabol'ical, *a.* [Late Gr. *diabolikos*, from Gr. *diabolos*, the devil. See Devil.] Devilish; pertaining to the devil; extremely malicious; impious; atrocious; nefarious; outrageously wicked; partaking of any quality ascribed to the devil; as, a *diabolical* act.

Diabol'ically, *adv.* In a diabolical manner; nefariously.

Diabol'icalness, *n.* State, character, or quality of being demoniac, or devilish.

Diabol'ify, *v. a.* [Lat. *diabolus*, and *facere*, to make.] To render diabolical, or atrociously wicked.

Diab'olism, *n.* The actions of the devil.—Possession by the devil.

Diabro'sis, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as Erosion, *q. v.*

Diacathol'icon, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *katholikos*, universal.] (*Med.*) A kind of purge, so called from its supposed general usefulness.

Diacaus'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *dia*, and *kaiein*, to burn.] (*Geom.*) See Caustic.

—*n.* (*Geom.*) A curve, to which the rays of light, issuing from a luminous point, and refracted by another curve, are tangents.

(*Med.*) That which is caustic by refraction, as a double convex lens, which has been sometimes used for cauterizing an ulcer, by directing the sun's rays upon it.

Diach'ylon, Diach'ylum, (*di-ak′e-lŏn,*) *n.* [Gr., succulent.] (*Med.*) The name sometimes given to the adhesive plaster, both spread and unspread; though the term strictly belongs to the litharge plaster (*emplastrum lithargyri*, or *plumbi*). It is used occasionally as a discutient dressing, but most frequently employed to make, when mixed with resin, the common sticking or adhesive plaster.

Diac'lasite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral, much resembling *Bronzite*, found in crystals or foliated masses, of a brass-yellow to a greenish-gray color, in the gneiss mountain of Guadanama, Spain. *Sp. gr.* 3·054.

Diaco'dium, *n.* [Lat., from Gr., and *kodia*, a poppy-head.] (*Med.*) A preparation made of the heads of poppies.

Diac'onal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *diaconus*. See Deacon.] Pertaining to a deacon; as, the *diaconal* office.

Diac'onate, *n.* [Fr. *diaconat*.] The office of a deacon.

Diacous'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *dia*, and *akouein*, to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of sounds.

Diacous'tics, *n. sing.* That branch of physics which treats of the properties of sound refracted in passing through media of different densities. (*Brande.*)—See Sound.

Diacrit'ic, Diacrit'ical, *a.* [Gr. *diakritikos*, from *diakrino*—*dia*, and *krino*, to separate.] Distinctive; that separates or distinguishes.

D. marks. (*Palæography.*) The marks used to distinguish letters, between the forms of which much similarity exists. Thus, *n* and *u* are distinguished in German running-hand by the mark (⌣) over the latter letter.

Diadel'phia, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *adelphos*, a brother.] (*Bot.*) In some systems, a class of plants which have their stamens united in two parcels.

Diadel'phous, *a.* [Fr. *diadelphique*.] (*Bot.*) Applied to stamens the filaments of which have coalesced into two masses or brotherhoods, as in *Fumaria*, and many leguminous plants.

Di'adem, *n.* [Gr. *diadema*, from *diadeō*, to bind round—*dia*, and *deō*, to bind.] A head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty; the mark or badge of royalty worn on the head; a crown; a tiara.

"Mont Blanc, . . . monarch of mountains,
With a *diadem* of snow."—*Byron.*

—Empire; supreme power; royalty; sovereignty.

"Faction that once made *diadems* her prey."—*Roscommon.*

(*Her.*) Although the crown and the diadem (see fig. 733) have been from ancient times confounded, yet the latter was a very different thing from what a crown now is, or was. The *D.* was a fillet of silk or linen; and no other crown was used, excepting in some Asiatic kingdoms, before the Christian æra. Diocletian assumed the *D.* in 303. After this time it was adorned with a single or double row of pearls and precious stones. It was finally superseded by the crown.

Diademed, (*dī′a-demd,*) *a.* Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Diadex'is, *n.* [Gr. *diadexomai*, to transfer.] (*Med.*) A transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former both in its nature and seat.

Diadumedia'nus, Marcus Opilius Macrinus Antoninus, was emperor of Rome in 217, and was killed by the soldiers of Heliogabalus, A. D. 218.

Diære'sis, Diere'sis, *n.* [Gr. *diairesis*, from *diairĕō*, to divide—*dia*, and *hairĕō*, to take.] (*Gram.*) The dividing of a diphthong, or of a contracted syllable, into two syllables, and usually denoted by two dots, thus (¨), over the last vowel; as, *avengĕd*, *belovĕd*. Sometimes the mark of *D.* is used to show that two vowels coming together do not form a diphthong; as, *reïterated*.

(*Surg.*) An operation which consists in dividing any part of the body.

Diaglyphic, (*dī-a-glif′ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *glyphein*, to carve.] Presenting depressions in a general surface; as, a *diaglyphic* carving.

Diagnom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *diagein*, to deliver, and *metron*, measure.] An electric instrument for determining the conducting power of fixed oils, and especially for the detection of adulteration of olive-oil, which is said to have the lowest conducting power of such oils.

Diagnose', *v. a.* Same as Diagnosticate. (R.)

Diagno'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *diagignoskein*, to discern or distinguish.] (*Med.*) The art of discovering the nature of a disease, and of distinguishing it from other diseases of a similar nature. Much depends upon a correct *D.* of disease; and the minute characteristics that frequently distinguish one disease from another render it often a matter of great skill and delicacy. If the true nature of a disease be not ascertained, a course of treatment may be pursued that may be followed by very serious results.

—Concise analysis or determination of a scientific theorem.

Diagnos'tic, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *gnōstikos*—*dia.* and *gi′nōskō*, to know. See Gnostic.] Distinguishing characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.

—*n.* The symptom or distinguishing feature of a disease.

Diagnos'ticate, *v. a.* To determine the character of a disease by diagnosis.

Diag'onal, *a.* [Gr. *diagōnios*—*dia*, and *gōnia*, a corner, an angle.] (*Geom.*) Extending from one angle to another of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts; being in an angular direction.

—*n.* (*Geom.*) A straight line drawn from any angle to an opposite one, in a rectilineal figure. A straight line drawn between two adjacent angles would obviously coincide with the boundary-line; consequently no triangle can have a *D.* A quadrilateral figure has *two D.*; a pentagon, *five*; a hexagon, *nine*; &c. In order to calculate the number of possible *D.* in a given figure, the plan is, to take 3 from the number of sides, multiply the remainder by the number of sides, and take half the product. Thus, in the case of a pentagon, $\frac{2\times 5}{2} = 5$; and in the case of a hexagon, $\frac{3\times 6}{2} = 9$.

(*Arch.*) A *D. rib* is a projecting band of stone or timber passing diagonally from one angle of a vaulted ceiling across the centre to the opposite angle.

Diag'onally, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

Diag'onite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Brewsterite, *q. v.*

Diag'onous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing four corners.

Diag'oras, of Melos, a Greek philosopher, contemporary of Socrates. He was a pupil of Democritus of Abdera. On account of his ridiculing the popular religion, he was charged with impiety, and received the surname of the *Atheist*. Fearing for his life, he fled from Athens and went to Pallene, and finally to Corinth, where he died. Date of his death abt. 412 B. C.

Di'agram, *n.* [Gr. *diagramma*, from *diagraphō*—*dia*, and *graphō*, to write, describe, or delineate.] That which is marked out by lines.

(*Geom.*) A figure, draught, or scheme, delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure, as a square, triangle, circle, &c.

(*Mus.*) In ancient music, the table of sounds.

Indicator diagram. (*Steam-Engineering.*) See Indicator.

Di'agraph, *n.* [See Diagram.] (*Fine Arts.*) An instrument employed in perspective.

Diagraph'ic, Diagraph'ical, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *graphikos*, from *grapho.*] Making out by lines; delineative; descriptive; as, the *diagraphic* art.

Diagraphic Art, (or Diagraphics,) *n. sing.* The art of designing, painting, or engraving.

Diagryd'iate, *n.* [L. Lat. *diagrydium*.] (*Med.*) A purgative decoction of scammony and quince-juice.

Di'al, *n.* [Lat. *dialis*, from *dies*, a day.] (*Horol.*) An instrument for showing the time of the day by the shadow of the sun: — more frequently termed Sun-dial, *q. v.*

—The plate or graduated face of a watch, clock, or time-piece on which the hours, minutes, and seconds are marked by lines. (Called, also, *dial-plate*.)

(*Mining.*) A pocket-compass used by miners.

—*v. a.* To measure by means of a dial.

(*Mining.*) To prospect or survey with a dial.

Di'alect, *n.* [Fr. *dialecte*; Gr. *dialectos*—*dia*, and *legō*, to pick out one from another, to lay in order, to speak.] Discourse; conversation; speech; language; argument; phraseology; manner of speaking or expression. — In the philosophical sense of the word, a language which resembles another in its general features, but differs from it in details. The two most widely spread families of languages in the world are the *Indian-Gothic*, and the *Semitic*. In the former are included the *Sanskrit*, *Zend*, *Armenian*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Lithuanian*, *Sclavonic*, *Teutonic*, and *Celtic* dialects. In all these, the resemblance, although often far distant, is able to be traced. The Semitic embraces the *Hebrew*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, and other *D.* not so well known. The differences of speaking the same language in the same country do not properly come under the head of *D.* In France any such peculiarity is called *patois*, and in England *provincialism*.

Dialect'al, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a dialect or idiom.

Dialec'tic, Dialec'tical, *a.* [Gr. *dialektikos*, from *dialegomai*, I discourse.] Skilled in discourse or argument; relating to disputation or to logic, logical; argumental; as, "*dialectical* subtlety."—*Boyle.*

—Pertaining to a dialect or dialects; not radical.

Dialec'tically, *adv.* In a dialectical manner.

Dialectitian, (*di-a-lek-tish′an,*) *n.* A logician; a reasoner; one who is versed in dialectics.

Dialec'tics, *n. sing.* The old name for *logic*, or the art of reasoning and disputing justly. According to Socrates, *D.* were so called from being an inquiry pursued by persons who take counsel together, separating the subjects considered according to their kinds. There were several systems of *D.* among the ancients. The *D.* of Plato are a kind of analyses to direct the human mind by dividing, defining, and bringing things to the first truth; which having reached, it applies itself to explain sensible things, but with a view to return to the first truth, where alone it can rest. The *D.* of Aristotle comprise the doctrine of simple words, delivered in his book of *Predicaments*; the doctrine of propositions, contained in his book *De Interpretatione*; and that of the several kinds of syllogism, in his books of *Analytics*, *Topics*, and *Elenchuses*. The *D.* of the Stoics appear to have been little more than a system of grammatical rules. In modern times various systems of *D.* have been propounded in different countries; but by no philosophers, either ancient or modern, has this science been more successfully cultivated than by the Germans, who, among a host of other names more or less distinguished, can boast of a Fichte, Kant, Leibnitz, Hegel, Schelling, and Schlegel, as the propounders each of a peculiar dialectical system. — See Logic.

Dialectol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *dialektikos*, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of philologic science which treats of the principles and characters of dialects.

Dialec'tor, *n.* A dialectitian.

Di'aling, *n.* The science which demonstrates the principles of measuring time by dials; the art or practice of constructing dials.

Di'alist, *n.* A constructor of dials; a person skilled in dialling.

Dia'lium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Linnæan name of the genus Codarium, *q. v.*

Di'allage, *n.* [Gr. *diallagō*, from *diallassō*, to interchange, to exchange—*dia*, and *allassō*, to make other than it is, from *allos*, Lat. *alios*, another.] (*Rhet.*) A rhetorical figure by which arguments are presented in various points of view, and then concentrated into one point.

Di'allage, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of *hornblende*, so called from its changeable color.

Dial'logite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Rhodochrosite, *q. v.*

Dialog'ical, *a.* Having relation to dialogues.

Dialog'ically, *adv.* After the manner or method of a dialogue.

Dial'ogism, *n.* [Gr. *dialogismos*, a balancing of accounts.] (*Rhet.*) A mode of writing dialogue, in which the conversation of two or more persons is reported in the third person instead of the first. A speech by a single person, or a soliloquy, when reduced into the narrative form, is also, although somewhat incorrectly, termed by the French writers *dialogism*.

Dial'ogist, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue or conference; also, a writer of dialogues.

Dialogis'tic, Dialogis'tical, *a.* [Gr. *dialogistikos*.]

Pertaining to discourse or reasoning; having the form of a dialogue.

Dialogis'tically, *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.

Dial'ogize, *v. n.* To confer or speak in the manner of a dialogue.

Dialogue, (*dī'a-log,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *dialogos,* from *dialegomai—dia,* and *lego,* to speak.] A conference or conversation between two or more persons; a colloquy.

(*Lit.*) A composition or part of a composition in the form of a conversation between two or more persons. The *D.* was the form most generally adopted by the ancients for the conveyance of instruction, and was considered equally applicable to the most grave and philosophical, and to the most ludicrous and comical subjects. It was adopted by Plato, Cicero, and Lucian, with equal success. Among modern writers the philosophical *D.* has been frequently employed, more especially by the French. Among other eminent persons of that country who have enriched its literature with this species of composition are: Fénelon; Bouhours, in his *Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugène;* Fontenelle, in his *Dialogues of the Dead,* and *Plurality of Worlds;* Galiani, *Sur le Commerce des Grains,* &c. Among the Italian writers of *D.* may be mentioned Machiavelli and Algarotti; and among the Germans, Lessing, Mendelssohn, Schelling, and Herder. In England, if we except Berkeley, Hurd, and Walter Savage Landor, this method of composition has rarely succeeded in the hands of those who attempted it.

Dial-plate, *n.* (*Horol.*) See DIAL.

Di'alton, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Clarke co.

Dialyser, *n.* (*Chem.*) See DIALYSIS.

Dial'ysis, *n.* [Gr., from *dialyō,* to loose one from another—*dia,* and *lyō,* to loose. See LOOSE.] (*Gram.*) Same as DIÆRESIS, *q. v.*

(*Rhet.*) Same as ASYNDETON, *q. v.*

(*Med.*) A solution of continuity; a destruction of parts, or diminution of strength.

(*Chem.*) A method invented by Mr. T. Graham of separating the crystalloid and colloid constituents of solutions, by taking advantage of the property possessed by the former of passing through a septum of colloid matter. It is generally effected by means of an instrument called a *dialyser,* which consists of a hoop of gutta-percha covered with a sheet of parchmentized paper strained tightly, and kept in its place by an India-rubber band. The solution to be dialyzed is poured into the dialyser to the depth of half an inch, and the whole is floated in a basin of pure water. The crystalloids contained in the liquid diffuse themselves through the parchment-paper into the water below, but the colloids are retained behind the *colloidal parchment-paper,* being impervious to them. A mixture of common salt and gum, placed in the dialyser for thirty or forty hours, parts with the whole of its salt, the gum being left behind in a pure condition. Other substances besides parchment may be used; such as a layer of albumen brushed on writing-paper and coagulated by heat, or a film of animal mucus laid between two pieces of linen. *D.* promises to be of the greatest use in separating crystalline principles, such as the alkaloids, from vegetable infusions. It may also be applied to the detection of crystalline poisons, such as arsenic or strychnine, in animal mixtures, no matter how heterogeneous the compound may be. It also throws great light on many obscure points in animal physiology. The ready absorption of crystalline matters by the stomach, which is a membrane covered with colloid mucus, and the separation thus effected of the crystalloid and colloid portions of the food, are instances of *D.* going on in the human frame. Another example is the tongue, the mucous membrane of which readily transmits crystalloid salt and sugar to the nerves of taste; while gum, starch, and other colloids, are either rejected altogether, or only feebly absorbed. *D.* has already received some useful applications, especially for the separation of sugar from molasses, and its purification. It is a process so simple, and so cheap, that it only needs to be better understood to acquire great popularity.

Dialyt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dialytikos,* able to dissolve.] Pertaining to dialysis.

Diamag'net, *n.* A body possessing diamagnetic polarity.

Diamagnet'ic, *a.* Taking a position at right angles to the lines of magnetic force.

Diamagnet'ic, *n.* (*Magnet.*) A term applied to bodies which appear to be *repelled* by either pole of a magnet; as opposed to the term *magnetic* bodies, the particles of which are *attracted* by either pole.

Diamagnet'ically, *adv.* After the form or manner of diamagnetism.

Diamag'netism, *n.* (*Magnet.*) Dr. Faraday was the first (1845) to show that the magnetism of bodies was manifested in two ways—either in being attracted by the magnet, as iron; or in being repelled, like bismuth. When a needle or slender rod of iron is suspended between the poles of a magnet (Fig. 809), being attracted by them, it takes up a position of rest on the line *a b,* joining the two poles. When a substance behaves itself in this manner, it is said by Faraday to be *paramagnetic,* and to place itself *axially, a b* being the axis. A rod of bismuth, on the other hand, being repelled by the poles of the magnet, comes to rest in the line *c d,* at right angles to *a b.* Bismuth, and the like substances, he calls *diamagnetic,* and they are said to place themselves *equatorially, c d* being the equator. These terms, being both definite and graphic, have been universally adopted. Magnetic is the term used by Faraday to indicate magnetism of either sort, although in general language it is understood to refer to paramagnetic bodies, such as iron, &c. Paramagnetic bodies, then, are those which manifest the same properties with regard to the magnet that iron does; and diamagnetic bodies are those which, like bismuth, show opposite but corresponding properties; so that in circumstances where paramagnetic bodies place themselves axially, diamagnetic bodies place themselves equatorially; and where the former are attracted, the latter are repelled, and *vice versâ.* A paramagnetic, therefore, not in the elongated form, but in a compact shape, such as a ball or cube, is attracted by either pole of the magnet, when suspended near it; a ball or cube of a diamagnetic, on the other hand, experiences, when so placed, repulsion. The paramagnetism of iron, nickel, and cobalt, becomes manifest in the presence of magnets of ordinary power; but the magnetism of most other substances is so feeble as to be developed only under the influence of the strongest magnets.

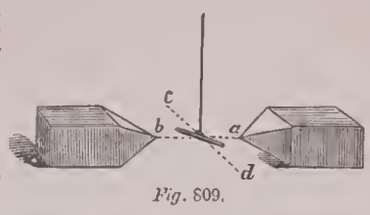


Fig. 809.

Diamant, a town of the French colony of Martinique, in the W. Indies, on the S. coast of the island, about 8 m. S.S.E. of Port Royal, near the *Morne de Diamant,* a volcanic mountain about 1,568 feet in height; *pop.* about 1,700.

Di'amant, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as DIAMOND, *q. v.*

Diaman'te, (NEUQUE, or NEUQUEN,) a considerable river of the Argentine Confederation, rising on the E. slopes of the Chilian Andes, in about Lat. 36° 16′ S., Lon. 70° W., and flowing S.S.E. about 170 m. to the Rio Negro.

Diamanti'na, a town of Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, at the junction of the rivers Ouro and Diamantino, about 70 m. N.N.W. of Cuyaba. The Rio Diamantino (*Diamond River*), so called from the valuable diamonds found in its basin, was discovered in 1728. The present town of Diamantina occupies the site of the old village of *Alta Paraguai-Diamantina. Pop.* 4,500.

Diamanti'na, (or TEJUCO,) a city of Brazil, province Minas-Geraes, cap. of the Diamond District. It lies in a valley surrounded by high mountains, about 220 m. N.N.E. of Ouro-Preto, 5,700 feet above sea-level. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Diam'eter, *n.* [Gr. *diametros—dia,* through, and *metron,* measure.] (*Geom.*) A right line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the curve, and dividing the figure symmetrically into two equal parts.

—Distance or length through the centre of any object; as, the *diameter* of a tree.

(*Arch.*) The measure across the lower part of the shaft of a column, which is usually divided into 60 minutes, and forms a scale for the measurement of all the parts of an order.

(*Astron.*) *The apparent D.* of a celestial body is the angle which the latter subtends at the eye, and is measured by the micrometer. The distance from the earth of the body in question, when multiplied by the sine of this angle, gives the real *D.* of the body.

Diam'etral, *a.* Diametrical; relating to a diameter; as, a *diametral* plane.

Diamet'ric, Diamet'rical, *a.* [Gr. *dia,* and *metrikos,* belonging to measure, from *metron,* measure. See MEASURE.] Pertaining, or relating, to a diameter.—Being in the direction of a diameter; direct.

Diamet'rically, *adv.* In a diametric direction; as, *diametrically* opposite.

Di'amine, *n.* (*Chem.*) When olefiant gas of ethylene (C_4H_4) is brought in contact with bromine, the compound $C_4H_4Br_2$, corresponding to Dutch liquid ($C_4H_4Cl_2$), is obtained, and from the action of ammonia upon this *bibromide of ethylene* there is derived a new alkaline base, having the composition $N_2H_4(C_4H_5)$ or two atoms of ammonia (N_2H_6), in which the diatomic ethylene replaces two atoms of hydrogen. Such bases, formed upon the double ammonia type, are called *diamines,* while those which correspond to a simple atom of ammonia are called *monamines.* The base above mentioned is named *ethylene-diamine.* The diamines, like the double atom of ammonia from which they are derived, are capable of combining with two equivalents of hydrochloric or any similar acid, which is implied by stating that they are *diacid.*

Diamond, (*dī'mund*), *n.* [Fr. *diamant;* Lat. *adamas,* from Gr. *adamas.* See ADAMANT.] (*Min.*) This most valuable of precious stones, and the hardest of known substances, consists, chemically speaking, of pure, or nearly pure, carbon. As found in nature, *D.* occurs crystallized in forms belonging to the regular system. The crystals are mostly derived from the octohedron; but the faces are frequently convex, and the edges rounded. In their raw state they present the appearance of semi-transparent rounded pebbles, covered with a thin brownish opaque crust. Freed from that coating, they are generally colorless; but they are also found tinged with red, orange, yellow, brown, and black. The pure white transparent variety are most highly prized, and are called *D. of the first water.* They are found in a detached state in alluvial deposits, from which they are extracted by washing. *D.* were originally discovered in Bengal, and in the island of Borneo. The most celebrated mines of India were those of Golconda, and of Rohilcund, in the Mahratta empire. In 1728 they were found in Brazil, and in 1867 in So. Africa. In 1872 one of 288 carats was found on Vaal river, and since then much larger ones have been found. The art of cutting and polishing *D.* was discovered in 1456, by Louis van Berquen, a citizen of Bruges, who found that by rubbing two *D.* together, their surfaces might be abraded. At the present time diamond-cutting is principally carried on by Jews at Amsterdam. They are cut chiefly into two forms, called *brilliants,* and *rose-diamonds,* or *rosettes,* and sometimes into what are called, from their flat surface, *table-diamonds.* The brilliant form, which has from 56 to 64 facets, was first introduced by Cardinal Mazarin, in 1650. It is especially calculated to bring out the lustre and refractive powers of the gem. Thus, a well-cut brilliant, held in a beam of light, reflects nearly the whole of the light which falls upon it, throwing it out and refracting it in colored rays through the facets in front. With the exception of one small point of light through the *collet,* the brilliant forms an opaque shadow on a screen. Until recent years the largest known *D.* was that mentioned by Tavernier as belonging to the Great Mogul. It was found in 1850 in Golconda; and is said to have originally weighed 793 carats. Among the crown-jewels of Russia is the Orlow or Orloff *D.,* weighing 194 carats; it is of the size of a pigeon's egg, and was purloined from a Brahminical idol by a French soldier; it passed through several hands, and was ultimately bought by the Empress Catharine for the sum of $450,000 and an annuity of $230,000. One of the most perfect *D.* hitherto found is a brilliant brought from India by a gentleman of the name of Pitt (hence called the *Pitt Diamond*), who sold it to the regent duke of Orleans for $625,000. It weighs 136½ carats (430·55 grains). Another very celebrated *D.* is the *Koh-i-noor* (mountain of light), which became the property of the Queen of England on the annexation of the Punjaub, in 1850. It then weighed 186$\frac{1}{16}$ carats, but it has been since re-cut, and reduced to 103¾ carats. A *D.* known as the Excelsior, weighing 971 carats, has been found in the South African mines. *D.* are inflammable when heated red-hot and plunged into an atmosphere of oxygen, burning with a steady light, and giving rise to pure carbonic acid. The *D.* is not perfectly pure carbon, combustion leaving a small residue containing silica and iron. Its sp. gr. is about 3·34. It was first found to consist of carbon by Lavoisier, in 1775–6. The mines of Brazil yield yearly about $2,000,000; Africa not less than $20,000,000, but the character of the African stones is, as a rule, inferior to those of Brazil and India.

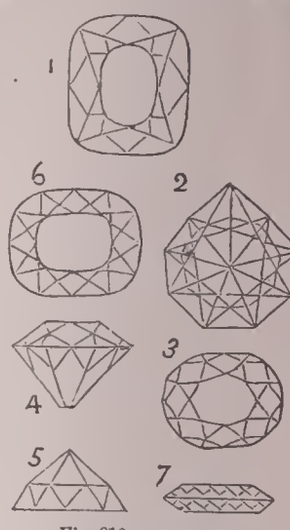


Fig. 810.—DIAMONDS.
1, regent; 2, great duke; 3, 4, vertical and lateral appearance of the brilliant diamond; 5, vertical appearance of rose-cut diamonds; 6, 7, the table-cut diamond.

(*Geom.*) A figure, thus, ◇; otherwise called *rhombus,* and *lozenge.*

—One of the four suits of playing-cards, bearing the figure of a diamond or lozenge, in vermilion.

(*Printing.*) The smallest kind of printing-type, with the exception of *Brilliant* and *Excelsior.* The following line is a specimen of *D.*:

Diamond cut Diamond.

—A pencil tipped with a diamond used by glaciers for cutting glass.

Diamond, *a.* Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; as, a *diamond* necklace.

Di'amonded, Di'amond-shaped, *a.* In squares like a diamond.—Shaped like a diamond.

Diamond-bee'tle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name usually given to *Curculio imperialis,* or *Splendens,* a beetle of the

Fig. 811.—DIAMOND-BEETLE.

genus *Curculio* q. v., found abundantly in Brazil. It is remarkable for the splendor and exquisite beauty of its colors, in which it is thought to be unrivalled ever

FAMOUS GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

DIAMONDS.

1 THE GREAT MOGUL (Russia), 279 carats (rough, 793 carats).
2 THE KOH-I-NOOR (Great Britain), before recutting, 186$\frac{1}{16}$ carats.
3 THE ORLOW, or ORLOFF (Russia), 194 carats.
4 THE SHAH OF PERSIA (Russia), 95 carats.
5 THE REGENT (France), 136$\frac{1}{2}$ carats (rough, 410 carats).
6 THE STAR OF THE SOUTH (Brazil), 124 carats.
7 THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY (Austria), 139$\frac{1}{2}$ carats.
8 THE PIGOTT (England), 82 carats.
9 THE NASSAC (England), 48 carats.
10 THE PACHA OF EGYPT (Egypt), 49 carats.
11 THE POLE STAR (Russia), 40 carats.
12 THE SANCY (France), 33 carats
13 THE HOPE (England), 44 carats.
14 THE KOH-I-NOOR (England), after recutting, 103$\frac{3}{4}$ carats.
15 THE TIFFANY YELLOW DIAMOND (United States).

PRECIOUS GEMS.

16 HUNGARIAN OPAL.
17 PERSIAN TURQUOISE.
18 ORIENTAL RUBY.
19 EMERALD.
20 SIAM RUBY.
21 OLIVINE.
22 ORIENTAL PEARL.
23 SAPPHIRE.
24 CAT'S EYE.
25 MOONSTONE.
26 LAPIS-LAZULI.
27 AMETHYST.

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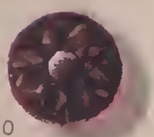
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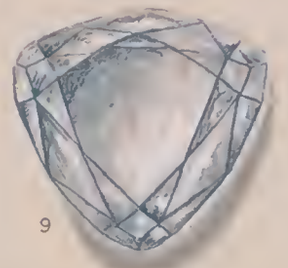
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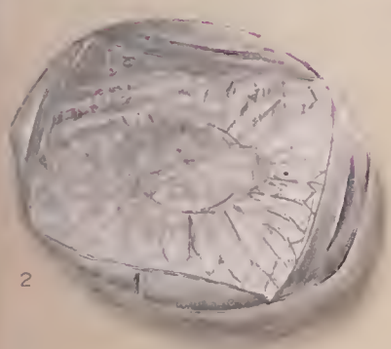
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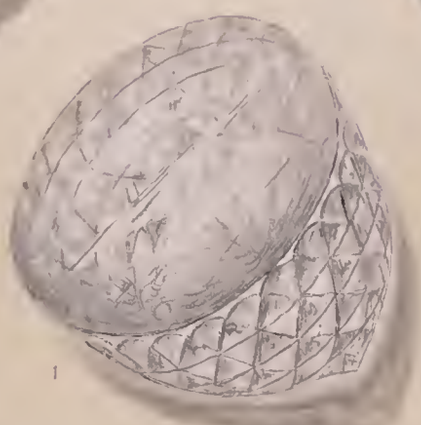
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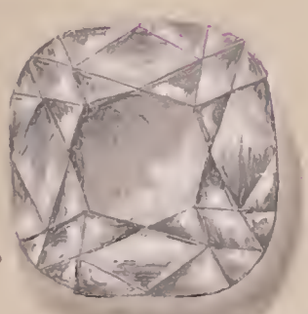
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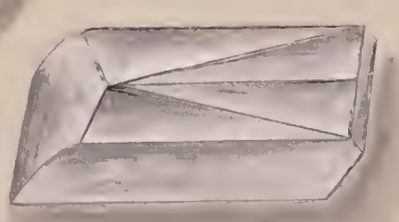
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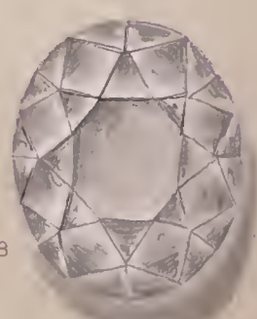
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among coleopterous insects. It is of a golden-green color, with two black longitudinal bands on the thorax, and several rows of depressed spots on the elytra (*wing-covers*), which exhibit a beautiful and sparkling green with intervals of black.

Diamond Bluff, in *Wis.*, a p.-v. and twp. of Pierce co., on the Mississippi, about 10 m. below Prescott.

Diamond City, in *Kansas*, a village of Morris co. —In *Missouri*, a post-village of Meagher co.

Diamond Creek, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Chase co.

Diamond District, (The,) a portion of the dist. of Serro Frio, Minas Geraes, Brazil, noted for its diamond mines. It is a mountainous region, situate in the vicinity of Villa do Principe. *Ext.* abt. 25 m. from N. to S., and 15 from E. to W. Diamonds were first discovered here in 1730, by a party of gold-miners. Since that time, immense numbers of these precious stones have been exported, and the supply seems to be inexhaustible. The stones are found in a sort of gravel, called *cascalhão* by the Portuguese, and *cascajo* by the Spaniards. This gravel is dug up, and conveyed to the washing-shed. The diamond mines are worked by the Brazilian government, which keeps very strict guard upon its monopoly, and punishes every infringement with great severity. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Diamond Fields of S. Africa, were discovered in 1867. In 1869 the first large *D.* was found, wt. 83½ carats, and was sold for $54,504. The mines at Kimberly, 650 m. from Cape Town, are of exceeding value, and are claimed to be the richest in the world. The output of a single mine, known as the Kimberly, is $4,000,000 annually. The buying and selling of *D.* is controlled by the strictest government supervision. Within ten years this field has yielded some $58,000,000 in dividends.

Diamond Grove, in *Va.*, a p. v. of Brunswick co.

Diamond Hill, in *N. C.*, a P. O. of Anson co.—In *N. H.*, a p. v. of Merrimack co.—In *Rhode Island*, a P. O. of Providence county.

Diamond Har'bor, on the river Hooghly, 30 m. below Calcutta, of which it is the port for large ships. As the adjacent country is swampy and unhealthy, the spot is marked only by a few huts, inhabited by pilots.

Diamond Island, in the estuary of the Bassein river, Burmah. It is 12 m. from Negrais, and abounds in turtles.

Di'amondize, *v. a.* To deck or ornament with diamonds.

Diamond Lake, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Lake co.

Diamond Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Indiana co., on Two Lick creek, about 58 m. E. N. E. of Pittsburg. *Pop.* about 150.

Diamond-ring, *n.* A ring set with one or more diamonds.

Diamond River, in *New Hampshire*, traverses Coos co., and empties into Dead river.

Diamond Springs, in *California*, a post-village and township of El Dorado co., about 44 m. E. by N. of Sacramento.

Diana (*di-ăn'a*). (*Myth.*) The Roman goddess of chastity and hunting, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the sister of Apollo or Phœbus, from which circumstance she is occasionally called *Phebe*, her usual name in heaven as *D.* was on earth. This goddess was worshipped under many forms, which were almost as numerous as the attributes ascribed to her. She was also called *Triceps* and *Tergemina*, from her three spe-

Fig. 812. — DIANA.
(After an ancient statue.)

ciai spheres of rule; worshipped as *Luna* in heaven, *D.* on earth, and *Hécaté* beneath the earth, or the Infernal Shades. As *Triceps* she was painted with three heads, one of a horse, another of a dog, and the third of a virgin. As *D.* she was esteemed the patron goddess of hunting and female chastity, and under a title she sometimes shared with Juno, that of *Lucina*, her aid was considered propitiatory to women in labor. Though worshipped as an immaculate excellence, of which the unhappy fate of the hunter Actæon is perhaps the only representation, *D.* had a temperament quite as fervid as that of the other members of her august synod, as her amours with Pan, the Carian Shepherd, Endymion, and Orion, fully substantiate. She is represented with a quiver, sometimes attended with dogs, and sometimes drawn in a chariot by two white stags. She is supposed to be the same as the "Isis" of the Egyptians, whose worship was introduced into Greece under the name of *Artemis*, with that of "Osiris" under the name of *Apollo*. The most famous of her temples was that of EPHESUS. *q. v.*

Dian'a, in *New York*, a post-township of Lewis co., abt. 45 m. S. of Ogdensburg.

Diamond Necklace, (The.) (*Fr. Hist.*) Bœhmer and Bassanger, the court jewellers of France, were commissioned by Louis XV., in 1774, to collect the most beautiful diamonds, for a necklace which he intended to present to Madame du Barry. Louis XV died before the necklace was completed; but the jewellers persevered with their work, hoping that Louis XVI. would purchase it for Marie Antoinette. The necklace was valued at 1,800,000 francs, or $360,000. An intriguing woman, called De Lamotte, who took the title of countess, pretending to have received authority from Marie Antoinette to purchase the necklace, induced the jewellers to part with it in return for orders, to which the forged signature of the queen was attached, amounting to 1,400,000 francs. This negotiation was completed in Jan., 1785. Several persons connected with the court became the dupes of Madame Lamotte, and a girl named Leguet, or D'Oliva, was on one occasion made to personate the queen. The Cardinal de Rohan, Grand Almoner, who had been employed by De Lamotte as an instrument to carry out her schemes, was arrested and sent to the Bastille with the persons associated in the scheme. At the trial that ensued, brought to a close May 31, 1786, the cardinal's innocence was clearly established, and Madame Lamotte was sentenced to be flogged, branded on both shoulders, and imprisoned for life. The scandal created by this affair proved most disastrous. Talleyrand-Périgord wrote to a friend: "Attend narrowly to that miserable affair of the necklace; I should not be surprised if it overturned the throne." It was really the beginning of the revolution. Seven years afterwards, when led to execution, poor Marie Antoinette was taunted with the scandal of the Diamond necklace, by the yelling and cursing mob.

Diana Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Buckingham co., on Slate River, about 75 m. W. of Richmond.

Diana Monkey, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Diana or spotted Monkey, order *Simiadæ*, has a long white beard; the upper parts of the body are of a reddish color, marked with white specks; the belly and shin are whitish; it

Fig. 813. — DIANA MONKEY.
(*Cercopithecus diana.*)

has a crescent of white hair on the brow; and the tail, which is very long, is of the same color as the body. It is a native of Congo and Guinea; and is one of the most lively and playful of the whole tribe.

Dian'dria, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *anēr, andros*, a male.] (*Bot.*) In the Linnæan system, a class of plants having two stamens.

Dian'drous, *a.* [See SUPRA.] Applied to any plant having but two stamens.

Diane de Poi'tiers, mistress of Henri II. of France, was b. in 1499, and married Louis de Brezé, Count de Maulevrier, at the age of 13. She lost her husband in 1531, and subsequently became mistress to Henri, Duke d'Orleans, afterwards Henri II. At court she was the rival of the Duchess d'Étampes, and the hatred of the two for each other gave rise to disgraceful scenes. On the accession of Henri to the throne, her influence became paramount, and the great changes then made in the court and in the ministry, the cruel persecutions of the Huguenots, and the train of ills that marked the whole reign, are by some attributed to her influence. In 1548 the king gave her the duchy of Valentinois, and she took the title of duchess. She retained her beauty and her power over the king till his death, retired then to the château of Anet, and d. 1566.

Dianoet'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dianoetikos.*] (*Metaphys.*) Belonging or having relation to the operation of the discursive, elaborate, or comparative faculty. — *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Dianoial'ogy, *a.* [Gr. *dianoia*, and *logos.*] The science of the dianoetic faculties and their acts. — *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Dian'thus, *n.* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *dios*, of Jupiter, —the divine flower.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Caryophyllaceæ*. Many of the species are highly valued for the beauty and the fragrance of their flowers. *D. Barbatus*, the Sweet-william, or Bunch-pink, is an old inhabitant of the flower-garden, and was much esteemed in Gerarde's time "for its beauty to deck up the bosoms of the beautiful, and garlands and crowns of pleasure."

Fig. 814. — DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII.

The flowers grow in fascicles, and are usually of a fine crimson color. There are numerous varieties in cultivation. The species *D. Chinensis*, the China Pink, is distinguished for its large, toothed, or crenate red petals. The species *D. caryophyllus*, the Carnation, is supposed to be the source of the garden Carnations, and by some botanists, of the pinks also. The carnation has been cultivated from time immemorial, and its beauty and rich spicy odor make it a general favorite. It is the principal florist's flower of Germany and Italy, from which countries we derive the choicest varieties. The varieties of the carnation are arranged in three classes, —*flakes*, *bizarres*, and *picotees*. Flakes have two colors only, the stripes being large; bizarres (Fr., odd or irregular), are variegated in irregular spots and stripes, with no less than three colors; picotees (Fr., pricked or spotted), have a white ground spotted or pounced with red, purple, or other colors. The Clove-gilly flower, and other *cloves* have petals of a deep scarlet color, and are derived, like the varieties of the carnation, from *D. caryophyllus*. The Pink, as a florist's flower, received but little attention until the close of the last century, but many fine varieties have been developed since then, one of the newest of which is *D. heddewigii* (*Fig.* 814). The varieties most esteemed are called *pheasant's eyes*, which seem to have sprung from *D. plumarises*. New varieties of the carnation and pink are procured from seeds, and thousands of seedlings are annually obtained. Established or approved varieties are continued by layering and by cuttings, or, as they are commonly called, *pipings*. The soil in which they thrive best is a rich loam, rather sandy than otherwise.

Diapa'son, Di'apase, *n.* [Fr. *diapason*; Gr. *dia-pasōn*, through all, *chordōn*, strings, being understood — *dia*, and *pas, paso, pan*, all, whole.] (*Mus.*) The concord of the first and last notes of the musical scale. — The octave or interval which includes all the tones. — It is also the name of a kind of rule by which certain instrument-makers determine the measures of the various parts of their instruments. Some of the stops in the organ are called by this appellation, because they extend through the entire instrument. — The *D. diapente* is the *D.*, or octave, together with the fifth; the interval of a twelfth. The *D. dialessaron* is the *D.*, with the fourth; the interval of an eleventh.

Diapensia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Gentianales*. — DIAG. No stipules, single stigmas at the end of a manifest style, axile placentæ, indefinite peltate seeds, and interpetalous stamens.—There are but two genera and two species of shrubby plants, the properties and uses of which are unknown. *Diapensia laponica* is found on the summits of the White Mountains, forming dense tufts among the rocks.

Diapen'te, *n.* [Gr., from *dia*, and *pente*, five.] (*Mus.*) An ancient term, signifying a fifth.

Di'aper, *n.* [Fr. *diapré*, from *Ypres.*] (*Com.*) A kind of textile fabric, either of linen or cotton, or a mixture of the two, with a figured pattern on the exterior surface, produced by a peculiar method of twilling. *D.* are much used for table-linen and fine towels. With the exception of damask, *D.* are the most ornamental kind of twilled cloths. There is some controversy as to the origin of the term *D.* According to M. Planche, it is derived from D'Ipres, or "Ypres," a town in Flanders, famous for its manufacture of rich stuffs and fine linen before the year 1200. Ducange derives the word from the Italian *diaspro*, "the jasper," on account of its

shifting light; but the former is the most probable derivation.

(*Fine Arts.*) *D.-work*, or *Diapering*, is a term used to signify the repstition of a pattern of any flowsrs, foliage, or gsometrical form of ornamsntation, over a large surface of work; it differs from *chequers*, inasmuch as ths latter is applied to a repetition of geometrical figures which are indicated by rectangular or diagonal lines intersecting at fixed intervals.

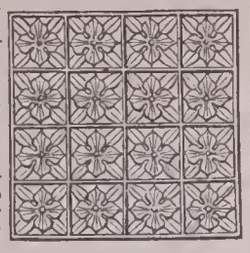

Fig. 815.—DIAPER-WORK.

Di'aper, *v. a.* To variogate or diversify, as cloth with figures; to flower.

"*Diaper'd* like the discolor'd mead."—*Spenser.*

—To place a diaper or napkin on, as on an infant.

—*v. n.* To draw flowers upon cloth, &c.

Di'aphane, *n.* (*Physiol.*) An investing cortical membrane of a sac or cell.

Diaphaned, (*dī'a-fānd,*) *a.* [O. Fr. *diaphener.*] Pellucid; transparent. (R.)

Diaphane'ity, *n.* [Fr. *diaphanеitе́*; Gr. *diaphainō*—*dia*, and *phanō*, to show, to shine.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; pellucidness.

Diaphan'ic, *a.* Capable of conveying light; transparent.

Diaphanom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *diaphanēs*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the transparency of the atmosphsre.

Diaphan'oscope, *n.* [Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent, *skopeo*, I sse.] A dark box, suitably constructed for exhibiting transparsnt photographs or other pictures. It may or may not be furnished with a lens.

Diaphanous, (*dī-af'an-us,*) *a.* [Gr. *diaphanēs*, from *dia*, and *phainō*, to shine.] A term applisd to bodics which, like porcelain, psrmit the light to pass through their substances. It is the synonym of *translucent*. A body which allows ths distinct forms of objects to be seen through, is *transparent*.—In common language *D.* is frequently, though improperly, ussd as synonymous with transparent; as, "a crystal rivsr, *diaphanous*."—*Wordsworth.*

(*Bot.*) Semi-transparent, like horn.

Diaph'anously, *adv.* In a diaphanous manner; clearly; transparently.

Diaphon'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *diáphonē*, a tone.] The science or doctrine of refracted sound.

Diaphore'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PHYLLIUM.

Diaphore'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *dia*, and *phoreo*, to convey.] (*Med.*) A greater degree of perspiration than natural, but less than in sweating. Every kind of cutaneous evacuation.

Diaphoret'ic, Diaphoret'ical, *a.* [Gr. *diaphoretikos*; Fr. *diaphorétique.*] Promoting diaphoresis, or gentle perspiration.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which exercises almost exclusive action on the skin, producing perspiration as sudorifics produce sweating; the same drugs which induce the one action excite the other—the difference in dose and mode of combination making the only distinction. Among the most important of this class of drugs are antimony, ipecacuanha, squills, ammouia, vinegar, opium, camphor, and contrayerva.

Diaphoret'ically, *adv.* In a diaphoretic manner.

Diaphragm, (*dī'a-fram,*) *n.* [Gr. *diaphragma*, from *diaphrassō*—*dia*, *phrassō*, to fence in, to defend.] A thin membrane or partition.—(*Anat.*) The midriff, or transverse muscle which separates the thorax, or chest, from the abdomen, or belly. It is usually described as consisting of two muscles. The superior and larger of these arises from the ensiform cartilage of the sternum, and the ends of the lower ribs on either side; from which points the fibres converge, and terminate in a teudon, or aponeurosis, termed the *centrum tendinosum*, or central

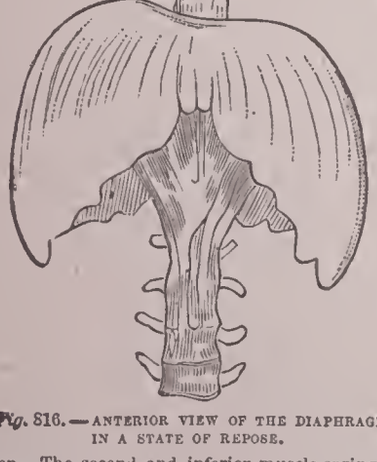

Fig. 816.—ANTERIOR VIEW OF THE DIAPHRAGM IN A STATE OF REPOSE.

tendon. The second and inferior muscle springs from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, or crura; that on the right side from the four upper lumbar vertebræ, that on the left from the three upper oues. From these points the fibres ascend, some of them crossing over and decussating to surround the œsophagal opening; but all of them ultimately uuiting with ths central tendon, and thus making but one muscular partition. The *D.* is convex superiorly, and concave inferiorly, and is covered on the upper side by the pleura, and on the lower by the peritoneum. In form it is nearly circular, and is fleshy at the edges, but becomes teudinous towards ths centre. It presents three large openings and several smaller ones. The opening of the vena cava is quadrangular in form, and is situated in the tendinous centre. Ths œsophagal opening is posterior to that of the vena cava, and is of an elliptic form. The aortic opening is the most posterior, triangular, and betweeu the crura. This muscle is the principal agent in respiration; for by contracting, it enlarges the cavity of the chest, and allows the lungs to receive the air in inspiration; while, by being relaxed, the cavity of the chest is again diminished, and the air suddenly expelled. The contracting aud relaxing of this muscle must likewise, it is evideut, have a similar effect iu iucreasing aud diminishiug the size of the abdominal cavity; aud hence, by its actiou upon the stomach and intestines, it aids in the expulsion of the fæces and urine. The *D.* is largely engaged iu laughing, sneezing, sighing, sobbing, aud other affections of the respiratory organs. Whatever occasious stoppage of the action of this muscle speedily proves fatal. It is subject to inflammation, called *diaphragmatitis*; but as this is rarely confined to the organ itssl̈f, but communicated either to the pleura or peritoneum, its symptoms and modo of treatment correspond with inflammation of these parts. It is also the part chiefly involved iu the spasmodic affection called hiccough.—See HICCOUGH, PLEURITIS, aud PERITONITIS.

(*Zoöl.*) The *septa* by which the chambers of multilocular and other shells are divided from each other.

(*Optics.*) A circular riug used in some optical instruments.

(*Mach.*) A partition or dividing wall of a compartment.

Diaphragmat'ic, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining or relating to the diaphragm;—applied to several vessels and nerves.

Diapophysis, *n.*; *pl.* DIAPOPHYSES, (*di-a-pof'ē-sis.*) (*Anat.*) One of the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

Diapophys'eal, *a.* Pertaiuing to a diapophysis.

Diapore'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) Hesitancy; doubt as to order of progression in discourse or discussion.

Diarbekir, or DIARBEKR, (*de'ar-bek'ir,*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, near the right bank of the Tigris, 200 m. N.E. of Aleppo, and 490 m. N.E. of Damascus; Lat. 37° 55′ 30″ N., Lon. 30° 52′ E. The town is built on a rocky eminence, and surrounded by walls with many towers. *Manuf.* Cottons and silks. *Pop.* abt. 13,000, of whom 8,000 are Turks, and the rest Armenians, Greeks, and Catholics.

Di'archy, *n.* [Gr. *di*, for *dis*, double, and *archein*, to rule.] A system of government wherein the chief power is centred in two persons or rulers.

Dia'rial, Dia'rian, *a.* Daily; pertaining to, or comprised within, a diary.

Di'arist, *n.* One who keeps a diary, or journal of daily occurrences.

Diarrhea, Diarrhœa, (*di-ar-rē'ah,*) *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *rheo*, I flow.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by an increased discharge from the bowels, usually in a very liquid state, and sometimes containing a large quantity of bile. The disease may be occasioned by anything that stimulates or irritates the mucous surface of any portion of the alimentary canal. Besides the various purgative medicines, undressed or indigestible food or vegetables, acid fruits, oily or putrid substances, frequently cause *D.* Suppressed perspiration, occasioned by a suddeu chill or cold applied to the body, or a draught of any cold liquid when overheated, may produce it. It is more apt to occur during the summer and autumn months than at any other period of the year. The effluvia arising from the decomposition of organic substances is a frequent cause of it. It sometimes results from the irritation caused by worms, or by some organic disease, and is a common symptom of the advanced state of consumption. Besides looseness of the bowels, this disease is usually accompanied with griping and flatulency, together with an uneasy sensation in the lower part of the abdomen. There are frequently, also, nausea and vomiting, a bitter taste in the mouth, a furred and yellow tongue, dry and harsh skin, a pale or sallow countenance, and, if not speedily checked, great emaciation. Physicians distinguish various kinds of *D.*; as, *crapulosa*, when the fæces pass of ordinary quality, but immoderately loose and copious; *biliosa*, when the bile is more abundant than natural; *mucosa*, when the excrements contain a quantity of mucus; *serosa*, in which they are almost entirely liquid and watery; and *lienteria*, when the food passes through the body in an almost unaltered state. This is one of those diseases by means of which nature strives to get rid of impurities, and restore the system to its normal condition. Hence, when it is not very violent, and the patient is strong, it is best to allow it to run its course, at all events for a time, and even to aid it by small doses of laxatives. In any case, great care should be taken not to stop it too suddenly. Sometimes an emetic is of great benefit in removing the cause of irritation. When it arises from obstructed perspiration, a warm bath, and warm clothing in bed, will usually effect a cure. When it is occasioned by a too acid state of the secretions, the great remedy is chalk-mixture. Opium is also frequently employed; but it should not be taken in large quantities without medical advice. The treatment thus in all cases depends upon the cause from which it springs.

Diarrhet'ic, Diarrhœt'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Producing diarrhœa, or a lax habit of body.

Diarthro'sis, *n.* [Gr., articulation.] (*Anat.*) The movable connection of bones.

Di'ary, *n.* [Lat. *diarium*, from *dies*, a day.] An account of daily events or transactions; a register of daily occurrences or observations.—The term *D.* is equivalent to the French *journal*, the Italian *diario* and *giornale*, and the German *tagebuch*.

Diaschisma, (*di-as-skiz'ma,*) *n.* [Gr.] (*Mus.*) An interval consisting of two commas.

Dias, GONÇALVEZ, (*dee'az,*) a Brazilian poet. B. 1823. In 1848 he was appointed professor of history in the college of Don Pedro II. His poetry is very popular in Brazil, and greatly esteemed in Portugal. His principal works are his *Cantos*, and his drama, *Leonar de Mendronça*.

Di'as Creek, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Cape May county.

Di'aspore, *n.* [Gr. *diaspeiro*, to scatter.] (*Min.*) A hydrate of alumiua, usually found in thin, flattened prisms. Small pieces decrepitate, and are dispersed in numerous fragments before the blowpipe;—whence its name. *Sp. gr.* 3·3 to 3·5.

Di'astase, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *istemi*, I place.] (*Chem.*) A white, amorphous substance generated during the germination of barley, wheat, &c., which tends to accelerate the formation of sugar during the fermentation of worts. It is precipitated from infusions of bruised malt by alcohol. It is the principle which, by its reaction on starch, tends to its conversion into dextrine and glucose, 1 part of it being sufficient for the conversion of 2,000 parts of starch.

Dias'tasis, *n.* [Gr., separation.] (*Surg.*) A separation of the ends of bones, as that which occasionally happens to the bones of the cranium in some cases of hydrocephalus.

Di'astem, *n.* [Lat. *diastema.*] An interval of space.

(*Anc. Mus.*) A simple interval of time;—correlative to one that is *compound*.

Dias'tole, *n.* [Gr. *diastol-ē*, from *diastellō*—*dia*, and *stello*, to set, to place; Fr. *diastole.*] (*Gram.*) The extension of a syllable, or a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

(*Med.*) A dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries;—used in contradistinction to *systole*.

Di'astyle, *n.* [Gr. *diastylos*; Lat. *diastylus.*] (*Arch.*) An arrangemeut of columns in Grecian and Roman architecture, in which the intercolumniation, or space between them, is equal to three or four diameters of the shaft.

Diates'saron, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, and *tessaron*, four.] (*Mus.*) An interval of time in musical composition, now called a perfect *fourth*.

(*Theol.*) A harmony of the four gospels.

Diather'mal, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *thermē*, heat.] Allowing radiant heat to pass through.

Diather'mancy, Diathermane'ity, *n.* Quality of transmitting radiant heat.

Diather'manism, *n.* Doctrine of the transmission of radiant heat.

Diather'manous, *a.* Same as DIATHERMAL, *q. v.*

Diather'mic, *a.* Allowing free transmission of heat.

Diather'mous, *a.* Diathermal.

Diath'esis, *n.* [Gr., a disposition.] (*Med.*) A particular state of constitution predisposing to certain diseases: such as inflammatory, nervous, and putrid *D.*; uric *D.*, in which there is excess of uric acid thrown off by the kidneys; gouty *D.*, &c.

Diato'ma, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order DIATOMACEÆ, *q. v.*

Diatoma'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Brittle-worts, an order of plants, alliance *Algales*.—DIAG. Crystalline, angular, fragmentary bodies, brittle, and multiplying by spontaneous separatiou. This group of Algæ, of low organization, and including the *Bacillaria*, is remarkable for the large quantity of silex which they contain. Vast beds occur, many feet in thickness, consisting entirely of effete *frustules*, as the separate joints of the fronds are called. These beds are known by the name of *Tripoli*, and afford an admirable article for polishing. They occur again in the form of white powder, known as *Mountain Meal*, which is mixed with flour in some parts of Sweden. The *D.* form a large portion of the food of some of the lower molluscs. They occur in all parts of the world, enduring extreme degress of cold without annihilation, and are found also in springs of high temperature.

Diatom'ic, *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *atomos*, an atom.] (*Chem.*) Comprising two atoms.

Diat'omous, *a.* [Gr *diatomos.*] (*Min.*) Having one diagonal cleavage.

Diaton'ic, *a.* [Gr. *diatonikos*—*dia*, and *tonos*, tone. See TONE.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting the natural scale, consisting of eight sounds and seven intervals; five of these intervals are called *tones*, and the remaiuing two *semitones*, which occur between the third and fourth and seventh and eighth. The *D.* scale is a gradual succession of sounds by tones and semitones, which may proceed either from acute to grave, or *vice versâ*, five whole tones and two semitones making a complete natural octave.

Diaton'ically, *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

Diatre'tum, *n.* (*Antiq.*) An enchased or curiously engraved vase or goblet.

Di'atribe, *n.* [Gr. *diatribe*—*dia*, and *tribo*, to rub away, to waste.] A continued discourse or disputation which wastes away much time; a prolonged charge or invective, or delivery of reproachful language.

Diat'ribist, *n.* One who speaks or writes diatribes.

Diaz, BARTOLOMEU, (*dee'ath,*) a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1486, with two small vessels, discovered the

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Cape of Good Hope, which he named the *Cape of Storms*. The king, however, changed it to its present name. In 1497 Diaz accompanied Vasco de Gama on his expedition of discovery, and subsequently set out with Cabral for the Indies. He perished by shipwreck, May, 1500.

Diaz del Castillo, BERNAL, (*dee'ath del cas-teel'yo,*) a Spanish adventurer and chronicler, B. abt. 1485. In 1514 he went to the New World, and joined the expedition which sailed from Cuba to Yucatan, in 1517, under Cordova, and, in 1518, under Grijalva. Subsequently, he accompanied Cortez to Mexico, and clung to him through all his vicissitudes. He afterward wrote a history of the exploits of his chief, which was published under the title of *Historia verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva Espana;* a work destitute of literary merit, but prized for its simplicity of style. In 1568 he was appointed corregidor of the city of Guatemala. The date of his death is unknown.

Dib, *v. n.* To dip, bob, or dibble for fish.

Dib'ber, Dib'ble, *n.* [Dim. of DIP, *q. v.*] (*Agric.*) A pointed tool which is dipped or thrust into the earth, to make holes for planting seeds, roots, &c.

"*Dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade." — *Tusser.*

Dib'ble, *v. a.* To plant by means of a dibble. — To make holes for the insertion of roots of plants, &c.

—*v. n.* To dip or bob for fish with a line, hook, and bait; as, to *dibble* for carp.

Dib'bler, *n.* One who makes holes with a dibble, for plants or seeds.

Dib'bleville, in *Michigan*, a village of Livingston co., abt. 51 m. N.W. of Detroit.

Dib'din, CHARLES, an English song-writer and musical composer, B. 1745. Among his many operas and operettas may be mentioned the *Shepherd's Artifice*, *The Padlock*, and *The Quaker*, and the well-known musical farce of the *Waterman*, which is still a favorite on the stage. It is, however, as a writer of nautical and patriotic songs that *D.*'s reputation will endure. He is believed to have written altogether nearly 1,400 songs and ballads, some of which, as *Tom Bowling*, *The Anchor's Weighed*, *Poor Jack*, &c., will transmit his name to posterity. So potent an influence had his sea-songs on the British public, and so powerfully did they contribute to the prestige of the naval service of that country during the French war, that the govt. conferred upon him an annuity of $1,000. D. in 1814. — His son THOMAS, author of more than 1,000 songs and musical dramas, D. 1841.

Dibranchiata, Dibran'chiates, *n. pl.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *branchia*, gills of a fish.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of *cephalopods*, which includes those with two gills, and which are also characterized by having three distinct hearts; an apparatus for secreting and emitting an inky fluid; cephalic arms, never exceeding ten in number, solid, and supporting acetabulæ; and, in short, all the chief characteristics which are usually ascribed to the entire class of Cephalopods. This order embraces the families *Organantidæ* and *Octopodidæ*, which have 8 arms, and fixed eyes; *Teuthidæ*, *Belemnitidæ*, *Sepiadæ*, and *Spirulidæ*, which have 8 arms and 2 elongated teutacles, with expanded ends, and movable eyes.

Dibs, *n.* A kind of sweet marmalade, made in Oriental countries from the debris of grape-skins.

Dib'-stone, *n.* A stone flung and aimed to hit another stone; — used in children's sport.

Di'cast, *n.* [Gr. *dikastēs.*] (*Greek Hist.*) An Athenian juryman.

Dice, *n. pl.* of DIE. — Also, a game. See DIE.

—*v. n.* To play or game with dice.

"I was virtuous enough . . . *diced* not above seven times a week." *Shaks.*

Dicearchus, (*di'se-ar'kus,*) a Peripatetic philosopher of Messina, in Sicily, who lived in the 3d century, B. C. His principal philosophical work was one *On the Soul*, which argued against its existence.

Dice'-box, *n.* A box from which dice are flung in gaming.

"Shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box*." — *Addison.*

Dice'-coal, *n.* Coal susceptible of fracture into small cubes.

Dicephalous, (*di-sef'a-lus,*) *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *kepha-lē*, a head. See CEPHALIC.] Having two heads on one body.

Dic'er, *n.* One who plays at dice; a gambler; a gamester.

Dice's Head, in *Maine*, a point at the entrance of Castine Harbor. It has a fixed light, 116 feet above the sea-level; Lat. 44° 21′ N., Lon. 68° 45′ 30″ W.

Dich, *a.* A Shakspearean corruption from *dit* for *do it*, or *may it do.*

"Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus."—*Shaks.*

Dichas'tasis, *n.* [Gr. *dichazo*, to cleave asunder.] Subdivision by spontaneity.

Dichas'tic, *a.* Susceptible of spontaneous subdivision.

Dichlamyd'eous, *a.* [Gr. *di*, for *dis*, and *chlamys*, a mantle.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants having both calyx and corolla.

Dichophy'ia, *n.* [Gr. *dicha*, double, and *phyo*, I grow.] (*Med.*) A disease of the hair, in which they split and grow forked.

Dichot'omous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Branching by pairs; forked.

Dichot'omously, *adv.* In a dichotomous manner; by dichotomy.

Dichot'omy, *n.* [Gr., from *dicha*, asunder, and *temnein*, to cut.] Division by cleavage into two distinct parts or species.

(*Astron.*) The phase of the moon when she shows just half her disk.

(*Logic.*) The division of a class into two sub-classes which are opposed to each other by contradiction.

Dichroic, (*di-kro'ik,*) *a.* Dichrous; having the quality of dichroism.

Di'chroism, *n.* [From Gr. *dichroös*, bi-colored.] (*Min.*) A term applied to those minerals which present different colors, when viewed by transmitted light, in two different directions; the colors being the same in the direction of like axes, and different in that of unlike axes. Iolite is an example of this property, and the name *Dichroite* has been given to it in consequence. Mica affords another instance, being nearly opaque when viewed in one direction, but transparent and of a different color in another. A good instance of *D.* occurs in the crystals of chloride of palladium, which appear of a deep red color along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction.

Di'chroite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as SOLITE, *q. v.*

Dichro'mate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A chromate possessing double properties.

Dichromat'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, *chroma*, color.] Showing, or susceptible of affording two colors.

Di'chroscope, *n.* [Gr *dis*, double, *chroma*, color, and *skopein*, to look.] An instrument for examining the dichroism of crystals.

Dichroscop'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the dichroscops.

Di'chrous, *a.* Possessing the nature of dichroism.

Dic'ing, *n.* The art, practice, or habit of gaming with dice.

Dick, THOMAS, D. D., a Scottish theologian and scientist, B. 1772. His leading writings are, *The Sidereal Heavens; The Practical Astronomer; Treatise on the Solar System; The Christian Philosopher; The Philosophy of Religion*, &c. D. 1857.

Dick'ens, *n.* A vulgarism for the deuce; the devil; as, there's the *dickens* to pay.

"I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is." —*Shaks.*

Dick'ens, CHARLES, one of the most distinguished novelists of the English school, was B. at Portsmouth, Eng., Feb. 7, 1812. Early in life the law was selected as the future profession of *D.*, and he accordingly was placed in an attorney's office. The dry drudgery of legal business soon disgusted him, however, and young *D.*, before his one-and-twentieth year, removed to London, where he embarked on a literary career, at first confining himself wholly to the reporting of parliamentary debates for the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper. To this journal he presently contributed a series of papers sketching off the social characteristics of English class-life as presented by the middle and lower sections of society at large. In 1836, under the title of *Tales and Sketches, by "Boz"* (a "nom de plume"), the above papers were collected into a revised form, and published in 2 vols. The book proved a success both in England and in the U. States, and the production of the celebrated *Pickwick Papers*, in the year following (1837), conclusively stamped him a master in the art of fiction, and an author of a peculiarly

Fig. 817. — DICKENS.

original cast of genius. A long and brilliant series of successes followed, extending over a period of a quarter of a century, and each adding to his fame and fortune. Among these are his world-known works, *Oliver Twist* (1838); *Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby* (1839); and *Master Humphrey's Clock*, and the *Old Curiosity Shop* (1840). Soon after the publication of the latter joint work, *D.* visited the U. States, and on his return home, in 1842, brought out before the reading public his *American Notes for General Circulation;* a rather pungent description of various aspects of social life in this country, as they then appeared to European eyes. Many of the statements given in this work were controverted by the American people, and produced a smart philippic in return, under the apropos title of *Change for American Notes*. In 1844, *D.*'s novel of *Martin Chuzzlewit* appeared, and also a work on Italian travel. In 1846, Mr. *D.* started the *Daily News* newspaper (still in flourishing existence), the editorship of which he, however, soon abandoned to return to his old congenial sphere of fiction. In 1843, *D.* commenced the annual production of those delightful Christmas stories which have had no small share in the consolidation of his fame. Of these, the *Christmas Carol* (1843), and the *Cricket on the Hearth* (1846), are two of the most exquisite idyls in the English language. Of his larger works, in addition to those before noted, the most esteemed are *Dombey and Son; History of David Copperfield* (1849–50); *Bleak House* (1853); *Little Dorrit* (1856); *Our Mutual Friend* (1864). &c. In 1850, *D.* founded the popular serial magazine called *Household Words*, of which he was the chief conductor. As a public reader of his own books, and also as an amateur actor, *D.* is scarcely less distinguished than as a creator of literary characters. As a novelist, he, in his own walk of fiction, stands unrivalled; or, in other words, no writer who has yet appeared has succeeded in delineating the middle and lower strata of English manners and character with such exquisite pathos, and humorous fidelity. Of the upper world of his country's society, *D.* may be said to know, in a literary sense, comparatively little or nothing; in this regard being the exact counterpart of his former friend and brilliant compeer in genius, Mr. Thackeray. Over and above the popularity *D.* has achieved in this country, by this literary works which have been diffused through almost every household, — he has become equally known and appreciated by the admirable course of lectures he delivered in the U. States in 1867–8, which were to himself a mine of pecuniary profit, and to tens of thousands of intelligent Americans a treat of the highest intellectual character. After his return to England, in the latter year, the publication of a new serial story, the *Mystery of Edwin Drood*, was interrupted by the death of the gifted author, in June, 1870. His remains are interred in Westminster Abbey. In 1872–4, a *Life of Charles Dickens* appeared from the pen of his friend and executor, John Forster.

Dick'ensouville, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Russell co.

Dick'er, *n.* A small bargaining or barter.

—*v. n.* To swap; to barter; to exchange small articles of traffic.

Dick'erson, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Champaign co.

Dickerson, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Dickerson, in *Miss.*, a post-office of Coahoma co.

Dickerson Run, in *Penna.*, a P. O. of Fayette co.

Dick'ey, Dick'y, *n.* The seat behind a carriage for the use of the servants; sometimes called the *rumble*. — A loose linen bosom for hiding a dirty shirt front. — The name is sometimes applied to a loose shirt-collar; as, a paper *dickey*.

Dick'eysville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Grant co., about 21 m. N. N. W. of Galena.

Dick'inson, DANIEL STEVENS, an American politician, born at Goshen Conn., 1800. He early entered on the study of the law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1826–7, where his soon made for himself a reputation. In 1836 he became a member of the State Senate, where he so prominently distinguished himself that, in 1842, the Democratic Party elected him lieut.-governor of the State, and, in 1844, sent him to the U. S. Senate. Here he became known for his pro-slavery and State-Rights proclivities, and exerted a strong influence in the Senate, which appointed him chairman of the Finance Committee. *D.* was brought forward, in 1852, as a candidate for the Presidency, but without success. He afterward quitted political life, and, settling at Binghampton, N. Y., devoted himself almost exclusively to the duties of his profession. Died 1866.

Dick'inson, in *Iowa*, a N. W. co., bordering on Minnesota. *Area*, about 130 sq. m. *Rivers*, Okoboji river. It contains several lakes. *Cap.* Spirit Lake. *Pop.* 8,000.

Dick'inson, in *Kansas*, an E. central co.; *area*, about 750 sq. m. *Rivers*, Kansas river, and Chapman's and Camp creeks. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Abilene. *Pop.* (1890) 20,926.

Dick'inson, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., on Racket river, about 16 m. S. W. of Malone.

Dickinson, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.

Dick'inson, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 200 m. W. S. W. of Richmond.

Dickinson's Landing, a village of Ontario, co. of Stormont, on the St. Lawrence river, about 50 m. S. W. of Montreal. *Pop.* about 900.

Diclin'ic, Dic'linate, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *klinein*, to lower or incline.] (*Crystal.*) Having two of the intersections between the three ones oblique.

Dic'linous, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and *kline*, couch.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens and pistil separated; that is to say, situated in separate flowers, sometimes on the same plants, sometimes on distinct plants.

Dick Johnson, in *Indiana*, a township of Clay co.

Dicks'burg, in *Indiana*, a village of Knox co., on the W. Fork of White river, about 14 m. S. of Vincennes.

Dick'son, SAMUEL HENRY, an American physician and author, born in Charleston, S. C., 1798, and professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He has published a *Manual of Pathology and Practice of Medicine; Essays on Pathology and Therapeutics; Elements of Medicine*, &c. Died 1872.

Dickson, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Colbert co.

Dickson, in *Tennessee*, a N. N. W. co. *Area*, about 650 sq. m. *Rivers*, Harpeth river, and other affluents of the Cumberland river, which bounds it on the N. E. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Charlotte. *Pop.* 13,645.

Dick'sonburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Dick's River, in *Kentucky*, rises in Rockcastle co. and flows N.W. into the Kentucky River.

Dicoccous, (*di-kok'kus,*) *a.* [Gr. *dikokkos.*] (*Bot.*) Bi- or double-grained; as, a *dicoccous* capsule.

Dicœlous, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and *koilon*, cavity.] Presenting two cavities.

Dic'otyles, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of quadrupeds of the *Suidæ* family; the PECCARY, *q. v.*

Dicrot'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *krotein*, to beat.] (*Med.*) Possessing a rebounding beat, as the pulse.

Dicro'tus, *n.* [Gr. *dikrotos.*] (*Med.*) Redoubled rapidity of the pulse.

Dicotyl'edons, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, two, and *kotylēdon*, a seed-lobe.] (*Bot.*) One of the two great divisions of the phanerogamous or vascular flowering plants, synonymous with the *Exogenæ* of De Candolle, and with the *Exogens* and *Gymnogens* of Lindley. In this division are contained all those plants the embryo of which has two opposite cotyledons or seed-lobes, and are thus opposed to the monocotyledones. The dicotyledonous plants are much more numerous than the monocotyledonous, being in the proportion of eleven to two; and they constitute almost exclusively the arborescent scenery of all cold countries.

Fig. 818.
DICOTYLEDONOUS EMBRYO.

Dicotyled'onous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two seed-lobes, as certain plants.

Dicta'men, *n.* [L. Lat.] A mandate dictated by one person to another; an edict; an injunction.

Dictam'nus, *n.* [From *Dicte*, a mountain of Crete, where it grew.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Rutaceæ*, including two species, which are commonly cultivated in gardens for the sake of their handsome flowers. Of these the more remarkable is *D. fraxinella*, so named in allusion to the similarity which exists between its leaves and those of *Fraxinus*. This plant is said to contain such a quantity of volatile oil, that the air surrounding it becomes inflammable in hot weather. Its root was formerly much used in medicine, being thought to possess aromatic, tonic, diuretic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue properties; but it is now rarely, if ever, employed. The plant is commonly called the *false dittany*.

Dictate', *v. a.* [Fr. *dicter*; Lat. *dicto*, *dictatus*, frequentative from *dico*, to speak. See DICTION.] To tell or communicate with authority; to deliver, as an order, command, or direction; to prescribe; to direct; as, to *dictate* an order. — To tell or instruct what to say or to write; to suggest; to point out; as, to *dictate* the contents of a letter.

—*n.* That which is dictated; an order delivered; a command; an injunction; an authoritative precept or maxim; a suggestion; an impulse; as, the *dictates* of conscience.

"Then let this *dictate* of my love prevail." — *Pope.*

Dicta'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *dictatio.*] Act of dictating or issuing an injunction; act or practice of prescribing.

Dicta'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who dictates; one who prescribes rules, maxims, ordinances, &c., for the direction and regulation of others. — One intrusted with supreme authority over his fellows; an absolute ruler.

"Patriots fell, ere the *dictator* rose." — *Prior.*

(*Rom. Hist.*) The Roman *D.* possessed sovereign power in the state, and were the generals-in-chief of the army. The first was Titus Lacrtius, who was appointed B.C. 501. The *D.* were at first chosen from the patrician order of the people; but B.C. 356, Marcius Rutilus, a plebeian, obtained the honor. The office was finally abrogated by the law of Antony, B.C. 44.

Dictato'rial, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *dictatorius.*] Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited; uncontrollable; despotic; as, *dictatorial* powers — Resembling, or characteristic of, a dictator; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing; as, a *dictatorial* manner.

Dictato'rially, *adv.* In a dictatorial manner.

Dicta'torship, *n.* Rank or position of a dictator; period of a dictatorial office.

Dic'tatory, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical; unduly authoritative in manner.

Dicta'tress, Dicta'trix, *n.* A female dictator.

Dicta'ture, *n.* The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

Diction, (*dik'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *dictio*, from *dico*, *dicere*, to speak, allied to Gr. *deiknūmi*; Sansk. *dis*, to show; Goth. *gateihan*, to notify.] Expression of ideas by words; manner of expression; language; style; choice of phraseology.

"There appears in every part of his *diction* ... a noble and bold purity." — *Dryden.*

Dictiona'rian, *n.* A lexicographer; one who compiles or constructs a dictionary. (R.)

Dic'tionary, *n.* [Fr. *dictionnaire*, from L. Lat. *dictionarium*, from Lat. *dictio*, a saying, a word.] A collection of words in one or more languages, with their peculiar significations, arranged in alphabetical order; but the term may be applied in a more extended sense to any work which professes to give information on an entire subject, or an entire branch of a subject, under words or heads digested in order of the alphabet. Hence *D.* may be said to be of two sorts — of *words*, and of *facts* or *things*; in the former sense the term *dictionary* being equivalent to *lexicon*, in the latter to *encyclopedia*. The present work is both a Lexicon and an Encyclopedia. *D.* of words are generally such as explain in alphabetical order the words composing any language. In the same language, or interpret them by the words of some other. A *D.* usually, also, gives an explanation of phrases; for when it is confined to single words, it is properly only a vocabulary. The Latin term *Thesaurus* (treasury) and the Greek *Lexicon* are sometimes used as equivalent to *D.* A *glossary* (Lat. *glossarium*) is a *D.* of unusual terms. The ancient Greeks and Romans made use of glossaries of unusual words and phrases, but had no *D.* of language in our sense of the term. In learning a foreign language, they seem to have adopted the natural method of conversation. It was not till after the invention of printing, when a taste for the classic languages of antiquity began to prevail, that *D.* came into use. The *Latin Thesaurus* of Robert Stephens made its appearance in 1531; and in 1572 the *Greek Thesaurus* of Henry Stephens was published. Among the most carefully compiled *D.* of modern languages are the *Vocabolario degli Academici della Crusca*, of the Italian; and the *Dictionnaire de l'Academie Française*, of the French. The Spaniards also possess a *D.* of considerable merit, entitled *Diccionario de la Lengua Castellaña*, by the Royal Spanish Academy. In English, Johnson's dictionary, which made its first appearance in 1775, notwithstanding its defects, still ranks as a standard work of its class. Dr. Richardson's dictionary, which first formed part of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," but was afterwards published separately, is rather critical and philosophical than practical, and adopts the principle of giving together all the words derived from the same root. It is particularly valuable for the numerous examples which it gives of the uses of the words. It is a fact that all the best dictionaries of the English language, with a single exception, have been produced entirely by Americans. That of Noah Webster was for many years the recognized standard, having been reprinted several times in England, and forming the basis for the best of its contemporary English works, the *Imperial Dictionary*, compiled by Dr. John Ogilvie. Walker's *Pronouncing Dictionary*, an English work, was remarkable chiefly for the attention paid to pronunciation. The *D.* edited by Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D., a purely American product, has taken very high rank; and of the later works the *Standard* and *Century* far exceed any English lexicon except *The Encyclopædic Dictionary*, of which these are to some extent imitations. The last-named work, of which revised and greatly improved editions were issued by the Syndicate Publishing Company, Philadelphia (1894–96), is undoubtedly the most exhaustive and accurate *D.* of the English language yet produced. The greatest of projected dictionaries is doubtless that of Dr. Murray, on which work was begun in England about 1880 and practically discontinued in 1896, because of lack of available funds, after proceeding no further than the letter *D.*

Dic'tum, *n.*; *pl.* DICTA. [Lat., from *dicere*, to speak.] An authoritative saying or assertion; as, a professional *dictum*. — The arbitrament or award of a judge.

Dictyn'na, (*Myth.*) A nymph of Crete, and one of Diana's attendants, who first invented hunting-nets. Some have supposed that Milos pursued her, and that, to avoid his importunities, she threw herself into the sea, and was caught in fishermen's nets, (*diktua*;) whence her name.

Dicty'ogens, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dictyon*, a net.] (*Bot.*) A class of flowering plants established by Lindley for the reception of a comparatively small number of natural orders, genera, and species, usually included by other botanists among *Endogens*, but which, whilst they agree with endogens in the structure of the embryo, differ from them in the stem and leaves. The annual branches or aërial stems have indeed the endogenous structure, but the rhizomes or subterranean stems more resemble the structure of exogenous plants with pith, medullary rays, and wedge-like vascular bundles. The leaves are broad and net-veined, usually disarticulating with the stem. The class includes the *Dioscoreaceæ*, *Smilaceæ*, *Trilliaceæ*, *Roxburghiaceæ*, and *Philesiaceæ*.

Dictyoph'yllum, *n.* [Gr. *diktyon.*] (*Pal.*) A name given by Lindley and Hutton to a fossil leaf from the upper sandstone, shale, and coal of the Yorkshire oölite, and employed to designate all fossil leaves of a common reticulated structure; the term *phyllite* being applied to leaves whose principal veins converge both at the base and apex.

Dictys Creten'sis, an ancient historian, who served under Idomeneus, king of Crete, at the siege of Troy; of which expedition he wrote an account. This work is said to have been the foundation of Homer's "Iliad." The book which is extant under his name is a forgery.

Did, *imp.* of the verb Do, *q. v.*

Didac'tic, Didac'tical, *a.* [Gr. *didaktikos*, from *didaskō*, to teach, from the root *da* by reduplication, whence the old verb *daō*, learn; Fr. *didactique.*] (*Lit.*) A term applied to every species of writing, whether in verse or prose, the object of which is to teach or explain the rules or principles of any art or science. Thus, to this class of literature belong the writings of Aristotle on grammar, poetry, and rhetoric; Longinus's *Treatise on the Sublime*; the *Institutiones* of Quintilian, &c. But the term is more exclusively applied to all poetical writings devoted to the communication of instruction on a particular subject, or of a reflective or ethical character, thence called *didactic poetry*. Among the most celebrated poems of this species may be reckoned, in ancient times, that of Lucretius, *De Rerum Naturâ*, in which the Epicurean system of philosophy is explained; Virgil's *Georgics*; and Horace's *Art of Poetry*; in more recent times, Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, and *Essay on Man*; Du Fresnoy's *Art of Painting* (see Mason's translation, in the Literary Works of Sir J. Reynolds); Vida and Boileau's *Art of Poetry*; Akenside's *Pleasures of the Imagination*; Armstrong's *Art of Preserving Health*, &c.

Didac'tically, *adv.* In a didactic manner.

Didactic'ity, *n.* Predisposition to preceptive duties.

Didac'tics, *n. sing.* The art or science of teaching.

Didac'tyl, Didac'tylous, *a.* [Gr. *didaktylous*, two-fingered.] (*Zoöl.*) An epithet applied to various animals possessing only two toes, as to the ruminants among quadrupeds (by Klein); to the ostrich among birds: to the amphioma, an amphibious reptile with two digits on each extremity; and to certain insects, as the *Pterophorus didactylus*, and *Gryllotalpa didactyla*.

Didac'tyl, *n.* A two-toed animal.

Di'dal, *n.* A triangular instrument used for digging.

Did'apper, *n.* [From *dip.*] (*Zoöl.*) Same as DAB CHICK, *q. v.*

Didas'calar, Didascal'ic, *a.* [Gr. *didaskalikos.*] Didactic; tending to the inculcation of precepts. (R.)

Did'der, (often pronounced *dither*,) *v. n.* [O. Du. *citteren.*] To shiver, quake, or tremble from the effects of cold.

Did'dle, *v. a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To cheat; to get the better of in any bargaining or business transaction; to chouse; to trick; as, a man *diddled* out of his money. —*v. n.* To walk with tottering steps, as a young child.

Didelphic, (*dī-del'fik,*) *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Didelphis.

Didel'phid, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the marsupial tribe of animals.

Didel'phidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Opossum family, ord. *Marsupiala*. The typical genus, and which gives its name to the family, is *Didelphis*, the species of which are peculiar to America, and were the first marsupial animals known. They are characterized by having ten cutting-teeth above, and eight below, and a tail, the end of which is naked, scaly, and prehensile. They are nocturnal animals, do not appear to possess much intelligence, and live on eggs, insects, and fruits. Some of them are about the size of our domestic cat, others are not larger than a mouse. They do not all possess the abdominal pouch so characteristic of the order, some of them having only a fold of skin on each side of the bottom of the abdomen, forming a mere rudiment of a pouch. Of those which have pouches, the Virginian opossum, *D. Virginiana*, is the best known. It is a native of the U. States W. of the Hudson, and is about the size of a cat, but of a thicker form, and has a woolly fur-like felt. Its walk is very slow, but it is very active

Fig. 819. — OPOSSUM.
(*Didelphis Virginiana.*)

in getting from one branch of a tree to another, by means of its prehensile tail. The young, when first littered, become firmly attached to the teat, and grow in that position, never leaving the pouch till they are about fifty days old, and even then quickly returning to it on the slightest alarm. Of those which have no pouch, the young, when first born, adhere to the teat like the others, but when they are able to quit it, they mount upon the back of their mother when alarmed, and twisting their little tails round that of their parent, they are speedily hurried out of danger. Such is the *Philander dorsigerus*, or Merian's opossum.

Didel'phis, Didel'phid, Didel'phys, *n.* [Gr. *di*, for *dis*, and *delphos*, the uterus.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of animals, family DIDELPHIDÆ. *q. v.*

Diderot, DENIS, (*dēd-ro',*) a celebrated French writer, B. at Langres, 1712. With a passion for books and study, he refused to enter the church, and quitting the law, settled at Paris, and devoted himself to literature. After struggling for some years in obscure, laborious ways, he attracted public attention by his *Pensées Philosophiques*, which appeared in 1746. It was lifted into greater notoriety by the parliament of Paris, which condemned it to be burnt. Three years later he published his *Lettre sur les aveugles, à l'usage de ceux qui voient*, for which he was imprisoned at Vincennes. But *D.* is chiefly remembered as the projector of the famous *Encyclopédie*. D'Alembert was joint editor with him for a time. The work was in 17 folio volumes, the first of which appeared in 1751, and the rest during the next 14 years. It made a great noise in the world, but did not enrich the projector, who for want of money proposed to sell his library. The Empress Catherine of Russia paid him a high price for it, left it in his own hands, and gave him a salary as librarian. In 1773 he visited St. Petersburg, where he met a very flattering reception. On his return he visited Berlin, where Frederick II. received him, but coldly. *D.* was a friend of Rousseau, and one of the band of daring doubters who met at the suppers of Baron d'Holbach. His two most powerful tales are *Jacques le Fataliste* and *Le Neveu de Rameau*. *D.* worked at the *Encyclopédie* for the space of about 30 years. His fitness, natural and acquired, for this species of literary labor, was complete. With the advantage of an excellent education, he had a great love of truth, and a curiosity to ascertain the real relations of any subject upon which he was engaged. He was distinguished by a swiftness and dexterity of intellect that enabled him to catch the salient points of his topic, and to present them in the best light. As regards religion, *D.* was an atheist, sincere even to fanaticism in his opinions, and anxious to indoctrinate his countrymen with his own scepticism. The *Encyclopédie* became a vehicle for the indirect propagation of his views. One of the last recorded sayings of *D.* is very characteristic: "The first step towards philosophy is incredulity." D. 1784.

Didier-la-Seauve, (St.,) (*did'e-ai la sai-ove',*) a

town of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 14 m. from Yessengeanx; *pop.* 5,418.

Did'ius Salvius Julianus, MARCUS, a Roman emperor, B. abt. A. D. 133. Having filled the offices of quæstor, ædile, and prætor, he was appointed commander of a legion in Germany, and subsequently governor of Belgica. For his services against the Catti, he was made governor of Dalmatica, and next of Lower Germany. Having distinguished himself in Africa and Asia Minor, he returned to Rome, and, on the assassination of Pertinax, made himself emperor by bribing the prætorian guards. He now assumed the name of *Marcus Didius Commodus Severus Julianus;* but, after a short reign of 2 months, was killed in his palace by a common soldier, A. D. 193.

Di'do, whose name lives embalmed in the verse of Virgil and of Ovid, was daughter of Belus, king of Tyre. Pygmalion, who succeeded him, murdered her husband, Sichæus, in order to gain possession of his wealth; but *D.* managed to escape with the treasures for the sake of which he had committed the crime; and, aided by the Tyrians, who had fled with her to escape Pygmalion's tyranny, founded the city of Carthage. The legend is, that, having bargained with the natives for as much land as a bull's hide would cover, she had it cut into thin strips, and then claimed all the territory which these, joined together, were made to encompass. From this legend the citadel of Carthage took its name of *Byrsa* (the Greek for "a bull's hide"). Her beauty and riches caused her to be sought in marriage by many suitors; but finding that her subjects inclined to compel her to marry Iliarbas, king of Mauritania, to avoid the match she pretended a desire to honor the memory of her husband Sichæus by a solemn sacrifice, and causing a funeral pile to be erected, ascended it, and suddenly stabbed herself in the presence of the assembled people. Her name had previously been Elissa, but was changed to that of *Dido* ("valiant woman"), in memory of this courageous act, and she was numbered among the Carthaginian divinities. Virgil transposes both dates and circumstances, in order to suit the requirements of his poem; for he makes *D.* kill herself in despair when abandoned by Æneas, who, according to the commonly received chronology, died some three hundred years before Dido was born.

Di'do, *n.; pl.* DIDOS. An antic; a frolic; a caper; as, to cut a *dido.* (Practically the same as *to cut a caper.*)

Didodecahe'dral, *a.* (*Crystallog.*) Having the form of a decahedral, or ten-sided, prism, with pentahedral, or five-sided, summits.

Didot, (*dē'do,*) the name of a family distinguished in the history of French printing; the most celebrated member of which is FIRMIN, the inventor of stereotyping, and also a classical scholar and author; B. 1764, D. 1836.

Didrachm, Didrachma, (*dī'dram, dī-drak'ma,*) *n.* [Gr.] Among the ancient Greeks, a piece of money of the value of two drachmas.

Didst, the second pers. sing. of the imp. of Do, *q. v.*

"O last and best of Scots! who *didst* maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign." — *Dryden.*

Diduc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *diductio.*] A separating by withdrawing one part from another.

Di'dus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DODO.

Didym'ium, DID'YM, *n.* [Gr. *didymos,* twin.] (*Chem.*) A very rare metal, very similar to Lanthanium, which is associated with it in Cerium. It forms but one oxide (DiO), which is violet when hydrated, and brown when anhydrous. It is insoluble in potash. Its salts are either pink or violet. Its discovery is comparatively recent, and has not been applied till now to any use whatever.

Did'ymous, *a.* [Gr. *didymos,* twofold.] (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs; as, *didymous* leaves.

Didyna'mia, *n.* [See DYNAMIC.] (*Bot.*) The 14th class of plants in the Linnæan system, including all plants which have four stamens, 2 short and 2 long.

Didyna'mian, Didyna'mous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having two long stamens and 2 short ones in the same flower.

Die, *v. n.* [A. S. *dydan;* Swed. and Goth. *doe;* Dan. *døer;* O. Ger. *tödèn;* Ger. *tödten,* to kill. See DEAD.] To be deprived of life, either animal or vegetable; to perish; to expire; — generally preceding *of, by,* and sometimes *for,* before the cause of death. — To suffer death; to perish by disease or violence; to lose life; to pass into another state or existence.

"Before I see my country's ruin, I will *die* in the last ditch."
William, Prince of Orange.

— To come to an end; to come to nothing; to cease; to vanish; to become lost, or extinct; as, a *dead* reputation.

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to *die.*" — *Halleck.*

— To sink; to faint; to droop gradually, to languish; — used in reference to pleasure, tenderness, affection, weakness, &c.; as, to *die* for a woman.

"*Die* of a rose in aromatic pain." — *Pope.*

— To be insensible, or become indifferent; to cease to cherish or care for; as, *dead* to the world.

— To vanish; to become imperceptible to the senses; to recede; frequently before *out* or *away;* as, the breeze *died away.*

"*Dying* clouds contend with growing light." — *Shaks.*

— To lose elasticity: to evaporate; to become flat and spiritless; as, a *dead* liquor.

Die, *n.; pl.* DIES. [O. Fr. *det;* Fr. *dé,* pl. *dets, dez;* It. *dado;* Sp. *dádo;* Provençal, *dat;* L. Lat. *dadus, decino.* Etym. uncertain.] (*Games.*) A small cube, marked on its face with pips, dots, or numbers, from one to six. Two dice are employed in certain games of chance, such as backgammon; also in throwing for high stakes, or settling some dispute in which the decision is referred to the highest number thrown. In this latter point, the throwing of dice is an equivalent to what is usually spoken of as "casting lots." The throwing of dice is in all cases effected by means of a small tubular box, which, held in the hand, is shaken at will by the player. When the dice are true cubes, there is no plan by which any kind of shaking can bring out a desired number; but unscrupulous gamblers, as is well known, resort to the odious practice of *loading dice,* by plugging them with lead on a particular side, so that the higher numbers are almost certain to be turned up. Where there is any suspicion of this trick, the thrower should be requested to turn down the mouth of the box abruptly, to prevent the dice from rolling, and improperly adjusting themselves.

(*Arch.*) The cubo of a pedestal, or, in other words, that part which lies between the base and its cap.

(*Mech.*) One of two pieces of hardened steel, which, when placed together, form a *female screw* (or a screw in a nut), which has cutting edges, used for making a screw on a bolt.

(*Coinage.*) The instruments by which the impressions are given upon the various denominations of coin. The following is an outline of the *die manufacture.* The engraver selects a forged plug of the best cast-steel, of proper dimensions for his intended work; and, having carefully annealed it, and turned its surfaces smooth in the lathe, proceeds to engrave upon it the intended device for the coin. When this is perfect, the letters are put in, and the circularity and size duly adjusted: it is then hardened, and termed a *matrix.* Another plug of soft steel is now selected; and the matrix being carefully adjusted upon it, they are placed under a very powerful fly-press, and two or three blows so directed as to commence an impression of the matrix upon the plug; this is then annealed, and the operation repeated till the plug receives a perfect impression of the work upon the matrix. This impression is of course in *relief,* the original work upon the matrix being indented, and produces what is termed a *punch.* This, being duly shaped in a lathe, is hardened, and is employed in the production of impressions in soft steel, or *dies,* which being properly turned and hardened, are exact *fac-similes* of the original matrix, and are used in the process of *coinage.* When a pair of dies are made of good steel, and duly hardened and tempered, and are carefully used, they will sometimes yield from 200,000 to 300,000 impressions before they become so far worn or injured as to require to be removed from the coinage presses.

Die, (*dē,*) a town of France, dep. Drôme, on the river Drôme, 30 m. from Grenoble; *pop.* 4,416.

Die, (St.,) (*de'ai,*) a town of France, dep. Vosges, 24 m. N.W. of Epinal. *Manuf.* Cotton-spinning, iron and wire-works. *Pop.* 10,472.

Die'bitsch, HANS KARL FRIEDRICH ANTON, (COUNT SABALKANSKY,) a distinguished Russian general, B. in Silesia, 1785. In the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, he signalized himself by his skill and bravery, and was advanced to the rank of quartermaster-general by the Emperor Alexander. He displayed great courage in the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, Friedland, and Dresden. He at length became head of the staff; and in 1829 was intrusted, by the Emperor Nicholas, with the chief command of the Russian army in the expedition against Turkey. For his brilliant services in that campaign, he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and rewarded with the title of Count Sabalkänsky (or *crosser of the Balkan*), the orders of St. Andrew and St. George, a million of roubles, &c. D. of the cholera, 1831.

Die'cian, Die'cious, *n.* and *a.* See DIŒCIAN, and DIŒCIOUS.

Die'dral, *a.* Same as DIHEDRAL, *q. v.*

Dieffenbach, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, one of the most eminent surgeons of the present century, B. 1792 in Königsberg. After graduating in 1822 at Würzburg, he went to Berlin, where he became, in 1840, professor and director of the surgical clinic, in the Charity Hospital. After suffering many years, he D. in 1847, suddenly, just after an operation, surrounded by his numerous scholars. He was eminent not only for his great expertness and facility in ordinary operations, but also for his surgical genius in making improvements in the older methods, and the invention of new ones, particularly in those appertaining to Plastic Surgery. Of his works are to be mentioned: "Chirurgische Erfahrungen;" "Die Transfusion des Blutes, und die Einspritzung der Arzneien in die Adern:" "Ueber die Durchschneidung der Sehnen und Muskeln;" "Die Heilung des Stotterns;" "Die Aether gegen den Schmertz;" and his principal work, which has been translated into all the modern languages — "Die Operative Chirurgie."

Dieffenba'chia, *n.* [Named after M. *Dieffenbach,* q.v.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Araceæ,* belonging to the tropics of America, and consisting of herbs having tall fleshy stems, rather large leaves often variegated, and spadius enclosed in yellowish spathes. *D. seguina* is the Dumb Cane of the West Indies, a virulent plant, whose juice is so acrid as to render speechless for days those who may happen to bite the stems, which, when the leaves are gone, and the ring-like markings become evident, bear some resemblance to those of the sugar-cane.

Diege'sis, *n.* [Gr.] A narrative, recital, or history.

Diego, (Sau,) (*de-ai'go,*) a shoal in the Gulf of Mexico, between Florida and the mouth of the Mississippi.

Dielec'tric, *n.* [Gr. *dia,* and Eng. *electric.*] (*Electricity.*) A body which admits of the force of electricity acting through it.

Die'men's Land, (Van.) See TASMANIA.

Diepenbeek, ABRAHAM VAN, (*de'pen-bek,*) an eminent Dutch painter of the Flemish school, was a fellow-pupil of Vandyke in the school of Rubens, at Antwerp; B. about 1606; D. 1675.

Dieppe, (*dēē'ep,*) a maritime town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. arrond. of same name, at the mouth of the Arques, on the British Channel, 31 m. N. of Rouen, and 92 N.W. of Paris. *D.* is a handsome, well-built town, and possesses many fine buildings, and public institutions. It is also a favorite sea-side resort, and is, besides, one of the principal stations for passenger traffic between Great Britain and the N. of France, Paris, &c.; steam-communication being carried on daily with Newhaven, Eng. — *Manuf.* Sugar, rope, ship-building, &c. — *D.* is a considerable entrepôt for coastwise trade, and is largely concerned in the oyster fisheries. *D.* was bombarded by the English and Dutch in 1694. Its inhabitants were formerly famous for their enterprise as discoverers and navigators.

Diere'sis, *n.* See DIÆRESIS.

Die'-sinker, *n.* One whose vocation is to cut and engrave the dies used in the stamping of coin, &c.

Die'-sinking, *n.* See DIE.

Dies Iræ, (*di-es-ī're,*) *n.* [Lat., day of wrath.] (*Mus.*) The name commonly given, from the opening words, to a celebrated Latin hymn, describing the final judgment of the world. It is characterized by remarkable force and beauty, combined with great smoothness of rhyme, and commences:

"*Dies iræ,* dies illa,
Solvet sæclum in favilla,
Teste David cum Sibylla."

The authorship of this beautiful hymn has been ascribed to various persons; but it most probably proceeded from the pen of Thomas of Celano, a Franciscan monk, who died about the year 1255. In the 14th century it was admitted into the service of the Church, and made a part of the *Requiem,* or masa for the souls of the dead. This hymn has been frequently translated into German, and into English.

Di'esis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Mus.*) An interval less than a comma. The harmonial *D.* is the difference between a greater and a lesser semitone.

(*Printing.*) A mark of reference, sometimes called *double-dagger,* and annotated thus, ‡.

Di'es non. [Lat., implying no legal day.] (*Law.*) A day, as the Sabbath, or any specified legal holiday, when all legal business is suspended.

Die'-stock, *n.* An apparatus for holding the dies in a fixed position, during the process of cutting screws.

Diest, (*dēē'est,*) a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. canton, on the Demer, 32 m. E.N.E. of Brussels. *Manf.* Stockings, woollens, &c. *Pop.* 9,573.

Di'et, *n.* [Fr. *diète;* It. *dieta;* Lat. *dieta;* Gr. *diaita,* Etymol. uncertain.] Food or victuals generally; daily allowance of provision; board; nutriment.

"Be plain in dress, and sober in your *diet.*" *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

— Course of food prescribed for the prevention and cure of disease; choicely assorted descriptions of nutritious aliment allowed to invalids.

(*Hygiene and Med.*) Man has been supplied by nature with an organization of stomach capable of digesting and assimilating into nutriment every substance in the animal and vegetable kingdoms not actually poisonous. Many of these valuable gifts, however, are rendered inoperative or less serviceable, from an ignorance of knowing how properly to prepare them for food. The ancients were in the habit of curing nearly all acute diseases by a system of dietetics, *i. e.,* by a more or less total abstinence from aliment of all kinds; and there is little doubt that one-half of the maladies now besieged and driven out of the body by an artillery of potent medicines, might and could be cured by a course of proper diet alone, but for the unreasonableness of the patient, who, refusing the necessary time, and demanding an instant recovery, rejects the safer but more tardy system, for the more rapid, but, at the same time, more injurious plan of medicine. Climate, and the mode of life a person pursues, have a great effect on the diet; the warmer the climate, the less and the poorer the food the man eats; the colder the region, the richer and more abundant the aliment he consumes; while the man of sedentary occupation in all latitudes eats less than he who takes exercise, or has an active employment. Though modern science has classified all kinds of food according to the great proximate principles they contain or yield, and separated them into those which produce fluids and flesh, and those that generate heat, — and though it has been proved that vegetable aliment will afford all the properties necessary to yield those proximate principles, — it has been found that man requires a due mixture of animal and vegetable aliment to produce a perfect nutrition. When it is remembered how frequently relapses are caused in illness by a too hasty return to the customary dietary, and how the indulgence in a small quantity of some long debarred dish or favorite viand will undo months of care, the importance of a strict and rigidly obeyed system of diet cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind of all. It is impossible to lay down a rule of dietary to be observed in all cases of illness, though general principles will be better understood in relation to that subject when we come to treat of *Food,* and divide that important theme into those substances which generate heat, repair the waste of the solids or the flesh, and those that reproduce the fluids of the body; then, according as the disease is a fever, the wasting of the body as in atrophy, or the corruption of the fluids, as in scurvy, the kinds of food most serviceable to each, and those most objectionable, will be readily understood. The system that once prevailed of giving broths and gravies, under the delusion that the patient was imbibing strength with every

spoonful of the concentrated essence of beef, mutton, or chicken, has fortunately been long discarded, and medical men now know that a few dry fibres of long-boiled beef will go further to build up a shattered constitution than a quart of the richest gravy ever extracted from animal tissue. It is now also a patent fact that the most nutritious food, or that substance containing the largest quantity of those principles necessary to build up the living frame, is, if exclusively lived upon, as poisonous as arsenic or hemlock, destroying the body by a lingering marasmus or wasting. In the same way, the use of malt liquors — considered by some people to be of nutritive benefit to the system — is, regarded simply in its alimentary aspect, a perfect and entire fallacy. A person of good digestion, who satisfies the requirements of his stomach with a five-cent loaf and a glass of water, does more to promote the formation of muscular fibre in his body, by his simple diet resolving itself into 20 times the amount of farina and sugar — the basis of malt — than ten cents worth of beer could yield his system, and this, too, with the immediate certainty of its being converted into animal tissue.

Di'ct, *v. a.* [Gr. *diaitaō*, from *diaita*, diet.] To feed; to furnish provisions for; to take food by prescribed rules.

"I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To eat according to prescribed regimen; to eat; to feed; as, to be on spare *diet*.

Di'et, *n.* [From Lat. *dies*, a day; It. *dieta*.] An appointed day of assembling, or the assembly itself.

(*Hist.*) By the usage of the *German Empire*, two *D.* were summoned every year by the emperor. There were three chambers:—1. That of the *electors*, q. v.; 2. That of the *sovereign princes*, divided into two spiritual, and four temporal benches; 3. The chamber of the *imperial cities*, divided into the Rhenish and the Swabian benches. The *D.*, together with the emperor, exercised the prerogatives of sovereignty. A decree of the *D.* was termed a *recess of the empire*. — The *D.* of *Hungary* is, according to the constitution, composed of the king (emperor of Austria), and the estates. The latter consist of the higher clergy, the magnates, the two courts of appeal, and two representatives from each chapter, county, city, and privileged district. They are divided into two chambers, called *tabulæ*. — The *D.* of *Switzerland* is composed of the representatives of the cantons, and manages such affairs as by the federal constitution are exempted from the jurisdiction of those several independent states. It is held every two years, alternately at Zurich, Berne, and Lucerne, which are termed the presiding cantons (*Vorort*). The *schultheiss* or governor (chief executive magistrate) of the presiding canton is landamman of Switzerland for the time being. Each canton has one vote in the *D.* — From a very remote period, down to 1832, *Poland* had national assemblies, or *D.*, which were of two sorts — *ordinary*, and *extraordinary*. The *ordinary D.* was held every two years, and usually at Warsaw. The *D.* was composed of a selection from the nobility, who formed what was called the *senate*, and of the deputies returned by each of the palatinates and districts of the country. The number amounted to about 400. The period of its meeting was fixed by the king, who presided over its deliberations. The *extraordinary D.* were convoked only to listen to propositions from the throne, and lasted only four days. As is well known, the throne of Poland was not hereditary, but elective; and, on the occasion of choosing the sovereign, the Polish *D.* were held in the open country, and were attended by all the nobility on horseback, armed and equipped as if for battle. On this subject the reader is referred to a work of great ability, by De la Birardière, entitled *Histoires des Diètes de Pologne, pour les Élections des Rois, depuis* 1572 *jusqu'en* 1674 (8vo., Paris, 1679).—*Dietines* was the name given to the particular assemblies of the Polish nobility, in which deputies were elected to serve in the ordinary *D.*, and to represent the wishes and interests of their constituents. In these dietines every gentleman possessing an estate of three acres had the right of voting, and every deputy was chosen by the majority of suffrages.

Di'etary, *a.* Pertaining or relating to diet, or the regimen prescribing or governing the same; as, a *dietary* scale.

—*n.* Allowance of daily food, especially as applied to the inmates of a prison, poor-house, alms-house, &c.; as, a liberal *dietary*.

Di'et-bread, *n.* Food, as regulated by medical authority.

Di'et-drink, *n.* A beverage, as barley-water, beef-tea, &c., given to the sick under medical supervision.

Di'eter, *n.* One who diets; one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by course of regimen.

"He sauc'd our broth as Juno had been sick,
And he her *dieter*."—*Shaks.*

Dietet'ic, Dietet'ical, *a.* [Gr. *diaitētī-kē, technē*, art, being understood; from *diaita*.] Pertaining or relating to diet, or to the prescribed rules for regulating the quality and quantity of food requisite to be eaten; as, *dietetic* philosophy, *i. e. dietetics*.

Dietet'ically, *adv.* In a dietetical manner.

Dietet'ics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *diététique*.] The doctrine or principle involved in the regulation of common diet; that branch of hygiene which relates to the prescription of proper and nutritious food. — See DIET, and FOOD.

Dietet'ist, *n.* A medical practitioner who applies the principle of dietary regimen to the cure of diseases.

Diethyl'amine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound which may be represented as ammonia, two atoms of whose hydrogen have been replaced by two of ethyl. It is a colorless volatile inflammable caustic liquid.

Dieth'ylin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid, derived from two atoms of alcohol, and one of glycerine.

Di'etine, *n.* [Fr.] A minor or subordinate diet or convention. — See DIET.

Di'etist, Dieti'tian, *n.* One who is skilled in the prescription or preparation of diet.

Dieu, *n.* [Fr.] In the French language, God; the Almighty.

Dieu et mon Droit, (*dŭ āi mong drwăw.*) (*Her.*) The motto borne by the English monarchs; first assumed by Richard I. (*Cœur de Lion*), in 1198, and in French signifying, "God and my Right."

Dieuze, (*de'e(s)ze,*) the ancient *Decem Pagi*, a town of France, dep. Meurthe, 26 m. from Nancy; *pop.* 4,642.

Diffarea'tion, *n.* [Lat. *diffareatio.*] (*Rom. Hist.*) The dividing of a cake: among the ancient Romans, part of the ceremony of a divorce.

Diff'er, *v. n.* [Lat. *differo* — *dis*, and *fero*, to bear or carry.] To come apart; to be separate; to be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various; — sometimes followed by *from*.

"Discern how the hero *differs from* the brute."—*Addison.*

—Not to accord; to disagree; to vary; to dissent from; as, to *differ* in opinion.

"It is free to *differ from* one another in our opinions and sentiments."—*Burnet.*

—To dispute; to contend; to wrangle; to be at variance; — usually preceding *with*; as, to *differ with* one's relations.

—*v. a.* To cause to be or appear contrary or different. (R.)

Diff'erence, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *differentia.*] Act of differing; state of being different; unlike, or distinct; dissimilarity; diversity; unlikeness; variation; as, the *difference* in color between white and black.

—The quality which distinguishes one thing from another; disproportion; disparity; inequality; attribute of distinction; special characteristic of quality.

"Oh! the strange *difference* between man and woman."—*Shaks.*

—Contention; dispute; debate; controversy; ground of quarrel or controversy; point in dispute; as, family *differences*.

"Are you acquainted with the *difference*
That holds this present question in the court?"—*Shaks.*

—Distinction; as, the *difference* between the guilty and the innocent.

"She is in her grave, and oh!
The *difference* to me!"—*Wordsworth.*

(*Logic.*) One of the predicables. It is that particular quality which distinguishes the subject from all others when contemplated from that point of view in which we were then regarding it; and is said, logically, to be part of the essence of the subject. The genus, together with the difference, is said to make up the species; the species, with the *D.*, to make up the lower species, or the individual: *e. g.*, to the genus metal add the *D.*, "susceptible of magnetic attraction," and we obtain the species iron, which is distinguished from all other metals by that peculiarity.

(*Her.*) A device borne on the escutcheon to indicate the part of a family to which the bearer belongs. This has been effected by various methods—at present by what are termed *brisures*, *marks of filiation*, *cadency*, or CADENCE, *q. v.* Females do not bear differences.

(*Math.*) Remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser amount is subtracted.

—*v. a.* To cause a difference or distinction.

"Organs, . . . and *differenced* by other concurrent causes."
Holder.

Different, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *differens*, from *differo.*] Distinct; separate; not the same; as, two *different* places.

"Like — but oh! how *different*."—*Wordsworth.*

—Various or contrary; of various or contrary forms, natures, or qualities; dissimilar; unlike; as, *different* creeds, *different* kinds of food, &c.

"Men are *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*."—*Dryden.*

Differentia, (*dif-fer-en'she-a,*) *n.* (*Logic.*) Specific difference in essence or species.

Differen'tial, *a.* [Fr. *différentiel.*] Creating a difference; making discrimination or distinction; as, *differential* duties.

(*Mech.*) Differing in amount or quality of motive force.

—Calculated to indicate difference of motion or results; — used in relation to machinery.

(*Math.*) Having reference to differentials.

—*n.* An infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity.

Differen'tial Cal'culus, *n.* (*Math.*) A term applied to one of the most important branches of the higher mathematics, and in which magnitudes are contemplated as susceptible of *continuous* growth. Broadly speaking, the object of the *D. C.* may be said to be the determination of the ratios of the differences of mutually dependent variable magnitudes, on the supposition that these differences become *infinitely small*, — an hypothesis which gives rise to considerable abbreviations in the general calculation of differences. The infinitely small variation, increment or decrement, of a quantity is termed its *differential*, and is expressed by writing the letter *d* before the magnitude or function; thus $d\ x$ signifies the differential of the variable magnitude x, $d\ (x\ y)$ the differential of the product of the two variables x and y, and so on. The differential of a differential is called the *second differential*, and, x being the variable, is denoted by $d\ d\ x$, or more briefly by d^2x. In a similar manner d^nx is the n^{th} differential of x. The letter d was introduced by Leibnitz, and is now adopted by all writers as the symbol of differentiation. The *D. C.*, although invented by Leibnitz, was reduced to a systematic form, and greatly extended, by the two celebrated brothers Bernoulli. See INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Differen'tial Thermom'eter, *n.* (*Physics.*) An ingenious instrument, invented by Sir John Leslie, and of great use in experimental philosophy, for measuring very small differences of temperature. It consists of two glass bulbs, connected by a glass tube bent in the form of the letter U. The tube is then partly filled with a colored liquid, when, exposing one bulb to heat, the expansion of the air forces the liquid down, causing it to rise in the opposite limb or part of the tube. This instrument is not meant to indicate the temperature of the atmosphere, as the application of cold or heat to both bulbs at the same time occasions no alteration in the level of the liquid; it merely indicates the difference of temperature between the two tubes

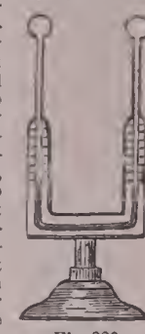


Fig. 820. DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER.

Differen'tially, *adv.* After the manner or method of differentiation.

Differen'tiate, *v. a.* (*Math.*) To obtain the differential of: as, to *differentiate* an equation.

Differentiation, (*dif-fer-ĕn-she-ā'shun,*) *n.* (*Math.*) Act, method, or process of differentiating quantities or equations.

(*Zoöl.*) The formation or discrimination of differences or varieties.

Differently, *adv.* In a different manner; variously; possessing distinctive qualities.

Differingly, *adv.* In a differing, different, or contrary manner.

"Protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly*, as to vary a color."—*Boyle.*

Diffib'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *diffibulare.*] To unbutton.

Diff'icult, *a.* Hard to do or to practise; hard; not easy; laborious; arduous; necessitating pains and trouble to perform or accomplish; as, a *difficult* task.

"It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people."—*Zachariah.*

—Hard to be pleased; unaccommodating; unyielding; uncompliant; austere; rigid; peevish; as, a *difficult* woman to manage.

—Painful; perplexed; beset with trouble, labor, or difficulty; as, a *difficult* passage to construe.

Diff'icultly, *adv.* With trouble or difficulty.

Difficulty, *n.* [Fr. *difficulté*; Lat. *difficultus*, for *difficilitas* — *di*, or *dit*, and *facilitas*, from *facilis.*] That which is hard to be done or surmounted; obstruction; impediment; obstacle; embarrassment; perplexity; as, a person in *difficulties*. — State of anything which renders its performance hard, laborious, or perplexing; arduousness; exigency; as, a work of *difficulty*.

—Objection; cavil; variance; disagreement; matter of quarrel or controversy; as, to raise a *difficulty*.

Diff'idence, *n.* [L. Lat. *diffidentia*; It. *diffidenza*; from Lat. *diffidens*, distrusting, from *diffido* — *dis*, and *fido*, to trust.] Want of confidence; any doubt of the power, ability, or disposition of others; doubt; fear; timidity; apprehension: hesitation; modest reserve; excessive modesty; bashfulness; coyness; reluctance; want of self-reliance.

Diff'ident, *a.* [Lat. *diffidens, diffidentis.*] Wanting confidence in, or doubting of, another's power, ability, disposition, sincerity, or intention; distrustful.

"Be not *diffident* of wisdom."—*Milton.*

—Distrustful of, or wanting confidence in, one's self; doubtful of one's own power, influence, or competency; hesitating; over-modest; bashful; coy; reserved.

"Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*."—*Richardson.*

Diff'idently, *adv.* With distrust; in a distrusting manner; modestly.

Diff'orm, *a.* Having a different form: dissimilar in structure; unlike in properties; — in contradistinction to *uniform*; as, a *difform* leaf.

"The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities."—*Newton.*

Diffract', *v. a.* [Lat. *diffringere.*] To deflect or separate into different parts, as the sun's ray.

Diffrac'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Optics.*) A species of deviation or deflection which the rays of light undergo in passing very near to any opaque body. This phenomenon was first observed by Grimaldi, who described the principal appearances with sufficient accuracy; but Newton first attempted to explain its cause by the general properties of light. His experiments are detailed in the last book of his *Optics*. In order to exhibit the phenomena of *D.*, let a beam of solar light, reflected horizontally, be admitted into a dark chamber through a small round hole, and received on a white vertical wall. If the hole have a sensible diameter, the image of the sun thrown on the wall will suffer no sensible alteration of color; but if we place in the axis of the beam of light, and at a distance of 5 or 6 ft. from the hole through which it is admitted, a metallic plate, having a puncture made in it by the point of a very fine needle, and intercepting all other light than that which passes through the puncture, the appearance on the wall will no longer be a circular spot of white light only; it will be surrounded with several concentric colored rings, covering a space far exceeding in extent that which the solar beam would have occupied if the rays of which it was composed had followed their rectilinear direction. By substituting a very narrow slit for the puncture in the metallic plate, or several punctures or slits very close to each other, and arranged in a certain manner, some of the most beautiful phenomena of optics are exhibited.

Diffrac'tive, *a.* Having the power of diffraction.

Diffran'chise, *v. a.* Same as DISFRANCHISE.
Diffran'chisement, *n.* See DISFRANCHISEMENT.
Diffuse, (*dif-fūz'*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *diffus*; Lat. *diffundo, diffūsus — dis*, and *fundo*, to pour out.] To pour or spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow or spread; to spread; to circulate; to expand and extend in all directions; to disperse; to publish; to proclaim; as, to *diffuse* benevolence.
—*a.* Widely spread; dispersed; using many words; copious; expansive; prolix; verbose; redundant; as, a *diffuse* style of composition.
Diffus'edly, *adv.* In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.
Diffus'edness, *n.* State of diffusion; dispersion.
Diffuse'ly, *adv.* In a diffuse or spreading manner; widely; extensively; copiously; fully.
Diffuse'ness, *n.* Quality of being diffuse, or of lacking conciseness; prolixity.
Diffus'er, *n.* One who diffuses or disseminates.
Diffusibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being diffusible.
Diffus'ible, *a.* That may be diffused; that may flow or be spread in all directions; that may be dispersed.
(*Med.*) Applied to those stimulating medicines which augment the action of the vascular system.
Diffu'sibleness, *n.* Same as DIFFUSIBILITY, *q. v.*
Diffusion, (*dif-fū'zhun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *diffusio.* See DIFFUSE.] Act of diffusing; a spreading or scattering; dispersion; dissemination; spread; propagation; circulation; as, the *diffusion* of learning, the *diffusion* of species.
(*Chem.*) 1. *D. of gases.* If two vessels be filled with two different gases, and connected by a tube, it will be found that, after a certain lapse of time, an intimate and equal intermixture of them will take place. If, however, means be taken to measure the velocity with which they mix, it will be found that the lighter of the two diffuses itself much more rapidly than the heavier, and *vice versâ*. This velocity of *D.* may be measured in the following manner: — If a glass tube, closed at one end with a porous plug of plaster of Paris, is filled with hydrogen, and plunged mouth downwards, the hydrogen will gradually pass through the porous diaphragm into the air, and the air will gradually supply its place. But it will be found that the hydrogen diffuses itself into the air much more rapidly than the air into it, causing the water to rise in the tube, contrary to the action of gravity. Mr. Graham and others, by a singular apparatus, have determined the exact rates of *D.* of all gases, which appear to be in accordance with a law that the relative diffusiveness of gases is unity divided by the square root of their density, taking air as the standard. The following are the velocities of *D.* of some of the more familiar gases:

Hydrogen	3·83
Carburetted hydrogen	1·34
Olefiant gas	1·02
Air	1·00
Carbonic acid	0·81
Sulphurous acid	0·68

D. of gases is a process that is continually going on around us. Were it not for this property, gases deleterious to animal and vegetable life would be constantly accumulating in poisonous masses, instead of being silently and harmlessly distributed through the atmosphere. — 2. *D. of liquids.* Liquids of different densities, like gases, gradually diffuse into each other when brought into contact. Thus, if a salt jar be filled with water, and red wine be carefully and gradually conveyed to the bottom of the vessel, it will be found that, after the lapse of a few days, the wine will gradually diffuse itself into the water and the water into the wine, until the whole be uniformly mixed. By means of an apparatus of this kind, Mr. Graham was enabled to calculate the different velocities of a large number of substances. These velocities vary in the most remarkable manner, sulphuric acid, for instance, diffusing into water with 24 times the velocity of albumen. Pursuing these experiments, Mr. Graham was at last able to classify all soluble substances according to their velocities, and in doing so he made the marvellous discovery that a diaphragm covered with a layer of a solution of low velocity totally interrupted the passage of a solution of still lower power of *D.* through its mass. Carrying these ideas further, he has classified all soluble substances under 2 heads, — *colloids*, or amorphous substances, similar to gelatine, which he takes as the type of the class; and *crystalloids*, or substances taking a crystalline form, and having a high diffusive velocity. These two classes seem to be divided naturally by other characteristics than velocity of *D.* All crystalloids are more or less rapid, while colloids, such as starch, dextrin, albumen, &c., are insipid, and soluble with difficulty. Colloids offer but little resistance to the *D.* of crystalloids through their mass, while they are in a manner impervious to substances of their own class. On this property Mr. Graham has founded his system of dialysis, or the separation of the crystalloid and colloid constituents of a liquid by the intervention of a colloid septum. (See DIALYSIS.) Another curious property of colloids is their power of remaining in solution until some disturbing influence suddenly reduces them to what Mr. Graham calls their *pectous* state. For instance, solution of ulmic acid may be preserved perfectly liquid for weeks in a sealed tube, but it is sure to become gelatinous, and insoluble at last. The following table will give an idea of the relative diffusibility of crystalloids and colloids:

Hydrochloric acid	1·	Crystalloids.
Chloride of sodium	2·33	
Cane-sugar	7·	
Albumen	49·	Colloids.
Caramel	98·	

Diffu'sive, *a.* Having the quality of diffusing, spreading, or dispersing; extended; spread widely; extensive; expansive.
"And with *diffusive* light adorn their heavenly place."— *Dryden.*
Diffu'siveness, *n.* Power of diffusing, or state of being diffused; dispersion; extension or extensiveness; quality or state of being diffuse; verboseness; copiousness of words or expressions.
Dig, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* DIGGED, or DUG.) [A. S. *dician, gedician*; Swed. and Goth. *dika*, to dike, bank, mound, to make a ditch or trench. See DIKE and DITCH.] To open and break or turn up, as the earth, with a spade or other sharp instrument, or penetrate with a sharp-pointed or sharp-edged tool or instrument.
"You cannot *dig* up your garden too often." — *Temple.*
—To excavate; to form an opening in the earth by digging and removing the loose soil, &c.; as, to *dig* a well, to *dig* the ground for the foundation of a building.
"*Digg'd* from her entrails first the precious ore." — *Dryden.*
To dig down, to dig from under the foundation of. — *To dig in*, to spread over by digging; as, *to dig in* compost. — *To dig from, out*, or *up*, to get at and procure by digging; as, *to dig out* treasure, *to dig up* potatoes.
—*v. n.* To delve; to work with a spade, or similar tool or instrument; to perform servile labor.
"I cannot *dig*; to beg I am asham'd." — *Luke* xvi. 3.
(*Mining.*) To remove ores from their bed or lode after excavating for them.
To dig in or *into*, to pierce with a spade; act of excavating. — To attack with a view to consume or demolish; as, to *dig into* a good dinner. (Vulgar.) — *To dig through*, to open a way or passage to by digging; as, to *dig through* a layer of rock.
—*n.* A punch or poke with the fist; as, to give a person a *dig* in the ribs. (Vulgar.) — In the U. States, a slang term for one who reads or studies unwearyedly.
Dig'amist, *n.* One who marries a second wife or husband, after the demise of the first.
Digam'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, and *gamma*, the double gamma.] (*Gram.*) The name of a letter in the early language of Greece. It appears to have had very nearly the sound of the English *f* or *v*, and was so called from its resemblance to 2 *gammas*, one placed above the other, thus F.
Digam'mate, Digam'mated, *a.* (*Gram.*) Containing the digamma.
Dig'amous, *a.* Pertaining, or relating to a second lawful marriage.
Dig'amy, *n.* [From Gr. *dis*, and *ganein*, to marry.] Marriage to a second wife or husband, after the death of the first: — contradistinguished from *bigamy*, or marriage with a second partner during the lifetime of the first.
Digas'tric, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and *gastēr*, the belly.] (*Anat.*) Having a double belly. — An epithet given to a double muscle situated externally between the lower jaw and mastoid process. It pulls the lower jaw downward and backward; and when the jaws are shut, it draws the larynx, and with it the pharynx, upward in the act of swallowing.
Dig'by, in Nova Scotia, a W.S.W. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Surface extremely diversified. The co. contains several lakes, which give rise to some considerable rivers. Brial's Island and a very remarkable headland, called Digby Neck, enclose St. Mary's Bay on the N.W. *Min.* Coal and sandstone. *Cap.* Digby. *Pop.* (1897) 20,456.
—A seaport town, cap. of the above co. on the N. shore of Digby Neck, 140 m. W. of Halifax. *Pop.* (1897) 2,115.
—A village on Annapolis Harbor, abt. 11 m. S.W. of Annapolis.
Digby, or DIGBY CHICKEN, *n.* A small, dried herring, cured at Digby, Nova Scotia, and much esteemed as an appetizer or relish with wine, &c.
Digen'esis, *n.* Same as PARTHENOGENESIS, *q. v.*
Dig'enite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral. *Sp. gr.* = 5·5 to 5·8. Lustre metallic. Color and streak blackish, lead-gray. *Comp.* sulphur 20·2, copper 79·8 = 100. In the United States, compact varieties occur in the red-sandstone formation at Limebury and Chesbire, Conn.; also at Schuyler's Mines, N. J.
Digest, (*de-jest'*,) *v. a.* [Lat. *digero, digestus — dis*, and *gero*, to bear about with one, to wear. See GESTATION.] To separate or dissolve, and concoct in the stomach, as food; to convert into chyme. — To distribute into classes; to arrange or dispose methodically; to draw out methodically in the mind; to dispose and nourish in the mind, so as to improve the understanding and heart.
"Read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest*." — *Book of Com. Prayer.*
—To receive and enjoy; to brook.
"With my two daughters' dowers, *digest* the third." — *Shaks.*
—To receive without open resentment, repugnance, or rejection; as, to *digest* good counsel. — To soften, abate, or reduce, as anger or other passions. — To mature; to bring to ripeness or perfection.
"Learning, *digested* well." — *Thomson.*
(*Chem.*) To soften and prepare by caloric, or heated moisture.
—*v. n.* To experience the process of digestion; as, properly *digested* food. — To be mollified and prepared by heat.
—To suppurate, or generate pus or matter, as a wound.
—*n.* That which is digested; an orderly distribution or arrangement; a body of laws arranged under proper titles; any collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws, or of the principles of any other science, disposed under proper heads or titles.
(*Civil Law.*) A term often applied to the Pandects of the civil or Roman law. It was compiled from the works of previous Roman jurists by Tribonian and others, at the command of the emperor Justinian, and was published in A. D. 533.
Digest'edly, *adv.* In a digested manner; in a methodical and regular way.
Digest'er, *n.* One who digests.
"People that are bilious and fat, are great eaters and ill *digesters*."—*Arbuthnot.*
—An article of food, or medicine, taken to aid and strengthen the digestive organs of the stomach.
—A boiler invented by Papin for raising water to a higher temperature than the common boiling-point, 212°: this is effected by forming a vessel somewhat resembling a kitchen-pot; the mouth is formed into a flat ring, so that a cover may be screwed tightly on; this cover is furnished with a safety-valve, loaded to the required pressure.
Digestibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being digestible.
Digest'ible, *a.* Capable of being digested, or concocted with chyme in the stomach; as, *digestible* meat.
Digest'ibleness, *n.* Same as DIGESTIBILITY, *q. v.*
Digestion, (*de-jest'yun,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *digestio.*] Act of digesting, or the process of dissolving aliment in the stomach, and preparing it for conversion into chyme, for circulation and nourishment of the body. See below, *Physiol.*
—Orderly arrangement; distribution in order; act of reducing to classification and method.
"The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in the senate." — *Temple.*
(*Surg.*) A term formerly applied to the treatment by which wounds or ulcers were brought into that state in which they found healthy pus; the remedies or applications promoting this object were termed *digestives.*
(*Chem.*) The heating of a substance in a liquid, in order to extract some principle contained in it. It is distinguished from *maceration* by being performed at a high temperature.
(*Physiol.*) That process by which the food of animals is converted into chyme in the stomach, and prepared for being ultimately taken into the blood. The function or process of *D.* is one of the principal of those that are directly concerned in the maintenance of life; and hence its proper performance is of the utmost importance to the individual; while depending, as it does, upon the healthy condition of a great number of organs, it is not to be wondered at that it is liable to disorders, and is productive of an endless variety of diseases under the general term *indigestion.* The principal processes connected with digestion are usually represented as — 1. *Mastication*; 2. *Insalivation*; 3. *Deglutition*; 4. *Chymification*, or the action of the stomach; 5. *Chylification*, or the action of the intestines; 6. *Defecation*; and 7. the *absorption of the chyle.* The operation of mastication is a very important auxiliary to *D.*, since the more food is broken down and mixed with the saliva, the more readily and completely will it be acted upon by the stomach. Imperfect mastication is a frequent cause of indigestion. During this process the salivary glands yield up their contents, by means of which the dry food is moistened and rendered more fit for deglutition. The third process is the act by which the food is transferred from the mouth to the stomach. (See DEGLUTITION.) The alimentary matter being propelled by the contractions of the œsophagus into the cardiac extremity of the stomach, is there acted upon and dissolved by the gastric juice, which is secreted by glands lying in its inner or mucous coat. This process is assisted by the muscular contractions of the stomach, by means of which the mass is kept in motion until it is formed into chyme. When it has been sufficiently operated upon, it passes through the pyloric opening into the duodenum. The pylorus possesses a peculiar sensibility, that prevents any matter from passing through it but such as has been properly converted into chyme. Recent investigations have shown that the changes which the food undergoes in the stomach are essentially chemical. (See GASTRIC JUICE.) The process of gastric *D.* is very slow. It is more than an hour before the food suffers any apparent change; and the ordinary time required for the *D.* of animal food is from three to four hours. The chyme having passed through the pylorus into the duo-

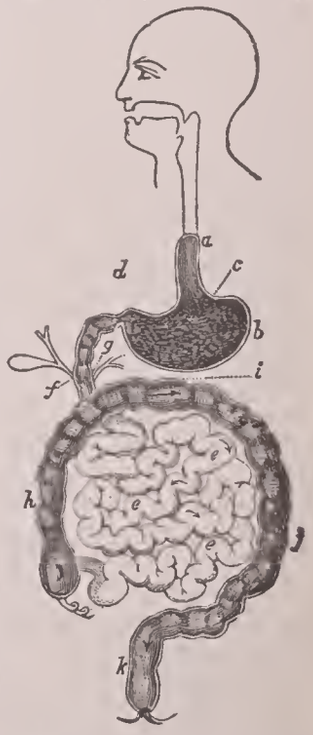


Fig. 821. — ALIMENTARY CANAL.
a, œsophagus; *b*, stomach; *c*, cardiac orifice; *d*, pylorus; *e*, small intestine; *f*, hiliary duct; *g*, pancreatic duct; *h*, ascending colon; *i* transverse colon; *k* descending colon; *k*, rectum.

denum, mixes with the biliary, pancreatic, and intestinal secretions. These juices, by their action upon the chyme, separate it into two portions, — one a milky fluid called *chyle*, the other the excrementitious portion. The bile seems to be of use principally in promoting the digestion of fatty matters, while the pancreatic juice serves mainly to convert starchy matters into sugar. Of the use of the intestinal juice little is known. The chyle attaches itself to those irregular circular folds of the mucous membrane of the small intestines, called the *valvulæ conniventes*, where it is absorbed by the lacteals. The large intestines also possess lacteals; so that, if any portion of the chyle should not have been absorbed in the small intestines, it is taken up in the large one. The fæces pass gradually from the small to the great intestines, until they reach the rectum, in which they are retained for some time, and then discharged. The absorption of the chyle forms the last act in the process of *D.* It is, as we have already seen, taken up by the lacteals, and is by them conveyed to the mesenteric glands, where it is supposed to undergo some change. From thence it makes its way to the right side of the aorta, in the lumbar region, where it is finally discharged into an elongated pouch, called the *receptaculum chyli*. From this pouch the thoracic duct conveys the chyle upwards to the left side of the neck, where it is poured into the left subclavian vein at its junction with the internal jugular, and, being thus mixed with venous blood, it is carried to the lungs and there converted into new and perfect arterial blood.

Diges'tive, *a.* [Fr. *digestif.*] Having the power to cause digestion in the stomach; as, a *digestive* tonic.

—Capable of softening and preparing by heat.

—Methodizing; classifying; reducing to form and order.

> "To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,
> This future rule is into method brought." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* (*Med.*) That which increases or aids digestion.

(*Surg.*) See DIGESTION.

Dig'gable, *a.* That may be digged.

Dig'ger, *n.* One who digs; as, a gold-*digger*.

(*Agric.*) An instrument resembling a spade, used for digging.

Dig'ger Indians, a name applied to several tribes of miserable and degraded Indians in Oregon and California, who subsist on roots which they dig out of the earth, and on insects, lizards, &c. They are believed to be the lowest grade of humanity upon earth.

Digges' Islands, (*digz,*) a group of 3 small islands in the Arctic Ocean, on the W. side of Hudson's Strait. Lat. 62° 37′ N., Lon. 70° 18′ W.

Dig'ging, *n.* (*Hort.*) The operation of moving, or stirring, or breaking up earth with a spade, pickaxe, or other sharp instrument. It is mostly performed in gardening, and its chief use is to mix the surface by burying it and bringing what is below to the top. In private gardens, *D.* is often much neglected; but commercial growers, who have to make the most of their ground, pay particular attention to the subject, and the result is seen in their superior productions.

—*pl.* Certain localities, gulches, mines, &c., in certain counties in California, Australia, &c., where gold is obtained by digging beneath the soil; as, the Bendigo *diggings*.

—*pl.* Place of residence, business, or resort; as, what sort of *diggings* is he in? (Vulgar.)

Dight, (*dīt,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* DIGHT, or DIGHTED.) [A.S. *dihtan.*] To dress; to deck; to adorn; to embellish. (R.)

> "Just so the prond insulting lass
> Array'd and *dighted* Hudibras." — *Butler.*

Dighter, (*dīt'er,*) *n.* One who dights, bedecks, or adorns.

Dighton, (*dit'n*), in *Massachusetts*, a town and township of Bristol co., on the N. side of Taunton river, about 35 m. S. by W. of Boston. *Pop.* (1897) 1,910. On the E. side of the river there is a remarkable rock, which is exposed and covered at every ebb and flow of the tide, and which presents a number of rudely engraved characters attributed by some to the Norsemen.

Digit, (*dij'it,*) *n.* [Lat. *digitus*, allied to Gr. *deiknumi*, to show, to point out; Sansk. *dic*, to show.] A finger; as, the ten *digits* of the hands. (Vulgar.) — A measure of a finger's breadth, or ¾ths of an inch.

(*Arith.*) A term employed to signify any symbol or number from 0 to 9: thus, 10 is a number of two digits.

(*Astron.*) The twelfth part of the sun or moon's diameter.

Dig'ital, *a.* [Lat. *digitalis.*] Pertaining or relating to the fingers, or to digits; as, the *digital* extremities.

D. exercises. (*Mus.*) The exercises employed for the purpose of rendering the fingers independent of each other. As the third finger is the weakest, it is very necessary for all who practise the pianoforte, &c., to cultivate its *volition*, and strengthen it by exercise adapted to that purpose.

Digita'lia, Dig'italine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very poisonous vegetable alkaloid, procured from the leaves of the DIGITALIS, *q. v.*

Digitalis, (*dij-it-a'lis,*) *n.* [Fr. *digitale*, from Lat. *digitabulum*, a thimble, from the form of the flowers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ*, containing a number of species, which are found growing in various parts of Europe, Asia, and the Canary Islands. They are for the most part herbaceous plants, and are generally distinguished by having large and handsome terminal flowers. Several species are in consequence cultivated in our gardens, but they are all suspicious plants, and endowed with active properties. The best known, and the most powerful of them all, is the common foxglove, *D. parparea*. Its large and numerous flowers, of a rosy color, spotted with white and purple internally, and hanging gracefully, arranged in one-sided racemes, render it an object of admiration to all. The name foxglove ought perhaps to be *folk's-glove*, or the gloves of the "good people," the fairies, whom pastoral fables represent to have been in the habit of using these flowers for caps. The French call it "Doigt de la Vierge," "Gantelée," "Gant de Notre Dame," &c. In Scotland they are called "witches' thimbles," and "dead men's

Fig. 822.— DIGITALIS.

bells." The leaves have an acrid, bitter, disagreeable taste, and their effects on the human system require this plant to be employed medicinally with great caution. The first effects of an over-dose are a painful sense of constriction of the throat and stomach; then follows great excitement, vomiting, severe purging, and finally death. Employed in small doses, *D.* acts as a diuretic and a sedative of the circulation, and its continued use causes great slowness of the pulse, rendering it extremely useful in diseases of the heart, and in inflammation. It is prescribed as a diuretic in dropsies of all kinds, but is most useful in those associated with a debilitated and generally diseased state of the constitution. It is a violent poison, and great care is requisite in prescribing it, as its use, even in small doses, has been productive of fatal results; for it accumulates in the system. The active principle of fox-glove is termed *digitaline*.

Digita'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gramineæ*. See MILLET.

Dig'itate, Dig'itated, *a.* [Lat. *digitatus.*] (*Bot.*) Branching into several leaflets like fingers, as a leaf.

Dig'itately, *adv.* In a digitate manner.

Digita'tion, *n.* [Fr.] A division into processes resembling fingers.

Dig'itiform, *a.* [Lat. *digitus*, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Formed in the manner of fingers.

Dig'itigrade, *a.* [Fr. *digitigrade*; Lat. *digitus*, and *gradior*, I walk. See GRADE.] Walking on the toes.

Digitigra'da, Dig'itigrades, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Cuvier to a tribe of carnivorous animals distinguished by walking upon the toes, the heel being always raised from the ground. Those animals which place the heel or the sole of the foot on the ground belong to the tribe *Plantigrada*. Some of the most carnivorous of the mammalia belong to the *D.* The feline and canine families, hyænas, civets, &c., are all included in it. The Weasel fam. (*Mustelidæ*) appears to form a connecting link between the *D.* and the plantigrada.

Dig'itus. The Latin word for a finger or a toe.

Diglyph, (*dī'glif,*) *n.* [Gr. *dioglyphos.*] (*Arch.*) An imperfect triglyph, with only two channels instead of three. See TRIGLYPH.

Digne, (*dain,*) [anc. *Dirnia,*] a walled town of France, cap. of dep. Basses-Alpes, on the Bleone, 55 m. N.E. of Aix, 78 S.S.W. of Grenoble, and 373 S.E. of Paris. *Pop.* 7,002.

Dignifica'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *dignificare.*] Exaltation; act of rendering dignified.

> "Where an ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification.*" — *Walton.*

Dig'nified, *a.* Marked with dignity; noble; stately; grave; commanding awe or respect; as, a *dignified* judge.

Dig'nify, *v. a.* [Fr. *dignifier*; Sp. *dignificár*; Lat. *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, to make.] To invest with honor, rank, or dignity; to exalt in position or office; to honor; to make illustrious; to elevate; to advance; to prefer; to ennoble; to adorn.

> "The place is *dignified* by the doer's deed." — *Shaks.*

Dig'nitary, *n.* [Fr. *dignitaire.*] An ecclesiastic who holds a dignity, or a benefice which gives him some preeminence over minor priests and canons; as, a college *dignitary*.

Dig'nity, *n.* [Fr. *dignité*, from Lat. *dignitas*, from *dignus*, worthy. See DEIGN.] True honor; nobleness or elevation of mind or character; elevation of thought, sentiment, and action; — opposed to *meanness*. — Honorable place or rank of elevation; degree of excellence in popular estimation; an elevated office giving a high rank in society; advancement; preferment, or the rank attached to it; as, the *dignity* of the purple. — Elevation of aspect, or of deportment; grandeur of mien or carriage; lofty elegance of manner; impressiveness of personal presence.

> "Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious command." — *Richardson.*

—Rank or title of a nobleman, or dignitary; as, the *dignity* of a marquis.

Dignos'tic, *a.* Same as DIAGNOSTIC, *q. v.*

Dig'onous, *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice, and *gōnio*, an angle.] Presenting two angles.

Di'gram, *n.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, and *gramma*, letter.] A diagraph.

Digraph, (*dī'grāf,*) *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *graphō*, to write.] (*Gram.*) Two vowel letters in a syllable, which represent but one sound, as in the words *head, friend*, &c.; a digram.

Digress', *v. n.* [Lat. *digressor, digressus* — *dis*, and *gradior*, to walk.] To go from the right way or road; to deviate; to wander; to transgress.

> "Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,
> *Digressing* from the valour of a man." — *Shaks.*

—To depart from the main subject, design, or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration; as, to *digress* from the point at issue.

Digression, (*de-gresh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *digressio.*] A departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing; the part or passage of a discourse, argument, or narration, which deviates from the main subject, tenor, or design, but which may have some relation to it, or be of use to it.

(*Lit.*) *D.* may sometimes be introduced with great effect; but they ought not to be had recourse to without sufficient reason, and should never be too frequent nor too long. Frequent *D.* are a sure mark of an unskilful writer or speaker. Where a subject is heavy and dry, an occasional *D.* may serve to relieve the attention, and throw additional light upon it.

—Deviation from the right course; transgression.

> "My *digression* is so vile, so base,
> That it will live engraven in my face."—*Shaks.*

(*Astron.*) A term now restricted to the apparent distance of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun. Mercury is never seen at a greater distance than about 28° from the sun; this is called its *greatest D.*; but on account of the great eccentricity of the planet's orbit, its maximum *D.* are subject to great variation. The greatest *D.* of Venus is about 47½°, and it admits of a variation amounting to about 2° 48′. — See ELONGATION.

Digres'sional, *a.* Pertaining to digression: comprising digression; departing from the main course, purpose, or subject.

Digres'sive, *a.* Going aside from the main point or subject: involving the character or nature of digression; as, a *digressive* turn of conversation.

Digres'sively, *adv.* By way of digression; after the manner of digression.

Digyu'ian, Dig'ynous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing two pistils or styles.

Dihe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *hedra*, a side.] Having two sides or surfaces, as a figure.

Dihedral angle. (*Geom.*) The mutual inclination of two intersecting planes; or, more accurately, the *quantity of turning*, around the intersection of two planes, which would be required to make one coincide with the other. It is obviously equal to the angle between the two lines drawn one in each plane, from any point of, and perpendicular to, the intersection of the two planes.

Dihe'dron, *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure with two sides or surfaces.

Dihexag'onal, *a.* [Gr. *ai*, for *dis*, and *hexagonal.*] Formed of a union of two hexagonal parts.

Dihexahe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *di*, for *dis*, and *hexahedral.*] (*Crystall.*) That has the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

Dihy'drite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of PSEUDOMALACHITE, *q. v.*

Di'i, (*Myth.*) The Latin generic name for all the gods. They were, indeed, very numerous. Every object which caused terror, inspired gratitude, or bestowed affluence, received the tribute of veneration. Mythologists have divided these Dii into different classes. The Romans, generally speaking, reckoned two classes of the gods — the *dii majorum gentium*, or *dii consulentes*, and the *dii minorum gentium*. The former were twelve in number, six males and six females; their names are, Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan, Apollo. In the class of the latter were ranked all the gods which were worshipped in different parts of the earth. Besides these, there were some called *dii selecti*, sometimes classed with the 12 greater gods. There were also some called *demigods*, that is, those who deserved immortality by the greatness of their exploits, and for their uncommon services to mankind. Besides these, all the passions, and the moral virtues, were reckoned as powerful deities; and temples were raised to a goddess of concord, peace, &c. According to Hesiod, there were no less than 30,000 gods that inhabited the earth, and were guardians of men, all being subservient to the power of Jupiter; and, in succeeding ages, we find temples erected, and sacrifices offered, to unknown gods. In process of time, not only good and virtuous men, who had been the patrons of learning and the supporters of liberty, but also thieves and pirates, were admitted among the gods; and the

Roman senate obsequiously granted immortality to the most cruel and abandoned of their emperors.

Diiamb, Diiam'bus, *n.* [Gr. *diiambos.*] (*Pros.*) A twofold or double iambus. See IAMBUS.

Dijon, (*dēē'zhon,*) (anc. *Divio,*) an ancient walled city of France, cap. dep. Côte d'Or, and formerly of the duchy and prov. of Burgundy, in a plain at foot of the Côte d'Or mountains, and confluence of the Ouche and Suzon, 105 m. N. of Lyons, and 160 S.E. of Paris. It is a fine, handsome city, possessing many magnificent public buildings, among them the castle erected by Louis XI., and the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy. It is the seat of an Academy and of a Court Imperiale.—*Manuf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs, earthenware, vinegar, soap, wax, sugar, leather, &c. *D.* existed previously to the æra of the Roman domination, and was enlarged by the emperor Aurelius. A. D. 274. Among *D.*'s most famous sons may be mentioned Bossuet, Crebillon, and Piron. *Pop.* (1890) 66,307.

Dike, Dyke, *n.* [A. S. *dic,* a mound, bank, also a ditch, or moat; L. Ger. *dīek;* D. *dyk;* Ger. *deich,* a mound; Icel. *dīki,* a ditch; Dan. *dek;* O. Ger. *teig;* Icel. *deig;* Goth. *daig,* a lump, a mass; Goth. *dgan,* to build, to form; Fris. *dika,* to raise up a dike, or embankment; Gael. *dig,* a ditch, a mound; probably allied to Gr. *teichos,* a fortified wall.] An excavation, or ditch, made in the earth, of greater length than breadth; a channel for water; a water-course.

"The *dikes* are fill'd, and with a roaring sound
The rising rivers float the nether ground."—*Dryden.*

—A mound of earth, of stone, or of other material, forming an embankment against inundations of the sea, &c.

(*Geol.*) A vein of basalt, green-stone, or other stony substance; or an intrusion of melted matter into rents or fissures of stratified rocks. The illustrations (fig. 823) show the form of lava dikes in the Valdel Bove, on the slopes of Mount Ætna. In fig. 823, *a a a a* are horizontal strata. *b c* dikes of lava forced through the strata, of which *b b* are parallel throughout their entire length, and *c c* decrease upwards. In fig. 824 the horizontal strata are shown worn away by the action of the weather, and the vertical veins of lava *d d d d* (marked *c b c* in fig. 823) being harder, have resisted its effects, and consequently remain projecting in the form of walls or *D.*

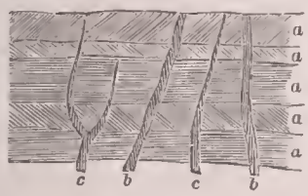


Fig. 823.

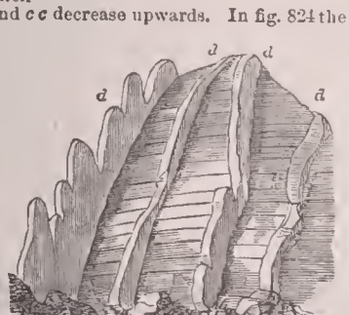


Fig. 824.

—*v. a.* To secure by a dike, embankment, or mound; as, to *dike* a flat coast.

—To drain or irrigate by means of a dike or dikes; as, to *dike* a meadow.

Dik'er, *n.* One who constructs dikes, hedges, or ditches.

Dilaecrate, (*de-las'ur-āt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *dilacero, dilaceratus — dis,* and *lacero,* to tear or rend. See LACERATE.] To tear in pieces; to separate or rend by forcible means.

Dilacera'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *dilaceratio.*] Act of tearing or rending asunder, or of dilacerating; as, "*dilaceration* of the nervous fibres."

Dilap'idate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dilapido, dilapidatus — dis,* and *lapis, lapidis,* a stone. See LAPIDARY.] To pull down; to suffer to fall into decay or ruin; as, to *dilapidate* a coat.

—To waste, squander, or destroy; as, *dilapidated* means.

—*v. n.* To go to ruin; to fall by decay; as, a *dilapidated* house.

Dilapida'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dilapidatio.*] State of being dilapidated; decay; ruin; destruction; demolition; as, a hat in a state of *dilapidation.*—Ecclesiastical waste; a voluntary wasting, or suffering to go to decay, any building in possession of an incumbent.

Dilap'idator, *n.* [Fr. *dilapidateur.*] One who causes, or brings about, dilapidation.

Dilatabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *dilatabilité.*] Quality of being dilatable.

Dilat'able, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of dilatation or expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic; as, "Small air-bladders *dilatable* and contractible."

Dilata'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *dilatatio.*] Act of dilating; the expanding of a body into greater bulk by its own elastic power; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; state of being expanded; as, the *dilatation* of rays.—See EXPANSION.

(*Surg.*) The expansion or opening out of any organ;—sometimes applied to the heart, but most frequently to the iris of the eye.

Dilate', *v. a.* [Fr. *dilater,* from Lat. *dilato,* frequentative from *differo, dilatus.* See DIFFER.] To expand; to swell; to enlarge, spread, or extend in all directions;—in contradistinction to *contract;* as, air *dilates* by heat.

"They now *dilate,* and now contract their force."—*Prior.*

—To relate at large; to tell copiously, or diffusely; to amplify.

"He would not endure that woful theme,
For to *dilate* at large."—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* To widen; to expand; to extend or swell in all directions.

"His heart *dilates,* and glories in his strength."—*Addison.*

—To speak largely and copiously: to dwell on in narration;—with *on* or *upon;* as, to *dilate on* a woman's beauty.

Dilat'ed, *p. a.* Expanded; distended; enlarged, so as to occupy a greater space; as, a *dilated* air-bladder.

Dilat'er, *n.* One who dilates, or enlarges; that which expands, or is capable of expansion.

Dila'tion, *n.* [A modernized form of DILATATION, *q. v.*] Act of expanding or dilating; state of expansion or dilatation.

"A gigantic *dilation* of the hateful figure."—*Dickens.*

Dila'tive, *a.* Expansive; causing or producing dilation.

Dila'tor, *n.* Same as DILATER, *q. v.*

Dil'atorily, *adv.* With delay; tardily.

Dil'atoriness, *n.* Quality of being dilatory or late: slowness in motion; lateness; delay in proceeding; procrastination; tardiness; sluggishness.

Dil'atory, *a.* [Fr. *dilatoire;* Lat. *dilatorius,* from *differo, dilatum.* See DILATE.] Slow; late; tardy; given to procrastination; disposed to delay or put off anything.

"And wit depends on *dilatory* time."—*Shaks.*

—Attended with delay, sluggishness, loitering, or procrastination.

"A *dilatory* temper commits cruelties without design."—*Addison.*

—Intended or tending to cause delay, or gain time; as, a *dilatory* policy.

(*Law.*) A *D. plea* is a plea which goes to defeat the particular action brought, merely; and which does not answer as to the general right of the plaintiff.

Dilem'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dilemma — dis,* and *lemma,* anything received, an assumption, from *lambanō,* to take.] A state of things in which a difficult or doubtful choice is presented, and which raises a vexatious and embarrassing question as to what is best to be done, or what course to take determinately.

"A strong *dilemma* in a desp'rate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place."—*Swift.*

(*Logic.*) A species of argument in the form of a complex, conditional syllogism. It is defined to be a redundant, hypothetic syllogism, in which the hypothetical premise consists of an antecedent, or condition, dependent on the several members of a distributive or disjunctive consequent. This argument was called by the Romans the *Syllogismus cornutus;* whence our phrase of "placing one on, or between, the horns of a dilemma." It is used to prove the absurdity or falsehood of some assertion. A *D.* must be so framed that one of the alternatives must be admitted; and each alternative must exactly apply. It ought also to be incapable of being retorted. When an affirmative is proved, the argument is said to be *constructive;* when a negative, it is called *destructive.* Of the construction *D.* there are two sorts—the *simple,* which concludes categorically, and the *complex,* which has a disjunctive conclusion. There is only one kind of destructive *D.* The Greek dialecticians prided themselves on exhibiting *D.*, which they alleged to be insoluble. Some of these examples were constructed with great dexterity, and the discovery of the fallacy is by no means easy. One of the most famous of them, known as the "sophism of Euathlus," is as follows:—Euathlus had received lessons from Protagoras the rhetorician, on condition that the fee should be paid when the pupil gained his first cause. Euathlus delaying to undertake any cause, Protagoras sues him, and argues in this way: "If I am successful, you must pay me in virtue of the sentence; if unsuccessful, you must pay me in terms of our agreement, as then you will have gained your first cause." The pupil retorts: "If I am successful, I am free by the sentence; if unsuccessful, I am free by the agreement."

Dil'ettant, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, dilettanteism, or amateurship; as, *dilettant* taste.

Dil'ettant, Dilettan'te, *n.*; *pl.* DILETTANTI. [It.] An ardent admirer of, or amateur in, the fine arts, literature, &c.

"Of Dardan tours let *dilettanti* tell."—*Byron.*

Dilettan'teism, *n.* State or quality of a dilettante, or of desultory amateurship in the arts, literature, science, &c.

Diligence, (*dil'i-jens,*) *n.* [Lat. *diligentia,* from *diligo, diligens,* to value or esteem highly, to love—*dis,* and *lego,* to choose.] Carefulness; attentiveness; earnestness; steady application in business of any kind; industry; assiduity; constant exertion or effort; steady perseverance in performing or executing; watchful attention; heed; attention; constancy;—opposed to *idleness.*

To use or *give diligence.* To make energetic effort; to apply application and promptness to.

"Brethren, *give diligence* to make your calling and election sure."—*2 Pet.* i. 10.

Diligence, (*dē-le'zhōngs,*) *n.* [Fr.] In France, a public stage-coach.

Dil'igent, *a.* [Lat. *diligens.*] Careful of or about; assiduous; attentive; steady in application to business; constant in effort or exertion to accomplish what is undertaken; active; sedulous; industrious; persevering; as, a *diligent* scholar.

"Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business, he shall stand before kings."—*Prov.* xxii. 29.

—Constantly and carefully applied; prosecuted with prompt and persevering industry; steadily assiduous; as, to make *diligent* inquiry.

Dil'igently, *adv.* In a diligent, steady, and assiduous manner.

Dill, *n.* [A. S. *dil, dile;* D. and L. Sax. *dille;* Ger. *dill;* Dan. *dill, dild;* Swed. *dills;* O. Ger. *tilli.* Etymol. unknown.] (*Bot.*) The English name of *Anethium,* a genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ,* having compound umbels, without general or partial involucres; the border of the calyx minute, but five-toothed; yellow involute petals; and dorsally compressed lenticular fruit. The common Dill (*A. graveolens*) is an annual or biennial plant, which grows wild in corn-fields in the countries around the Mediterranean. It has from a very early period been in general cultivation as an aromatic stimulant, and carminative. It has a strong peculiar aromatic smell and taste; the leaves are sometimes used for flavoring pickles, sauces, &c. The fruit (*Dill-seed*) is used in medicine, chiefly for relief of flatulence and griping in infants, and is administered in the form of *Dill Water,* in the preparation of which *Oil of Dill* is employed: a pale-yellow essential oil, on which the properties of the plant depend, and which is obtained by distillation.

Dillenburg'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of CHRYSOCOLLA, *q. v.*

Dillenia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The *Dillenia* family, an order of plants, alliance *Ranales.* DIAG. Distinct carpels; no stipules; an imbricated corolla; homogeneous albumen; and arillate seeds. This order, consisting of trees, shrubs, and a few herbs, chiefly natives of India and tropical America, includes 26 genera, and 200 species. They have astringent properties, and many are used for tanning, and as vulneraries. The young calyces of some species of the typical genus *Dillenia* have an acid taste, and are employed to flavor curries in some parts of India. Many species of this genus grow to a large size, and form hard, durable timber. Those of India are generally remarkable for fine evergreen foliage, and very beautiful flowers. They are sometimes cultivated as stove or greenhouse plants in this country.

Dil'lersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Lancaster co., abt. 1 m. W. of Lancaster.

Dille's Bottom, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Belmont co.

Dil'lesk, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RHODOMENIA.

Dillingersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Lehigh co.

Dill'nite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, obtained from Dillna, near Schemnitz.

Dil'lon, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Tazewell county.

Dil'lon, in *Missouri,* a village of Phelps co., about 5 m. N.E. of Rolla.

Dil'lon Run, in *West Virginia,* a post-office of Hampshire co.

Dills'borough, in *Indiana,* a post-town of Dearborn co., about 65 miles S. E. of Indianapolis. *Pop.* abt. 570.

Dills'burg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of York co., about 15 miles S. W. of Harrisburg. *Pop.* abt. 600.

Dill'y, *n.* [From DILIGENCE, *q. v.*] A kind of stage-coach.

"The Derby *dilly,* carrying three insides."—*Geo. Canning.*

Dill'y-dal'ly, *v. n.* To trifle; to play with; to loiter about the doing of anything.

Dil'uent, *a.* [Lat. *diluens,* from *diluo.* See DILUTE.] Making liquid, or more fluid; attenuating; weakening the strength of, by mixing with water.

"Every fluid is *diluent* as it contains water in it."—*Arbuthnot.*

—*n.* That which dilutes, thins, or attenuates; that which makes more liquid, or weakens the strength of.

(*Med.*) One of the medicaments employed to quench thirst, dilute and make thin the thickened blood, and cool the system preternaturally heated by fever or disease. Balm-tea, toast and water, barley-water, whey, lemonade, and such like articles, belong properly to the class of diluents.

Dilute', *v. a.* [Lat. *diluo, dilutus — dis,* and *luo,* to wash; akin to Gr. *lūō,* to loosen, unfasten, but hardly to *louō,* to wash.] To render liquid, or more liquid; to make thin, or more fluid; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

"Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea."—*Locke.*

—To make weak, or weaker, as color, by mixture.

"Lest these colors should be *diluted* . . . by the admixture of any adventitious light."—*Newton.*

—*v. n.* To become attenuated, weakened, or diluted.

Dilut'ed, *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength; as, *diluted* spirits.

Dilut'edly, *adv.* In a diluted form.

Dilut'edness, *n.* State of dilution, or attenuation.

Dilut'er, *n.* He who, or that which, thins, dilutes, attenuates, or makes more liquid.

"Water is the only *diluter.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

Dilu'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *dilutio.*] Act of diluting, or of making thin, weak, or more liquid; state of being diluted.

"Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation, or thickening."—*Arbuthnot.*

Dilu'vial, Dilu'vian, *a.* [Lat. *diluvialis,* from *diluvium,* a flood, from *diluo,* to wash away.] Relating or pertaining to a flood or deluge, particularly to the Deluge of the time of Noah.—Occasioned by, or resulting from, a deluge; as, a *diluvial* deposit.

D. formations. (*Geol.*) The deposits which are the result of an unusual and extraordinary rush of water, carrying with it all kinds of material removed from the surface, or torn up during the progress of a wave. Diluvial action may result from heavy rains, the melting of snow, submarine earthquakes, or other causes. The material accumulated in this way is called DILUVIUM, *q. v.*

Dilu'vialist, *n.* An expositor of the Noachian flood; one who explains physical phenomena caused by the Deluge.

Dilu'vian, *a.* See DILUVIAL.

Dilu'vium, Dilu'vian, *n.* [Lat. *diluvium*, a washing away of the earth.] (*Geol.*) A term applied to accumulations of gravel, sand, or stones, which are referred to the *extraordinary* action of water; the term alluvium implying the *ordinary* operations of water. At one time geologists merely used the word *D.* to distinguish accumulations supposed to have been formed during the Noachian deluge; but we now employ it as a common name for all masses which have apparently been produced by powerful aqueous agency.

Dilve, *v. n.* (*Mining.*) To cleanse tin-ore. (Used in Cornwall, Eng.)

Dil'worthtown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 78 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Dim, *a.* [A. S. and Iris. *dim*; Swed. and Goth. *dimmer*; O. Ger. *timbar, timbari*, dark, obscure, *demar*, the twilight; Ir. *teim*, dark; Lith. *tamsā*, darkness, *tamsus*, dark; Russ. *temnyĭ*, dark; O. Sax. *thim*, dark; Sansk *tamas*, darkness, root *tam*, to languish, to fade.] Shut up from the sight; darkened; obscured; dusky; dark; darkish; wanting luminousness, brilliancy, or clearness.

"Which, *dim* by nature, wit did never clear."—*Davies.*

—Not seeing clearly; not plainly seen; mysterious; dull; imperfect; sullied; tarnished: of obscure vision; as, *dim* eyesight, a *dim* understanding, a *dim* shadow.

"*Dim* with the mist of years."—*Byron.*

—*v. a.* To dull; to deaden; to darken; to cloud; to obscure; to diminish the brilliancy or clearness of.

"And *dimm'd* the glory of that golden time."—*Davies.*

—To impair the powers of vision; to render the perceptive faculties dull and obscure; to tarnish or sully.

"No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears."—*Longfellow.*

Dimag'nerite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of MAGNETITE, *q. v.*

Dime, *n.* [O. Fr. *disme*; Fr. *dixième*, from Lat. *decem*, ten.] In the U. States, a silver coin, valued at ten cents, or the tenth part of a dollar.

Dimension, (*de-men'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dimetior*, to measure—*dis*, and *metior*, to measure. See MEASURE.] The measure or compass of a thing; extent; the extent of a body, or length, breadth, and thickness, or depth (usually in the pl.); the definite bulk or size of a thing; as, the *dimensions* of a room, of the brain, &c.

—Degree; importance; stretch; scope; application; as, the affair assumed grave *dimensions*.

(*Algebra.*) The term is applied in much the same sense as *degree*, to express the number of literal factors that enter into a term. Thus, x^2, xy, $2ab$, are all of two dimensions, or of the second degree; x^3, x^2y, abc, $\frac{a^1bc}{d}$, are of three dimensions, &c.

(*Geom.*) A line, whether straight or curved, has only one *D.*, or measurement—namely, *length*; a surface has two—*length* and *breadth*; and a solid has three *D.*—*length*, *breadth*, and *thickness*, or *depth*. These three measurements or *D.* determine all forms of extension.

Dimen'sionless, *a.* Without dimensions, or possessing them to an unnoticeable extent or definite bulk.

Dimen'sity, *n.* Dimension; bulk; capacity.

Dimen'sive, *a.* Possessing dimensions; making the boundaries, limits, or outlines.

"But who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines?"—*Davies.*

Dim'erous, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, double, and *meros*, part.] Composed of two parts; twin; twofold.

Dim'eter, *a.* [Lat., from Gr. *di* for *dis*, and *metron*, measure.] Containing two poetical measures.

Dimet'ric, *a.* [See DIMETER.] (*Crystall.*) Presenting two unequal axes; as, a *dimetric* crystal.

Dimid'iate, *a.* [Lat. *dimidiare*, to divide into two parts.] Expressed by, or appearing in, two equal parts or divisions.—Having an apparently divided shape.

(*Bot.*) A term used when one half of an organ is so much the smaller as to appear to be missing, as in the pinnæ and pinnules of some species of *Asplenium*, *Adiantum*, and *Lindsæa*.

(*Zoöl.*) When the base covers are about half the length of the abdomen.

Dimidia'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dimidiatio.*] The act of halving: division into two equal parts.

Dimin'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *diminuer*; Lat. *diminuo*—*dis*, and *minuo*, to lessen, from *minor*, less. See MINOR.] To make smaller or less; to lessen; to take from; to abate; to decrease; to reduce.

"That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminishes* pain in us."—*Locke.*

—To impair; to degrade; to abase; to lessen or lower the dignity or importance of; as, *diminishing* power.

"All the stars hide their *diminished* heads."—*Milton.*

—To take away from; to subtract;—opposed to *add*.

"Neither shall ye *diminish* aught from it."—*Deut.* iv. 2.

D. interval. (*Mus.*) An interval which is defective, or short of its perfect quantity by a semitone.

D. scale. (*Arch.*) That scale which expresses the gradual decrease of thickness in the upper part of a column.

—*v. n.* To become or appear less, or smaller; to lessen, decrease, subside, or abate.

"What judgment I had, increases rather than *diminishes*."—*Dryden.*

Dimin'ishable, *a.* Capable of diminution or reduction in size, quantity, or capacity.

Dimin'isher, *n.* The person who, or thing which, diminishes.

Dimin'ishingly, *adv.* In a diminishing or lowering manner.

"I never heard him . . . so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent."—*Locke.*

Diminuen'do, *adv.* [It. See DIMINISH.] (*Mus.*) A direction in a musical score to decrease loudness of sound; marked thus >.

Diminu'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *diminutio.*] Act of diminishing or lessening; a making smaller; state of becoming or appearing less; decrease; abatement; decay; deduction; correlative to *augmentation*; as, a *diminution* of bodily vigor.

—Discredit; degradation; abasement; lessening of dignity, importance, or influence; as, *diminution* of repute.

"I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution*, of me."
King Charles I.

(*Mus.*) The subject of a figure or canon is said to be taken in *D.* when its notes are diminished in length, generally to ½ or ¼ of their former time.

D. of the record. (*Law.*) Incompleteness of the record of a case sent up from an inferior to a superior court.

Dimin'utive, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif.* See DIMINISH.] Small; little; narrow; contracted; minute; as, a *diminutive* child.

"The poor wren, the most *diminutive* of birds."—*Shaks.*

—Having the power of lessening or diminishing.

—*n.* A small or insignificant thing of little value or importance.

"Be shown
For poor'st *diminutives*, for doits!"—*Shaks.*

(*Gram.*) A word which, by the addition of one or more syllables to those from which it is derived, is softened in meaning or diminished in force or effect; as, *lambkin* from *lamb*, *manikin* from *man*, &c. Every language is in a greater or less degree susceptible of diminutives; but in this respect, as is well known, the Italian language surpasses all those of both ancient and modern times.

Dimin'utively, *adv.* In a diminutive manner; in a manner to lessen.

Dimin'utiveness, *n.* Want of size or bulk; littleness; state of being diminutive; want of importance or dignity.

Dim'ish, Dim'mish, Dim'my, *a.* Partially dim, or having weak or imperfect sight.

"My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown."—*Swift.*

Dim'issory, *a.* [L. Lat. *dimissorius.* See DISMISS.] Dismissing to another jurisdiction. In the Church of England the name of *dimissory letter* belongs to such as are given by a bishop to a candidate for holy orders, having a title in his diocese, directed to some other bishop, and giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.

Dim'ity, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, double, from *duo*, two, and *mitos*, a thread of the warp; L. Lat. *dimitum*; It. *dimito.*] A kind of cotton cloth of a thick texture, and generally striped, or otherwise ornamented in the loom; it is chiefly used for articles of female dress, and for bed-furniture and window-curtains, and is very rarely dyed.

Dim'ly, *adv.* In a dim, faint, or obscure manner; without brightness or clearness; with a faint light; with dull or imperfect sight.

"With the lanterns *dimly* burning."—*Wolfe.*

Dim'mick, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

Dim'mish, *a.* See DIMISH.

Dim'mit, in *Texas.* See DEMMIT.

Dim'ness, *n.* Dulness or imperfection of the visual organs, or of the perceptive faculties of the mind.

"Answering to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion."—*Decay of Piety.*

—Want of brightness or clearness; dulness; state or condition of being dim and imperfect; as, the *dimness* of distant perspective.

Dim'ock, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Susquehanna co., about 7 m. S. of Montrose; *pop.* 1,124.

Dimorphan'thus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Araliaceæ*. The *D.* (*aralia*) *edulis* is employed in China as a sudorific; its young shoots are a delicate vegetable; and its root, which is bitter, aromatic, and pleasant to the taste, is employed by the Japanese, as we use the scorzonera.

Dimorphism, (*dī-mor'fizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *morphe*, form.] (*Chem.*) The property possessed by certain bodies of assuming crystalline forms which cannot be derived from each other. Instances of this occur in the case of sulphur, which crystallizes as oblique prisms, and as octohedra, according as it is crystallized by heat, or from the solution in bisulphide of carbon.

Dimorphous, (*dī-mor'fus,*) *a.* Assuming two separate forms.

(*Crystall.*) Susceptible of crystallization under two essentially distinct forms.

Dimor'phite, or **Dimor'phine,** *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral of orange-yellow color. Translucent and transparent. Lustre, splendent, adamantine. Fragile. Sp. gr. 3·58. *Comp.* Sulphur 24·55, arsenic 75·45 = 100.

Dimple, (*dim'pl.*) *n.* [Seemingly corrupted from *dintle*, a little hole, dim. of *dint*, a hole.] A small natural cavity or circular depression in the cheek, chin, elbow, &c., of the face and body.

"Love sits in the *dimple* of her chin."—*Prior.*

—A small depression or hollow in the surface of anything; as, the *dimple* of running waters.

—*v. n.* To form into dimples; to sink into little, hollow inequalities of surface.

"Shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To mark or impress with dimples, or little cavities; as, to *dimple* a baby's cheek.

Dimpled, *a.* Set with dimples.

"Pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids."—*Shaks.*

Dim'plement, *n.* State of being marked with dimples.

Dim'ply, *a.* Dimpled; full of dimples; as, a *dimply* brook.

Dim'-sighted, *a.* Having dim or obscure vision.

Dimyarias, Dimyariæ, Dimyary, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dis*, and *myor*, a knot of muscles.] (*Zoöl.*) All those bivalves or conchifers are so called which have two distinct and separate adductor muscles; and, consequently, two corresponding muscular impressions on each valve.

—*a.* Pertaining or relating to the dimyary molluscs.

Din, *n.* [A.S. *dyne, gedyn*, a noise; Icel. *dyn, dundi*, and *dynia*, to thunder, to resound; O. Sax. *thunar*; O. Ger. *thonar, donar*, thunder; Sansk. *stan*, to groan, to thunder; allied to Gr. *stenō*, to groan, Lat. *tono*, to thunder, &c.] Noise; a loud sound, particularly a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued; racket; deafening clamor; as, "The odious *din* of war."—*Milton.*

—*v. a.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with deafening noise; to annoy and harass with racket and clamor.

"And *din* your ears with hungry cries."—*Otway.*

Dinagepoor, (*din'a-ge-por,*) a district of British India, enclosed by Rungpoor, Purneah, Rajishaye, Mymunsingh, and Boglipoor; Lat. between 24° 53′ and 26° 38′ N., Lon. between 82° 2′ and 89° 16′ E.; *area*, 5,374 sq. m. *Prod.* Rice, cotton, barley, wheat, sugar, pepper, and ginger. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, paper, &c.—Its cap., DINAGEPOOR, is situated on an island formed by the Purnabadah River, 260 m. from Calcutta.

Di'nah, daughter of Jacob by Leah (*Gen.* xxx. 21), his only daughter named in Scripture. While the family were sojourning near Shalem, she heedlessly associated with the Canaanitish maidens, and fell a victim to the seductive arts of Shechem, a young prince of the land; but was perfidiously and savagely avenged by Simeon and Levi, her full brothers, to the great grief of Jacob their father.

Dinan, (*de'nang,*) a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 13 m. S. of St. Mâlo. *Manuf.* Sail-cloth, linen and cotton fabrics. This old place, still enclosed by walls, was taken by Duguesclin in 1373, and by De Clisson in 1379. *Pop.* 8,510.

Di'nant, a town of Belgium, on the Meuse, 14 m. S. of Namur. Its principal buildings are a church, town-hall, palace, college, hospitals, schools, and charitable institutions. *Manuf.* Hats, paper, woollens, cards, cutlery, vinegar, hydromel, and glass. It has marble-works, soap-works, salt-refineries, and breweries. *Pop.* 7,447.—This place was taken by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1466, when 800 of its inhabitants were taken by twos, tied back to back, and thrown into the Meuse. The town was also razed to the ground; but in 1493 it was rebuilt. In 1554, and 1675, it was again taken by the French.

Dinapore, (*din-a-por',*) a town of India, presidency Bengal, on the Ganges, 145 m. E. of Benares. It is a military station of the British.

Di'nar, *n.* A Persian coin, of which 1,000 form 1 keran, or about 24 cents.

Dinar'ic Alps, that portion of the Alps which connects the Julian Alps with the branches of the Balkan, in Turkey.

Din'dle, *n.* An English provincialism for the Sow-thistle.

Dine, *v. n.* [A. S. *dynan*, to feed; Fr. *dîner*; O. Fr. *disner*, to dine; It. *desinare*, from Lat. *dejejunare—de*, from, and *jejuno*, to fast—to cease to fast.] To eat the chief meal of the day; to partake of the mid-day repast; to sit down and take dinner; as, to *dine* out.

"And wretches hang that jurymen may *dine*."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To feed; to give a dinner to; to furnish with the principal meal of the day; as, to *dine* a party of friends.

Din'er-out, *n.* One who dines away from his own table, or in company; one who is frequently invited to other people's tables, for the sake of his companionable and conversational qualities.

"A brilliant *diner-out*, though but a curate."—*Byron.*

Ding, *v. n.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* DUNG, or DANGED.) [A.S. *dencgan*; Icel. *dengia*; Swed. and Goth. *daenga*, to beat, to strike.] To bluster or threaten violence; to bounce; to talk with noisy bluster or importunity. (Vulgar.)

"He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left."—*Arbuthnot.*

—To tinkle or sound, as a bell.

—*n.* A stroke, as of the clapper of a bell.

Ding'-dong, *n.* A term used to express the sound of bells.

"Let us all ring . . . *ding-dong* bell."—*Shaks.*

Dingelstedt, FRANZ, (*ding'el-stet,*) a German novelist and poet, b. 1814. He has published several volumes of poems and tales, and some tragedies, and has for several years occupied the position of director of the Royal Theatre at Munich. He has also translated some of Shakspeare's plays into German.

Din'gey, Din'ghey, Din'gy, *n.* [Hind.] A kind of large boat, used on E. Indian rivers, resembling a barge.

(*Naut.*) A small boat belonging to a ship.

Din'gey-hire, *n.* Charge made for use of a dingey, in India.

Din'gey Wal'lah, *n.* [Hind.] A boatman on East Indian rivers.

Din'giness, *n.* State or quality of being dingy; a dusky or dark hue; brownness.

Dingle, (*ding'l,*) *n.* [dim. of *den.*] A narrow dell or valley between hills; a wooded glen; a brake.

"I know each *dingle* . . . of this wild wood."—*Milton.*

Ding'le-dang'le, *adv.* In a dangling, loitering, trifling manner.

Din'gle, a sea-port, and the most westerly town in Ireland, co. Kerry, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, 39 m. W.N.W. of Killarney; *pop.* 2 250.

Diug'man's Ferry, in *Pa.*, a post-village of Pike co., in Dingman township, on the Delaware river, about 8 miles below Milford; a favorite summer resort.

Ding'mansburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Shelby co., on the Miami River, opposite Sidney, abt. 72 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Dingo, (*ding'go,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Australian dog, found both in a wild and tamed state. It has a very wolf-like appearance, is extremely fierce, and barks and growls as other dogs, although the contrary has been said by some.

Dingy, (*din'ji,*) *a.* [From A.S. *dyngan*, to manure; Swed. Goth. *dynga*; Finn. *tungio*, dung, manure.] Of a dull, dark color; brownish; soiled; sullied; of a dun appearance; as, a *dingy* coat.

Din'ing, *p. a.* Eating the principal repast of the day; pertaining to, or referring to dinner; as, a *dining*-room.

—Giving a dinner; entertaining at dinner; as, *dining* a select few.

Dinkelsbühl, (*din'klz-bool,*) an ancient, walled town of Bavaria, 20 m. S.W. of Anspach. *Manuf.* Woollens, fustian, &c. *Pop.* 5,157.

Din'ner, *n.* [Fr. *dîner*, or *dîné*: See DINE.] The meal taken about the middle of the day, or the principal repast of the day, eaten between noon and night; as, a club-*dinner*.

"A good *dinner* lubricates business." — *Lord Stowell.*

—A special entertainment; a banquet; a feast; as, a public *dinner*.

Din'nerless, *a.* Without a dinner; having no dinner; as, as hungry as a *dinnerless* man.

Din'nerly, *adv.* Appertaining to a dinner.

Dinor'nis, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, wonderful or terrible, *ornis*, a bird.] (*Pal.*) A genus of large birds of the tribe *Brevipennes*. No species of the dinornis now exists, but many bones belonging to birds of this class have been found in New Zealand; not only in the most recent deposits, but in the sand by the sea-shore, in caves, in swamps, in the soil of forests, and also in river-beds. Among the natives there are many traditional reports about these birds, which were called *moa*. Other large birds, such as the Palapteryx and the Aptornis, are also spoken of by them. It would appear that the dinornis became extinct at the end of the 17th, or the beginning of the 18th century. According to the traditions of the natives, these birds must have had brilliantly colored plumage, while their flesh was a delicate food. For these two reasons they were objects of pursuit. They are described also as being fat and stupid, unable to fly, and living in the mountains or in the depths of forests, feeding entirely on vegetable food. The bones of the dinornis have been closely examined by comparative anatomists, and the description of the natives coincides with the inferences drawn. The dinornis must have been considerably larger than any bird now existing; some of the bones found are twice as large as those of the ostrich. The body must have been very bulky, and somewhat similar to that of the extinct Dodo. The *D. giganteus* must have been nearly eleven feet high. The bones of the legs are massive, and remarkably solid in structure. The number of bones of the dinornis that have been found is very great. Several species have been recognized, and some skeletons have been nearly completely restored. The first bone examined by a naturalist was a leg-bone, and the naturalist was Professor Owen. From that bone alone he placed the *D.* in its correct place in the system of nature, — a remarkable example of the correctness of the great laws of the correlation of parts so beautifully elaborated by Cuvier.

Fig. 825. — DINORNIS.

Dinosau'ria, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible; and *sauros*, lizard.] (*Pal.*) An order of extinct reptiles, which were related to the crocodiles on one hand, and bear an interesting relation to the birds on the other. They had usually short front limbs, and large hind limbs, on which many of them habitually walked, with the body upright. They differed greatly in size, varying from 3 feet to 60 feet in length, had three-toed feet, and other bird-like characters. They are looked upon as the link between reptiles and birds. The *Iguanodon*, *Hylæosaurus*, *Scelidosaurus*, and *Megalosaurus* are the principal genera.

Dinothe'rium, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, and *therion*, a wild beast.] See DEINOTHERIUM.

Dins'more, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Shelby co.

Dint, *n.* [A. S. *dynt*; Icel. *dynt*, a concussion; *dynta*, to shake; Scot. *dunt*; probably formed from the sound.] The mark or impression made by a blow; a cavity or indentation made by a blow or by undue pressure; force; violence; power exerted; as, a *dint* in a leaf.

By dint of, by sheer force or effort employed; by means of.

"And *by the dint of* war his mistress claims." — *Gay.*

—*v. a.* To make a mark, cavity, or indentation on a substance by a blow, or by forcible pressure.

"Your body's print, the yielding down doth *dint*." — *Donne.*

Din'widdie, in *Virginia*, a S. S. E. co; *area*, about 529 sq. m. *Rivers.* Appomattox river, Nottoway river, Stony creek, Namazine creek. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Dinwiddie Court House. *Pop.* (1890) 36,195.

Diuwid'die Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Diuwiddie co., on Stouy Creek, abt. 35 m. S. by W. of Richmond.

Diocе'san, *a.* [L. Lat. *diocesanus*.] Pertaining to a diocese; as, a *diocesan* council.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) A bishop; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

Di'ocese, (sometimes written DIOCESS,) *n.* [Gr. *dioikēsis—dia*, and *oikēsis*, residence, from *oikia*, a dwelling, from *oikos*, a house. See ECONOMY.] (*Eccl.*) A province or jurisdiction; specifically, the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; or, an ecclesiastical division of a kingdom or state, subject to a bishop's authority.

Diocletian, CAIUS VALERIANUS (*di-o-kle'shun,*) a Roman emperor, B. in Dalmatia, 245. He entered the Roman army, distinguished himself under several emperors, and was elected emperor by the soldiers on the death of Numerianus, 284. Two years later, to strengthen himself against the numerous enemies threatening the empire, both in the east and west, he made Maximian his associate, assigning to him the charge of the west. A further division was afterwards made by the creation of two new Cæsars, Constantius Chlorus, and Galerius; four emperors thus reigning at the time. War was almost continually going on, but *D.* seldom took any personal share in it. In the latter part of his reign he was induced to sanction a cruel persecution of the Christians, whom he had long protected. In 305, *D.* abdicated the imperial dignity, and retired to his native country. D. 313 A. D.

Diocle'tian Æra, or, the ÆRA OF MARTYRS, dates from the proclamation of Diocletian as emperor, Aug. 29, 284. This æra was generally used by Christians, till the introduction of the Christian æra, abt. 527.

Dio'dia, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *odous*, tooth; alluding to the two calyx teeth crossing the ovary.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rubiaceæ*. They are American, chiefly tropical plants, with, save the indehiscent carpels, the habit of the SPERMACOCE, *q. v.*

Dio'don, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, and *odous*, a tooth; two-toothed.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, order *Plectognathes*, with undivided jaws, each with a single and continuous dental plate. The *D. hystrix*, commonly termed the Sea-porcupine, or Balloon-fish, is of a nearly spherical form, sometimes measuring not less than two feet in length; but it possesses the power of inflating or contracting itself at pleasure, by means of an internal skin or membrane situated beneath the exterior or spiny covering. When taken by a line and hook, it inflates its body and elevates its spines to the highest possible degree, as if endeavoring to wound in all directions; nor can it be touched without danger until it is dead. It is a native of the Indian and American seas, and its flesh is coarse and worthless.

Diodo'rus Sic'ulus, a native of Agyrium, in Sicily, who wrote a Universal History in 40 books, of which only 15 books and a few fragments remain. It is a laborious but uncritical compilation of most heterogeneous materials, and occupied him 30 years. It is still valued for the portions which it has preserved to us of many lost works. He flourished about B. C. 10.

Dioe'cious, Die'cious, *a.* [Gr. *dios*, and *oikos*, a house.] (*Bot.*) Applied to a plant whose male flowers are produced on one individual, and the female ones on another.

Diogenes, (*di-oj'e-neez,*) the celebrated Greek cynic, was a native of Sinope, in Pontus, where he was born 413 B. C. He was banished from his country for coining false money, and repaired to Athens, where he studied philosophy under Antisthenes, and surpassed his master in the rudeness of his manners, and his austere views of human nature. He walked about the streets with a tub on his head, in which it is said he lodged at night. He is the type of cynicism, and for his zeal as a moralist has been called the *Mad Socrates*. Being on a voyage, he was taken by pirates and sold into slavery at Corinth, where he became tutor to the sons of a rich citizen, but died in the greatest misery, B. C. 324. His reputation procured him a visit from Alexander the Great, who asked *D.* if there was anything in which he could gratify him. "Only," he answered, "do not stand any longer between me and the sun." Some moral "sentences" are extant under his name, but they are thought to be apocryphal. The inhabitants of Sinope raised statues to his memory, and the marble figure of a dog was placed on a high column erected on his tomb.

Diog'enes Laer'tius, a Greek historian, B. in Cilicia. He wrote the *Lives of the Philosophers* in 10 books, an immethodical and uncritical work, valuable only, as such books often are, for the fragments they contain of earlier writings which have perished. He is supposed to have lived in the 2d century.

Diomede'a, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds: the ALBATROSS, *q. v.*

Diom'edes, a king of Thrace, who fed his horses with human flesh, and was slain by Hercules, who threw his body to be devoured by his own steeds.

Diomedes, son of Tydeus and Deiphyle, was king of Ætolia, and one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He often engaged Hector and Æneas, and wounded Mars and Venus in battle. He went with Ulysses to steal the Palladium from the temple of Minerva, in Troy; and assisted in murdering Rhesus, king of Thrace, and carrying away his horses. On account of his wife's infidelity, he went to Italy, and built a city, which he called *Argyrippa*, and married the daughter of Daunus, the king of the country. He died there in extreme old age, or, according to a certain tradition, he perished by the hand of his father-in-law. His death was greatly lamented by his companions, who, in the excess of their grief, were changed into birds resembling swans.

Di'on, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, was the disciple and friend of Plato when that philosopher was at the court of Dionysius the elder, whose daughter, Arete, Dion married. Being accused of treason, he was banished by Dionysius the younger, and went to Athens, where he acquired considerable popularity; which so provoked the tyrant, that he confiscated his estates, and compelled his wife to marry another man. Dion, irritated at this treatment, resolved to attempt the deliverance of his country; and with a small force he landed in Sicily during the absence of Dionysius, and entered Syracuse in triumph. After various successes he perished, the victim of a conspiracy, headed by one Calippus, an Atheuian, B. C. 353.

Dio'ua, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

Dionæa, (*di-o-ne'a,*) [from *Dioni*, one of the names of Venus.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Droseraceæ*. The only species known is *D. muscipula*, a native of the Southern States. This plant affords a remarkable instance of vegetable irritability. The leaf is two-lobed,

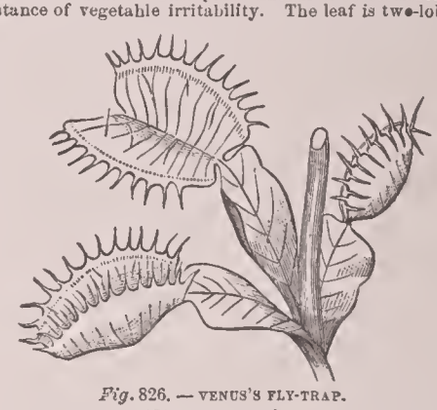


Fig. 826. — VENUS'S FLY-TRAP.
(*Dionæa muscipula.*)

and each lobe is furnished on its upper surface with three stiff hairs, which, on being touched by an insect, or any other object, causes the two halves to collapse and enclose the object. This plant, which is known as Venus's Fly-trap, is sometimes grown in our hot-houses.

Diou Cas'sius, an historian of the third century, born in Bithynia, went to Rome about 180; was appointed successively to many high offices; was twice consul; and wrote, in Greek, the History of Rome, from the arrival of Æneas in Italy to A. D. 229. The small portions extant of Dion's work are highly valued.

Dion Chrysos'tomos, (i. e. *Dion the golden mouthed,*) a celebrated Greek rhetorician, flourished the first century of the Christian æra. He was a native of Prusa, in Bithynia, but lived mostly at Rome. Suspected of conspiracy by Domitian, he took refuge in the country of the Getæ, returning to Rome on the accession of Nerva. He enjoyed the favor both of Nerva and Trajan, and lived to an advanced age. He left about 80 orations or discourses on morals and politics, which are admired for their elegance of style. D. A. D. 117.

Dio'ne. (*Myth.*) A sea-nymph, and the mother of Venus.

Dionysia, (*di-o-nish'yah.*) (*Antiq.*) Festivals in honor of Dionysius, or Bacchus, which, originating in Egypt, were introduced into Greece by Melampus, B. C. 1415. They were four in number, — the *Rural* or *lesser D.*, which was the most ancient; the *Lenæa*, the *Anthesteria*, and the *D. proper*, all of which were celebrated annually, with much extravagant merriment, though they were not disgraced by the excesses of the Roman *Bacchanalia*, q. v.

Dionysius, (*di-o-nish'yus.*) (*Myth.*) A Greek name of the god BACCHUS, *q. v.*

Diouysius I., *the Elder*, tyrant of Syracuse, was born B. C. 430. He served in the war with the Carthaginians, got himself appointed general, and, in 405, sole emperor, and head of the republic. He formed a powerful bodyguard, conquered other cities of Sicily, carried on war with the Carthaginians, and after making peace with them in 392, invaded Italy and subdued several of the Greek cities of the south. He was afterwards again at war with Carthage. Dionysius, like some other tyrants, was a patron of literary men and artists, aspired to literary fame, and contended for the prize at the Olympic games. He erected many fine temples. D. 367.

DIONYSIUS II., *the Younger*, tyrant of Syracuse, was son of the preceding, and succeeded him, B. C. 367. Idly brought up, he was for a time restrained from excesses by the influence of Dion and Plato. Many other distinguished men visited him, or lived at his court. His subsequent treatment of Dion and his family led to his own overthrow in 356. He went to Italy and obtained the chief power at Locri, and after ten years absence returned and regained his throne at Syracuse. A final end was put to his tyranny by the noble Greek Timoleon, 343, and he spent the rest of his life in exile at Corinth, wallowing in the mire of sensuality and vice.

Dionysius, called the Tyrant of Heraclea, in Pontus, married the niece of Darius, and greatly enlarged his territories. He was, it is said, of a most corpulent habit, so that it was impossible to awake him without piercing his flesh with pins. B. 359; D. 304 B.C.

Dionysius, an historian and critic of Halicarnassus, in Caria, who was invited to Rome about 30 B.C., and there wrote his *Roman Antiquities*, only eleven books of which are extant. He is esteemed for his impartiality, and particularly for his chronological accuracy. Besides this work, we have one written by him entitled, *de Compositione Verborum*, and another on the *Structure of Language*. The best edition of his works is that of Oxford, in 1704, 2 vols. folio. Lived in the 1st century, dying about 7 B.C.

Dionysius, *the Areopagite*, a native of Athens, and a member of the Areopagus, where he sat when St. Paul was brought before it, and made his famous speech respecting the "unknown God," which was the means of the conversion of Dionysius. According to some accounts, he was consecrated bishop of Athens, and suffered martyrdom abt. 95 A.D. There were printed at Antwerp, in 1634, 2 vols. purporting to be his works, but their authenticity is questionable.

Diophan'tine Anal'ysis, *n.* (*Algebra.*) A branch of the science which treats of indeterminate questions, of which the following may serve as a very simple example: *To find three (commensurable) numbers such that the sum of the squares of two of them shall be equal to the square of the third.* — The name *Diophantine* is derived from Diophantus, a mathematician of Alexandria, who is supposed to have lived in the third century of our æra, and who examined and resolved a great number of questions of this nature in his celebrated treatise on arithmetic. Of this work, which exhibits the state of algebra among the Greeks, there are two editions: one by Bachet, at Paris, in 1621; the other at Toulouse, in 1670.

Diop'side, *n.* The same as MALACOLITE, *q. v.*

Diop'sis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of dipterous insects, remarkable for having the eyes and antennæ situated at the extremity of slender, horny peduncles, rising from the sides of the head, and equalling in some species the entire length of the body. On this account it is likewise termed the *Telescope-fly*. All the species, but one of this country, are found in warm parts of the Old World.

Fig. 827.—TELESCOPE-FLY.

Diop'tase, *n.* (*Min.*) Sometimes called *emerald copper*. A crystallized silicate of copper, the primary form of which is a rhomboid. Its color varies from emerald to blackish green; it is translucent and brittle.

Diop'ter, Diop'tra, *n.* [From Gr. *dioptrikos.*] (*Geom.*) An instrument for measuring the altitude of distant objects; and for taking the levels of a source of water intended to be conveyed to a distance by means of an aqueduct.

Diop'tric, Diop'trical, *a.* [Gr. *dioptrikos*, from *dioptomai* — *dia*, and *optomai*, to see. See OPTICS.] (*Optics.*) Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; as, a *dioptrical* glass. —Pertaining, or having reference, to dioptrics.

Diop'trics, *n. sing.* (*Optics.*) The science of refracted light, or of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water, or glass.

Diorama, (*dī-o-ram'ă,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *dia*, through, *orao*, I see.] A method of painting, and scenic exhibition, invented by two French artists, Daguerre and Bouton. It does not possess all the advantages of a panorama, but produces a far greater degree of optical delusion. The peculiar effects of the *D.* arise more particularly from the contrivances employed in exhibiting the painting. In the first place the picture is viewed through a proscenium: the room in which the spectators are, is almost in darkness; and the light, which is admitted through colored glass, falls upon the picture alone. It is principally used to illustrate architectural and interior views. By means of slides and shutters the light can be increased or diminished at will, and hence very pleasant effects may be represented; such as the ordinary change from daylight to sunshine, and from sunshine to cloudy weather, or twilight. The *D.* was first exhibited in Paris in 1822.

Diora'mic, *a.* Relating to, or having the characteristics of, a diorama; as, a *dioramic* view.

Di'orism, *n.* [Gr. *diorismos.*] Distinction; characteristic feature; ruling quality.

Dioris'tic, *a.* Distinguishing; characterizing; defining.

Dioris'tically, *adv.* In a defining or distinguishing manner

Diorit'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing dioryte.

Diortho'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *dia*, through, and *orthos*, straight.] (*Surg.*) The art or the act of straightening crooked limbs.

Diorthot'ic, *a.* Relating to the correction of ancient texts.

Di'oryte, *n.* (*Min.*) A rock composed of green hornbleude and albite, or soda felspar. It is called also *Diabase*, and is a hard kind of *Greenstone*. It is susceptible of taking a fine polish, and might be usefully employed in decorating buildings. Some of the forts of Sebastopol are built of this species of stone.

Dios (Nombre de), a town of Mexico, in the State and about 50 m. S.E. of the city of Durango; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Diosco'rea, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order DIOSCOREACÆ, *q. v.*

Dioscoreaceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Yam family, an order of plants, alliance *Dictyogens.* — DIAG. Unisexual flowers, an adherent perianth, and consolidated, several-seeded carpels. The species are twining shrubs, chiefly natives of hot climates, and for the most part possess a dangerous acrid principle, which renders them generally suspicious. The genus *Dioscorea* is the type, and consists of perennial fleshy-rooted or tuberous plants, with twining stems, broad alternate leaves, and loose clusters of small green flowers. *D. alata*, the W. India yam, is one of the best known species, and is a native of the West Indies. It is cultivated also in the East Indies, and the tubers are oblong, brown externally, white internally, and often very large, weighing sometimes as much as 30 lbs. They are used as a substitute for potatoes in tropical climates. *D. globosa* is a native of India, and is cultivated in Bengal under the name of Choo-puree-aloo. It is considered the best of the Indian yams; the flowers are highly fragrant, and the tubers are white internally. Several other species have the tubers purple-colored, and are also used as food — such are *D. rubella purpurea*, and *Atro-purpurea*, in India, and *D. bulbifera* in Tahiti. Some of the species, on the other hand, which have ternate leaves, possess tubers which are poisonous, and have a nauseous taste. *D. villosa* is a delicate twining vine, found throughout the U. States, in thickets and hedges. The order includes 6 genera and 110 species. — See TAMUS, and TESTUDINARIA.

Dioscor'ides PEDANIUS, or PEDACIUS, a celebrated Greek physician and botanist, B. at Anazarbus, Silicia, in the 1st cent. of the Christian æra; he distinguished himself as the author of a work on Materia Medica, in which all the vegetable substances then used as medicines are described or catalogued. This work held its ground as the first and sole authority on the subject of which it treats for sixteen hundred years; its infallibility and completeness being almost as hard to shake and disprove as that of Aristotle or the Pope. It was printed by Aldus in 1499.

Dios'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dios*, divine, *osme*, smell.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rutaceæ*, inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope. They have alternate simple leaves, strongly marked with spots of transparent oil, and diffusing a powerful odor when bruised. The *D. crenata* furnishes the BUCHU leaves, once so esteemed as a valuable medicine. The name was given by Linnæus in consequence of the *divine* odor exhaled from bruising the leaves, and resulting from the essential oil contained in the follicles or glands on the leaf.

Dios'pyros, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Date-plums, a genus of trees, order *Ebenaceæ*. Many of the species have hard and dark-colored heart-woods, which constitute the different kinds of ebony; thus, *D. ebenum* furnishes Mauritius ebony; *D. melanoxylon*, a native of the Coromandel coast, the sort commonly known as Black ebony; and *D. ebenaster*, the Bastard ebony of Ceylon. The beautifully variegated furniture-wood called Coromandel, or Calamander wood, is obtained from *D. hirsuta*, and is brought from Ceylon. Other species also yield valuable timber. The fruit of *D. kaki* is eaten in China and Japan, and is known in the latter country as the Keg-fig. The fruit of *D. Virginiana*, the Persimmon tree, a native of the U. States, is sweet and edible when quite ripe, but very austere previously; hence it is frequently employed medicinally in its unripe state as an astringent.

Diox'ylite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as LANARKITE, *q. v.*

Dip, *v. a.* (*Imp.* and *pp.* DIPPED, or DIPT.) [A. S. *dyppan*; Fris. *dippe*; D. *doopen*; Ger. *taufen*; O. Ger. *toufjan*; O. Sax. *dôpjan*; Goth. *daupjan*, to dip, to baptize; allied to Gr. *dapto*, to dive, from *duo*, to get into, to sink in; Hind. *dûbnâ*, to dive, to be immerged; Heb. *tabagh*, to sink, to press in.] To plunge or immerse, for a short time, in water or other liquid substance; to put anything into a fluid and withdraw it again.

"And *dipp'd* an olive-branch in holy dew." — *Dryden.*

—To take with a ladle or other vessel by immersing it in a fluid; often followed by *out*; as, to *dip out* water.

—To baptize by immersion. (Colloquial.)

"The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water."—*Ayliffe.*

—To moisten or wet, as by immersion in liquid.

"A cold shuddering dew *dips* me all o'er."—*Milton.*

—To plunge, as into difficulty or embarrassment; to engage; to take concern; to mortgage; as, the property was *dipped* past redemption, to be *dipped* in a fraud, &c.

—*v. n.* To dive; to plunge; to be immerged in a liquid, as water; to sink below the horizon; as, the "sun's rim *dips*." — *Coleridge.*

—To enter; to pierce; to thrust and take; to engage.

"Whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot."—*L'Estrange.*

—To enter slightly; to look cursorily, or here and there; to choose by chance; as, to *dip* into a book. — To incline downward; to have a horizontal depression, as the strata of certain rocks.

Dip, *n.* Act of dipping or immersing in any liquid; as, a *dip* in the sea.

"The *dip* of oars in unison." — *Glover.*

(*Mining.*) The greatest inclination of a stratum to the horizon.

(*Geol.*) The technical term for the angle at which strata slope downward into the earth. This angle is measured from the plane of the horizon, and may be readily ascertained by the common spirit-level and plummet, or, as is usual among geologists, by a small pocket-instrument called the *clinometer*, q. v. To describe the opposite of *dip*, the term *rise* is used; and, as every bed that dips in one direction must necessarily rise in another, either term may be used according to the position of the observer. For instance, a bed of coal which is spoken of by those on the surface as dipping to the south, would be described by the miners in the pit as rising to the north. The place where each bed rises to the surface of the ground is called its *outcrop*, or *basset*. Miners say that such and such beds "crop out" to the surface, and speak of their "basset edges." The line at right angles to the dip, that is, the line of outcrop of a bed along a level surface, is called its *strike*, a term introduced from the German by Professor Sedgwick. On geological maps the direction of the dip is generally indicated by an arrow, and the line of outcrop, or strike of a stratum, by a bold line.

—A description of candle manufactured by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted fat or tallow. (Sometimes called *dipped candle.*) — A sweet sauce for pudding. — A sauce made of fat pork for fish. (U. S.)

Dipaschal, (*dī-pās'kal,*) *a.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *pascha*, the passover.] Comprising two passovers.

Dip'chick, *n.* See DABCHICK.

Dipet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and *petalon*, a leaf or petal.] (*Bot.*) Double-petalled; having two petals or flower-leaves.

Di'phanite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as MARGARITE, *q. v.*

Diph'ryges, *n.* (*Metall.*) The scorial sediment, or calyx of melted copper, gathered in the furnace when the metal has run out.

Diphtheria, or DIPHTHERITIS, (*dif-the're-ă,*) *n.* [Fr. *diphthérite*, from Gr. *diphthera*, a skin or membrane.] (*Med.*) A very malignant and fatal disease of the throat, which has recently made its appearance, and differs from all other forms of sore-throat previously known. It was first observed and described by M. Bretonneau, of Tours, in France, in 1818. It is characterized by a peculiar inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat, or pharynx, accompanied by the production of a false membrane. At first, this membrane appears in the form of a white spot on the pharynx or tonsils, from which it gradually extends forward to the soft palate and into the nostrils, and backward into the œsophagus, sometimes into the larynx, but seldom into the trachea,—producing, at length, suffocation. It is usually accompanied by a fœtid discharge from the nose and mouth, and hæmorrhage frequently occurs. There is usually, also, a low and dangerous form of fever, with great depression of spirits, and rapid decrease of the patient's strength, which is still further accelerated by his inability to take food. Various modes of treatment have been recommended. The patient's strength is to be supported by means of tonics and stimulants. Quinine is generally recommended; and in most cases wine may be given with advantage. In the local treatment of the throat, nitrate of silver and chlorine are used. There can be little doubt that this disease is owing, in some measure, to sanitary neglect, and it is known to be contagious, and due to the presence of noxious bacilli. The disease has been successfully treated by an anti-toxin (*q. v.*). See BACTERIOLOGY.

Diph'thong, *n.* [Gr. *diphthoggos*, a double sound.] (*Gram.*) A double vowel, or two vowels pronounced together or in rapid succession, so as to make only one syllable. *D.*, with relation to sight, are distinguished from those with reference to sound: as an instance of the former, we have *mouse*; of the letter, *mind*. Many double vowels, however, are not real diphthongs, because the sound of only one of the vowels is heard; as in *bread, field.*

—*v. a.* To form or pronounce as a diphthong.

Diphthon'gal, *a.* Consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

Diphthon'gally, *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

Diphyl'lous, *a.* [Gr. *diphyllos.*] (*Bot.*) Possessing two leaves, as a calyx.

Diplei'doscope, *n.* [Gr. *diplo-ōs*, double, *eidos*, form, and *skopein*, to behold.] (*Astron.*) An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun, or a star, over the meridian, by the coincidence of two images formed by a single and double reflexion.

Diplin'thius, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twofold, and *plinthos*, a brick.] (*Arch.*) A wall, two bricks in thickness.

Dip'loe, *n.* [Gr. *diplon.*] (*Anat.*) The cellular cancellated tissue found between the two plates of all bones, but more particularly confined to the osseous cancellations found between the flat bones of the skull.

Diplogen'ic, *a.* [Gr. *diplo-ōs*, double, and *gennān*, to produce.] Producing two bodies or substances, or partaking of their nature or properties.

Diplo'ma, *n.*; *pl.* DIPLOMAS. [Gr., from *diplo-ō*, to double or fold. See DOUBLE.] Any official letter or public document; specifically, a letter or writing conferring some power, authority, privilege, honor, or degree; as, a doctor's *diploma.*

Diplomacy, (*de-plō'ma-se,*) *n.* [Fr. *diplomatie*; Sp. *diplomácia.*] That which has reference to the knowledge of diplomas, charters, &c. — The art, science, or practice of conducting negotiations, and making treaties, &c., between nations and states; forms of negotiation; art of composing diplomatic despatches; customs, rules, and privileges of ambassadors, envoys, &c.; diplomatism.

—A diplomatic body; the agency or management of ministers at a foreign court.

—Skill or dexterity in conducting and managing negotiations, or securing advantages.

Dip'lomat, Dip'lomate, Diplo'matist, *n.* [Fr. *diplomate.*] One skilled in diplomacy; one who is intrusted with the performance of political negotiations between powers and states, &c.; a diplomatic.

Dip'lomate, *v. a.* To invest with a diploma, privilege, &c.; to confer ambassadorial authority upon

Diploma'tial, *a.* Diplomatic. (R.)

Diplomat'ic, Diplomat'ical, *a.* Pertaining to diplomas; specially privileged. — Relating to diplomacy, or to a body of ministers at a foreign court.

—Relating or belonging to diplomatics.

—*n.* A minister or envoy to a foreign court; a diplomatist.

Diplomat'ically, *adv.* According to the rules, or after the manner, of diplomacy.

Diplomat'ics, *n. sing.* The science of deciphering ancient writings, as diplomas, charters, &c., and of ascertaining their authenticity, date, &c.

Diplo'matism, *n.* Same as DIPLOMACY, *q. v.*

Diplo'matist, *n.* See DIPLOMAT.

Diplo'pia, Dip'lopy, *n.* [Gr. *diploōs*, double, and *optomai*, I see.] (*Med.*) The *Double Vision*, a disease of the eye, affecting the optic nerve and the retina. The peculiarity of this disease is, that the person sometimes sees two, three, and even more likenesses of one object at once, sometimes when looking with both eyes; at others, he sees naturally with both, but unnaturally with one. The disease is, by the best authorities, now regarded as purely functional; and as the exciting cause is supposed to reside in the stomach, bowels, and liver, the treatment consists in covering up the eyes for a time from light and irritation, and subjecting the patient to a course of aperients, alteratives, and, eventually, tonic medicines.

Diplote'gia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of fruit resembling the ordinary capsule in every respect, except that it is inferior. It is the only inferior fruit which presents a dry, dehiscent pericarp. Examples are seen in the Campanulas.

Dip'ody, *n.* [From Gr. *dis*, double, and *pous*, foot.] (*Pros.*) Two metrical feet taken in one measure.

Dipo'lar, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and POLAR, *q. v.*] Possessing two poles.

Dip'per, *n.* He who, or that which, dips. — A ladle; a vessel to bale out liquid.

(*Zoöl.*) See HÆMOPODIDÆ.

(*Astron.*) See CHARLES'S WAIN.

Dip'ping, *n.* (*Mining*) The term given to an interruption or breaking-off of a vein of ore.

Dip'ping-needle, *n.* (*Magnetism.*) An instrument which consists of a frame in which a graduated circle is fixed in a vertical position. The frame itself moves on a graduated circle in a horizontal position, fixed on a small tripod that can be adjusted by means of levelling-screws. The needle is suspended on two knife-edges of agate, fixed in the frame exactly in the centre of the vertical circle, and moves freely in any direction in a vertical plane. When the vertical plane in which the needle moves coincides with that of the magnetic meridian of any place, the needle inclines from a horizontal position, and forms an angle with the horizontal line. This angle of inclination is called the *dip of the needle*. The dip varies like the angle of declination at different parts of the earth's surface, and at the same place at different periods. It also varies at different heights above the earth's surface. In 1576, when this property of the needle was first discovered by Robert Norman, the depression of the north end was about 71° 50′; in 1723 it had increased to 74° 42′; but at present it is about 68° 30′. When the plane of the needle is at right angles to the vertical plane of the magnetic meridian, the needle assumes a vertical position; but when it is in the plane of that meridian, the dip is the least. When the needle is in a vertical position, it gives us the means of determining the magnetic meridian by moving the vernier attached to the horizontal circle of the instrument over the space of 90°, which brings the vertical circle and needle into the plane of the magnetic meridian, and causes the latter to serve the purpose of a declination-needle.

Diprismat'ic, *a.* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, and PRISMATIC, *q. v.*] Having twofold prismatic power.

(*Crystall.*) Doubly prismatic; having a cleavage parallel to a four-sided vertical prism, and also to a horizontal prism.

Dips, *n.* See DIBS.

Dipsaca'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Probably from Gr. *dipsao*, I thirst.] (*Bot.*) The Teasel family, an order of plants, alliance *Campanales*. DIAG. One-celled ovary, imbricated corolla, free anther, pendulous ovule, and albuminous seeds. — They consist of herbs and undershrubs, with opposite or verticillate leaves, and capitate or verticillate flowers, surrounded by a many-leaved involucre. They are chiefly natives of the south of Europe, the Levant, and the Cape of Good Hope. Some are reputed to possess astringent and febrifugal properties; but as remedial agents they are altogether unimportant. One very useful plant belongs to the order, namely, *Dipsacus Fullonum*, the Fuller's teasel, the dried heads of which have long been employed for dressing cloth. Their hooked bracts are just stiff enough to raise the nap, but too yielding to tear the stuff. *D. sylvestris*, or Wild teasel, has a stem about 4 feet high, angled, and prickly, with the opposite, lance-shaped leaves united around it; flowers bluish, in a large oval or cylindrical head, whose bracts or scales are not hooked as in other species, but straight. It is naturalized in this country, and grows in hedges and road-sides, from Massachusetts to Louisiana. The order includes 6 genera, and 150 species.

Fig. 828.

CAPITULUM OF THE WILD TEASEL.

Dip'pel's Oil, *n.* [From *Dippel*, its inventor.] (*Med.*) This oil, called also *Empyreumatic Animal Oil*, or *Rectified Oil of Hartshorn*, is prepared by the destructive distillation of bones in close vessels, when *Bone-black* is left in the retort or vessel, and the crude oil distils over into a suitable receiver. When obtained in this manner, it is a thick, viscid oil of a brown color, and a very disagreeable odor, but on re-distillation it may be obtained limpid and colorless. Air, and light, affect the pure or rectified oil, and render it colored and somewhat viscid. Its elementary constituents are carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and it contains a number of volatile organic bases, such as aniline, picoline, &c. Dippel's animal oil is a powerful medicinal agent, and when swallowed in doses of a few drops, it is anti-spasmodic, and stimulates the vascular and nervous systems. In large doses, it is a powerful irritant poison.

Dip'sacus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order DIPSACACEÆ, *q. v.*

Dip'sæ, *n.* [Gr., a serpent whose bite causes thirst.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of venomous serpents, of the *Coluber* family. Their form is very elongated, and their head is thick, broad, and obtuse. They are tree-snakes, and some species are of great size. One of the most beautiful species is *Dipsas cyanodon*, of Java and Sumatra.

Fig. 829. — DIPSAS CYANODON.

Dipset'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dipsetikos.*] Conducing to thirst.

Dipsoma'nia, *n.* (*Med.*) See OINOMANIA.

Dipso'sis, *n.* [Gr. *dipsos.*] (*Med.*) An intense degree of thirst, superinduced by disease.

Dip'tera, Dip'teraus, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dipteros*, two-winged.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of insects, having for their main and most conspicuous character two wings only corresponding to the anterior pair, and two short clubbed appendages, called *halteres*, or balancers, and which seem to be the rudiments of the posterior pair in four-winged insects. The Dipteraus are also distinguished by having the mouth in the form of a sucker, composed of from two to six lancet-shaped elongated scales, enclosing a canal upon the upper surface of a fleshy tongue or proboscis. The larvæ, or maggots, of the dipterous insects have frequently a membranous head, and always have the stigmata, or breathing pores, confined to the second and terminal segments of the body. In some species, as the Blow-fly, the eggs are hatched within the body of the parent; in others, as the Forest-fly (*Hippobosca*), the larva undergoes its metamorphosis in the parent's body, and the young are excluded in the form of *pupæ*.

Diptera'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Guttiferales*. DIAG. Single alternate leaves; large convolute stipules; symmetrical flowers; equilateral petals; an unequal, permanent, winged calyx; beaked anthers; and a one-celled, one-seeded fruit. They are large trees, with single, alternate, involute leaves, and large, deciduous, convolute stipules. The order includes 7 genera, and 47 species, natives of the forests of the East Indies, with the exception of the genus *Lophira*, which belongs to tropical Africa. — See DIPTEROCARPUS, DRYSBALANOPS, VATERIA.

Dip'teral, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, and *pteron*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Furnished with two wings only, as the *Diptera*.

(*Arch.*) Having a double range of columns all around. A dipteral temple usually has 8 in the front row of the end porticoes, and 15 at the sides, the columns at the angles being included in both.

Dipterocar'pus, *n.* [Gr., a double-winged carpel.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Dipteraceæ*. Several species, as *D. turbinatus*, *costatus*, *alatus*, and *incanus*, yield an oleo-resinous substance, called Wood-oil, or Gurjun balsam, which resembles in its properties the so-called balsam of copaiba, and which is used for similar purposes. In India, wood-oil has been employed for painting houses.

Dip'teron, *n.* (*Arch.*) In ancient architecture, a temple surrounded with a double row of columns, which formed porticoes, called *wings*, or *aisles*.

Dip'teros, *n.* (*Arch.*) Among the Greeks, a temple with a double row of columns on each of the four sides.

Dip'terous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having two wings, or wing-like processes.

Dip'teryn, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. The seeds of *D. odorata*, a native of Guiana, have a very powerful and agreeable odor, which is due to the presence of a volatile oil containing coumarin. They are used for scenting snuff, and in perfumery, and are commonly called *Tonquin* (or *Tonka*) *beans*.

Dip'tote, *n.* [Gr. *diptōtos.*] (*Gram.*) In the Greek and Latin, a noun consisting of two cases only.

Dip'tych, Dip'tychum, (*dip'tik.*) *n.* [Gr. *diptychos*, doubled.] A catalogue of saints; a register of ecclesiastical benefactors, dignitaries, &c.

"The commemoration of saints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church."—*Stillingfleet.*

(*Rom. Antiq.*) A tablet containing two leaves, which could be folded together. It was commonly made of wood, and coated over with wax.

Di'pus, *n.* See JERBOA.

Dipyre', *n.* [Gr. *dipyros*, from *dis*, and *pyr*, fire.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, lime, and soda: composed of 53·8 per cent. of silica, 26·2 alumina, 9·5 lime, and 10·5 soda. It occurs in grayish, or reddish-white, translucent or transparent, fascicular masses, and in slender four-sided prisms, which are indistinctly formed, and rounded at the ends like grains of wheat. The name has reference to the double effect produced upon the mineral by fire, which first renders it phosphorescent, and then fuses it.

Diradia'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *diradiatio.*] The emission and diffusion of rays of light.

Di'ræ. (*Myth.*) The Furies — Sisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra. They were the daughters of Acheron and Nox, and persecuted the souls of the guilty. They were called *Diræ* in heaven, *Harpies* on earth, and *Furies* in hell.

Dir'ca, *n.* [Gr., a fountain: the shrub grows in wet places.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Thymelaceæ*. The Leather-wood (*D. palustres*), native of the U. States, is a shrub 5 feet in height. Its flowers appear in April and May, much earlier than the leaves. They are small, yellow, funnel-shaped; about 3 together, issuing from the same bud. Leaves entire, on short petioles, pale underneath. Stamens much longer than the sepals, alternately a long and a short one. Berry oval, small, red. Every part of this shrub is very tough. The twigs furnish "rods for the fool's back." The bark is used for ropes, baskets, &c.

Dirce, (*dur'se.*) (*Myth.*) The second wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, who from jealousy imprisoned Antiope, whom Lycus had divorced in order to marry herself; but Jupiter set Antiope at liberty, when she soon gave birth to two sons, Amphion and Zethus. These latter having grown up, put Lycus to death, and attached *D.* to the tail of a wild horse, which dragged her over the rocks, on which she was dashed to pieces. The gods, pitying her misfortunes, changed her into a spring, which bears her name and flows near Thebes.

Dire, *a.* [Lat. *deirus*; perhaps allied to Gr. *dridō*, to fear.] Fearful; awful; terrible; ill-omened: dreadful; dismal; gloomy; destructive; evil in a great degree; as, a *dire* calamity.

Direct', *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *directus*, from *dirigo*; see the verb.] Straight; right; leading or tending to an end, as by a straight line or course; not circuitous or oblique; as, a *direct* road. — Open; straightforward; not ambiguous or doubtful; as, the lie *direct*. — Plain; express; absolute; without ambiguity or reservation; as, "he nowhere says it in *direct* words." (*Locke.*) — In regular descent, as from father to son; — opposed to *collateral* as, the heir in the *direct* line.

(*Astron.*) Appearing to move forward from east to west, as a heavenly body; — opposed to *retrograde*. The motion of all the heavenly bodies, except some of the comets, is direct. The apparent motion of the heavens is retrograde, because the earth's motion is direct. By the astronomers of the 15th and 16th centuries, bodies in direct motion were said to move *in antecedentia*, and those in retrograde motion, *in consequentia*.

Direct-action engine. (*Mach.*) An engine having the rotatory motion communicated to a crank placed directly over the cylinder, so as to save height, and lessen the weight of the engine; the term applies more particularly to marine engines.

Direct fire. (*Mil.*) An enemy's fire perpendicularly directed to the troops or battery in line of aim.

Direct tax. (*Pol. Econ.*) A tax whose assessment is directly chargeable upon personal property and income; in contradistinction to taxes derived from duties levied on merchandise in the manner of customs and excise-duties, and the like.

Direct', *v. a.* [Lat. *dirigo*, *directum* — *dis*, and *rego*, to keep straight. See REGAL.] To give direction to; to point or aim in a straight line toward a place or object; as, to *direct* the aim of a gun. — To show the right road or course; to guide; to give a direction as to the proper bearings of a track or goal; as, to *direct* a person who has lost his way. — To cause to proceed in a particular manner; to regulate or determine the course of; to dispose; to govern, manage, or conduct; to adjust; as, to *direct* the councils of a state.

"Rides on the whirlwind, and *directs* the storm."—*Addison.*

—To prescribe; to point out; to instruct with authority; to order; to command; as, he *directed* him to leave at once. — To specify a direction or address, by a written mark or superscription; as, to *direct* a package, newspaper, &c.

—*v. n.* To show or point out a course; to give or convey direction; to lead by guidance.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) A character (𝄇) placed at the end of a staff to indicate to the performer the situation of the first note on the succeeding staff, and which is for this purpose always situated on that line or space in its own staff which corresponds with the line or space occupied by the note which it is intended to announce in the other.

Direct'er, *n.* One who directs or prescribes; a director.

Direction, (*di-rek'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *directio.*] Act of directing; aim at a certain point; a pointing toward, in a straight line or course; the line in which a body moves by impulse; course; a straight line or course;

as, a northerly *direction*.—Act of guiding; guidance; management; superintendency; administration; adjustment; instruction in what manner to proceed, or what course to take; as, the *direction* of the foreign policy of a country.—Prescription; order; command; authoritative imposition of instructions as to a specified course; as, to *direct* an agent.—Superscription or address of a letter, parcel, package, &c.; as, goods sent to a given *direction*.—A board of directors, or body of persons intrusted with the control and management of any public affairs or business-matters; as, to submit a proposal to the *direction*.

Direc'tive, *a.* [L. Lat. *directivus*.] Having the power of direction; informing; instructing; showing the way.

"Nor visited by one *directive* ray." — *Thomson.*

Direct'ly, *adv.* In a straight line or course; rectilineally; not in a winding course or manner; without circuitousness or deviation.—Without delay; soon; straightway: immediatsly; as, to go *directly*.—Quickly; promptly; instantly, immediately; as, *directly* they appeared.—Openly; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity; without a train of inferences; absolutely.

"Infidels deny *directly* the very principles of Christianity." *Hooker.*

Direct'ness, *n.* State or quality of being direct; straightness; a straight course; nearness of way; as, the *directness* of a journey. *directness* of speech.

Director, (*di-rek'ter,*) *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *directeur*.] One who directs, governs, superintends, or manages; one who prescribes to others by virtue of authority; an instructor; a counselior; as, a spiritual *director*.

"In all affairs thou sole *director*." — *Swift.*

—One of a number of persons chosen by a plurality of votes from among the body of proprietors to conduct the affairs of some joint-stock undertaking, as a bank, railroad, insurance company, and the like.

—That which directs or controls by influence; any instrument, rule, or ordinance that directs.

(*Surg.*) An instrument, generally made of silver, and resembling a grooved probe. Its use is to direct the knife, and protect the parts underneath from its edge or point.

Direc'torate, *n.* [Fr. *directoral*.] Office or body of directors.

Directo'rial, *a.* [L. Lat. *directorius*.] Containing direction or command; directive.—Pertaining or relating to directors, or direction.—Having reference to the French Directory.

Direc'torship, *n.* Directorate; condition, office, or state of a director.

Direc'tory, *a.* [Fr. *directoire*; L. Lat. *directura*.] Containing directions or commands; directorial; instructing.

—*n.* A book containing directions for public worship, or religious services.—A book or register, containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, with their places of abode, and other information for the use of citizens; as, the Philadelphia *Directory*.—A board of directors; a council of management of public affairs; as, the *Directory* of France.

(*French Hist.*) The name given by the constitution of 1795 to the executive body of the French republic. It consisted of five persons, called *directors*, who were selected by the council of elders from a list of candidates presented by the Council of Five Hundred. One of these directors retired every year, and was succeeded by another elected on the same principle. To the Directory was intrusted the superintendence of the home and foreign departments, the finances and the army, and the appointment of the ministers of state, and other public functionaries. Its policy was at first moderate and conciliatory; but after a short interval it had recourse to measures which produced wide-spread dissatisfaction, and it was at length overthrown on the ascendency of Bonaparte, after an existence of four years. It exercised authority from Oct. 27, 1795, till Nov. 11, 1799.

Fig. 830.—FRENCH COSTUMES, 1793-1797.

Direc'trix, *n.* (*Geom.*) A right or curved line which serves for the description or definition of a curve or surface. Assuming the indefinite line A B (*Fig.* 831) as the direction, and F, a point without it, as a focus, then, if the line F D revolve about F as a centre, while a point, D, serves in it in such a manner that its distance from F shall always be to C D, its perpendicular distance from the line A B, in a constant ratio, then the curve V D, described by the point D, is a conic section, and is an ellipse, a parabola, or an hyperbola, according as F D is less than, equal to, or greater than C D, or F V, than V A. The constant ratio referred to is called the *determining ratio of the conic*.—When a surface is conceived to be generated by the motion of a line, right or curved, which always rests on other fixed lines, the latter are sometimes called *directrices*, but more frequently *directing lines*, or simply *directors*; the former being distinguished as the *generator*.

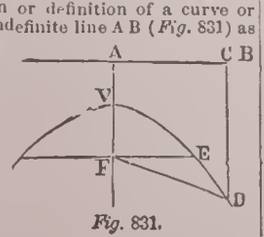


Fig. 831.

Direc'tress, Direc'trix, *n.* [Fr. *directrice*.] A female director or manager.

Dire'ful, *a.* Dire; dreadful; dismal; terrible; fearful; calamitous; as, a *direful* event.

Dire'fully, *adv.* Wofully; calamitously; terribly.

Dire'fulness, Dire'ness, *n.* Calamitousness; terribleness; wofulness.

Direption, (*di-rep'shon,*) *n.* [Lat. *direptio*.] The act of plundering.

Direptitiously, (*di-rep-tish'us-le,*) *adv.* With plundering.

Dirge, (*durj,*) *n.* [Lat. *dirige*.] From the funeral service commencing with *Dirige, Domine nos*—*direct or guide us, O Lord*.] (*Mus.*) An abbreviation of *dirige*, the first word of the *antiphona* "Dirige, Domine Deus," chanted in the funeral service of the Roman Catholic Church. It is now used to express a solemn and mournful composition performed at funerals.

Dir'ige, *n.* [Lat.] See DIRGE.

Dir'igo, in *Maine*, a post-office in Androscoggin co.

Dirk, (*dĕrk,*) *n.* [Probably from Armor. *dir*; W. *dur*, steel; Scot. *durk*; perhaps allied to Sansk. *durh*; to strike; to dash against; to hurt. The D. *dolk*, and Ger. *dolch*, a dagger, seem to be of different origin.] A kind of dagger, or poniard; as, a midshipman's *dirk*.

—*v. a.* To use a dirk upon; to poniard; to stab.

Dirk-Hart'og Island, situated in Lat. 26° S., Lon. 113° E., lies off the W. coast of Australia. In length it is 45 m., by 10 in breadth. The coast is steep and rocky.

Dirk'-knife, *n.* A clasp-knife having a blade resembling a dirk or stiletto.

Dirl, *v. n.* To thrill; to didder; to shiver gently.

Dirt, *n.* [A. S. *gedritom*; Icel. *dryta*, to go to stool; Icel. *drit*, excrement.] Any foul or filthy substance; excrement; mud; mire; earth; dust; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean;—hence, by implication, anything obnoxious, unpalatable, or obscene.

—*v. a.* To make foul or filthy; to soil; to defile; to bedaub; to pollute; to befoul.

"A dog *dirts* those most whom he loves best. — *Swift.*

Dirt-beds, *n. pl.* (*Geol.*) Dark-colored, loam-like beds, that occur interstratified with the oölitic limestones and sand-stones of Portland, England, and of Nova Scotia. They are evidently the soils in which

Fig. 832.—ZAMIA SPIRALIS. (*South Australia.*)

plants allied to the Cycads and Zamias of the period grew. Stumps of trees in an erect position, with their roots extending beneath them, have been found in these strata.

Dirt'-dauber, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PELOPEUS.

Dirt'-eating, *n.* (*Med.*) A peculiar disease to which the negroes, both of Africa and the West Indies, are peculiarly liable, and one to which they seem at times impelled against their will, as if driven into a morbid state by the power of some invisible but supernatural agency. The negro becomes low-spirited and dejected, shuns his work, seeks solitude, and, refusing all communion with his fellows, retires into some seclusion, where he devours a peculiar kind of clay, which soon acts on his system, and he dies in a loathsome state of emaciation and corruption.

Dirt'ily, *adv.* In a dirty manner; foully; filthily; nastily; meanly; sordidly; as, to be treated *dirtily*.

Dirt'iness, *n.* State of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness; meanness; baseness; sordidness; as, *dirtiness* of habits, *dirtiness* in usage of another.

Dirt Town, in *Georgia*, a village of Chattooga co., abt. 180 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Dirt'y, *a.* Covered or soiled with dirt; foul; nasty; filthy; unclean; not pure; turbid; cloudy; dark; as, *dirty* weather, *dirty* linen, *dirty* hands, &c.

—Mean; base; low; sordid; dishonorable; despicable; as, a *dirty* action, *dirty* treatment, a *dirty* fellow, &c.

"Mean in their discourses, and *dirty* in their practices."—*South.*

—*v. a.* To stain or soil with dirt, or any unclean substance; to foul; to make filthy; to soil; as, to *dirty* one's boots.

"They never *dirtied* their fingers with pen and ink." — *Arbuthnot.*

—To tarnish; to sully; to scandalize; to disgrace; as, to *dirty* one's reputation.

Dirup'tion, *n.* [Lat. *diruptio*.] A disruption, or bursting asunder.

Dis-, a prefix or inseparable particle from the Latin, implying a privative or negative signification of the word it prefixes; as, to arm, to *disarm*; to join, to *disjoin*. In a general sense, it denotes a separation or parting from.

Disabil'ity, *n.* [From *disable*.] Want of ability, strength, or power; want of competent intellectual power or strength of mind; inability; incompetence.

(*Law.*) Want of qualification in a legal sense; social impediment; incapacity to do a legal act.

Disa'ble, *v. a.* To render unable; to deprive of competent natural or mental strength or power; to deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources; to weaken; to unfit; as, a *disabled* ship, a *disabled* soldier; to *disable* by poverty.—To incapacitate or disqualify by legal force; to prevent from exercising civic, municipal, or legal rights; as, *disabled* by attainder.—To disparage or undervalue; to declare incapable and incompetent; as, "he *disabled* my judgment."—*Shaks.*

Disabuse', *v. a.* [Fr. *désabuser*—*des* for *dis*, and *abuser*, to abuse.] To free from abuse; to free from mistake; to undeceive; to disengage from error, fallacy, or deception; to set right; as, to *disabuse* a person of a prejudice.

Disaccom'modate, *v. a.* To inconvenience; to incommode.

Disaccommoda'tion, *n.* State of being incommoded or unsuited.

Disaccord'ant, *a.* Not in accordance.

Disaccus'tom, *v. a.* [Fr. *désaccoutumer*.] To destroy the force of habit in; to obviate the effects of custom.

Disacid'ify, *v. a.* To free from acid; to remove acidulous properties.

Disacknowledge, (*dis-ak-nŏl'ej,*) *v. a.* To disown; to refuse to recognize or acknowledge.

Disadorn', *v. a.* To take off ornaments; to deprive of decoration.

Disadvan'tage, *n.* [Fr. *désavantage*.] That which prevents success, or renders it difficult; a state not favorable to successful practice or operation; any unfavorable state or condition; as, he acted under a *disadvantage*.—Detriment; injury; hurt, loss; damage; as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*, to spread a report to another's *disadvantage*.

Disadvanta'geous, *a.* Not advantageous; unfavorable to success, prosperity, or fruition; inconvenient; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; as, to be placed in a *disadvantageous* position.

Disadvanta'geously, *adv.* Unfavorably; in a disadvantageous manner; conducive to loss or detriment.

Disadvanta'geousness, *n.* In a state or position inimical to success; inconvenience; loss; want of advantage.

Disaffect', *v. a.* To disturb or alienate the affections of; to make less friendly to; to make less faithful to a person, party, or cause, or less zealous to support it; to render discontented or unfriendly; as, *disaffected* allies.

—To disorder; to derange; to cause functional disturbance; as, a *disaffected* palate.

Disaffect'edly, *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

Disaffect'edness, *n.* State of being disaffected; disaffection.

Disaffec'tion, *n.* Alienation of affection, fidelity, or good-will; positive enmity, or opposition of feeling; dislike; hostility; disloyalty; disgust; as, *disaffection* of troops.

—Functional derangement of the constitution of the body.

Disaffirm', *v. a.* To deny; to contradict; to affirm to the contrary.

(*Law.*) To overthrow or annul, as a judicial decision, by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal.

Disaffirm'ance, *n.* Denial; negation; dispute; confutation.

(*Law.*) Overthrow or annulment by the decision of a superior tribunal.

Disafforest, *v. a.* [*Dis*, and *afforest*—*ad*, and *forest*.] (*Eng. Law.*) To strip of the privileges of forest-laws; to reduce a forest to common ground;—correlative to *afforest*.

Disag'gregate, *v. a.* To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

Disaggrega'tion, *n.* Act or operation of separating an aggregate body into its component parts.

Disagree', *v. n.* To be not accordant or coincident; to be not the same, or not exactly similar; to differ; to be at variance with another thing; as, these accounts *disagree*.—To be of a different opinion; to differ; to dissent; to be at variance or in a state of opposition; to quarrel; as, the best of friends *disagree*.

"Both the hands in worship *disagree*,
Some adore the flow'r, and some the tree."—*Dryden.*

—To be unsuitable, unfitted, or unadapted; to be not agreeable to;—often followed by *with*; as, a heavy dinner *disagrees* with the stomach.

Disagree'able, *a.* Not agreeable; contrary; unsuitable; not congruous or sympathetic; as, to be required to do something *disagreeable* to one's feelings.

—Unpleasant; offensive; repugnant; displeasing; as, *disagreeable* to the taste.

Disagree'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being disagreeable; unsuitableness; unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses; contrariety.

Disagree'ably, *adv.* Unsuitably; offensively; unpleasantly; in an objectionable or disagreeable manner.

Disagree'ment, *n.* State of disagreeing, or of being at issue; difference; diversity; dissimilitude; unlikeness; discrepancy.—Variance in opinion; dissent; contrariety of ideas or sentiments.—Unsuitableness; inadaptability; want of affinity.—Dispute; discord; falling

out; dissension; cavil; controversy; as, "their *disagreement* is not great."

Disagree'er, *n.* He who, or that which, disagrees.

Disallow', *v. a.* To refuse to allow or permit; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful; not to authorize; to refuse assent; to disapprove; to prohibit; to censure; to condemn; to reject; as, to *disallow* extra expenses.

—*v. n.* To refuse permission; not to grant.

Disallow'able, *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered, granted, or acquiesced in.

Disallow'ableness, *n.* State or nature of being disallowable.

Disallow'ance, *n.* Refusal to allow, admit, or permit; disapprobation; prohibition; censure; rejection.

"God accepts of a thing . . . where he does not declare his *disallowance* of it." — *South.*

Di Sal'to. [It., by the leap.] (*Mus.*) A motion by skips, not by degrees.

Disan'imate, *v. a.* To discourage, deject, or depress; to dishearten, or deprive of hope, spirit, or heartiness.

"The presence of a king . . . *disanimates* his enemies." — *Shaks.*

Disanima'tion, *n.* State of being disanimated, disheartened, or depressed.

Disannex', *v. a.* To disunite, disjoin, or dissever.

Disannul', *v. a.* To make void; to annul; to deprive of force or authority.

"Wouldst thou God's laws of fasting *disannul?*" — *Herbert.*

Disannul'ler, *n.* One who annuls, or makes void.

Disannul'ment, *n.* Act of making null or void.

Disappar'el, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *désapareiller.*] To strip of apparel; to undress.

Disappear', *v. a.* To go out of sight or view; to vanish or recede from visual ken; to become invisible.

"She *disappear'd,* and left me dark!" — *Milton.*

—To cease to be or to exist; to withdraw from common life; as, love has *disappeared.*

Disappear'ance, *n.* Cessation of appearance; a removal from sight; a vanishing from view.

Disappend'ency, *n.* A disentangling from a former attachment or connection.

Disappend'ent, *a.* Disconnected from former ties.

Disappoint', *v. a.* To neglect to do according to appointment; to balk; to defeat expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to hinder from the fruition, possession, or enjoyment of that which was intended, desired, hoped for, or expected; as, to *disappoint* popular opinion. — To frustrate; to foil; to baffle; to defeat.

"Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow."—*Addison.*

Disappoint'ed, *a.* Defeated of expectation, hope, desire, or design; frustrated; balked; as, a *disappointed* lover.

Disappoint'ment, *n.* State of being disappointed; defeat or failure of hope, expectation, wish, design, or intention; a balking of plan or design; frustration; miscarriage. — That which disappoints, balks, or frustrates.

Disappoint'ment Islands, a group in the S. Pacific, in Lat. 14° 5′ S., Lon. 145° 4′ W., discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765.

Disappre'ciate, *v. a.* To disesteem; to fail to appreciate; to undervalue.

Disapproba'tion, *n.* A disapproving; the act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong; censure; condemnation; dislike.

Disap'probatory, *a.* Containing or implying disapprobation; tending to contemn or disapprove.

Disappro'priate, *v. a.* To withdraw from an appropriate use; to deprive of appropriated property.

Disprov'al, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike; censure.

Disapprove', *v. a.* [Fr. *désapprouver.* See APPROVE.] To refuse to approve of; to dislike; to condemn in opinion and judgment; to censure as wrong or unfit; to manifest disapprobation of; as, his conduct was *disapproved of.* — To refuse to sanction or confirm; to reject, as disliked, what is proposed for authorized approbation; as, "the treaty was *disapproved* by Congress."

Disprov'ingly, *adv.* In a manner expressing, or implying disapprobation.

Disarm', *v. a.* [Fr. *désarmer.*] To deprive of arms, or other weapons of attack or defence; to take away arms or weapons from; to deprive of force, strength, or means of annoyance; to render harmless; as, to *disarm* a militia.—To divest of anything injurious or threatening; to divest of offensive or antagonistic powers; as, to *disarm* opposition, to *disarm* a prejudice.

Disarm'ament, *n.* Act of disarming; state of being disarmed.

Disarm'er, *n.* He who, or that which, disarms.

Disarrange', *v. a.* To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of parts; to derange; to put out of order.

Disarrange'ment, *n.* Act of disarranging, or of disturbing order or method; confusion; disorder.

Disarray', *v. a.* To undress, or divest of clothing; as, "the witch they *disarrayed.*" (*Faërie Queene.*)—To throw into confusion or disorder, as troops.

—*n.* [Fr. *désarroi.*] Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.

'*Disarray,* and shameful rout ensue."—*Dryden.*

—Undress; state of being divested of apparel.

Disartic'ulate, *v. a.* To divide; to break asunder, as an articulation of the body.

Disarticula'tion, *n.* The dividing or sundering of articulations.

Disassociate, (*dis-as-sō'she-āt,*) *v. a.* [O. Fr. *désassocier.*] To disunite; to disconnect, as things associated.

Disas'ter, *n.* [It. *disastro;* Fr. *désastre*—*dés,* and *astre;* Gr. *aster,* a star.] Any unfortuuate event, especially a sudden misfortune; mishap; calamity; mischance; grief; catastrophe; final end; as, "Some dire *disaster.*"

—*v. a.* To injure; to inflict harm upon.

"The swain *disaster'd* stands."—*Thomson.*

Disas'trous, *a.* Ill-timed; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning loss or injury; gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster, or a fatal result.

Disas'trously, *adv.* Unfortunately; in a dismal or disastrous manner.

Disas'trousness, *n.* Calamity; unfortunateness.

Disattire', *v. a.* Essentially the same as DISAPPAREL, *q. v.*

Disavow', *v. a.* To deny; to disown; to deny to be, as a fact or charge respecting one's self; to disclaim; to disallow; to reject; as, to *disavow* participation in an offence.

—To dissent from; not to homologate.

Disavow'al, *n.* A disowning; denial; rejection; a declining to vindicate.

Disavow'er, *n.* One who disavows.

Disband', *v. a.* To scatter; to disperse; to dismiss from military service; as, to *disband* an army.

—To dismiss from service or ties of obligation.

—*v. n.* To retire from military service; to break up; to separate; to dissolve connection.

"Human society may *disband."* — *Tillotson.*

Disband'ment, *n.* Act of disbanding.

Disbar', *v. a.* To degrade a barrister from his rank or position; to expel from the bar, according to English usage.

Disbark', *v. a.* See DISEMBARK.

Disbark', *v. a.* To take off the bark, as from a tree.

Disbelief', *n.* A disbelieving; refusal to give credit to, or have faith in; denial of belief; distrust.

"Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of a thing." — *Tillotson.*

—Unbelief; scepticism.

Disbelieve', *v. a.* Not to believe; to hold not to be true, or not to exist; to refuse to credit; as, to *disbelieve* in the Bible.

Disbeliev'er, *n.* One who refuses to believe; one who rejects belief in Christ; a sceptic.

Disbench', *v. a.* To remove from a bench or seat; as, to *disbench* a judge.

Disbend', *v. a.* To relax from a state of firmness or diguity; to make incapable of action.

"Bondage doth *disbend,* else break the heart." — *Spenser.*

Disbind', *v. a.* To unbind; to unfasten; to loosen.

Disbow'el, *v. a.* To take away the bowels from; to eviscerate. — See DISEMBOWEL.

Disbranch', *v. a.* To separate or break off, as a branch from a tree; to lop off branches from.

Disbud', *v. a.* To deprive of buds or shoots, as a tree.

Disbur'den, *v. a.* To remove a burden from; to throw off, as a burden; to clear, as of anything weighty, troublesome, or cumbersome; to unload; to discharge.

"*Disburdened* heaven rejoiced." — *Milton.*

—*v. n.* To ease the mind; to be relieved; as, to be *disburdened* of cares.

Disburgeon, (*dis-bur'jun,*) *v. a.* To divest of burgeons or buds.

Disburse', *v. a.* [Fr. *débourser*—*de,* and *bourse,* a purse.] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out.

Disburse'ment, *n.* [Fr. *déboursement.*] Act of disbursing, or of laying out, as money from a chest; amount of money or sum paid out; as, a cash *disbursement.*

Disburs'er, *n.* He who pays out or disburses money.

Disbur'then, *v. a.* or *n.* Same as DISBURDEN, *q. v.*

Disc, *n.* [Lat. *discus.*] Same as DISK, *q. v.*

Discant, *n.* See DESCANT.

Discapac'itate, *v. a.* To incapacitate; to disable. (R.)

Discard', *v. a.* [From Lat. *dis,* apart, and *charter,* paper; Sp. *descarter;* Fr. *écarter.*] To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless. — To turn out from service or employment, or from society. — To cast off; to thrust away; to reject; to dismiss; to displace; to discharge.

Disease', *v. a.* [Prefix *dis* and *case.*] To strip; to undress.

"Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell;
I will *discase* me, and myself present." — *Shaks.*

Discern', *v. a.* [Fr. *discerner;* Lat. *discerno*—*dis,* and *cerno,* to separate or distinguish; Gr. *krino;* Sansk. *kri,* to separate, to know.] To separate or set apart by the eye, or by the understanding; to distinguish; to mark or note as different; to make choice between; to discriminate; to discover; to see; to perceive; to descry; to discover by the intellect; to have knowledge of; to judge.

—*v. n.* To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; to judge.

Discern'er, *n.* One who discerns; an observer; one who knows and judges; that which distinguishes, or causes to understand.

Discern'ible, *a.* That may be discerned; that may be seen distinctly; discoverable by the eye or the understanding; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent; visible; evident; manifest.

Discern'ibleness, *n.* Quality of being discernible; visibleness.

Discern'ibly, *adv.* In a manner to be discerned, seen, or discovered; visibly.

Discern'ingly, *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully.

Discern'ment, *n.* Act of discerning; also, the power or faculty of discerning or distinguishing; judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity.

Discerpibil'ity, Discerptibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being discerptible. (R.)

Discerp'ible, Discerp'tible, *a.* That may be destroyed by the disunion of its parts; separable. (R.)

Discharge', *v. a.* [Fr. *décharger.* See CHARGE.] To free from a charge, load, or burden; to disburden; to unload; to remove the cargo or contents of; to exonerate; to free from; to relieve; to release; to let go the charge of; to let fly or go, as a missile; to shoot; to fire off; to give vent to; to express; to pay; to clear off by payment; to send away, as a creditor by payment; to absolve or acquit; to relieve; to clear; to put away; to expel; to perform or execute; to dismiss; to discard; to set at liberty; to let out or emit; to disclose; to cancel; to put an end to; to relieve, as of incumbent weight.

—*v. n.* To deliver a charge; to fire.

—*n.* Act of discharging; an unloading, as of a ship. — A throwing; vent; emission; a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out. — The removal of a charge from an electrical jar, battery, &c.; explosion; report; as, a *discharge* of artillery. — Matter emitted; as, a serous *discharge.* — Dismission from office or service; writing which evidences the dismission; as, the governor solicited his *discharge.* — Release from obligation, debt, or penalty; an acquittance; as, a *discharge* in full. — Absolution from a crime or accusation.—Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance. — Performance; execution; as, the *discharge* of our duties. — Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement; as, *discharge* of a prisoner. — Exemption; escape. — Payment, as of a debt.

(*Arch.*) The relief, or distribution of a weight, or load to be borne; thus, discharging arches are used in a wall over a lintel, or an opening, to discharge them of the weight which they would otherwise bear.

Discharg'er, *n.* He who, or that which, discharges.

(*Elect.*) An instrument for discharging electricity; a DISCHARGING-ROD, *q. v.*

Discharg'ing, *n.* The act of unloading, releasing, or unburdening.

Discharg'ing-rod, *n.* (*Physics.*) An instrument much used in electricity for discharging Leyden jars without partaking of the shock. The jointed *D.* is that most generally employed. It consists of two brass wires, terminated by two brass balls. The wires are jointed at the middle, and are attached to a glass handle. With this instrument it is easy to discharge a jar or battery, by bringing one ball in contact with the exterior, and the other with some part of the interior. The glass handle, as an insulator, forms a protection from all the effects which take place in the restoration of electrical equilibrium.

Dischurch', *v. a.* [*dis,* and *church.*] To deprive of the rank of a church. (R.)

Dis'ciform, *a.* [Lat. *discus,* disc, and *forma,* shape; Fr. *disciforme.*] (*Bot.*) Disc-shaped; flat and circular, like a disc or quoit.

Disciple, (*dis-ī'pl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *discipulus,* from *disco,* I learn.] Literally, one who learns anything from another; and hence, the followers of any teacher, philosopher, or head of a sect. In this sense the word is sometimes used in Scripture, as when we read of the *D.* of Moses, of John, of Christ. Generally, however, it is used with reference to the last of these — the followers of Jesus. Sometimes all who received the doctrines of Christ are called *D.;* but in a more limited sense, it is applied to the 70, or 72, persons, who were his more immediate followers and attendants. Sometimes it is used as synonymous with *apostle,* and is applied to the Twelve.

—*v. a.* To make a disciple, or disciples of; to teach; to train, or bring up; to cause to become a follower. — To discipline; to punish.

Disci'pleship, *n.* The state of a disciple, or follower in doctrines and precepts.

Disci'ples of Christ, or CAMPBELLITES. (*Eccl. Hist.*) This religious body, which is a branch of the Baptist denomination, holds to no rule of faith but the Word of God, and rejects all doctrines or terms as binding which are founded on speculations of theology. It grew into a separate denomination under the influence of the example and teachings of Thomas Campbell, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1808, as a minister of the "Seceders," and of his son Alexander. The father was a conscientious advocate of religious reform, and contended for a restoration of the Christian Church to apostolic practice and precept. His son Alexander joined him, and they formed a small association of disciples for the special study of the Scriptures, who were to reject all creeds. This grew into a congregation, of which the Campbells became elders. An investigation of the subject of Baptism led them to the belief that immersion was the only Scriptural method. For some years the churches which were formed were attached to associations of Baptists. In 1823, Alex. Campbell established the "*Christian Baptist.*" Through this monthly, and by several public oral debates on baptism, and extensive tours of preaching, his views spread rapidly and widely among the Baptists. But personal opposition at last took the form of ecclesiastical action, and in 1827 the Dover Association of Virginia decreed the excommunication from Baptist fellowship of all who held and advocated the views of Alexander Campbell. This was the beginning of a general action among the Baptists; and the Reformers, as they were called, were compelled to associate in a separate organization, which rapidly increased, especially in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Virginia. Churches were also formed in the British Provinces of North America, in England, Wales, Ireland, and Australia. The disciples are Congregational in their organization; regard very highly the obligation to provide for the preaching of the gospel; are active and energetic, and accord in essential

doctrines with "evangelical" Christians. Their colleges are: Bethany College in West Va.; Kentucky University, Ky; Butler University, Ind.; Drake University, Ia.; Hiram College, O.; Eureka College, Ill.: Christian University, Mo., &c. In all of these the Bible is used as a text book. They publish twelve weeklies and a quarterly magazine, and have publishing houses in St. Louis and Cincinnati. The Disciples have in the United States 8,768 churches, and 871,017 members (1897).

Disci'pless, *n.* A female disciple. (R.)

Dis'ciplinable, *a.* Fr., from L. Lat. *disciplinabilis.*] Capable of discipline, or of instruction and improvement in learning.—That may be subjected to discipline; subject or liable to discipline.

Dis'ciplinableness, *n.* That is capable of receiving instruction.—That may be made matter of discipline.

Dis'ciplinal, *a.* Relating to discipline. (R.)

Dis'ciplinant, *n.* [Lat. *disciplinans.*] One of a strict religious order. (R.)

Disciplina'rian, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

—*n.* One who enforces discipline, or adherence to stated rules; a martinet.

—*pl.* (*Eccl.*) A term once applied to the Puritans and Presbyterians.

Dis'ciplinary, *a.* [Fr. *disciplinaire*, from L. Lat. *disciplinarius.*] Pertaining to discipline, or government by strict rules; relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction.

Discipline, (*dis'se-plin*,) *n.* [Lat. *disciplina*, from *discipulus*, a disciple.] Instruction; teaching; education; training; cultivation; improvement; culture; instruction, and government; method of government; order; rule; that which is taught; art; science; subjection to laws, rules, orders, precepts, or regulations; punishment; chastisement; correction.

(*Eccl.*) The punishments employed in convents, and those which enthusiasts undergo or inflict upon themselves by way of mortification.

(*Mil. and Naval.*) The series of duties to be performed by both orders, in strict conformity to the rules of each service. It also implies subordination, and practice to proficiency of the manual evolutions and exercises of the different services.

Dis'cipline, *v. a.* To subject to discipline, or instruction; to inform the mind; to educate; to teach; to train; to instruct; to advance by instruction; to regulate; to govern; to train up in good order, method, regularity, good conduct, and habits; to direct; to correct; to chastise; to punish.

Dis'ciplined, *p. a.* Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

Dis'cipliner, *n.* One who disciplines.

Disclaim', *v. a.* [*Dis* and *claim.*] To deny all claim to; to reject, as not belonging to one's self; openly to reject any union or connection with; to disown; to disavow; to renounce.

—*v. n.* To disavow all part, or share.

Disclaim'er, *n.* (*Law.*) A person who disclaims, disavows, or renounces; a formal disavowal; renunciation; relinquishment, as of claims, pretensions, &c.

Disclose', *v. a.* [Lat. *dis*, and *claudo*, *clausus*, to shut. See CLOSE.] To separate from things shut up; to uncover; to open; to unveil; to discover; to reveal; to divulge.

—*v. n.* To open; to gape.

Discloser, *n.* One who discloses.

Disclo'sure, *n.* [Lat. *dis*, and L. Lat. *clausura*, a shutting, a castle, a fort.] Act of disclosing; an uncovering, and opening to view; act of revealing, or making known; revelation; utterance of what was secret; a telling; that which is disclosed, or made known.

Disclu'sion, *n.* [Lat. *disclusio.*] See DISCLOSE.

Dis'co, a considerable island in Davis' Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland, belonging to Denmark; Lat. 69° 11' N., Lon. 53° 20' W.

Dis'co, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Macomb co., abt. 27 m. N. of Detroit.

Discohe'rent, *a.* Incoherent.

Dis'coid, *n.* [Fr. *discoïde*; Gr. *diskos*, a disc, and *eidos*, form.] Something in the form of a discus, or disc.

Dis'coid, Discoid'al, *a.* Having the form of a disc.

Discol'or, *v. a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *color*, q. v.; O. Fr. *descolorer*, now *décolorer*; Pr. and Sp. *descolorar*; It. and L. Lat. *discolorare.*] To deprive of color; to alter the natural hue or color of; to stain; to tinge; to change or alter any color, natural or artificial; to alter the complexion of; to change the appearance of.

Discolora'tion, *n.* Act of altering the color; a staining; alteration of color; alteration of complexion or appearance.

Discol'ored, *p. a.* Altered in color; stained.

Discom'fit, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desconfire*; Fr. *déconfire*, pp. *déconfit*; It. *sconfiggere*; Lat. *dis*, *con*, and *figo*, to fix.] To rout; to defeat; to scatter in fight; to cause to flee; to vanquish.

"In pursuing rebels half *discomfited*." — *Addison.*

—*n.* Rout; dispersion; defeat; overthrow.

"Fly you must; incurable *discomfit*
Reigns in the hearts of all our present party." — *Shaks.*

Discom'fited, *p. a.* Routed; defeated; overthrown.

Discom'fiture, *n.* [O. Fr. *desconfiture*; Fr. *déconfiture.*] Rout; defeat in battle; dispersion; overthrow; frustration; disappointment.

Discom'fort, *v. a.* [Fr. *déconforter*; It. *disconfortare.*] To deprive of comfort; to disturb peace or happiness; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve; to sadden; to deject.

—*n.* Want of comfort; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; inquietude.

Discommend', *v. a.* To declare to be unworthy of commendation; to blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Discommend'able, *a.* Blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

Discommenda'tion, *n.* Act of discommending; blame; censure.

Discommode', *v. a.* [*Dis*, and Fr. *commode.*] To incommode. (R.)

Discommo'dious, *a.* Incommodious; inconvenient. (R.)

Discommo'diously, *adv.* In a discommodious manner. (R.)

Discommo'diousness, *n.* Inconvenience.

Discommod'ity, *n.* Incommodity; disadvantage; misfortune. (R.)

Discom'mon, *v. a.* (*Law.*) To deprive of the right of common; to appropriate common land; to separate and inclose a common; to deprive of the privileges of a place.

Discom'pany, *v. a.* To deprive of company; to dissociate. (R.)

Discompose', *v. a.* [Fr. *décomposer.*] To throw into confusion, as affairs; to disturb peace and quietness, as of the mind or temper; to disorder; to derange, to disturb; to disconcert; to agitate; to ruffle; to vex.

Discomposed', *p. a.* Unsettled; disordered; ruffled; agitated; disturbed.

Discompos'edness, *n.* Quality of being discomposed; disquiet; agitation.

Discompos'ure, *n.* State of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation.

Discompt, *v. a.* Same as DISCOUNT, *q. v.*

Disconcert', *v. a.* [See CONCERT.] To break or interrupt any order, plan, or harmonious scheme. — To unsettle the mind. — To derange; to disturb; to confuse. — To ruffle; to defeat; to frustrate.

Disconcer'tion, *n.* Act of disconcerting; discomposure.

Disconform'able, *a.* That is not conformable; dissenting. (R.)

Disconform'ity, *n.* Want of conformity. (R.)

Discongru'ity, *n.* Want of agreement; unlikeness; disparity.

Disconnect', *v. a.* To separate, as things connected together; to dissolve, as a preëxisting connection.

Disconnect'ed, *a.* Separated; disunited.

Disconnec'tion, *n.* Act of disconnecting or separating, or state of being disunited; separation; want of union.

Discon'solance, *n.* Disconsolateness.

Discon'solate, *a.* [O. Fr. *désconsolé.*] Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless, or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy; saddening; gloomy; cheerless.

Discon'solately, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

Discon'solateness, *n.* State of being disconsolate.

Discontent', *n.* [See CONTENT.] Uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.

—*a.* Discontented; uneasy; dissatisfied.

—*v. a.* To make uneasy in a present state; to dissatisfy.

Discontent'ed, *p. a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet.

Discontent'edly, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.

Discontent'edness, *n.* State of being discontented; uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

Discontent'ing, *a.* Giving uneasiness or dissatisfaction.

Discontent'ment, *n.* State of being discontented or uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.

Discontin'uable, *a.* That may be discontinued. (R.)

Discontin'uance, *n.* Interruption of continuance; want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; cessation; intermission; separation; disunion.

Discontinua'tion, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption or separation of parts.

Discontin'ue, *v. a.* [Fr. *discontinuer.*] Not to continue: to leave off; to cause to cease; to stop; to put an end to; to break off; to interrupt; to cease to take or receive.

—*v. n.* To lose continuity; to cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long-enjoyed right.

Discontin'uedness, *n.* State of being discontinued.

Discontinuee', *n.* (*Law.*) One whose estate is discontinued.

Discontin'uer, *n.* One who discontinues.

Discontinu'ity, *n.* Want of continuity; disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

Discontinuor', *n.* (*Law.*) One who discontinues; — opposed to *discontinuee.*

Discontin'uous, *a.* Not continuous; broken off; interrupted.

Discophora, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See MEDUSÆ.

Discoplen'ra, *n.* [Gr. *diskos*, and *pleura*, a rib.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* The Bishop-weed, *D. capillacea*, found in swamps from Massachusetts to Georgia, has a stem 1 to 2 feet high, much branched; leaves very smooth; umbels axillary; and white flowers blossoming from July to November.

Discord, *n.* [Fr. *discorde*; Lat. *discordia* — *dis*, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.] Disagreement; want of order or harmony; variance; difference; opposition; dissension; contention; strife; disagreement of sounds; dissonance; — the opposite of *concord.*

(*Mus.*) A dissonant or inharmonious combination of sounds, so called in contradistinction to *concord*, the effects of which it is intended to sweeten and relieve. Some require to be introduced by certain preparatives, and to be succeeded or resolved by concords to which they have some relation. *D.* are sometimes intentionally introduced into music, not for themselves alone, but to set off the concords by contrast and opposition. Their necessity in the composition of part-music cannot be denied, as they not only improve the concords by opposition, but by causing a momentary distress to the ear, which remains unsatisfied and even uneasy until it hears something better, they give a stimulus to the attention, which would otherwise languish.

Discord'ance, Discord'ancy, *n.* [Fr. *discordance*, from Lat. *discordans.*] Want of concord; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency; discord.

Discord'ant, *a.* [Fr.] Wanting concord or agreement; in a state of opposition; being at variance; not coincident; disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; repugnant; contrary; not in unison; dissonant; inharmonious; harsh; jarring.

(*Mus.*) Applied to all dissonant or inharmonious sounds, whether successive or simultaneous.

Discord'antly, *adv.* In a discordant manner.

Discor'dia. (*Myth.*) The goddess of mischief, daughter of Nox, and sister to the avenging Nemesis, was expelled from heaven for breeding discord among the gods. Irritated at not being invited to attend the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, she threw into the midst of the goddesses the famous golden apple, bearing the inscription *Detur pulchriori*, "Let it be given to the most beautiful," which occasioned the famous contest of which Paris was the umpire. This contest was the cause of the fall of Troy, and of innumerable calamities.

Dis'count, *n.* [Sp. *descontar*; Fr. *décompte.*] (*Com.*) An allowance made on a bill, or any other debt not yet become due, in consideration of present payment. It is usual in commercial dealings to allow for *D.* a sum equal to the interest on the debt from the time of payment to the time when it actually becomes due; which sum is deducted from the whole amount. Thus, a person holding a bill for $100.00 payable in one year at 7 per cent. would receive $93.00, which would be considered its present value. The true *D.* of any sum for any given time, is such a sum as will in that time amount to the interest of the sum to be discounted. Elaborate tables have been calculated, showing the *D.* on any sum for any given number of days, so as to facilitate the computation, and are used by all banks and bankers. *D.* tables are also interest tables; care must be taken, however, not to confound interest with discount. *D.* is the abatement *in advance*; interest is payment of usage of money, paid at the end of the period or at maturity. — The term discount is also applied: — to the sum deducted or refunded; — to a deduction on the price of purchased merchandise, in consideration of immediate payment; — and to the depreciation in value of any fixed investment.

Discount', *v. a.* [Fr. *décompter*; Sp. *descontar.*] To pay back, or by a counter-reckoning; to deduct a certain sum, or rate per cent., from the principal sum; to lend on advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent. from the principal, at the time of the loan or advance.

—*v. n.* To lend, or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan.

Discount'able, *a.* That may be discounted.

Dis'count-day, *n.* The day of the week on which banks discount bills and notes.

Discoun'tenance, *v. a.* [Fr. *décontenancer.*] To put out of countenance; to abash; to dishearten; to discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, argument, opposition, or cold treatment.

—*n.* Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

Discoun'tenancer, *n.* One who discountenances.

Discount'er, *n.* One who advances money, or discounts; as, a bill-*discounter.*

Discour'age, *v. a.* [Fr. *décourager.*] To dishearten; to deprive of confidence; to deter from anything; to attempt to redress or prevent; to dispirit; to depress; to dissuade.

Discour'ageable, *a.* That may be discouraged or disheartened.

Discour'agement, *n.* [Fr. *découragement.*] Act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking. — The act of depressing confidence; that which destroys or abates courage, confidence, or hope. — That which deters, or tends to deter, from an undertaking, or from the prosecution of anything.

Discour'ager, *n.* He who, or that which, discourages.

Discour'agingly, *adv.* In a discouraging manner.

Discourse, (*dis-kôrs'*,) *n.* [Fr. *discours*; Lat. *discursus*, from *discurro* — *dis*, and *curro*, to run.] (*Logic.*) An operation of the mind, whereby it passes or proceeds from one thing to another, — from a thing known to one unknown; — synonymous with *reasoning.*

(*Rhet.*) A series of sentences and arguments arranged in a regular manner, with a view to carry conviction to the minds of those to whom it is addressed; — an oration.

—Mutual intercourse by spoken language; conversation; talk; chat.

—*v. n.* To talk; to converse; to communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn, set manner. — To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

—*v. a.* To talk over; to utter or give forth.

"Let us there at large *discourse* all our fortunes." — *Shaks.*

Discours'er, *n.* A speaker; one who harangues, or holds forth. — A writer on any subject; a dissertator.

"Philologers and critical *discoursers*." — *Browne.*

Discour'sive, *a.* Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences. — Interlocutory; containing dialogue.

"The epic is everywhere interlaced with *discoursive* scenes." *Dryden.*

—Having a tendency or disposition to converse; communicative; as, a *discoursive* person.

Discour'teous, *a.* Uncourteous; void of courtesy; uncivil; rude; uncomplaisant; wanting in good manners.

Discour'teously, *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manuer; with incivility.

Discour'teousness, *n.* Incivility; discourtesy; rudeness or churlishness of behavior or language.

Dis'cous, *a.* [From Lat. *discus*, a disc.] Resembling a discus, or disc; broad; flat; wide.

Discov'enant, *v. a.* To break off a covenant with.

Discover, (*-kuv'r,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *découvrir—de* and *couvrir.* See COVER.] To remove, as a covering; to find out, as something hidden or not known before; to ascertain; to make known; to disclose; to show; to manifest. — To reveal; to communicate; to make known; to impart; to tell.

"*Discover* not a secret to another." — *Prov.* xxv.

—To have the first sight of; to find out; to detect; as, to *discover* an island.

—*v. n.* To appear; to present or show one's self.

Discoverabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being discoverable.

Discov'erable, *a.* That may be discovered, or seen; apparent; as, "not *discoverable* by reason."

Discov'erer, *n.* One who discovers or finds out; a spy. — An explorer; a scout.

Discov'ert, *n.* (*Law.*) One not within the bounds of matrimony; — applied to a woman unmarried or widowed.

Discov'erture, *n.* (*Law.*) Freedom from matrimonial tics.

Discov'ery, *n.* Act of discovering; action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light; disclosure; manifestation.

—A making known; action of finding something hidden; revelation; as, "such a *discovery* ought to be made as late as possible."

—Act of finding out, or coming to the knowledge of; act of espying; first sight of; as, the *discovery* of a new continent. — That which is first brought to light, seen, or known; the unravelling of a plot in a tragedy or comedy.

Discov'ery Port, in *Oregon*, a harbor near the head of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, extending inland about 8 m. to the parallel of 48° N.

Discra'die, *v. n.* To emerge, as from a cradle.

Discra'site, *n.* (*Min.*) See DYSCRASITE.

Discred'it, *n.* [Fr., from *décréditer — dé*, and *créditer*, to credit.] Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; want of belief, trust, or confidence; disesteem; disrepute; disbelief; dishonor; distrust.

"The small *discredit* of a bribe
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe."—*Pope.*

—Act of discrediting; state of being unworthy of credit or credence; as, the story was received with *discredit.*

—*v. a.* To give no credit to; not to credit or believe; to disbelieve; to distrust; as, the news is generally *discredited.* — To deprive of credit or good reputation; to make less reputable or honorable; to bring into disesteem, or into some degree of disgrace, or into disrepute. — To deprive of credibility or trust; to destroy confidence in.

Discred'itable, *a.* Injurious to credit or reputation; disreputable; disgraceful.

Discred'itably, *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

Discred'itor, *n.* One who discredits.

Discreet', *a.* [Fr. *discret;* Lat. *discretus*, from *discerno, dis*, and *cerno*, to separate.] Perceiving distinctly; discerning; prudent; wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash or headstrong.

"Wisest, virtuousest, *discreetest*, best." — *Milton.*

Discreet'ly, *adv.* Circumspectly; cautiously; prudently; in a discreet manner; with discretion.

"Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot." — *Waller.*

Discreet'ness, *n.* Quality of being discreet; discretion.

Dis'crepance, Dis'crepancy, *n.* [Lat. *discrepantia*, from *discrepo, discrepans*, to sound differently—*dis*, and *crepo*, to creak, to rattle. See CREPITATE.] Discordance; difference; disagreement; contrariety; state of being discrepant or incongruous.

"Diversity of education, and *discrepancy* of principles." *Lord Digby*

Dis'crepant, *a.* [Lat. *discrepans.*] Incongruous; different; disagreeing; contrary.

Discrete', *a.* [Lat. *discretus.* See DISCREET.] Separate; distinct; disjunct; as, a *discrete* quantity.

—Disjunctive; discretive; as, "I resign my life, but not my honor, is a *discrete* proposition." — *Johnson.*

D. movement. A sudden pitch of the voice from one extremity of the musical scale to another; — opposed to *concrete movement.*

D. proportion. (*Arith.*) Proportion where the ratio between two pairs of numbers, or quantities, is the same; but without there being the same proportion between all the four; thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4.

D. quantity. (*Arith.*) A quantity of which the component parts have a separate and distinct existence; thus, numbers are *discrete* quantities, being composed of separate units.

Discretion, (*dis-kresh'on.*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *discretio.*] Quality of being discreet; prudence, or knowledge and prudence; wise management; true discernment united with caution; knowledge to govern or direct one's self properly; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection; capacity for wise management; exercise of judgment and prudence; as, "the better part of valour is *discretion.*" — *Shaks.*

—Liberty or power of acting according to one's own judgment; exercise of free and uncontrolled powers of action.

At discretion. Without stipulation; as, to surrender *at discretion.*

Discre'tional, Discre'tionary, *a.* [Fr. *discretionnaire.*] Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment; that is to be directed or managed by discretion only; as, *discretionary* power.

Discre'tionally, Discre'tionarily, *adv.* At discretion; by discretion; according to discretion.

Discre'tive, *a.* Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition; separate; distinct.

D. proposition. (*Logic.*) A proposition expressing distinction, contrariness, or variety, noted by the particles *but, though, yet*, &c.; as, "Joh was patient, *though* his grief was great." — *Watts.* — (*Gram.*) A *D. distinction* is one which implies opposition; as, not a man, *but* a beast.

Discre'tively, *adv.* In a discretive manner.

Discrim'inant, *n.* (*Math.*) The *D.* of a given quantity is the resultant of the system of equation, formed by equating to zero the several first derived functions of that quantity.

Discrim'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *discrimino, discriminatus*, from *discrimen*, that which separates or divides two things; from *discerno.* See DISCERN.] To distinguish; to observe the difference between; to select from others; to make a distinction or difference between.

—To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by some note or mark.

Discrim'inate, *a.* [Lat. *discriminatus.*] Distinguished; having the difference marked.

—*v. n.* To make a difference, or distinction; to distinguish; to observe or note a difference.

Discrim'inately, *adv.* Distinctly; with minute distinction; particularly.

Discrim'inateness, *n.* Distinctness; marked difference.

Discrimina'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *discriminatio.*] Act of discriminating or distinguishing; act of making or observing a difference.

"Prudent *discrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees." — *Addison.*

—State of being distinguished or discriminated. — Discernment; penetration; clearness; acuteness; judgment. — Distinction; mark of distinction; that which discriminates.

Discrim'inative, *a.* That discriminates or distinguishes; characteristic. — That which observes distinction.

Discrim'inatively, *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.

Discrim'inator, *n.* One who discriminates or distinguishes.

Discrim'inatory, *a.* Discriminative.

Discrown', *v. a.* To deprive of a crown.

Discul'patory, *a.* Having the power of exculpation.

Discum'bency, *n.* Act of leaning over the table at meals.

Discum'ber, *v. a.* To free from encumbrance; to disencumber.

Discursion, (*dis-kur'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *discurro, discursus—dis*, and *curro*, to run. See CURRENT.] A running or rambling about; a passing from one thing to another; gradation of reasoning or argument.

Discur'sive, *a.* [Fr. *discursif;* Sp. *discursive.*] Moving or roving about; desultory; argumentative; reasoning; proceeding regularly from premises to consequences.

Discur'sively, *adv.* In a discursive manner.

Discur'siveness, *n.* State or quality of being discursive.

Discur'sory, *a.* Discursive; argumentative.

Dis'cus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *diskos.* See DISK.] A round, flat piece of iron, copper, or stone, to be thrown in play; a quoit; a disc; the face of the sun or moon.

(*Antiq.*) The quoit used hy the ancients was generally a heavy, circular piece of iron, sometimes perforated in the middle. The *D.* was not thrown at a mark, but the players endeavored who could throw it the farthest. The practice of throwing the *D.* is mentioned by Homer as being one of the sports at the funeral of Patroclus. In the Cabinet of Antiquities at Paris, a *D.* is preserved which contains holes for the insertion of the thumb and fingers. In the well-known statue of Discobolus throwing the *D.*, (Fig. 833,) one of the methods of using it may be seen.

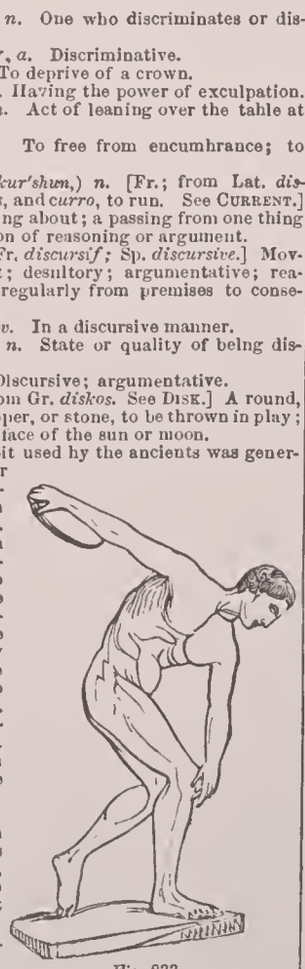


Fig. 833.
DISCOBOLUS THROWING THE DISCUS.
(From an ancient statue by Myron.)

Discuss', *v. a.* [Lat. *discutio, discussum —dis*, and *quatio*, to shake, to beat, to striko; Fr. *discuter.*] To separate into parts; to disperse; to scatter; to dissolve; to repel; to debate; to agitate by argument; to clear of objections and difficulties; to sift; to examine by disputation; to ventilate; to reason on.

Discuss'er, *n.* One who discusses.

Discuss'ing, *n.* Examination.

Discus'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *discussio.*] Act of discussing or sifting; debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth; the treating of a subject hy argument.

(*Med.*) Dispersion or resolution of tumors or coagulated matter.

(*Civil Law.*) In Louisiana, a proceeding on the part of a surety, hy which the property of the principal debtor is made liable before resort can be had to the sureties. This is called the *benefice of discussion.*

Discus'sional, *a.* That relates to discussion; discussive. (R.)

Discus'sive, *a.* [Fr. *discussif.*] Having the power to discuss, resolve, or disperse tumors or coagulated matter.

Discu'tient, *a.* [Lat. *discutiens.*] (*Med.*) Discussive.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A class of medicines used hy surgeons to dissolve or dissipate impacted humors, swellings, tumors, &c. Like deobstruents, however, such remedies are more fanciful than real; for though mercury, lead, and ammonia are considered among the best of the class, there is one agent of more value than twenty such combined, as a *bonâ fide D.*, and that is the human hand. Friction with a soft hand—with or without lard, or oil — is the only reliable *D.* in the whole catalogue.

Disdain', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desdaigner*; Fr. *dédaigner*; It. *disdegnare*; Lat. *de*, and *dignor*, from *dignus*, worthy. See DEIGN.] To think or deem unworthy; to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, estcem, or derogatory to one's character; to contemn.

—*v. n.* To consider as derogatory; to scorn.

—*n.* [Fr. *dédain*; Sp. *desden, desdeno.*] Contempt; scorn; a passion excited either by contempt for, or detestation of, what is mean and dishonorable, or by some supposed superiority; arrogance; haughtiness; pride.

Disdain'ful, *a.* Full of disdain; expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty; indignant.

Disdain'fully, *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

Disdain'fulness, *n.* Quality of being disdainful; contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

Disde'ify, *v. a.* To deprive of the quality of being a god.

Disdiapa'son, or **BISDIAPA'SON,** *n.* [See DIAPASON.] A double diapason; a scale of two octaves, or a fifteenth.

Dis'ease, *n.* [O. Fr. *disease.*] (*Med.*) Any morbid state of the body generally, or of any particular organ or part of the body, is called a *D.* By medical writers the term *D.* is defined as implying "a deviation from the natural and healthy actions of the whole system, or of any individual part;" and they are in the habit of designating certain forms of disease by the following terms, namely: *acute, chronic, contagious* or *infectious, endemic, epidemic, exanthematous, hereditary, idiopathic* or *primary, intermittent, functional, malignant, puerperal, specific, sporadic*, &c. The classification and arrangement of *D.* according to their external characters is called *nosology;* and that branch of science which more particularly regards the nature and progress of *D.*, with a view to its cure, is called *pathology.* — See NOSOLOGY, PATHOLOGY.

—*v. a.* To afflict with disease; to infect; to disorder; to derange.

Diseased', *p. a.* Disordered; distempered; sick.

Diseas'edness, *n.* State of being diseased; a morhid state; sickness.

Disedged', *a.* Deprived of the edge; dulled; cloyed.

Dised'ify, *v. a.* To fail of edifying.

Disembark', *v. a.* [Fr. *désembarquer.*] To remove from a hark, harge, or vessel, to the land; to land; to put on shore.

—*v. n.* To go out of a hark, or step to the land; to land; to go ashore.

Disembarka'tion, *n.* Act of disemharking.

Disembark'ment, *n.* [Fr. *désembarquement.*] Act of disembarking; disembarkation.

Disembar'rass, *v. a.* [Fr. *désembarrasser.*] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.

Disembar'rassment, *n.* Act of disemharrassing, or extricating from perplexity.

Disembay', *v. a.* To clear from a bay.

Disembel'lish, *v. a.* To deprive of embellishment.

Disembit'ter, *v. a.* To free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; to render sweet or pleasant.

Disembod'ied, *a.* Divested of the body; separated; discharged from keeping in a body.

Disembod'y, *v. a.* To divest of a body; to free from flesh; to discharge from military array.

Disembogue', *v. a.* [Sp. *disembocár*, to flow into the sea; It. *sboccare*, to discharge or empty itself into a river, or the sea; from *bocca*; Lat. *bucca*, the cheek, a cavity; Fr. *bouche*, the mouth.] To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent; to discharge into the ocean, as a river, or a lake.

—*v. n.* To flow out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge waters into the ocean, or into a lake; to pass out of a gulf or bay.

Disembogue'ment, *n.* Discharge of waters into the ocean, or into a lake.

Disembos'om, *v. a.* To separate from the bosom of.

Disembow'el, *v. a.* To take out the bowels of; to take or draw from the bowels.

Disembow'elled, *p. a.* Taken or drawn from the bowels.

Disembroil', *v. a.* To free from broil; to disentangle; to free from perplexity; to extricate from confusion.

Disemploy', *v. a.* To deprive of employment.

Disena'ble, *v. a.* To disable; to disqunlify; to deprive of ability.

Disenam'ored, *a.* Freed from the thrnldom of love.

Disenchant', *v. a.* To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells.

Disenchant'er, *n.* One who disenchants; one who frees from enchantment.

Disenchant'ment, *n.* Act of disenchanting.

Disencharm', *v. a.* To free from the power or influence of charms or incantations; to disenchant.

Disenclose', *v. a.* To throw open, as somethiug that has been enclosed.

Disencum'ber, *v. a.* To free from encumbrance; to deliver from clogs and lmpediments; to disburdeu; to free from any obstruction.

Disencum'bered, *p. a.* Freed from encumbrance.

Disencum'brance, *n.* Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, or anything burdensome or troublesome.

Disendow'ment, *n.* Act of depriving of endowment.

Disenfran'chise, *v. a.* Same as DISFRANCHISE, *q. v.*

Disenfran'chisement, *n.* Same as DISFRANCHISEMENT, *q. v.*

Disengage', *v. a.* To free from engagement; to separate, as a substance from anything with which it is in union; to set free; to set nt liberty; to release; to liberate; to extricate; to clear; to disentangle; to detach; to set free from any obligation, ntinchment, or pursuit: to withdraw; to wean.

—*v. n.* To set one's self free; to withdraw one's affections; —followed by *from*.

Disengaged', *p. a.* Separated; detached; set free; released; disjoined; disentangled; vacant; being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.

Disengag'edness, *n.* Quality or state of being disengaged, freedom from connection; disjunction; vacnity of attention.

Disengage'ment, *n.* State of being disengaged; a setting free; separation; extrication; act of separating or detaching; liberation or release from obligation; freedom from nttention; vacancy; leisure.

Disenno'ble, *v. a.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to deprive of title.

Disenroll', *v. a.* To erase from a roll or list.

Disenslave', *v. a.* To free from slavery or bondage.

Disentan'gle, *v. a.* To free from entanglement; to separate or disconnect things which are interwoven or united without order; to free from perplexity; to disengage from complicated concerns: to set free from impediments or difficulties; to unravel; to unfold, or untwist; to extricnte; to disembarrass; to clear; to disengage.

Disentan'glement, *n.* Act of diseutaugling.

Disenter', *v. a.* See DISINTER.

Disenthrall', *v. a.* See DISINTHRALL.

Disenthrone', *v. a.* To remove from a throne; to dethrone; to depose from sovereign authority.

Disen'tis, a village of Switzerland, canton of the Grisons, in the valley of the Rhine, 34 m. from Chur, 3,800 feet above the level of the sea; *pop.* 1,500.

Disenti'tle, *v. a.* To deprive of title.

Disentomb', *v. a.* To take out of a tomb: to disinter.

Disentrance', *v. a.* To free or restore from a trance; to awaken from a trance, or from a deep sleep; to rouse from a reverie.

Disentwine', *v. a.* To untwist; to free from the state of being entwined.

Disespouse', *v. a.* To separate after faith pledged.

Disestab'lish, *v a.* To remove from establishment; to overthrow; to unsettle. (R.)

Disesteem', *n.* Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.

—*v. a.* Not to esteem; to dislike in a moderate degree; to consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; to slight.

Disesteem'er, *n.* One who disesteems.

Disestima'tion, *n.* Disesteem; bad repute.

Disfa'vor, *n.* Want of favor; dislike; slight displeasure; discountenance; unfavorable regard; disesteem; n stnte in which one is not esteemed or favored, or not patronized, promoted, or befrieuded; an ill or disobliging act.

—*v. a.* To withhold favor from; to discountenance; to withdraw or withhold from one kindness, friendship, or support; to check or oppose by disapprobation.

Disfa'vorer, *n.* One who disfavors.

Disfeat'ure, *v. a.* To deprive of features; to disfigure.

Disfel'lowship, *v. a.* To exclude from fellowship.

Disfigura'tion, *n.* Act of disfiguring or marring external form; state of being disfigured; some degree of deformity.

Disfig'ure, *v. a.* To mar or spoil the figure or form of; to change to a worse form; to deform; to deface; to impair shape or form, so as to render it less perfect and beautiful; to injure beauty, symmetry, or excellence.

Disfig'ured, *p. a.* Changed to a worse form; impaired in form or appearance.

Disfig'urement, *n.* A marring of the figure or form; change of the external form for the worse; defacement of beauty.

Disfig'urer, *n.* One who disfigures.

Disfor'est, *v. a.* Same as DISAFFOREST.

Disform'ity, *n.* Diversity of form.

Disfran'chise, *v. a.* To deprive of a franchise; to deprive of the rights and privileges of n free citizen; to deprive of chartered rights nnd immunities.

Disfran'chised, *p. a.* Deprived of the rights and privileges of a free cltizen, or of some pnrticular franchise.

Disfran'chisement, *n.* Act of disfranchising or depriving of the privileges of a free cltizen, or some particular immunity.

Disfur'nish, *v. a.* To deprive; to unfurnish; to strlp.

"He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons." — *Knolles.*

Disgar'land, *v. a.* To deprive of the ornaments of a garland.

Disgar'nish, *v. a.* To take guns from a fortress; to dismantle; to disfurnish.

Disgar'rison, *v. a.* To deprive of a garrison.

Disgorge', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desgorger*, to vomit, to spue out; Fr. *dégorger*, to clear, to open — *de*, from, and *gorge*, the throat. See GORGE.] To ejcct or discharge from the gorge or throat, or from the stomach or mouth; to vomit; to throw out or discharge violently, or in great quantities, from a confined place; to yield up or give back what had been seized or obtained wrongfully; to relinquish; to surrender.

Disgorge'ment, *n.* Act of disgorging; a vomiting.

Disgrace', *n.* State of being deprived of grace or favor. State of ignominy; cause of shame; disfavor; opprobrium; reproach; discredit; dishonor; shame; infamy.

—*v. a.* To put out of grace or favor; to bring a reproach on; as, to *disgrace* a rival. To bring to shame; to sink in estimation; to degrade; to abase; to debase; to dishonor; to defame.

Disgraced', *p. a.* Put out of favor; brought under reproach; dishonored.

Disgrace'ful, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; procuring shame; sinking reputation.

Disgrace'fully, *adv.* In a disgraceful manner.

Disgrace'fulness, *n.* Quality of being disgraceful; ignominy: shamefulness.

Disgra'cer, *n.* One who disgraces.

Disgra'cious, *a.* Unpleasant; ungracious.

Disguise, (*dis-gīz'*,) *v. a.* [O. Fr. *désguiser*, to counterfeit, or put a false coat or gloss on; Fr. *déguiser*. See GUISE.] To divest of the usual guise, manner, dress, or appearance; to conceal by an unusual habit or mask; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false languge, a false show, or an nrtificial manner; to dissemble; to disfigure; to alter the form of, and cause to exhibit an unusual appearance.

—*n.* A counterfeit habit; a dress intended to conceal the person who wears it; a false appearance; a counterfeit show; an artificial or assumed appearance, intended to deceive the beholder.

Disguised', *p. a.* Concealed by a counterfeit habit or appearance.

Disguis'edly, *adv.* So as to be concealed.

Disguis'edness, *n.* State of being disguised. (R.)

Disguise'ment, *n.* Disguise; dress of concealment; false appearance.

Disguis'er, *n.* One who disguises.

Disgust', *n.* [O. Fr. *desgoust*; Fr. *dégout*, from Lat. *dis*, and *gustus*, taste.] Distasto; disrelish; nversion of the senses; nausea; loathing; an unpleasant scusation in the mind, excited by something offensive.

—*v. a.* [O. Fr. *desgouster*; Fr. *dégouter*.] To cause distaste, disrelish, dislike, or loathing in; to excite aversion in the stomach of; to offend the taste of; to displense; to offend the mind or moral taste of.

Disgust'ful, *a.* Offensive to tho tnste; nnuseous; exciting aversion in tho natural or moral taste.

"I have finished the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook." — *Swift.*

Disgust'fulness, *n.* State of being disgustful.

Disgust'ing, *a.* Provoking dislike; odious; hateful.

Disgust'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to give disgnst.

Dish, *n.* [A. S. *disc*; Du. *disch*; Ger. *tisch*; O. Ger. *tisc*, a table; Icel. *diskr*; Lat. *discus*; Gr. *diskos*, a quoit, a dish. See DESK.] A broad, round, open vessel, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at table; something in shape of a dish.—Thc meat or provision served in a dish; ns, a *dish* of fish.

Dishabille, (*diz-ah-beel'*,) *n.* [Fr. *déshabillé*, *des* for *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress.] A loose, negligent dress for the morning. — See DESHABILLE.

Dish'-cloth, Dish-clout, *n.* A cloth used for washing and wiping dishes.

Disheart'en, *v. a.* To deprive of heart or courage; to impress with fear; to dispirit; to discourage; to depress; to deject; to deter.

Disheart'ening, *p. a.* Discouraging; depressing the spirits.

Disheart'eningly, *adv.* In a manner to cause dejection.

Dished, (*disht*,) *p. a.* Made concave or hollow, as a dish.—Ruined; frustrated.

Dishev'el, *v. a.* [Fr. *décheveler*, *de*, *dis*, and *chaveu*, hair.] To spread out, as the hair; to suffer to hang negligently, and to flow without confinement, as the hair of the head. (Not often used but in the passive participle.)

"A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair *dishevelled*." — *Spenser.*

—*v. n.* To be hanging loosely and negligently without confinement, as the hair. (R.)

"Their hair, curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders." — *Herbert.*

Dish'ful, *a.* As much as a dish will hold.

Dish'ing, *a.* Concave; having the hollow form of a dish.

Dishon'est, *a.* [Fr. *déshonnête*; It. *disonesto*; Sp. *deshonesto*.] Destitute of probity, integrity, or good faith.—Having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, nnd defraud.—Proceeding from fraud, or marked by it.—Unfaithful; faithless; fraudulent; knnvish; perfidious.—Unchaste; lewd; as, a *dishonest* desire.

Dishon'estly, *adv.* In a dishonest manner.

Dishon'esty, *n.* [It. *disonestà*; Fr. *déshonnêteté*.] Want of honesty, probity, or integrity in principle; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive or betray.—Violation of trust or of justice; frand; treachery.—Any deviation from probity or integrity.—Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.

Dishon'or, Dishon'our, *n.* [It. *disonore*; Fr. *deshonneur*.] Whatever constitutes a stain or blemish on the reputation; disgrace; ignominy; shame; reproach; opprobrium.

—*v. a.* To bring reproach or shame on; to disgrace; to shame; to degrade; to debase; to treat with indignity.—To violate the chastity of; to debauch; to pollute.

(*Com.*) *To dishonor a bill*, is when a person on whom a bill is drawn declines to accept it, or to pay it when it becomes due. In such n case it is necessary for the holder, or person in whose favor the bill is drawn, to give notice to the drawer nnd indorsers of the dishonor of the bill, within a reasonable time, so as to preserve his recourse ngainst them.

Dishon'orable, Dishon'ourable, *a.* Shameful; reproachful; base; vile; bringing shame on, staining the character and lessening reputation.—In a state of neglect or disesteem.

"He that is *dishonorable* in riches, how much more in poverty!" — *Ecclus* x. 31.

Dishon'orably, *adv.* Reproachfully; in a dishonorable manner.

Dishon'orableness, *n.* Quality of being dishonorable.

Dishon'orary, *a.* Tending to dishonor or disgrace.

Dishon'orer, *n.* One who dishonors.

Dishu mor, *n.* Ill-humor.

—*v. a.* To deprive of humor; to put out of humor.

Dish'-washer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird, the Wagtail, genus MERGUS, *q. v.*

Dish'-water, *n.* The water in which dishes are washed.

Disimprove'ment, *n.* Reduction from a better to a worse state.

Disincar'cerate, *v. a.* To set at liberty; to free from prison.

Disinclina'tion, *n.* Want of propensity, desire, or inclination; unwillingness; dislike; repugnance; slight nversion.

"Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex." — *Arbuthnot.*

Disincline', *v. a.* [Sp. *disinclina*.] To excite dislike, or slight aversion in; to make disaffected; to alienate from.

Disinclined', *p. a.* Not inclined; averse.

Disincor'porate, *v. a.* [Fr. *désincorporer*.] To disunite a corporate body; to detach or separate from a corporation or society.

Disincorpora'tion, *n.* The nct of disincorporating.

Dis'infect, *v. a.* [Fr. *désinfecter*.] To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter.

Disinfec'tant, *n.* (*Hygiene.*) A substance which, by combining with deleterious gases or emanations, decomposes them and renders them harmless. The two most powerful *D.* known are *carbolic acid* in solution, and *chlorine*, which is generally employed for the purpose in the form of chloride of lime. Another powerful *D.* is permanganate of potash, which acts by yielding up an equivalent of nascent oxygen. It is known in commerce ns *Condy's disinfectant fluid*.—See CARBOLIC ACID, CHLORINE, POTASH, &c.

Disinfec'tion, *n.* [Fr. *désinfection*.] Act of disinfecting; purification from infectious matter.

Disingen'uous, *a.* Not open, frnnk, or candid; meanly nrtful; unbecoming true honor or dignity; unfair; illiberal; crafty; sly; cunning; as, a "*disingenuous* way of proceeding."

Disingen'uously, *adv.* In a disingennous manner; unfairly.

Disingen'uousness, *n.* Unfairness; want of candor; low craft; conduct or practices characterized by unfairness.

Disinhab'ited, *a.* Deprived of inhabitants.

Disinher'ison, *n.* The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Disinher'it, *v. a.* To deprive of an inheritance; to prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of any property or right.

Disinher'itance, *n.* Act of disinheriting.

Disinhume', *v. a.* To disinter.

Disin'tegrable, *a.* That may be disintegrated, or separated into integrant parts.

Disin'tegrate, *v. a.* [*Dis*, priv., and Lnt. *integro*, *integratus*, from INTEGER, *q. v.*] To separate, as the integrant parts or small particles of a body by mechanical division.

Disin'tegrated, *p. a.* Separated into integrant parts without chemical action.

Disintegra'tion, *n.* Thc nct of sepnrating the integrant parts of a substance, as distinguished from *decomposition*, or the separation of constituent parts. *D.* refers more particularly to the mechanical diffusion of a substance; *decomposition*, to the chemical division.

Disinter', *v. a.* [Sp. *desenterrar*; Fr. *désenterrer*.] To take out of a grave, or out of the earth.—To take out, as of a grave; to bring from obscurity to view.

Disin'terested, *a.* [Fr. *désinteressé*.] Free from self-interest; hnving no separate personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair; not influenced or dictated by private advantage; unbiassed; impartial; indifferent; uninterested.

Disin'terestedly, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

Disin'terestedness, *n.* The state or quality of being disinterested; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; indifference.

Disinter'ment, *n.* Act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth.

Disinthral'dom, *n.* Disinthralment.
Disinthrall', *v. a.* To liberate from thrall, slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.
Disinthral'ment, *n.* Liberation from bondage; emancipation from slavery.
Disinvest'iture, *n.* Act of depriving of investiture.
Disjec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *disjectio*, from *disjicio, disjectus*—*dis*, and *jacio*, to cast.] A casting down or dissipating.
Disjoin', *v. a.* [Fr. *disjoindre*, from Lat. *disjungo.*] To separate what has been joined; to part asunder; to disunite; to sever; to detach.

"Together we had liv'd; ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*." — *Dryden.*

—*a.* To be separated; to part.
Disjoint', *v. a.* To separate parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to dislocate; to separate, as junctures; to break at the part where things are united by cement. — To separate, as united parts. — To break, as the natural order and relation of a thing. — To make incoherent; as, a *disjointed* speech.
—*v. n.* To fall in pieces.

"Let both worlds *disjoint*, and all things suffer." — *Shaks.*

Disjoint'edness, *n.* State of being disjointed.
Disjoint'ly, *adv.* Separately.
Disjunct', *a.* [Lat. *disjunctus*, from *disjungo*—*dis*, and *jungo*, to join.] Disjoined; separated.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to an insect when the head, trunk, and abdomen are separated by a deep incision.

Disjunction, (*dis-jungk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *disjunctio.*] Act of disjoining; disunion; separation.
Disjunc'tive, *a.* [Fr. *disjonctif, disjunctive*, from Lat. *disjunctivus.*] Incapable of union; as, "atoms of a *disjunctive* nature."

(*Gram.*) A conjunction which disjoins the sense of connected sentences; as, "He is either wicked *or* foolish:" "They are neither wise *nor* brave."

(*Logic.*) A proposition compounded of two or more categorical propositions, so stated as to imply that some of them must be true; thus, "Either A=B, or C=D." A *D.*, in which the two propositions are not naturally connected together in such a manner as to warrant their being proposed as alternatives, is negatory and absurd in sense, although not incorrect in logical form. If one or more of the categorical antecedent propositions be denied, we infer that the remaining one, or, if there are more than one, some one of those remaining, is true: *e.g.* "Either A=B, or C=D; but A is not equal to B, therefore C=D." A poem is either good, bad, or indifferent: but it is not good; therefore it is bad or indifferent.

—*n.* A word that disjoins; a disjunctive conjunction.
Disjunc'tively, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; separately.
Disjunct'ure, *n.* The act of disjoining; separation; dislocation. (R.)
Disk, *n.* [Lat. *discus.* See Disc, Discus, Desk.] A flat, round piece of stone or metal; a quoit. — The face, or visible surface of a celestial body, as of the sun, moon, or planets.

(*Bot.*) A term now applied to whatever intervenes between the stamens and the ovary upon the thalamus. It presents a great variety of forms; thus, in the Orange it forms a fleshy ring, surrounding the base of the pistil; on the Tree Poony, a dark-red cup-shaped expansion, covering nearly the whole of the pistil except the stigmas; in the Rose, a sort of waxy lining to the tube of the calyx; in umbelliferous plants, a swelling on the top of the ovaries, adhering to the styles. In other cases, the *D.* is reduced to little separate glandular bodies, as in cruciferous plants; or in acales, as in the Vine; or to various petaloid expansions, as in the Aquilegia.
Diskind'ness, *n.* Unkindness; injury.
Dislike', *n.* Distaste; contrariety of feeling: a moderate degree of hatred; disapprobation; disinclination; aversion; antipathy; repugnance.
—*v. a.* To disapprove; to regard with some aversion or displeasure. — To disrelish; to regard with some disgust, as food.
Dislik'en, *v. a.* To make unlike.
Dislik'er, *n.* One who dislikes.
Dislimb', *v. a.* To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. (o.)
Dis'locate, *v. a.* [Fr. *disloquer*; from *dis*, and Lat. *loco, locatus*, from *locus*, place.] To displace; to put out of its proper place.

"Our civil war has *dislocated* all relations." — *Fuller.*

—To put out of joint; to disjoint.

"They are apt enough to *dislocate* and tear
Thy flesh and bones." — *Shaks.*

Dislocation, *n.* [Fr.] Act of dislocating, or moving from its proper place.

(*Surg.*) See Luxation.

(*Geol.*) See Uplift.

Dislodge, (*dis-loj',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *déloger*; It. *disloggiare.*] To remove or drive from a lodge or place of rest. — To drive from the place where a thing naturally rests or inhabits. — To drive from a place of rest, habitation, retirement, or retreat, or from any station. — To remove an army to other quarters.

"The Volcians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcus gone." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To go from a place of rest.

"He resolved — with all his legions to *dislodge*." — *Milton.*

Dislodg'ment, *n.* Act of dislodging; displacement; removal from a lodge, station, or place of rest.
Disloy'al, *a.* [O. Fr. *desloyal*; Fr. *déloyal.*] Not true to allegiance; false to a sovereign, or state. — Faithless; perfidious; treacherous.
Disloy'ally, *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of faith or duty to a sovereign, or state. — Faithlessly; perfidiously.
Disloy'alty, *n.* [O. Fr. *desloyauté*; Fr. *déloyauté.*] Want of loyalty or fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance or duty to a prince or sovereign authority.
Dis'mal, *a.* [Probably from Teut. *dys*, an avenging deity, and Belg. *mael*, judgment.] Productive of horror or distress; dreary; gloomy; dark; doleful; horrid; direful; horrible; calamitous; sorrowful; melancholy; unfortunate.

"The *dismal* situation waste and wild,
A dungeon horrible!" — *Milton.*

Dis'mally, *adv.* Gloomily; horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.
Dis'mal Swamp, an extensive morass, partly in N. Carolina and partly in Virginia. Its length from N. to S. is 30 m., by 10 or 12 m. in breadth. It covers an area of about 300 square miles. Lake Drummond, in its centre, is about 6 m. in extent, and when full, 21 feet above high water on the surface. The *D. S.* was originally, in large proportions, covered with a thick forest of cypress, white cedar, and other timber, and portions are still overgrown with reeds; but nearly all the most valuable timber has been cut down to furnish shingles, ship-timber, rails, &c.: and a part of the morass has been drained and devoted to agriculture. The *Dismals*, as they are locally called, were formerly noted retreats of runaway slaves.
Dismantle, *v. a.* [*Dis*, and *mantle.*] To deprive, as of dress; to strip; to divest; to loose; to throw open or off; to deprive or strip, as of apparatus or furniture; to unrig; to deprive or strip, as of military furniture; to deprive, as of outworks or forts; to break down.
Dismantled, *p. a.* Divested; stripped of furniture; deprived of outworks or forts; unrigged; as, a *dismantled* ship.
Dismask', *v. a.* To strip off, as a mask: to uncover; to remove that which conceals.
Dismast', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To deprive, as of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from.
Dismast'ment, *n.* The act of dismasting; the state of being dismasted.
Dismay, (*dis-mā',*) *v. a.* [Sp. *desmayár*, to dismay; It. *smagare*, to dispirit; O. Fr. *s'esmager*, to be astonished; probably from Lat. *dis*, and *maga*, an enchantress, a witch. See Magic.] To deprive of strength or firmness of mind by magical incantation or witchcraft; to sink the spirits or resolution; — hence, to produce fright or terror in; to terrify; to frighten; to appal; to daunt; to dishearten; to dispirit; to depress.
—*n.* [Sp. *desmáyo.*] Fall or loss of courage; a sinking of the spirits; depression; dejection; a yielding to fear; discouragement; fear; fright; terror.
Dismay'edness *n.* Full of discouragement; dismay.
Dis'me, *n.* [Lat. *decimæ*, or tenths.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to the tenth part of the yearly value of all spiritual benefices, which, in Catholic countries, was anciently paid to the Pope.
Dismem'ber, *v. a.* [Sp. *desmembrar*; Fr. *démembrer.*] To separate or sever, as member from member, or limb from limb; to separate, as a member from the body; to tear or cut in pieces; to separate, as a part from the main body; to dilacerate; to mutilate; to divide; to sever.
Dismem'berment, *n.* [Fr. *démembrement.*] The act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; act of tearing or cutting in pieces; mutilation; act of severing a part from the main body; division; separation.
Dismiss', *v. a.* [Lat. *dimitto, dimissus*—*dis*, and *mitto*, to send. See Mission.] To send away; to permit to depart; as, to *dismiss* an assembly. — To discard; to discharge; to remove from office, service, or employment.
Dismis'sion, Dismis'sal, *n.* [Lat. *dimissio*; Fr. *démission.*] Leave to depart; removal from office or employment; discharge.

(*Law.*) Removal of a suit in equity out of court, without any further hearing.

Dismis'sive, *a.* That grants dismission.
Dismount', *v. n.* [It. *dismontare*; Fr. *démonter.*] To descend or alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from a beast. — To descend from an elevation, or place of honor.
—*v. a.* To cause to descend; to throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse. — To throw or bring down from any elevation. — To throw or remove cannon or other artillery from their carriages, or to render them unfit for service, as by breaking the axletrees, wheels, &c.
Disnat'uralize, *v. a.* To deprive of naturalization; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.
Disobedience, *n.* [Fr. *désobéissance.*] Violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbidden; breach of duty prescribed by authority.
Disobe'dient, *a.* [Fr. *désobéissant.*] Omitting to do what is commanded, or doing that which is prohibited; refractory; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority.
Disobe'diently, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.
Disobey', *v. a.* [Fr. *désobéir.*] To omit or refuse to do what is commanded, or to do that which is forbidden; to transgress or violate an order or injunction.
Disobey'er, *n.* One who disobeys.
Disoblige', *v. a.* [Fr. *désobliger.*] To withhold or refuse a kindness or a service from; to do an act which contravenes the will or desires of; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to injure in a slight degree.
Disoblige'ment, *n.* Act of disobliging.
Disobli'ger, *n.* One who disobliges.
Disobli'ging, *p. a.* Not obliging: not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; not disposed to please; unkind; offensive; unpleasing; unaccommodating.
Disobli'gingly, *adv.* In a disobliging manner; offensively.
Disobli'gingness, *n.* Tendency to displease; offensiveness.
Disorbed', *a.* [Prefix *dis*, and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit, as a star. — *Shaks.*
Disor'der, *n.* [It. *disordine*; Fr. *désordre.*] Want of order or regular disposition; immethodical distribution; irregularity; disarrangement; confusion. — Turbulence; tumult; bustle; violation of decorum or quiet. — Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions. — Illness; indisposition; malady; distemper; disease.
—*v. a.* To break the order of; to disturb, as any regular disposition or arrangement of things; to put out of method; to throw into confusion; to disarrange; to derange; to confuse.

"Eve . . . with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all *disorder'd*, at his feet fell humble." — *Milton.*

—To disturb the body; to produce sickness or indisposition in; as, my dinner *disorders* me. — To discompose; to disturb the mind.
Disor'dered, *p. a.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious, loose; unrestrained in behavior.

"Mea so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd, and bold." — *Shaks.*

Disor'deredly, *adv.* In a disordered manner.
Disor'deredness, Disor'derliness, *n.* The state of being disorderly.
Disor'derly, *a.* Being without proper order or distribution; acting without regularity; irregular; immethodical; confused; tumultuous; turbulent; as, a *disorderly* assembly. — Inordinate; intemperate; unruly; lawless; vicious; loose; contrary to law or good order; as, a *disorderly* person.

D. house. (*Law.*) A house the inmates of which behave so badly as to become offensive to the neighborhood. The keeper of such house may be indicted for keeping a public nuisance.

Disor'derly, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a manner violating law and good order.
Disordina'tion, *n.* Disarrangement; disorder.
Disorganiza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *désorganisation.*] Act of disorganizing; act of destroying organic structure or connected system; act of destroying order; state of being disorganized.
Disor'ganize, *v. a.* [Fr. *désorganiser.*] To break or destroy organic structure or connected system; to dissolve regular system or union of parts.
Disor'ganizer, *n.* One who disorganizes.
Disown', *v. a.* [*Dis*, and *own.*] Not to own; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self; as, to *disown* a spurious work. — Not to allow or admit as belonging to another.

"Than they, who brother's better claim *disown*." — *Dryden.*

—To disown; to disclaim; to deny; to renounce; to disallow.
Disown'ment, *n.* Act of disowning.
Disox'idate, *v. a.* See Deoxidate.
Disoxida'tion, *n.* See Deoxidation.
Disox'igenate, *v. a.* See Deoxigenate.
Disoxigena'tion, *n.* See Deoxigenation.
Dispair', *v. a.* To part a couple.
Dispar'age, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desparager*; Fr. *déparer*; Sp. *desparejár*, to unmatch; from Lat. *dispar*, unequal—*dis*, and *par*, equal, and *ago*, to impel.] To injure or dishonor by a comparison with something of less value or excellence; to depreciate; to undervalue; to vilify. — To reproach; to detract or derogate from; to decry; to degrade.
Dispar'agement, *n.* [O. Fr.] In England, the matching of a man or woman to one of inferior rank or condition, or against the rules of decency.
—Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence; diminution of value or excellence; indignity; derogation; detraction; reproach; dishonor; degradation; disgrace.
Dispar'ager, *n.* One who disparages.
Dispar'agingly, *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.
Dis'parate, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *disparatus.*] Dissimilar; unequal.
Dis'parates, *n. pl.* Things so unlike or unequal that they cannot be compared with each other.
Dispar'ity, *n.* [Fr. *disparité*, from Lat. *dispar.*] Inequality; unlikeness; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence. — Dissimilitude; disproportion.
Dispark', *v. a.* [Fr. *déparquer.*] To throw open, as a park; to lay open; to set at large; to release from confinement.

"You have fed upon my signiories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods." — *Shaks.*

Dispark'ing, *n.* The act of liberating from a park.

Dispart', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *despartir*; Fr. *départir.*] To divide; to separate; to sever; to burst; to rend; to rive or split.

"The rest to several places
Disparted, and between spun out the air." — *Milton.*

—*v. n.* To separate; to open; to cleave.
Dispart', *n.* (*Gun.*) Half the difference between the diameter of the base-ring at the breech of a gun, and that of the swell of the muzzle.
—*v. a.* To set a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance.
Dispas'sion, *n.* Want of, or freedom from, passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.
Dispas'sionate, *a.* Free from passion; unmoved by feelings; not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; calm; cool; composed; serene; temperate; moderate.
Dispas'sionately, *adv.* Without passion: calmly; coolly.

Dis'patch. See DESPATCH.
Dis'pathy, *n.* Want of passion; apathy. (R.)
Dispence', *n.* Want of peace or quiet.
Dispel', *v. a.* [Lat. *dispello — dis,* and *pello, pulsus,* to drive.] To scatter by driving or force; to dissipate; to disperse; to drive away; to banish.
—*v. n.* To fly different ways; to be dispersed; to disappear, as clouds.
Dispend', *v. a.* To spend; to consume; to expend. (o.)
Dispen'sable, *a.* That may be dispensed with.
Dispen'sary, *n.* [See DISPENSE.] A place where medicines are made up and distributed; but the term is used more generally for a charitable institution where the poor are supplied with medicines and advice. Institutions of this nature are of comparatively recent origin; though they are now to be met with in every town of any importance, in this country, as in Europe.
Dispensa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dispensatio.*] Act of dispensing; distribution; act of dealing out to different persons or places.
(*Theol.*) The scheme or plan of God's dealings with his creatures, particularly in some unusual or extraordinary way. In some cases it has reference to those providential ordinations by which the world was prepared for the gospels. Sometimes it has reference to the system of principles or rites enjoined by divine authority; as, the *Mosaic D.,* the *Christian D.*
(*Eccl.*) A relaxation of the law, or a dispensing with obedience to it in certain cases, granted by one who has the power to do so. In the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope alone has the power to release from oaths and vows; and a decree of the Council of Trent anathematizes all who deny the power of the Church to grant *D.* for marriages within the prohibited degrees of the Mosaic law. In the Church of England, an archbishop has authority to grant special licenses for the celebration of marriages, and for clergymen to hold pluralities.
Dispen'sative, *a.* Granting dispensation. (R.)
Dispen'satively, *adv.* By dispensation.
Dis'pensator, *n.* A dispenser; a distributor.
Dispen'satorily, *adv.* By way of dispensation.
Dispen'satory, *a.* That grants dispensation.
—*n.* A medical book, which, in addition to containing the whole *Materia Medica,* or history of all the drugs and medicaments used in the practice of physic, embraces an account of the manner in which each article is prepared, with directions how to compound all prescriptions. It contains the *Materia Medica, Pharmacy,* and the *Pharmacopœia,* in one volume, and forms the authority and reference of every chemist, druggist, and medicine-vender.
Dispense', *v. a.* [Fr. *dispenser,* from Lat. *dispenso.*] To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to administer; to apply; to distribute, as justice.
"Those to whom Christ has committed the *dispensing* of his gospel." — *Decay of Piety.*
—To allow; to give leave to do or not to do; to exempt; to excuse; to grant dispensation for. (Followed by *with* in the last three senses.)
Dispen'ser, *n.* One who dispenses, distributes, or administers.
Dispeo'ple, *v. a.* [Fr. *dépeupler.*] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion, or other means.
Dispeo'pler, *n.* A depopulator.
Disper'mous, *a.* [Gr. *di, dis,* and *sperma,* seed.] (*Bot.*) Containing only two seeds; two-seeded.
Disper'sal, *n.* Dispersion.
Disperse', *v. a.* [Fr. *disperser,* from Lat. *dispergo, dispersus.*] To scatter about or on all sides; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; to dissipate. — To dispel; to spread; to diffuse; to distribute; to deal out.
—*v. n.* To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts; to vanish, as fog or vapors.
Dispersed', *p. a.* Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated; as, "*dispersed* love." — *Bishop Hall.*
Dispers'edly, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately.
Dispers'edness, *n.* State of being dispersed.
Dispers'er, *n.* One who disperses; a spreader.
Disper'sion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *dispersio,* a scattering.] Act of dispersing or scattering; state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts; diffusion; dissipation.
(*Optics.*) The separation of a ray of white light into its several component colored parts by refraction, through the instrumentality of a prism. Allow a beam

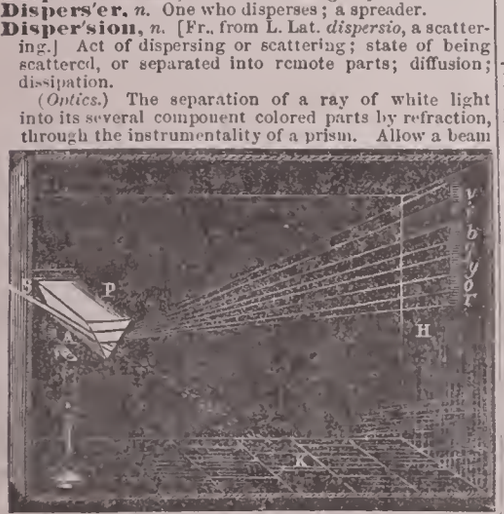


Fig. 834. — SOLAR SPECTRUM.

of sunlight, S A (fig. 834), to pass through a small opening into a darkened room, and fall upon the prism P. If the prism is placed at the proper angle, the beam of light is not only bent from its course, but is spread out so as to form a long band of light on the opposite wall. This band is not white, like ordinary sunlight, but made up of the seven colors of the rainbow, *violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange,* and *red.* This colored band is called the *solar spectrum,* and the colors are often called prismatic colors. These colors appear in the order of their refrangibility or capability of refraction, some being subject to a greater degree of refraction than others; that of blue being greater than that of yellow, and yellow greater than red. The breadths of the spaces occupied by the different colors are not in the same ratio to each other for every kind of prism; that is to say, the ratio of the spaces occupied by the colors differs according to the kind of glass of which the prism is made, and the length of the spectrum also differs. This is called the *irrationality of D.* The best method of trying the experiment of *D.* of light is to allow the sun's rays to enter the apartment through a long and very narrow slit, instead of through a circular hole, which will give a spectrum of greater breadth. — The term *D.* is also often applied to the reflection or scattering of rays of light from any polished and reflecting surface, such as a steel mirror or looking-glass.
Disper'sive, *a.* Tending to scatter or disperse; having the power to disperse.
Dispir'it, *v. a.* To deprive of spirit or courage; to impress with discouragement or fear; to dishearten; to discourage; to damp; to depress; to cast down; to daunt; to intimidate; as, a *dispirited* army.
Dispir'itedly, *adv.* In a dispirited manner.
Dispir'itedness, *n.* Want of courage, spirit, animation, or vivacity.
Displace', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *displacer;* Fr. *déplacer.*] To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; as, the cards are *displaced.*
—To remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity; to dismiss; to discard; as, to *displace* a commanding officer.
Displace'able, *a.* Susceptible of being displaced.
Displace'ment, *n.* [Fr. *déplacement.*] Act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition, or office; as, a *displacement* of funds.
—The weight of water displaced by a floating body, as a ship, &c., which is equal to the weight of the floating body.
Displac'er, *n.* One who, or that which, displaces.
Displant', *v. a.* To drive away or remove from the usual place of a residence, as a nation. — To strip of inhabitants, as a country.
"I like a plantation in a pure soil; that is, where people are not *displanted.*" — *Bacon.*
Displanta'tion, *n.* Act of displanting, or removing from its usual place.
Display', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desployer;* Fr. *déployer;* Lat. *dis,* and *plico, plicatus,* to fold. See PLY.] To unfold; to lay open; to spread wide; to expand. — To spread before the eyes or mind; to make manifest; as, the budget *displays* the actual state of the finances. — To set forth ostentatiously to view; to exhibit; to show; to show off; to parade; as, to *display* heraldic insignia.
—*v. n.* To lay anything open; to talk without restraint; to make a great show of words.
—*n.* An opening or unfolding; manifestation; an exhibition of anything to the view, or to the thoughts.
"A glorious *display* of the highest form of created excellencies." *Glanville.*
—Show; parade; pomp; ostentatious exhibition.
"He died . . . without *display,* without parade." — *Byron.*
Displayed, (*dis-plād',*) *p. a.* Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; exhibited to view; manifested; as, goods *displayed* upon a counter.
(*Her.*) Synonymous with *expanded,* as an eagle expanded, or, as it is commonly termed, a *spread eagle.* — See EAGLE.
Display'er, *n.* He who, or that which, displays or exhibits.
Displease', *v. a.* To make angry; to offend; to dissatisfy; to provoke; to vex; to irritate; to disgust; to be disagreeable to; to raise aversion in.
"God was *displeased* with this thing." — 1 *Chron.* xxi. 7.
—To disgust; to cause aversion.
Displeas'edly, *adv.* In an offended or displeased manner.
Displeas'edness, *n.* State of being displeased; displeasure.
Displeas'er, *n.* One who occasions displeasure.
Displeas'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to cause displeasure.
Displeas'ingness, *n.* State or quality of being displeasing or disagreeable; offensiveness to the mind, tastes, or senses.
Displeasure, (*dis-plezh'ur,*) *n.* Dissatisfaction; dislike; distaste; disgust; offence; disapprobation; anger; indignation; resentment. — That which displeases; cause of disgust or dissatisfaction; state of being discountenanced; disfavor; as, to incur the royal *displeasure.*
Displode', *v. a.* [Lat. *displodere.*] To explode; to discharge.
—*v. n.* To cause to burst with a loud, explosive report.
Displo'sion, *n.* A bursting with loud noise; an explosion.
Displo'sive, *a.* Adapted to burst or explode.
Displume', *v. a.* To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; to disarray of badges of honor.
Dispon'dee, *n.* [Lat. *dispondeus.*] (*Anc. Pros.*) A double spondee, or a foot consisting of four long syllables, as *juramentum.*
Dispone', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To convey property to another in a legal manner.
Dispon'er, *n.* (*Law.*) One who transfers property over to another by legal instrument.
Disport', *n.* [*Dis,* augment., and *sport* — see SPORT; O. Fr. *déporter.*] Pastime; diversion; amusement; play; sport; merriment.
"His *disports* were ingenuous and maulike." — *Hayward.*
—*v. n.* To sport; to play; to wanton; to move gayly, lightly, and without restraint.
—*v. a.* To divert or amuse one's self.
Disport', *v. a.* [*dis,* and *port,* q. v.] To remove from a port.
Dispos'able, *a.* Subject to disposal; not previously engaged or employed; free for use or employment; as, *disposable* funds.
Dispos'al, *n.* Act of disposing or regulating anything; arrangement; distribution; as, the *disposal* of merchandise.
—Disposition; power of ordering or arranging; management; government; control; conduct.
"Tax not divine *disposal.*" — *Milton.*
—Power of distribution; method of regulating; right of bestowing; as, the *disposal* of a daughter in marriage.
—Power or right to dispose of, or to control; — generally with *at* or *in*; as, to be *at* the *disposal* of another.
Dispose, (*dis-pōz',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *disposer;* Lat. *dispono, dispositum — dis,* and *pono,* to place. See POSITION.] To distribute; to place in order; to set in right and proper order; to arrange; to order; as, to *dispose* troops in line of battle.
—To regulate; to adjust; to determine; to set right; to settle; as, to *dispose* the formalities of a duel. — To apply to a particular purpose; to set, place, or turn to a particular end or consequence; to form for any purpose; to apply; to use; to employ; as, to be *disposed* to acts of charity. — To incline; to set the mind in a particular frame; to give a bent or propension to; usually preceding *to;* as, to be *disposed to* take a wife.
To dispose of. To apply to any specific purpose; to direct or employ to a given end; to transfer; to put into the hands of another; to give away by authority; to part with or relinquish; as, *to dispose of* one's goods by auction.
"A rural judge *dispos'd of* beauty's prize." — *Waller.*
Disposed', *p. a.* Inclined; minded; applied; as, *disposed* to act liberally.
Dispos'edness, *n.* State of being disposed; inclination; having a mind to.
Dispos'er, *n.* One who disposes; a distributor; a bestower; a director; a regulator.
"God . . . is the absolute *disposer* of all things." — *South.*
Dispos'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to dispose, regulate, or place in order.
Disposition, (*dis-po-zish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dispositio.*] Act of disposing; disposal; application; as, *disposition* of one's estate. — Manner in which things, or the parts of a complex body, are disposed, placed, or arranged; adjustment; regulation; arrangement; distribution; order; method; as, the *disposition* of troops in a proper manner. — Adaptation; natural fitness or tendency of qualities or parts.
"*Disposition* is where the power and ability of doing anything is forward." — *Locke.*
—Temper or natural constitution of the mind; temper or frame of mind; predisposition; inclination; humor; temperament.
"I have suffered more . . . than the villanous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear." — *Shaks.*
—Acquired tendency or propensity of mind, temper, or character; as, a *disposition* to act fairly.
(*Arch.*) One of the six essentials of the art. It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of the *ichnography* (plan), *orthography* (section and elevation), and *scenography* (perspective view); and differs from *distribution,* which signifies the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.
(*Mus.*) A term used in organ-building, adopted from the German, meaning the arrangement and combination of the stops on the different rows of keys and pedals, with the pitch of each stop, or length of the lowest CC pipe.
(*Logic.*) That operation of the mind whereby we put the ideas, propositions, or arguments which we have formed concerning a subject, in the order fittest to gain a clear knowledge of it, to retain it in the memory, or to explain it to others.
(*Rhet.*) The due placing or ranging the several parts of a speech or discourse. The *logician* is tied down to a certain prescribed form in his mode of reasoning; the *rhetorician* adopts that mode which seems most convenient to him. "A discourse," says Quintilian, "that wants disposition must necessarily be confused and without connection, liable to frequent tautologies and omissions, and, like one wandering in the dark, be conducted by chance rather than design." — See ORATORY.
Disposi'tional, *a.* Relating to disposition.
Dispos'itor, *n.* A disposer.
Dispossess', *v. a.* To deprive of the actual occupancy of a thing; to disseize; — generally preceding *of;* as, to be *dispossessed of* a fortune.
Dispossession, (*dis-pos-sesh'un,*) *n.* Act of putting out of possession: act of ejecting.
(*Law.*) See OUSTER.
Disposses'sor, *n.* One who dispossesses or disseizes.
Dispost', *v. a.* To remove or displace from a post.
Disposure, (*dis-pōzh'ur.*) *n.* Disposal; power to dispose of; government; management: as, "they quietly surrendered themselves to his *disposure.*" — *Sandys.*
Dispraise', *n.* The imputation of something improper or faulty; blame; censure; dishonor; reproach.
—*v. a.* To deny or refuse praise to; to blame; to censure;

to mention with disapprobation, or some degree of reproach.

"In praising Antony, I've *dispraised* Cæsar."—*Shaks.*

Disprais'er, *n.* One who dispraises or censures.

Disprais'ingly, *adv.* After the manner of dispraise, or by way of censure or reproach.

Dispread', *v. a.* To extend or cause to spread or flow in different directions.

"Above, below, around, without *dispread*."—*Pope.*

—*v. n.* To expand, or be extended.

Dispread'er, *n.* One who spreads or expands.

Disprince', *v. a.* To take away princely quality, rank, or character from. (R.)

Disprison, (*dis-priz'n.*) *v. a.* To liberate from prison.

Disprize', *v. a.* To take away valuable qualities from; to detract: to undervalue.

Disprofess', *v. a.* To abandon or renounce the profession of.

Disprof'it, *v. a.* To fail to profit from.

—*n.* Loss; damage; detriment; absence of profit.

Disproof, *n.* A removal of proof or evidence adduced; confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous.

Dispropor'tion, *n.* Want of proportion of one thing to another; discrepancy between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; as, the *disproportion* of the rooms in a building.—Want of proper quantity according to rules prescribed; want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality: unsuitableness; as, the *disproportion* of a man's means to his desires.

—*v. a.* To deprive of proportion: to make unsuitable in form, size, length, or quantity; to violate the rules of symmetry in; to join unfitly; to render mismatched.

"To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part."—*Shaks.*

Dispropor'tionable, *a.* Disproportional; not in symmetry or proportion.

Dispropor'tionableness, *n.* Unsuitableness, or want of proportion.

Dispropor'tionably, *adv.* With want of proportion: unfitly: unsymmetrically.

Dispropor'tional, *a.* Deficient in proportion to something else; without proportion, suitability, or symmetrical disposition of parts; unequal; inadequate; as, payment *disproportional* to services rendered.

Dispropor'tional'ity, *n.* State or quality of being disproportional, or without due symmetry of parts.

Dispropor'tionally, *adv.* Disproportionately; unfitly; unsuitably.

Dispropor'tionate, *a.* Not in proportion with; unsuitable; unsymmetrical; not in accord with something else in bulk, form, or value; inadequate.

"It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth."—*Locke.*

Dispropor'tionately, *adv.* In a disproportionate or unsymmetrical form or manner; inadequately; unfitly; unsuitably.

Dispropor'tionateness, *n.* Unsuitableness, or want of proportion in form, bulk, or value; inadequateness.

Dispro'priate, *v. a.* To disappropriate.

Disprov'able, *a.* Susceptible of disproof or refutation.

Disprov'al, *n.* Act of disproving; confutation; disproof.

Disprove, (*dis-prōōv',*) *v. a.* To divest of proof or evidence which has been adduced: to prove to be false or erroneous; to refute; to confute.

"It is easier to affirm than to *disprove*."—*Holder.*

Disprov'er, *n.* One who disproves; a confuter.

Dispunge', *v. a.* [Lat. *dis,* and *pungere,* to prick.] To expunge; to obliterate by erasure.

Dispun'ishable, *a.* Without penal restraint or discipline.

Dispur'pose, *v. a.* To dissuade from a purpose.

Dis'putable, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *disputabilis.*] That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, contested, or controverted; of doubtful certainty; as, a *disputable* point of logic.

Dis'putableness, *n.* State or condition of being disputable or a moot point.

Dis'putant, *n.* [Lat. *disputans.*] One who argues in opposition to another; a controvertist; a caviller.

—*a.* Engaged in dispute or controversy.

"*Disputant* on points and questions fitting Moses' chair."—*Milton.*

Disputa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *disputatio.*] Act of disputing; a reasoning or argumentation in opposition to something, or on opposite sides; controversy in words; debate; dispute.

—An exercise in schools or colleges, in which parties reason in opposition to each other on some question proposed.

Disputatious, (*dis-pu-ta'shus,*) *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt or prone to cavil or controvert; as, a person of *disputatious* temper.

Disputa'tiously, *adv.* Controversially; in a cavilling or disputatious manner.

Disputa'tiousness, *n.* Tendency or predisposition to argue or dispute.

Dispu'tative, *a.* Disputatious; disposed to cavil or dispute.

Dispute', *v. n.* [Fr. *disputer,* from Lat. *disputo*—*dis,* and *puto,* to trim, to adjust.] To discuss; to discourse; to think differently; to contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to cavil; to altercate.

"Fighting is a worse expedient than *disputing*."—*Decay of Piety.*

—To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; as, to *dispute* for a prize.

—*v. a.* To attempt to prove to be false, fallacious, unfounded, or erroneous; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning; to controvert; to impugn; to call in question; as, to *dispute* the soundness of an opinion.

—To debate; to argue; to discuss; to reason about.

"I am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders."—*Dryden.*

—To contest; to strive or contend for; as, "To *dispute* the prize."—*Dryden.*

—To struggle; to strive to maintain.

"*Dispute* it like a man."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Strife or contest in words or by arguments; debate; discussion; verbal contention; disputation; controversy; argumentation; disagreement; difference; as, a matter in *dispute.*

Beyond dispute; past dispute, that may not be disputed; incontrovertibly; not open to cavil or question; as, it is a fact *beyond dispute.*

Dispute'less, *a.* Incontrovertible; admitting of no dispute or question.

Disput'er, *n.* One who disputes; a controvertist; a caviller; a disputant; as, "vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry."

Disqualifica'tion, *n.* Act of disqualifying; hence, disability or deprivation of legal capacity; as, a *disqualification* for voting at elections.—That which disqualifies, or renders unsuitable, unfit, or inadequate; as, the *disqualification* of an imbecile.—Want of qualification.

Disqual'ify, *v. a.* To divest of qualifications, or the qualities and properties necessary for any purpose; to make or render unfit; to disable; to incapacitate;—generally preceding *for.*

"My deafness utterly *disqualifies* me *for* conversation."—*Swift.*

—To make legally unfit; to deprive of legal capacity, action, or right; to disable by social or legal impediment: as, a *disqualified* juror.

Disquiet, (*dis-kwī'et,*) *a.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

—*n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity in body or mind; disturbance; care; anxiety.

—*v. a.* To deprive of ease or quiet; to disturb; to render uneasy or restless; to take away peace, rest, or tranquillity from.

"By anger and impatience the mind is *disquieted*."—*Duppa.*

Disqui'eter, *n.* One who, or that which, disquiets, makes uneasy, or harasses.

Disqui'etly, *adv.* Anxiously; uneasily; restlessly; as, to repose *disquietly.*

Disqui'etness, *n.* State of being disquieted; uneasiness; disturbance; as, "Riches, root of all *disquietness.*" *Spenser.*

Disqui'etude, *n.* [*Dis,* and L. Lat. *quietudo,* from *quies,* rest. See QUIET.] Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

Disquisition, (*dis-kwe-zish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *disquisitio,* from *disquiro*—*dis,* and *quæro, quæsitus,* to seek. See QUEST.] Diligent inquiry or investigation; a formal mode of instituting inquiry into any subject, by arguments, or discussion of the facts and circumstances that may elucidate truth; systematic dissertation or examination; treatise; essay; as, "For grave *disquisition* he was not well qualified."—*Macaulay.*

Disquisi'tional, *a.* Pertaining, or relating to, or suggesting, disquisition.

Disquisi'tionary, *a.* Tending to disquisition.

Disquis'itive, Disquis'itory, *a.* Relating to, or promoting, disquisitiou; disquisitional.

Dis'raeli, ISAAC, an English literateur, B. at Enfield, 1766. He published, in 1790, the *Curiosities of Literature,* which was succeeded by many other standard works of a like nature. He was the father of Benjamin Disraeli, (*q. v.*) D. 1848.

Disraeli, BENJAMIN, an English author, orator, and statesman, B. in London, 1804. He early developed literary tastes and talents of a remarkable character, and, in 1826, caused a sensation in the reading world by the production of his brilliant, fragmentary novel, *Vivian Grey.* Other works of fictiou, principally of a philosophical nature, followed his virgin effort; among them the *Young Duke; Henrietta Temple* (perhaps the finest love-story in the English language); *Venetia; Tancred, or The New Crusade; Sybil, or The Two Nations; Contingsby.* In 1837, he entered parliament as member for Maidstone, and joined the Conservative side. His maiden speech was an utter failure, and elicited even the laughter of the House. He thereupon returned to his seat, after using the memorable words, "I sit down now, but the time will come when you *shall* hear me." In 1841, *D.* became recognized as the leader in parliament of the so-called "Young Englaud Party." In 1847, he was returned for the county of Bucks, which he represented until made a peer; and upon the death of Lord George Bentinck, in the following year, became the recognized chief of the Conservative party in the House of Commons—a positiou won entirely by his brilliant oratorical powers, which, as he had prognosticated, became eventually recognized as being of the very highest order. In 1852, upon Lord Derby coming into power, *D.* was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, again, in 1858. In 1866, he became financial minister under the Earl of Derby for the third time, and, in 1867, successfully carried a Reform-Bill. In Feb., 1868, Lord Derby resigned office, when *D.* at last reached the summit of his ambition, in becoming first minister of the Crown, a position he resigned in Dec., 1868, giving place to Mr Gladstone. *D.* wrote *Vindication of the English Constitution* and a *Biography of Lord George Bentinck.* In 1870 his novel of *Lothair* appeared, and in 1880, *Endymion.* In 1874 he again became prime minister, and was created Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden in 1876. His term of office terminated in 1880, and he died on April 19, 1881.

Disregard', *n.* A withholding of regard; neglect; omission of notice; slight; behavior implying indifference, or some degree of contempt; as, a wilful *disregard* of the feelings of others.

—*v. a.* Not to regard; to omit taking notice of; to neglect to observe; to slight as unworthy of notice, attention, or regard; as, to *disregard* admonition.

Disregard'er, *n.* One who disregards.

Disregard'ful, *a.* Neglectful; negligent; heedless; inattentive.

Disregard'fully, *adv.* Heedlessly; negligently; neglectfully; inattentively.

Disrel'ish, *n.* Distaste; dislike of the palate, implying some degree of disgust.—Absence of relishing or appreciative taste; nauseousness; distaste or dislike, in a figurative sense; squeamishness.

—*v. a.* To have no relish for; to dislike the taste of; to feel some degree of squeamishness or disgust at; as, to *disrelish* ordinary food.

—To render nauseous or unpalatable.

Disremem'ber, *v. a.* To forget; not to remember. Locally used in the U. States.

Disreputabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being disreputable.

Disrep'utable, *a.* [See REPUTE.] Not reputable; held in disesteem; not honorable; low: mean; disgracing the reputation; tending to impair the good name of, and bring into disrepute; disgraceful; shameful; as, a *disreputable* character.

Disrep'utably, *adv.* In a disreputable or dishonorable manner.

Dis'repute, *n.* Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit: dishonor, disgrace.

Disrespect', *n.* Want of respect or reverence; incivility; any act approaching to wilful slight or rudeness; disesteem.

—*v. a.* To show disrespect to; to hold in no consideration.

Disrespect'ful, *a.* Irreverent; uncivil; discourteous; impolite; rude.

Disrespect'fully, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

Disrespect'fulness, *n.* Quality of being disrespectful.

Disrespec'tive, *a.* Disrespectful.

Disrobe', *v. a.* To divest of garments; to undress; to strip of covering.—To divest of any surrounding appendage.

Disrob'er, *n.* One who disrobes.

Disroot', *v. a.* To tear up the roots, or by the roots; to tear from a foundation; to loosen or undermine.

Disrud'der, *v. a.* To deprive of the rudder;—said of a ship.

Disrupt', *v. a.* [Lat. *dirumpo, diruptum*—*dis,* and *rumpo,* to break. See RUPTURE.] To break in pieces: to burst or rend asunder.—To separate.

Disrup'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *disruptio.*] Act of breaking, bursting, or rending asunder; act of bursting and separating; breach; rent; dilaceration.

(*Scot. Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied to that act by which upwards of 400 ministers of the Established Church left their churches and manses, in 1842, in vindication of their principles, and formed themselves into what has since been known as the FREE CHURCH, *q. v.*

Dissatisfac'tion, *n.* State of being dissatisfied; want of satisfaction; discontent; discontentment; displeasure; disapprobation; distaste: dislike.

Dissatisfac'toriness, *n.* State of being unable to give content or satisfaction.

Dissatisfac'tory, *a.* Unable to give satisfaction or content; giving discontent; displeasing.

Dissat'isfy, *v. a.* To render discontent; to displease; to excite uneasiness in by frustrating wishes or expectations.

Disscat'ter, *v. a.* To shed abroad; to disperse.

Disseat', *v. a.* To put out of a seat.

Dissect', *v. a.* [Lat. *disseco, dissectus*—*dis,* apart, and *seco,* to cut; Fr. *disséquer.*] To cut up; to cut in pieces, as an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure or condition of its several parts; to anatomize.—To divide and examine minutely and carefully; to examine in separate parts or divisions.

"This paragraph, that has not one ingenious word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample."—*Atterbury.*

Dissect'ed, *p. a.* Cut in pieces; separated; divided into its constituent parts; opened and examined.

(*Bot.*) Cut deeply into many lobes or divisions.

Dissect'ible, *a.* That may be dissected.

Dissec'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissectio.*] Act of dissecting or cutting in pieces an animal or vegetable, for the purpose of examining the structure or condition of its parts.—See ANATOMY.

—Act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination.

Dissector, (*dis-sekt'er,*) *n.* One who practises dissection; an anatomist.

Disseize, Disseise, (*dis-sēēz',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *déssaisir*; L. Lat. *dessessire, dissagire.* See SEIZE.] To deprive of actual seizin or possession; to dispossess in a wrongful manner.

Disseizee', Disseisee', *n.* (*Law.*) One who is wrongfully put out of possession of his lands; one who is disseised.

Disseizin, Disseisin, (*dis-sēē'zin,*) *n.* (*Law.*) The unlawful dispossessing a man of his land or estate, or interrupting his seisin. Every dispossession is not a disseisin. A disseisin, properly so called, requires an ouster of the rightful owner from the seisin or estate in the land, and the commencement of a new estate in the wrong-doer.—See SEISIN.

Disseis'or, Disseiz'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who puts another out of the possession of his land wrongfully;—opposed to *disseisee.*

Dissels'oress, Disseiz'oress, *n.* (*Law.*) A female disseisor.

Dissem'blance, *n.* [Fr.] Dissimilitude; contrariety to resemblance. (R.)

Dissem'ble, *v. a.* [Fr. *dissembler*, to differ, not to be like; *dissimuter*, to feign, to disguise, from Lat. *dissimulo — dis*, and *simulo*, from *similis*, like.] To hide under a false appearance; to pretend that not to be which really is; to disguise; to conceal; to cloak; to cover; as, to *dissemble* one's sins. — To simulate; to pretend that to be which is not; to dissimulate; to feign.

—*v. n.* To assume a false appearance: to be hypocritical; to conceal the real fact, motive, intention, or state of any case; to hide actual sentiments under a pretentious mask; to play the deceiver; as, a *dissembling* tongue.

Dissem'bler, *n.* One who dissembles, or plays the hypocrite.

"Thou dost wrong me, thou *dissembler*, thou!"— *Shaks.*

Dissem'blingly, *adv.* Hypocritically; dissimulatingly; falsely specious; artfully; with deception.

Dissem'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dissemino, disseminatus — dis*, and *semino*, to sow, from *semen*, seed. See SEMINARY.] To sow; to scatter, as seed; — hence, to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed: to spread abroad; to diffuse; to propagate; as, to *disseminate* heretical opinions.

—To disperse widely; to circulate; to spread over a large surface.

"The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world."—*Addison.*

Dissem'inated, *p. a.* (*Min.*) Occurring in small portions scattered about, or through some other substance.

Dissemina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *disseminatio;* Fr. *dissémination.*] Act of disseminating or scattering, and propagating like seed; the act of spreading and diffusing for growth and permanence; as, the *dissemination* of Christian principles.

Dissem'inative, *a.* Having a teudency to become dispersed, disseminated, or diffused.

Dissem'inator, *n.* Oue who disseminates, spreads, or propagates.

Dissen'sion, *n.* [Lat. *dissensio.* See DISSENT.] Difference of opinion or sentiment; disagreement in opinion; contrariety of sentiment or feeling; breach of friendship or union; contention; discord; strife; quarrel; altercation.

"Debates, *dissensions*, uproars, are thy joy."—*Dryden.*

Dissen'sious, *a.* Contentious: disposed to dissension; quarrelsome; factious; as, *dissensious* rumors.

Dissen'siously, *adv.* Iu a dissensious or factious manner.

Dissent', *v. n.* [Lat. *dissentio — dis*, and *sentio*, to think. Soe SENTIMENT.] To differ in sentiment or opinion; to disagree in opinlon; to think in a different or contrary manner; — generally preceding *from;* as, to *dissent from* the premises advanced by another. — To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

"Shun as hurtful whatever *dissenteth* from it."—*Hooker.*

(*Eccl.*) To differ or separate from an established church, or form of state religion, whether as regards doctrines, rites, or government; as, a *dissenting* form of worship.

—*n.* Difference of opinion or sentiment; disagreement; declaration of dlsagreement in opinion; as, the majority expressed their *dissent* from the motion.

(*Eccl.*) A difference or separation from an established or state form of worship. It is the general name in England for those Protestants who disagree with the discipline or mode of worship ot the Established Church. The principal of these are the Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and Frieuds. These, again, are split into numerous subdivisions. In Scotland, the more numerous classes of dissnnters separated from the Church in 1740, and are geuerally known as *Seceders*, who aro divided into *Burghers*, *Anti-Burghers*, *Original Burghers*, and *Original Seceders*. Besides these, there are those known under the name of *Relief-Church*, who originated in 1758, and the *Free Church*, which separated from ths Established Church in 1842. The early Scottish dissenters are the *Episcopalians*, and *Cameronians* or *Covenanters*, or *Reformed Presbyterian Synod*. The Jews and Roman Catholics are seldom included in the term dissenters. The first datum of dissent, as an important movement, is placed in the time of Edward VI., in 1548, when a controversy arose between the Church and Hooper by his refusing to be consocrated bishop in the robes, as heathenish. He was, however, consecrated without canonicals; hence the terms *Conformist*, and *Non-conformist*, the latter of which in Elizabeth's reign became merged in the term *Puritan*.

Dissenta'neous, *a.* Inconsistent; contrary; denoting dissent or difference.

Dissent'er, *n.* One who dissents: one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement; a dissentient.

(*Eccl.*) One who separates from the doctrines, ritual forms, &c. of an established or state church

Dissent'erism, *n.* The governing religious opinions or principles of dissenters; the spirit of the doctrine of dissent.

Dissentient, (*dis-sĕn'shent.*) *a.* Disagreeing; dissenting; declaring contrary opinions or sentiments; as, the bill passed without a *dissentient* voice.

—*n.* One who dissents, or declares his dissent from, or antagonism to; one who disagrees with.

Disserta'tional, *a.* Relating or pertaining to dissertations; disquisitional.

Disserta'tionist, *n.* One skilled in the practice of dissertations; a writer of dissertations.

Dissen'tious, *a.* Exhibiting dissent from, or disagreement; disposed to act contrarily.

Dissep'iment, *n.* [Lat. *dissepimentum.*] A partition; a dividing tissue.

(*Bot.*) One of the partitions that are found in the ovary by the united sides of the cohering carpels, and which separates the inside into cells. Also called *Septum*, pl. *Septa*. True dissepiments must always be equal in number to the carpels of which the compound pistil is compounded, as in the pistil of a *Saxifrage*, composed of two carpels or simplo pistils, united below, but distinct above; represented, in fig. 835, cut across both above and below.

Fig. 835.
PISTIL OF SAXIFRAGE.

Dissert', *v. n.* [Fr. *disserter;* Lat. *disserere.*] To dissertate; to discourso.

Dis'sertate, *v. n.* To practise dissertation; to indulge iu disqnisition or discourse.

Disserta'tion, *n.* [Fr.: Lat. *dissertatio*, from *disserto, dissertatus*, frequent. from *dissero*, to set or plant asunder — *dis*, and *sero, sertum*, to sow, to plant, to set or fix in.] An argumentative conversation; a discussion, or rather a formal discourse, intended to illustrate a subject; a written essay, treatise, or disquisition; as, a *Dissertation* on the Poets.

Dis'sertator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *dissertateur.*] A dissertationist; one who writes a dissertation; a debater; one learned in disquisition.

Disserve', *v. a.* To do an ill service, or bad office; to work a mischief to; to injure; to hurt; to harm.

"He took the first opportunity to *disserve* him." — *Clarendon.*

Disser'vice, *n.* An ill service; an injury, hurt, harm, or mischief.

Disser'viceable, *a.* Injurious; mischievous; hurtful; disposed to work harm rather than good service.

Disser'viceableness, *n.* State or quality of being disserviceable.

Disser'viceably, *adv.* In an injurions or hurtful manner; — opposed to *serviceably* or *beneficially.*

Disset'tlement, *n.* Act of rendering unsettled.

Dissev'er, *v. a.* [*Dis.*, augment., and *sever*, q. v.; O. Fr. *desseverer.*] To part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite; as, to *dissever* a connection.

Dissev'erance, *n.* Act of dissevering, sundering, or separating; a dividing from; as, the *disseverance* of the Catholic and Protestaut Churches.

Dis'sidence, *n.* [See DISSIDENT.] Dissent; disagreement; want of uniformity; separation from established religious worship.

Dis'sident, *a.* [Lat. *dissideo, dissidens — dis*, and *sideo*, to sit. See SEAT.] Separated; divided; not agreeing; dissenting.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) One who disagrees or dissents; a dissenter; one who separates from an established form of religion.

—*pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied in Poland to those dissenters from the established religion (Catholic) who, nnder the old republic, were allowed the free exercise of their faith; including Lutherans, Calvinists, and Grecks, but excluding various minor sects. Their rights were fixed by the Religious Peace (*pax dissidentium*) of 1573, but they were infringed upon in the 18th century by various princes. They were supported in demanding the repeal of these restrictions by Russia and Prussia (in 1766), and hence those powers acquired one of their favorito pretexts for interference in the affairs of the Polish nation. Their rights were restored iu 1775, with some exceptions; but after the Russian conquest they were placed on the same footing with the Catholics.

Dissil'ience, *n.* [From Lat. *dissilio, dissiliens — dis*, and *salio*, to leap.] Act of leaping or springing asunder; act of bursting or starting in two.

Dissil'ient, *a.* [Lat. *dissiliens.*] Starting or bursting asunder; breakiug and opening in two with an elastic force.

Dissilition, (*dis-sil-ish'un,*) *n.* Dissilience.

Dissim'ilar, *a.* [Lat. *dissimilis — dis*, and *similis*, like. Seo SIMILAR.] Unlike in nature, qualities, properties, or outward form; not similar; incougruous; not having the resemblance of; heterogeneous; as, good is *dissimilar* to bad.

Dissimilar'ity, *n.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance; incongruity; dissimilitude.

Dissim'ilarly, *adv.* In a dissimilar or opposite manner.

Dissim'ile, *n.* (*Rhet.*) Exemplification or illustration by contrary parts or principles.

Dissimil'itude, *n.* [Lat. *dissimilitudo.*] Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilarity.

(*Rhet.*) A dissimile.

Dissim'ulate, *v. a.* To dissemble; to feign. (R.)

Dissimula'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of dissembling; act of concealing something which exists; deceit; hypocrisy; simulation.

Dis'sipable, *a.* Easily scattered or dispersed; liable to be dissipated or squandered; as, tho *dissipable* heat of plants.

Dis'sipate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dissipo, dissipatus — dis*, and obsolete *supo*, to throw.] To spread abroad; to scatter; to disperse; to drive asunder; to dispel; as, to *dissipate* an illusory idea. — To scatter in wasteful extravagance; to squander; to spend profusely; to consume; as, to *dissipate* a fortune.

—*v. n.* To scatter; to disperse; to separate into parts and cause to disappear; to vanish into space; as, the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapor. — To be extravagant, vicious, and reckless in the pursuit of enjoyment; to be wastefully luxurious in self-indulgence.

"A life irregular and *dissipated.*" — *Johnson.*

Dissipa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissipatio.*] Act of dissipating, or scattering profusely; dispersion; state of being dispersed.

"Now foul *dissipation* follow'd, and foro'd rout." — *Milton.*

—Act of squandering or wasting; waste; a dissolute, irregular course of life and morals; a wandering from object to object in search of pleasure; as, the *dissipations* of society. — That which diverts or calls off the mind from any subject.

"I have been prevented from finishing my letters . . . by a thousand avocations and *dissipations.*" — *Swift.*

—A state of scattered or desultory attention.

Dissociability, (*dis-so-she-a-bil'e-te,*) *n.* Unsociableness; state of keeping one's self to one's self.

Disso'ciable, *a.* [Lat. *dissociabilis.*] Mtxed; without proper affinity; incongruous; as, *dissociable* elements.

—Without sociable tendencies; unsuitable, or disinclined to social interconrse.

Disso'cialize, *v. n.* To disrupt; to cause to become unsociable or inharmonious.

Dissociate, (*dis-sō'she-āt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *dissocio*, *dissociatus — dis*, and *socio*, to unite. See SOCIAL.] To separate, as from society, fellowship, or company; to disunite; to part association or connection.

Dissociation, (*dis-so-she-a'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *dissociatio.*] A state of separation; disunion; want of amalgamation.

(*Chem.*) By selecting a proper compound and heating it sufficiently, the distance between the molecules can be increased to such an extent that they will separato into their elementary condition. This is a spontaneous decomposition, not determined by any chemical action, and that to which Henri St. Claire-Deville, who discovered it in 1857, gave the name of *Dissociation.* M. Deville's law gives a rational explanation of the *action of mass*, i. e., to the action of two bodies which mutually chase each other from a compound, the one which is in excess taking the place of the other. M. Deville has been led to conclude, from his experiments, that in the decomposition of bodies by heat the phenomena are the same as in the vaporization of liquids. As the change of a liquid to the gaseous state requires a certain quantity of heat, which is entirely absorbed (becomes latent), so in the same manner a compound body, in order to be reduced to its elements, absorbs a quantity of heat equal to that which it disengages when it is recombined. Suppose, for example, that we heat the vapor of water to 120° C. in a large excess of chlorine (water being composed of oxygen and hydrogen), a small quantity of hydrogen and oxygen will be liberated. The free hydrogen has a tendency to combine either with the chlorine or the oxygen, but the oxygen being present in very feeble quantities, as compared with the chlorine, it is with the latter element that the greater part of the hydrogen will unite: if this process be continued, as more water is destroyed than is reconstructed, in course of time the whole of the water will be transformed into hydrochloric acid. If, on tho other hand, we heat hydrochlorine acid in a great excess of oxygen, the hydrogen dissociated from the acid will combine with the oxygen and the hydrochloric acid will be transformed into water and free chlorine. The phenomena are the same, but in an inverse order. — According to Dumas, the "phenomenon of Dissociation is one of the most important acquisitions, not only to chemistry but to natural philosophy, made in modern times. It has opened a new path to scientific research by intimately allying chemical decompositions to the purely physical phenomena of the formation of vapors; and assumes that there exists a tension of decomposition analogous to the tension of vapors, and that the evaporation of a liquid, or the decomposition of a carbonate, is effected by virtue of the same laws. What Dalton's law of the tension of vapors was to physics, is Deville's law of the tension of dissociation to chemistry." From experimeuts made in 1866, and published in 1867, it appears that the theory of dissociatiou is capable of extended application throughout the whole field of metallurgy. When better known, this theory will certainly receive extensive application in the reductions of bodies to their elementary conditions, in the preparation of pure gases, in metallurgical operations, &c. Some 30 years ago, in this country, the American geologist Sterry Hunt had recourse to Deville's theory in explanatiou of the origin of rocks, and the action of forces iu primeval chemistry.

Dissolubil'ity, *n.* Capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture; susceptibility of conversion into a fluid quality.

Dis'soluble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissolubilis.* See DISSOLVE.] Susceptible of being dissolved; that may be melted; having its parts liable to separation by heat or moisture; possessing convertible power into a fluid state —That may bo disunited or separated.

Dis'solubleness, *n.* Dissolubility.

Dis'solute, *a.* [Lat. *dissolutus*, from *dissolvo.* See DISSOLVE.] Loose in behavior and morals: lax in principle; given to vice and dissipation; devoted to pleasure and sensual habits, disorderly; unrestrained; lewd; luxurious; licentious; debanched; as, a *dissolute* life.

Dis'solutely, *adv.* In a dissolute manner; viciously; loosely.

Dis'soluteness, *n.* State or quality of being dissolute; looseness of behavior and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation; as, *dissoluteness* of manners.

Dissolution, (*dis-so-lu'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissolutio*, from *dissolvo.* See DISSOLVE.] Act of dissolving,

or of separation of parts. — Act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat or moisture; a melting; a thawing. — The resolution of a body into its constituent elements; decomposition; as, the *dissolution* of a compound. — Death; separation of the soul and body.

"The life of a man is always . . . declining towards *dissolution*." *Raleigh.*

—Separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; destruction; ruin; as, the *dissolution* of an empire. — The breaking up of an association or assembly, or the putting an end to its existence; as, a *dissolution* of Congress, a *dissolution* of partnership.

—State of undergoing liquefaction.

"I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw." — *Shaks.*

—The substance, or product formed by dissolving a body.

"Dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *dissolution*." *Bacon.*

—Looseness of morals; laxity of discipline; dissipation. (R.)

"An universal *dissolution* of manners began to prevail." *Atterbury.*

D. of the blood. (*Med.*) That condition of the vital fluid in which it does not readily coagulate on its cooling out of the body, as in the case of malignant fever.

Dissolvabil'ity, *n.* Solubility; state of being dissolved.

Dissolv'able, *a.* That may be dissolved. — Capable of being melted, or converted into a fluid.

Dissolv'ableness, *n.* Dissolvability; capacity of being soluble.

Dissolve, (*diz-zŏlv'*,) *v. a.* [Lat. *dissolvo* — *dis*, and *solvo*, to loose or free. See Solve.] To loosen asunder; to separate; to break up; to disunite.

"Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolv'd* asunder." — *Fairfax.*

—To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid condition: — To loose the ties or bonds of anything; to loose; to relax; to deprive of force or vigor.

"Angels *dissolv'd* in hallelujahs lie." — *Dryden.*

—To break up; to destroy; to separate; to put an end to; as, to *dissolve* a meeting. — To solve; to clear; to resolve; to explain away, as doubts.

—To waste away; to consume; to cause to vanish, or perish.

(*Law.*) To annul; to rescind; as, to *dissolve* a writ of error.

Dissolved blood. (*Med.*) Blood that does not quickly coagulate.

—*v. n.* To be melted or liquefied; to be resolved from a solid to a fluid state; as, wax *dissolves* by heat.

—To sink or vanish from sight; to fall to nothing; to fade into oblivion; as, a *dissolving* view. — To melt away in pleasure; to become soft or languid; as, *dissolved* in bliss. (Used in a figurative sense.)

Dissolv'ent, *n.* [Fr. *dissolvant*; Lat. *dissolvens*.] That which has the power of dissolving or melting; a solvent.

(*Med.*) A medicine capable of dissolving bodily swellings, concretions, &c.

—*a.* Having melting or solvent properties; as, the *dissolvent* juices of the stomach.

Dissoiv'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, has the power of dissolving.

Dis'sonance, Dis'sonancy, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *dissonantio*, from *dissono* — *dis*, and *sono*, to sound.] (*Mus.*) The effect produced from the unison of two sounds not in concordance with each other. Thirds and sixths were anciently considered as dissonances; in fact, every chord except the perfect concord is dissonant. Formerly there were an unlimited number of dissonances, but they are at present reduced to a comparatively small number.

—Disagreement; incongruity; want of harmony or consistency; as, the *dissonance* of contradictory reports.

Dis'sonant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissonans*.] Discordant in sound; harsh and displeasing to the ear; inharmonious; as, a *dissonant* strain. — Without fitness or congruity; disagreeing; — generally preceding *from*; as, *dissonant from* reason.

Dissuade', *v. a.* [Fr. *dissuader*, from Lat. *dissuadeo* — *dis*, and *suadeo*, to advise or exhort. See Suasion.] To advise or exhort against; to persuade from; to divert from by the agency of convincing or dehortative means. — To make averse to; to divert by bias or prejudice. — To represent anything as unfit or dangerous, and hence deter from.

"War . . . open or conceal'd, alike my voice *dissuades*."—*Milton.*

Dissuad'er, *n.* One who dissuades, or deters from.

Dissuasion, (*dis-swā'zhun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *dissuasio*.] Act of dissuading; reason, argument, or counsel employed to deter one from a measure or purpose.

Dissuasive, (*dis-swā'siv,*) *a.* That which dissuades or tends to deter from; dehortation.

—*a.* Dehortatory; having the power to dissuade from a measure, design, or purpose; as, *dissuasive* counsel.

Dissua'sively, *adv.* In a way to dissuade or deter.

Dissua'sory, *a.* Dissuasive.

Dissun'der, *v. a.* To sunder; to divide. (R.)

Dissyllab'ic, *a.* [See Syllable.] Comprising two syllables only; as, a *dissyllabic* word.

Dissyliabifica'tion, *n.* Act of forming into two syllables.

Dissyllab'ify, *v. a.* [Eng. *dissyllable*, and Lat. *facere*, to form.] To form into two syllables.

Dissyi'labize, *v. a.* Same as Dissyllabify, *q. v.*

Dissyi'lable, *n.* [Fr. *dissyllabe*, from Gr. *dis*, and *syllabos*, a syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only, as *de-vote*.

Dissym'pathy, *n.* Lack of sympathy; indifference. (R.)

Dis'taff, *n.* [A. S. *distæf*, corrupted from *toro*, and *stæf*, a staff. See Tow.] The staff to which a bunch of *tow* or flax is fastened, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning. Before the invention of machinery for the purpose of spinning threads, the *D.* was much used, but it is now, except in very rare cases, superseded. — The *D.* was dedicated to Pallas; and the Fates are always represented with it, and as engaged in spinning the thread of life. It has ever been considered as the peculiar emblem of feminine (as opposed to male) occupations, and has come to be used figuratively for a woman. Thus, the French say, "The crown of France never falls to the *distaff*."

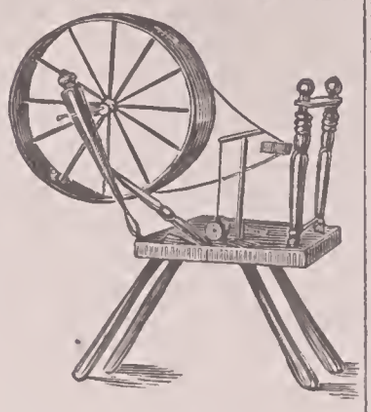


Fig. 836. — DISTAFF.

Dis'taff-this'tle, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Carthamus lanatus*, a species of thistle, used in the S. of France and in Spain for making distaffs.

Distain', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desteindre*; Fr. *déteindre*; Lat. *dis*, and *tingo*, to dye. See Tinge.] To sully; to stain; to tarnish; to smear; to blot; to color or tinge with any color but the natural or proper one. (Poetically used.)

"Place on their heads that crown *distain'd* with gore."—*Pope.*

Dis'tal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Applied to the aspect of a bone from the trunk, or towards the extremity.

Dis'tally, *adv.* Distantly; near the end of.

Dis'tance, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *distantia*, from *disto*, *distans*, to stand apart. See the verb.] Remoteness in place; as, the *distance* is not far. — Interval or space between two objects or things.

—Interval, space, or length of time; any indefinite length of time, past or future, intervening between two periods or events; as, a *distance* of twenty years.

—The remoteness which respect imposes in certain cases; hence, respect, reserve, coldness, ceremoniousness of manner; as, he keeps his inferiors at a *distance*. — Contrariety; opposition; antagonism.

"Banquo . . . is mine (enemy); and in such bloody *distance*."*Shaks.*

—Remoteness in succession or relation; as, the *distance* between ancestor and descendant.—Coldness; alienation of heart; reserve; retraction of kindness or esteem.

"On the part of heav'n, now alienated, *distance* . . given."*Milton.*

—Space kept between two antagonists, in fencing or in a duel. — Ideal separation; mental or social disjunction.

"There is no separation, no *distance* between them."—*Locke.*

(*Sports.*) In horse-racing, a space marked on the course on which horses run, being a length of 260 yards from the winning-post. Any horse is said to be *distanced*, which has not arrived at this distance in the first heat, before the leading horse has reached the winning-post; in which case such horse is disqualified to run in the remaining heats.

"This horse run the whole field out of *distance*, and won the race."—*L'Estrange.*

(*Mil.*) Space between separate bodies of troops; — in contradistinction to *interval*.

(*Mus.*) The interval between two notes of the scale.

(*Paint.*) The utmost extent to which the power of vision can reach, or the limit of view.—*Extreme distance* is the visible horizon of the observer, in which the land and sky appear to meet; and *middle distance* is that part which lies midway between the extreme distance of the picture and the foreground.

Angular distance, apparent distance between the angle dividing two bodies.

Dis'tance, *v. a.* [Fr. *distancer*; Lat. *disto*, *distans*; *dis*, and *sto*, to stand.] To separate from; to place remote; as, being then ten miles *distanced* from my pursuers.

—To throw off from the view; as, to *distance* an object.

(*Sport.*) To win a race by great superiority of speed; to leave at a considerable distance behind; to surpass by fleetness or dexterity; as, a horse *distanced* by six lengths, one who *distances* his competitors, &c.

Dis'tant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *distans*.] Remote; separate; having an intervening space of any indefinite extent. — Remote in place or in time; not near; far; remote in the line of succession or descent; indefinitely; remote in natural connection or consanguinity. — Remote in nature; not allied; not agreeing with or in conformity to.—Remote in view; remote in connection. —Not easily seen or understood; indirect; indistinct; faint; reserved; implying haughtiness, coldness of affection, indifference, or disrespect; cool; shy.

Dis'tantly, *adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

Distaste', *n.* Dislike of food or drink, in a greater or less degree; disrelish; aversion of mind; alienation of affection; dislike; displeasure; dissatisfaction; disgust.

—*v. a.* To have an aversion of the taste for; to disrelish; to dislike; to loathe.

Distaste'ful, *a.* Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; nauseous; loathsome; causing disgust; proceeding from, or attended with, disgust or opposition; offensive; displeasing; dissatisfactory.

Distaste'fully, *adv.* In a distasteful manner.

Distaste'fulness, *n.* Quality of being distasteful; disagreeableness; dislike.

Distem'per, *n.* [Fr. *détrempe*.] Any morbid state of an animal body, or of any part of it; disorder; disease; sickness; malady. — Bad constitution of the mind. — Undue predominance of a passion or appetite.

(*Paint.*) The coloring-matter used in scene-painting, and for printing and staining paper-hangings. A mixture is made of whitening and coarse size, in the proportion of ten parts of the former to one of the latter, to which the required color is added when it has been diluted with a little water, and brought to a consistency resembling cream. *D.* colors dry very rapidly, and should be slightly warmed before they are used. This method is sometimes used in coloring the walls of houses externally, and the interior of rooms.

(*Canine Pathology.*) A disease to which young dogs are liable. It is considered to be a typhoid inflammation, affecting the upper air-passages. It closely resembles the *strangles* of young horses; and the *scarlatina*, and such like diseases, to which young children are liable. The disease is contagious, occurs generally only once in a lifetime, runs a definite course, and is accompanied by low fever and debility. Careful attention to nursing and diet constitutes the most successful treatment of this disorder. A dog with the *D.* is easily recognized. The eyes become red, weak, and watery; the nose hot and dry; any movement in the air excites a cough or sneeze; and there is a general dulness, fever, and loss of appetite. The running from the nose, as the disease proceeds, becomes, after some days or weeks, mucous or purulent, loading the eyes and obstructing the nostrils. It then lodges in the bronchial tubes, preventing the free access of air and the purification of the blood. In the cure of *D.* all irritating and reducing remedies must be avoided. If the stomach is overloaded, it should be relieved by a mild emetic; and if no effect is produced by the dose, it should be repeated in twenty minutes. To ward off *D.*, young dogs should be very liberally and nutritiously fed. In such cases, if, in spite of all care, they are attacked with *D.*, they are almost certain to pass over it very favorably. Nothing proves the prophylactic effect of pure air and voluntary exercise more than that young hounds at their walks are seldom attacked by *D.* Inflammation of the lungs is often the consequence of *D.*, and the bowels are always more or less affected by diarrhœa and dysenteric discharges, often indicating ulceration of the intestinal canal. Protracted cases of *D.* are sometimes attended by a pustular eruption on the chest and abdomen, accompanied by an hepatic affection usually called the *yellow disease*, from its giving the whole surface of the skin a yellowish color. The symptoms in such cases are generally fatal. *D.* is communicated by contact of the diseased catarrhal secretion.

Distem'per, *v. a.* To disease; to disorder; to derange the functions of the body or mind. — To disturb; to ruffle; to deprive of temper or moderation.

Distem'perature, *n.* Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities. — A noxious state, violent tumultuousness; outrageousness. — Perturbation of mind; confusion. — Loss of regularity; disorder.

Distem'pered, *p. a.* Diseased in body, or disordered in mind; disturbed; ruffled.

Distem'peredness, *n.* The state of being distempered.

Distem'pering, *n.* (*Paint.*) The art or process of painting in distemper.

Distend', *v. a.* [Fr. *distendre*, from Lat. *distendo*—*dis*, and *tendo*, to stretch, or stretch out.] To stretch out; to dilate; to extend; to expand; to swell. — To stretch or spread in all directions; to spread apart or abroad.

—*v. n.* To dilate; to spread in all directions.

Distensibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being distensible.

Disten'sible, *a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.

Disten'sive, *a.* That distends, or may be distended.

Disten'sion, or Distention, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *distentio*.] Act of distending; state of being distended; act of stretching in breadth, or in all directions; expansion. —Extent of space occupied by the thing distended. — An opening, spreading, or divarication.

Dis'thene, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, and *sthenos*, strength.] (*Min.*) A name given by Haüy to Kyanite, in consequence of its double electric powers; some crystals becoming negatively, and others positively, electric by friction.

Distich, (*dis'tik,*) *n.* [Fr. *distique*, from Gr. *distikos*.] (*Pros.*) A couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense. The term is principally applied to the hexameters and pentametera used among the Romans, especially by Ovid and Catullus. Among the Greeks and Romans the *D.* was used as a vehicle for the expression of definite sentiments, and especially for epigram. Goethe and Schiller, together with other great poets of Germany, have, in later years, shown a great predilection for the *D.*, and great skill in using it.

Distichi'asis, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, and *stixos*, a row.] (*Med.*) A double row of eyelashes, the innermost of which excites a constant irritation of the eye. The term *trichiasis* is generally applied to this malformation.

Distichous, (*dis'tik-us.*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Disposed in two rows; producing leaves or flowers in two opposite rows.

Distil', *v. n.* [Fr. *distiller*, from Lat. *distillo* — *de*, and *stillo*, to drop.] To drop down; to fall in drops; to drip; to trickle down; to flow gently, or in a small stream. — To use a still; to practise distillation.

—*v. a.* To let fall in drops; to throw down in drops. — To extract by heat; to separate, as spirit or essential oils from liquor, by heat or evaporation; to extract spirit from, by evaporation or condensation. — To extract, as the pure part of a fluid.

Distill'able, *a.* That may be distilled.

Distilla'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *distillatio.*] (*Chem.*) The process of evaporating a fluid by means of heat, and afterwards condensing it into a liquid. Its object is to separate one substance from others with which it may be mixed; and the possibility as to whether a substance can be distilled depends upon the temperature at which it evaporates. It is not known when distilled spirits were first made; but the discovery is usually attributed to the alchemists, who called it *aqua vitæ*. In the laboratories, *D.* is commonly performed by means of a still like that represented in *Fig.* 837, in which A is a copper

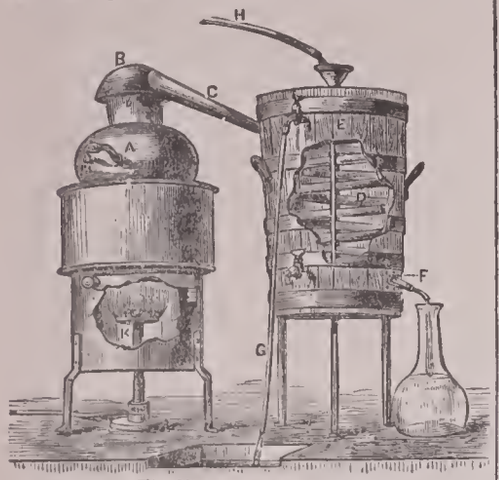


Fig. 837.—COMMON STILL.

boiler containing the water to be distilled; B is the *head* of the still, which lifts out at *b*, and is connected by the *neck* C with the *worm* D, a pewter pipe coiled round in the tub E, and issuing at F. The steam from the boiler, passing into the worm, is condensed to the liquid state, being cooled by the water in contact with the worm; this water becoming heated, passes off through the pipe G, being replaced by cold water, which is allowed to enter through H. A rosette gas-burner, K, on Bunsen's principle, is very convenient for a small still of that description.

(*Applied Chem.*) The process of *D.* is carried on upon the most extensive scale for the production of ardent spirits in the *distilleries*. Under the words Alcohol, Fermentations, Wine, &c., will be found some details bearing upon the nature, sources, and production of spirituous liquors; in the present article, therefore, we shall limit ourselves to an outline of the different processes of *D.*—There are two distinct operations in the production of ardent spirits: the one is the conversion of certain vegetable principles into alcohol; and the other, the separation of the alcohol from the other substances with which it is necessarily blended during its production. The vegetable principle which is essential to the formation of alcohol is *sugar;* and this is sometimes used *directly*, as where molasses and analogous saccharine products are subjected to immediate fermentation; or it is *indirectly* obtained by subjecting amylaceous grains to certain processes, by which the starch they contain is first converted into sugar, and then that sugar afterwards alcoholized. In our distilleries the latter alternative is adopted; and various kinds of grain, but chiefly corn, barley, wheat, and rye, with more or less malt, are subjected to the operation of *mashing*. For this purpose the ground grain and the bruised malt are duly mixed, and infused under constant agitation in a proper quantity of hot water in the *mash-tun;* the wort is then run off, and fresh water added, till the soluble materials of the grain are extracted. The mixed worts, or *wash*, thus obtained, is run into the fermenting vats, where, mixed with a small quantity of yeast, it is subjected to the process of fermentation, which continues from six to ten or twelve days, the time required for its completion varying with the mass of liquid, and with the temperature of the atmosphere. During mashing, the starch passes into sugar, and during fermentation the sugar changes into alcohol; the consequence of which is, that the wash gradually decreases in density, or *attenuates;* and as soon as this attenuation has reached its maximum, which may be determined by the hydrometer, it should be distilled in order to prevent the commencement of acetic fermentation. In all large distilleries there are two sets of stills: one for the purpose of distilling from the wash a weak spirit, technically called *low wines;* and the other for re-distilling (or *rectifying*) the low wines. In these *D.* there passes over, along with the first and last portions of the spirits, a peculiar volatile oil of a disagreeable flavor and odor, and rendering the weaker spirit milky. These portions are called *faints*, and are carefully turned into separate receivers as soon as the appearance of the runnings from the worm end indicates their presence. It is not our province here to enter into an elaborate description of the extensive apparatus used in the process of *D.*; it will suffice to say, that, however complicated some of their parts may seem, they are always constructed on the principle of the small still represented in *Fig.* 837. Some stills have a working capacity of distilling 3,000 galls. per hour. The quantity of alcohol which may be obtained from a given quantity of sugar will depend upon the skill and care with which mashing, fermentation, and distillation have been respectively conducted; theoretically, 100 pounds of sugar are convertible into about 51 of alcohol and 49 of carbonic acid. The quantity of alcohol to be procured from different kinds of grain will also depend upon the same causes, and upon the quantity of sugar, and of starch and gum convertible into sugar, which each may contain. According to Hermstædt, 100 pounds of starch should yield 35 pounds of real alcohol; and 100 pounds of the following grains should yield the following quantities of spirit of the specific gravity of 0·9427; that is, of spirit containing 45 per cent. of real alcohol; namely, wheat 40 to 45 pounds, rye 36 to 42, barley 40, oats 36, buckwheat 40, maize 40. Sometimes, though rarely, malt only is used in the distillery, in which case the distiller calculates on obtaining two gallons of whisky of proof-strength from each bushel of malt.

D., destructive. See DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION.

Distil'latory, *a.* [Fr. *distillatoire.*] Pertaining to distillation; used in the process of distilling; as, "*distillatory* vessels."

Distilled', *a.* Formed by distillation.

D. Water. See WATER.

D. Waters. The name usually given to the combined results of the distillation of aromatic plants along with water, as rose-water, lavender-water, &c.

Distil'ler, *n.* One who is employed in the process or practice of distilling spirits by evaporation and condensation; one who distils; as, a brandy *distiller*.

Distil'lery, *n.* [Fr. *distillerie.*] The building or manufactory where the business of distilling is carried on.—Distillation. (R.)—See DISTILLATION.

Distil'ment, *n.* That which distils. (R.)

Distinct', *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *distinctus*, from *distinguo.* See DISTINGUISH.] Separated by points; having the difference marked or specified; set apart by a visible sign, or by a note or mark.—Not the same in number or kind; different.

"Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles in *distinct* persons." *Locke.*

—Separate in place; being apart; not conjunct.

"A happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies." —*Tillotson.*

—Spotted; variegated; having a distinguishing mark.

—Clear; plain; obvious; unconfused; definite; as, to have a *distinct* understanding, a *distinct* view.

Distinction, (*dis-tingk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] The act of separating or distinguishing; difference made; division; separation; as, "the *distinction* of tragedy into acts"—*Dryden.*—A separation or disagreement in kind or qualities, by which one thing is known from another; difference in quality; substantial difference; as, the *distinction* between mankind and the brute species.—Discernment; discrimination; judgment; acumen.—Difference in regard or treatment; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

"Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall." —*Dryden.*

—Notation of difference between things of an apparently like nature; distinguishing quality.

"This *distinction* of real and apparent good." —*Norris.*

—Elevation or rank in society, or elevation of character or genius; honorable estimation; superiority; rank; eminence; as, a person of *distinction*.

Distinc'tive, *a.* [Fr. *distinctif.*] That makes distinct; that marks distinction or difference; as, a *distinctive* name or title.

—Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious; critical; discriminating.

Distinc'tively, *adv.* With distinction; unconfusedly; plainly; perspicuously.

Distinc'tiveness, *n.* State or quality of possessing distinction.

Distinct'ly, *adv.* In a distinct manner; clearly; plainly; obviously; not confusedly or dubiously; as, to see *distinctly*.

Distinct'ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being distinct or apart; separation or difference obviating confusion or discrepancy in judging of parts or things; as, the *distinctness* of the sexes.—Plainness; clearness; perspicuousness; precision; nice observation and discrimination in noting or marking differences; as, *distinctness* of vision.

Distinct'ure, *n.* Distinctness.

Distinguish, (*dis-ting'gwish,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *distinguo*—*dis*, and *stinguo*, from the root *stig;* Gr. *stigō*, *stixō*, to prick.] To separate by points; to ascertain and indicate difference by some external mark or sign.—To indicate by some characteristic feature; to point or mark out by some peculiarity.

"Nor can we be *distinguished* by our faces, for man or master." *Shaks.*

—To separate or divide by any mark or quality that constitutes difference; to discern critically; to discriminate; to judge; as, to *distinguish* a good poem from a bad one.

—To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; to make eminent or known; to signalize; to honor; as, *distinguished* services.—To constitute a difference in; to specificate; to create a wide distinction from another.

"The great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our religion."—*Locke.*

—*v. n.* To make a distinction or distinctions; to find or show the difference.

Distinguishable, (*dis-ting'gwish-a-bl.*) *a.* Capable of distinction; that may be distinguished; susceptible of being separated, set apart, or made known: as, good is *distinguishable* from evil.—Worthy of note; meriting special favor or regard; as, *distinguishable* talents.

Distin'guishableness, *n.* State or quality of being distinguishable.

Distin'guishably, *adv.* In a distinguishable manner.

Distin'guished, *p. a.* Separated from others by being superior or extraordinary in some respect; marked; noted; celebrated; conspicuous; eminent; illustrious; as, a *distinguished* scholar.

Distin'guishedly, *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently.

Distin'guisher, *n.* The person who, or thing which, distinguishes, or creates a difference.—A close, critical, and judicious observer.

Distin'guishing, *p. a.* Constituting distinction or difference from everything else; characteristic; peculiar; as, a *distinguishing* feature.

Distin'guishingly, *adv.* Having distinction; with some mark of distinguishing preference.

Distin'guishing-pen'nant, *n.* (*Naut.*) A pennant especially used to direct attention to signals from the admiral's or commodore's ship.

Distin'guishment, *n.* Distinction; observation or appreciation of difference.

Disti'tle, *v. a.* To deprive of legal title; to disqualify.

Disto'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, and *stoma*, mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Entozoa* or intestinal worms, order of *Nematoids*. The species are numerous, inhabiting the alimentary canal, or organs of digestion, of birds, fishes, and mammalia. Some of them are very minute, others are four or five lines long, and half a line broad. The body is generally soft, depressed, or cylindrical, and furnished with two distinct and isolated suckers, the anterior of which surrounds the mouth, the other being situated on the ventral surface between the middle and anterior sixth of the body. The best known is the Fluke, *D. hepaticum*, which occurs in the liver of the sheep, and is the cause of the disease, so fatal to them, called the *rot*. They are found also in the gall-bladder and hepatic ducts in man, and occasionally in the ox, horse, &c. The genus *D.* is synonymous with *Fasciola*.

Distort', *v. a.* [Lat. *distorqueo*, *distortus*—*dis*, and *torqueo*, to twist. See TORTURE.] To twist or turn different ways; to turn or twist out of natural or proper shape; to deform; as, a *distorted* limb.—To force or put out of the true direction or posture.

"Envy and revenge . . . *distort* the understandings of men." *Tillotson.*

—To turn aside or pervert from the true meaning; as, to *distort* the sense of another's speech.

Distort'er, *n.* He who, or that which, distorts or perverts.

Distortion, (*dis-tor'shun.*) *n.* [Fr. *distorsion*, from Lat. *distortio.*] Act of distorting or wresting; a deforming out of regular shape; a writhing or twisting motion.—State of being deformed or twisted out of shape; crookedness; grimace; a perversion of the true meaning of words.

"The bellowings and *distortions* of enthusiasm." —*Addison.*

(*Surg.*) A permanent deviation from the natural shape or position of the body, producing visible deformity. *D.* may arise from several causes. It generally occurs after birth, and thus differs from deformity, which is for the most part congenital. *D.* is frequently occasioned by affections of the muscles or nerves. It is well known that every movable part of the body is furnished with two sets of muscles acting in contrary directions, by means of which it is not only moved, but also retained in its natural position. Hence it is evident that, if, by means of injury to one of these sets of muscles, or of the nerves communicating with them, their contractility is destroyed or impaired, the part can no longer be maintained in its natural position, but will be drawn towards the antagonistic muscle. In this way various kinds of lameness, wry neck, squinting, &c., are produced. The most common cause of *D.*, however, is disease of the bones. These are sometimes deficient in the earthy matter which gives them hardness and rigidity, and thus are incapable of supporting the weight of the parts which they are designed to bear, or of sustaining the muscular action, without becoming bent and distorted. From this arises the disease known as *rickets*, q. v. The *D.* known as *lateral curvature of the spine* arises from weakness in the vertebral muscles, inducing a habit of resting the weight of the body more on one side than on the other. Unlike rickets, which commence early, this does not usually make its appearance before the tenth year, and is commonly found among slender and delicate females in the higher and middle ranks of life. It is generally occasioned by too much confinement and restraint, and is best got rid of by plenty of free exercise of the limbs in the open air. *Angular curvature of the spine* differs entirely from the above, and is occasioned, for the most part, by ulceration of the body of one or more of the vertebræ. The support in front being thus lost, the spine is bent sharply forwards, and one or more of the spinous processes project behind. Perfect rest in the horizontal position, issues and setons in the neighborhood of the diseased bone, and attention to the general health, is the treatment to be adopted in this case. Diseases of a similar kind frequently occur in the bones and joints of other parts of the body, and require similar treatment. *D.* may also arise from a variety of other causes, as rheumatism, gout, burns, and various chronic and local affections; but these come more properly for consideration under their own heads.

(*Phot.*) A term applied to the unnatural increase in size of certain parts of the picture. *D.* may arise from several causes: such as using too small a lens; not using a sufficiently large diaphragm or stop; by approaching the object too closely; or by the lens itself being improperly connected.

Distort'ive, *a.* Forming or having distortions.

Distort'or, *n.* [From Lat. *distorqueo*, to wrest aside.] (*Anat.*) A muscle, the office of which is to draw the mouth awry.

Distract', *v. a.* [Lat. *distraho*, *distractus*—*dis*, and

trahe, to draw. See TRACT.] To draw or pull asunder or apart; to separate forcibly; to pull in different directions; to cause a division; as, a *distracted* army. — *Shaks.* — To throw into confusion; to divert from any point or object toward another point, or toward various other objects; to draw toward different objects; as, to *distract* the attention. — To confound; to harass; to perplex; to fill with different or contrary considerations.

"And sense *distract* to know well what I utter." — *Milton.*

—To derange or confuse the intellect; to disorder the reason of; as, *distracted* with grief.

Distract'edly, *adv.* Madly; frantically; furiously; wildly.

Distract'edness, *n.* State of being demented or distracted.

Distract'er, *n.* He who, or that which, distracts the mind, or diverts the attention.

Distract'ful, *a.* Having power to distract or perplex.

Distract'ible, *a.* Susceptible of being diverted aside.

Distract'ile, *n.* (*Bot.*) A connective which divides into two unequal portions, one of which supports a cell, and the other not, as in *Salvia.*

Distraction, (*dis-trak'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] The act of distracting; a drawing apart; tendency to separation; a diversion. — Confusion; perplexity; state of divided attention. — Disturbance; disorder; tumult; dissension; as, the *distraction* of political parties. — Violent mental perturbation; predominance of some engrossing sentiment or passion; as, the *distraction* of love. — Derangement of the intellect; madness; insanity; state of being demented or frantic; furiousness.

"Commiserate those who labour under a settled *distraction.*" *Atterbury.*

Distract'ive, *a.* Causing distraction or perplexity; as, *distractive* cares.

Distrain', *v. n.* [O. Fr. *distraindre*; Lat. *distringere* — *dis*, and *stringo*, akin to Gr. *stranggō*; Ger. *strängen*, to draw tight.] (*Law.*) To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from the possession of a wrong-doer into the holding of the injured party, to satisfy a demand, or compel the performance of a duty.

—*v. a.* To make seizure of goods.

Distrain'able, *a.* That may be distrained or made over by seizure.

Distrain'er, Distrain'or, *n.* One who seizes goods for debt or service.

Distrait, (*dis-trā',*) *a.* [Fr.] Absent-minded; lost in thought or abstraction; moody.

Distraught, (*dis-trawt',*) *a.* Distracted; demented; perplexed.

Distream', *v. n.* To stream forth or over.

Distress', *n.* [O. Fr. *distresse*; Fr. *détresse*; Lat. *districtio*, from *distringo*, *districtus.* See DISTRAIN.] Extreme pain; anguish of mind or body; suffering; agony; misery.

"Tune my *distresses*, and record my woes." — *Shaks.*

—Cause of suffering; calamity; adversity; poverty; general affliction, as of a nation: as, the *distress* was universal. — State of danger, destitution, or necessity; as, a ship in *distress.*

(*Law.*) The taking of a personal chattel out of the possession of a wrong-doer into the custody of the party injured, to procure satisfaction for the wrong committed. *D.* are either for some duty omitted, or for some default, or nonfeasance; or they are in respect of some wrongful act done by the distrainee. The most usual injury for which a *D.* is taken, is that of non-payment of rent. *D.* may also be taken where a man finds the beasts of a stranger wandering in his grounds, doing him hurt or damage; in which case the owner of the soil may distrain them while they are upon his grounds, till satisfaction be made to him for the injury he has sustained. As a general rule, all personal chattels are liable to be distrained, unless specially protected or exempted, as are all animals *ferœ naturæ*; whatever is in the personal use or occupation of any man at the time; and things delivered to a person exercising a public trade, to be carried, wrought, or managed in the way of his trade. But, generally speaking, whatever goods or chattels the landlord finds upon the premises, whether they, in fact, belong to the tenant or to a stranger, are distrainable by him for rent, the stranger having his remedy by action on the case against the tenant. Fixtures, however, and things in the custody of the law, money (except in certain cases), and goods of a perishable nature, as fruits, milk, &c., are exempt from distraint; as are also, in some of the States, beasts of the plough, and the instruments of a man's trade or profession. In Pennsylvania, property to the value of $300, exclusive of all wearing apparel of the defendant and his family, and all bibles and schoolbooks in use in the family, are exempted from levy and sale or execution, or from *D.* for rent. A *D.* cannot be made in the night, except in the case of cattle *damage feasant*, as otherwise they might escape. In general, the *D.* must be made on the premises; but goods fraudulently or clandestinely carried off may be distrained within 30 days thereafter, unless they have been *bonâ fide* sold for a valuable consideration. The landlord may not break open a house of which the rent is in arrear, to make a *D.*; but when he is in the house, he may break open an inner door. *D.* must be proportioned to the thing distrained for, and an inventory of as many goods as are judged sufficient to cover rent and expenses, must be made and served personally on the tenant, together with a notice of the fact of the *D.* having been made, and the time when the rent and charges must be paid, or the goods replevied. The landlord cannot sell the goods distrained before the expiry of five days; and prior to the sale an appraisement must be made by two sworn appraisers of the value of the goods. After the sale, if there be any overplus after payment of the rent and expenses, it is to be handed over to the tenant. This remedy is of great antiquity, and is said to have prevailed among the Gothic nations of Europe from the breaking up of the Roman empire. Our State legislatures have generally, and with some alterations, adopted the English provisions; but, as a means of collecting rents, *D.* is unpopular in the U. States, as giving an undue advantage to landlords over other creditors in the collection of debts. In the New England States the law of attachment or *mesne process* has superseded the law of *D.* In other States, as New York and Mississippi, it has been abolished by statutes; while in others, as N. Carolina, Ohio, Alabama, and Tennessee, there are no statutory provisions on the subject. In Louisiana the landlord may follow goods removed from his premises for 15 days after removal, provided they continue to be the property of the tenant.

Distress', *v. a.* To afflict with pain or anguish; to afflict greatly; to oppress or confound with calamity; to make miserable; to pain; to grieve; to trouble; to harass; to perplex; as, to *distress* a tender heart. — To govern or compel by pain, suffering, or perplexity; as, to *distress* a people into submission.

(*Law.*) To distrain upon; to apply the law to, by seizure of goods.

Distress'edness, *n.* State or condition of being in trouble or distress.

Distress'ful, *a.* Full of distress, pain, or trouble; inflicting or bringing distress; miserable; calamitous. — Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or distress.

"The ewes lay bleating in *distressful* cries."—*Pope.*

Distress'fully, *adv.* In a distressful or painful manner.

Distress'ingly, *adv.* With acute trouble, pain, or distress.

Distrib'utable, *a.* That may be distributed; that may be allotted in portions or parts; as, *distributable* alms.

Distrib'utary, *a.* Distributive; having a tendency to distribution.

Distrib'ute, *v. a.* [Lat. *distribuo*, *distributus* — *dis*, and *tribuo*, to give; Fr. *distribuer.* See TRIBUTE.] To divide among two or more; to give or bestow in parts or portions; to apportion; to deal out; to assign: to allot; as, to *distribute* spoils of war, to *distribute* lands. — To administer, as justice; to dispense. — To divide or separate, as into classes, orders, kinds, or species; to classify into sections.

(*Logic.*) To apply in its entire extent; as, to *distribute* a term.

(*Printing.*) To separate and allot to their proper places in the case; as, to *distribute* type.

—*v. n.* To assign by distribution; to bestow in portions; to give in charity; as, to *distribute* alms, to *distribute* gifts.

Distrib'uter, *n.* One who distributes, dispenses, allots, or assigns: as, a *distributer* of justice.

Distribu'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *distributio.*] Act of distributing or dividing among a number; a dealing out in parts or portions; allotment; apportionment; a dispensing; as, the *distribution* of riches. — Act of giving in charity; a rendering to individuals; a bestowing in parts. — Act of separating into distinct parts or classes; division or distribution of the parts of anything: as, the *distribution* of political power.

(*Law.*) The division by order of the court having authority, among those entitled thereto, of the residue of the personal estate of an intestate, after payment of all debts and charges.

(*Printing.*) Separation of types, and a classifying of each letter in its right place in the case.

(*Geog.*) Diffusion of zoölogical and botanical life over the surface of the earth; as, geographical *distribution.*

D. of plants. See PLANTS (DISTRIBUTION OF).

Distrib'utive, *a.* [Fr. *distributif.*] That distributes; that divides and allots in portions or parts; that deals to each his proper share; that separates or divides; as, *distributive* justice.

(*Logic.*) That assigns the various species of a general term.

D. adjective. (*Gram.*) An adjective denoting several persons or things taken individually, as *each*, *every*, *either*, and *neither.*

Distrib'utively, *adv.* By distribution; singly; separately; not aggregately.

"An universal term is sometimes taken collectively . . . and sometimes *distributively.*"—*Watts.*

Distrib'utiveness, *n.* Sociability; friendly intercourse; good-fellowship.

Dis'trict, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *districtus*, *districtitus*, a territory, from Lat. *distringo.* See DISTRAIN.] A limited extent of country; a circuit within which power, right, or authority may be exercised, and to which it is restrained; a territory within given boundaries; a province; a tract; a territory. The U. States are divided into *judicial districts*, in each of which is established a district court; they are also divided into *electoral districts*, *collection districts*, &c.

—A portion of territory without very definite limits; a region; a country.

"Those *districts* which between the tropics lie."—*Blackmore.*

—*v. a.* To partition or divide into districts, or circumscribed limits of territory.

Dis'trict Attor'ney. (*Law.*) An officer appointed in each judicial district, whose duty it is to prosecute, in such district, all delinquents, for crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the U. States, and all civil actions in which the U. States shall be concerned, except in the Supreme Court, in the district in which the court shall be holden.

Dis'trict Court. (*Law.*) The U. States are divided into judicial districts, in each of which is a *District Court*, which is to consist of one judge, who is to reside in the district for which he is appointed, and to hold annually four sessions. The Act of Sept. 24, 1789, sect. 9, which established the district courts, gives them exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The same Act, as amended by Act of March 3, 1815, gives them cognizance — concurrent with the courts and magistrates of the several States, and the Circuit Court of the U. States — of all suits at common law where the U. States, or any officer thereof, under the authority of any Act of Congress, sue, although the debt, claim, or other matter in dispute shall not amount to $100. By the Act of Aug. 23, 1842, it is enacted that the district courts of the U. States shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of all crimes and offences against the U. States the punishment of which is not capital. Their power and jurisdiction has been extended to many other matters by other and various Acts of Congress, which may be found in works of authority on such subjects. — Generally, each State constitutes a district, but N. York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and California are divided into two, and Alabama, Tennessee, and Iowa into three districts each.

Dis'trict, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* 724.

Dist'rict of Colum'bia, in the U. S., a small territorial government, containing the city of Washington, and which is under the legislative control of Congress. It is situated between Lat. 35° 51′ and 39° N., and Lon. 66° 58′ and 77° 6′ W., 300 m. from the ocean by the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay. It is bounded on the S.W. by the Potomac, and on all other sides by Maryland. It contains two cities, Washington and Georgetown. *Surface*, gently undulating; *soil*, naturally thin, sandy, and sterile. *Climate*, moist and warm; summer and autumn fevers prevail, especially on the low grounds near the Potomac. Considerable quantities of flour and other domestic produce are brought down the Potomac, but neither the commerce nor shipping of the District are of great importance. There are two old and important colleges in the District—Georgetown, founded in 1789, and under the direction of the Jesuits; and Columbian, founded in 1821. Also the Catholic University of America (*q. v.*) and Howard University, incorporated 1867, especially for the colored race. The area fixed for the District was a square of 10 m., or 100 sq. m., which was ceded by Maryland and Virginia in 1788, and 1789, but the 40 sq. m. ceded by Virginia were restored to that State in 1846. Upon the establishment of a territorial form of government, in 1871, the right of electing a delegate to Congress was granted to the District. This right was abrogated in 1874, since which time the affairs of the District are directly controlled by Congress. *Pop.* (1900) 278,718. See WASHINGTON: GEORGETOWN.

Distringas, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to distrain a person of his goods and chattels, to enforce a compliance with what is required of him by law.

Distrust', *v. a.* To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, or sincerity of; not to confide in or rely on; to have no faith in; as, to *distrust* the professions of another.

—To suspect not to be real, true, sincere, or firm; to doubt; to mistrust; to discredit; as, to *distrust* one's own strength of mind.

—*n.* Want of trust; doubt or suspicion of reality or sincerity. — Want of confidence, faith, or reliance. — Discredit; loss or forfeiture of confidence on the part of others.

"To me belongs . . . *distrust*, and all dispraise."—*Milton.*

Distrust'er, *n.* One who distrusts another.

Distrust'ful, *a.* Suspicious; mistrustful; apt or disposed to distrust; as, to harbor *distrustful* thoughts. — Diffident; not confident; modest of self; as, *distrustful* of one's own ability.

Distrust'fully, *adv.* In a distrustful or suspicious manner; as, to be looked upon *distrustfully.*

Distrust'fulness, *n.* Want of faith or confidence; state or quality of being distrustful.

Distrust'ingly, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.

Distrust'less, *a.* Without distrust, doubt, or suspicion.

Disturb', *v. a.* [Lat. *disturbo* — *dis*, and *turbo*, from *turba*, turmoil, tumult, disorder.] To overthrow; to throw into disorder; to disorder; to disarrange; to put into a state of confusion; as, to *disturb* existing arrangements.

—To disquiet; to agitate; to discompose; to deprive of tranquillity; to make uneasy; as, a *disturbed* mind, *disturbed* sleep.

"Plots and rebellions *disturb* his age."—*Prior.*

—To molest; to trouble; to perplex; to hinder; to stir; to move; to ruffle; to interrupt or interfere with; as, to *disturb* the peace of the country, tightness of the funds *disturbs* business, &c.

Disturb'ance, *n.* A stirring or excitement; any disquiet or interruption of the peace; irruption on a settled state of things as, atmospheric *disturbance.* — Tumult; brawl, public disorder; popular derangement; civil commotion; as, a political *disturbance.* — Agitation or commotion of the mind; passion; perturbation of the mind or spirits; perplexity; discord; uneasiness.

"Any man in a state of *disturbance* and irritation."—*Burke.*

(*Law.*) Interruption in possession or enjoyment of a social or civil right. The remedy is an action on the case, or, in some instances in equity, by an injunction.

Disturb'er, *n.* He who, or that which, disturbs the mind, or causes confusion or perturbation of spirits.

"Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*."—*Shaks.*

—One who violates the peace; one who disturbs public tranquillity: a promoter of tumult and social disorder. (*Law.*) One who invades another's possession of his legal right.

Dis'tyle, *n.* [Gr. *distylos.*] (*Arch.*) A portico of two columns.

Disul'phate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid, and two equivalents of the base.

Disul'phuret, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound containing one equivalent of sulphur, and two equivalents of some other substance.

Disunion, (*dis-yān yun,*) *n.* A severing or breaking up of union; separation; disjunction, or a state of not being united. — Breach of concord; contention; social disruption.

Disun'ionist, *n.* One who advocates secession or disunion.

Disunite', *v. a.* To break up or destroy the unity of; to separate; to sever; to disjoin; to sunder; as, to *disunite* the limbs of the body.

—To vitiate or destroy the concord or amity of; to alienate in accord and feeling; to part friendship or alliance.

"O nations, never be *disunited*."—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* To fall asunder; to become separate; to part.

Disunit'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, severs or disunites.

Disun'ity, *n.* A state of actual separation or disunion.

"*Disunity* is the natural property of matter."—*More.*

Disusage, (*dis-ūˊsaj,*) *n.* Gradual falling off from custom or use; neglect of habit, exercise, or practice; as, the custom is falling into *disusage.*

Disuse', *v. a.* To neglect, omit, or be disinclined to practise; to cease to make use of. — To disaccustom; — preceding *to, from,* or *in*; as, *disused to* hard labor.

"*Disused to* toils and triumphs of the war."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise; as, a woman's *disuse* of her tongue. — Cessation of custom or habit; desuetude; as, the ceremony has now fallen into *disuse.*

Disu'tilized, *a.* Deprived of efficacy; deficient in usefulness; of negative force.

Disvalua'tion, *n.* Diminution of reputation; disgrace; state of being of decreased value.

Disval'ue, *v. a.* To undervalue; to disrespect; to set a low estimate upon.

—*n.* Disesteem; disvaluation.

Disvouch', *v. a.* To contradict; to reject the credit of; to vouch to the contrary.

"Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouched* another."—*Shaks.*

Ditch, (*dich,*) *n.* [A. S. *dic*; D. *dyk.* See Dyke, and Dig.] A trench in the earth made by digging; — specifically, a trench cut around a fortified place; also, for carrying off the drainings of moist lands. — Any long, narrow receptacle of water; — sometimes contemptuously applied to a creek or small river.

—*v. a.* To make or dig a ditch in; to drain by a ditch; as, to *ditch* a meadow. — To encircle with a ditch.

—*v. n.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.

Ditch'er, *n.* A laborer employed in making ditches.

Ditetrahe'dral, *a.* (*Crystal.*) That is tetrahedral, with dihedral summits.

Di'theism, *n.* [Gr. *dis,* and *theos,* a god. See Theist.] The doctrine of two gods, the one good, and the other evil; dualism; manichæism.

Di'thelst, *n.* A dualist in religious faith; a believer in ditheism.

Dithels'tic, Ditheis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to ditheism

Dithion'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) Also called *hyposulphuric acid*—the second of the *thionic* series of sulphuric and oxygen compounds, all of which contain five equivalents of the latter. It unites with transforming salts, generally known as *hyposulphates,* none of which are of any importance.

Dith'yramb, Dithyram'bic, Dithyram'bus, *n.* [Gr. *dithyrambos,* a name of Bacchus. Etymol. unknown.] (*Lit.*) Originally, a hymn in honor of Bacchus; full of poetic fire — hence, a poem written with wildness, impetuosity, or enthusiasm. (More generally called *dithyrambic.*)

Dithyram'bic, *n.* A dithyrambus; a song in honor of Bacchus.

—Any poem written in a wild, enthusiastic strain.

—*a.* Wild; impetuous; as, a *dithyrambic* style.

Di'tone, *n.* [Gr. *dis* and *tonos.* See Tone.] (*Mus.*) An interval of musical time comprehending two tones.

Ditrichot'omous, *a.* Formed into twos or threes. (*Bot.*) Having double or treble ramifications; as, a *ditrichotomous* stem.

Ditriglyph, (*dīˊtre-glif,*) *n.* [Gr. *di,* for *dis,* and Triglyph, *q. v.*] (*Arch.*) An interval between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature; used in the Doric order.

Ditrochean, (*di-tro-keˊan,*) *a.* Comprising two trochees.

Ditrochee, (*dī-troˊkee,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *ditrochaios.*] (*Pros.*) A double trochee. See Trochee.

Dittan'der, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lepidium.

Dit'tany, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cunila.

Dit'tied, *a.* [See Ditty.] Sung after the manner of a ditty; set or adapted to music; as, "smooth-*dittied* song."

Dit'to, *adv.* [It. *detto,* from Lat. *dictum, dictus,* from *dico,* to say.] As said; aforesaid, or the same thing; as before. (Contracted frequently into *do.*)

Dittol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *dittologia.*] A double interpretation, as of a Scriptural passage

Dit'ty, *n.* [A. S. *diht,* a disposing, ordering, *dihtan,* to lay in order, to write; O. Fr. *dict, dicte,* from Lat. *dico, dictum.*] Something said, rehearsed, recited, or sung; specifically, a song, a sonnet, or a short poem for music.

"And to the warbling lute soft *ditties* sung."—*Sandys.*

—*v. n.* To sing; to hum a tune. (R.)

Di'u, an island off the S. coast of the peninsula of Guzerat, W. Hindostan, on which is a fortified sea-port town belonging to the Portuguese. *Pop.* 4,000. It possesses the remains of the richest temple in India.

Diure'sis, *n.* [Gr. *dia,* through, and *oureo,* to make water.] (*Med.*) An increased secretion of urine. It is also applied to diabetes.

Diuret'ic, *a.* [Fr. *diuretique*; Gr. *diouretikos,* from *dia,* and *ouron,* urine. See Urine.] (*Med.*) Having the power to provoke or expel urine; tending to produce discharges of urine.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A class of medicines which act on the kidneys, and cause an increased discharge of water from the bladder. — There are few diseases in which medicines of this nature are not of infinite service; but in dropsies they become of paramount importance. — *D.* belong to the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Among the mineral class are to be included all the preparations of potassa, sulphur, sweet spirits of nitre, antimony, &c. The vegetable kingdom comprises squills, onions, digitalis, tobacco, ammoniacum, colchicum, juniper, turpentine, broom, and camphor; while from the animal kingdom we obtain castor, musk, and cantharides.

Diur'nal, *a.* [Lat. *diurnus,* from *dies,* a day. See Day.] Relating to daylight; pertaining to the day or daytime; as, the *diurnal* solstice. — Daily; happening every day, performed in a day or in twenty-four hours; quotidian; as, the *diurnal* revolution of the sun, a *diurnal* duty, &c.

—Constituting the measure of a day; as, *diurnal* hours.

(*Bot.*) Applied to plants which only blow when the sun is above the horizon.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) The name given to the book containing those canonical hours of the Roman Catholic breviary which are to be said during the day. It is intended especially for the clergy of the Roman Church, and consists generally of four volumes, one for each season of the year.

(*Zoöl.*) A name applied to those wild animals and birds which seek their food during the day, in opposition to those that feed at night, and are called *nocturnal.* — It is also sometimes used to designate such insects as the ephemeræ, which do not live more than twenty-four hours; but most generally it is applied to the first of the three large families into which Latreille divided the lepidoptera, and which corresponds to the genus papilio of Linnæus, or the true butterflies. One of the chief characteristics of this division of insects is their having the antennæ club-shaped. They only show themselves during the day, and generally only when the sun shines bright, and in a cloudless sky. *Doris erippus* (Fig. 766) will give a good idea of the *D. lepidoptera.*

Diur'nally, *adv.* Daily; every day; as, to make inquiries *diurnally.*

Diur'nalness, *n.* State of being diurnal or quotidian.

Diutur'nal, *a.* [From Lat. *diuturnus.*] Of long or lasting continuance.

Diutur'nity, *n.* [Lat. *diuturnitus.*] Long duration.

Divaga'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *divagare.*] Act of going astray, or wandering.

Divan', *n.* [Ar. *diwān*; Pers. *diwân*; Hind. *deewan,* a council.] In Oriental countries, a muster-roll, or a register of payments or accounts. Also, a collection of poems or songs by one and the same author. Gœthe uses it in this sense in his *Westöstliche Divan. D.,* again, is applied to an administrative board; the highest council of state at Constantinople is called *Divân humäjûn,* "most illustrious divan." Finally, *D.* is the name for the state reception room in palaces, and the private houses of the richer citizens. Along the walls of the room are ranged low sofas, covered with rich carpets, and provided with many cushions; — hence, in Western countries, an ottoman; a sofa.

—A smoking-room; a tabagie; a snuggery.

Divar'icate, *v. n.* [Lat. *divarico, divaricatus* — *dis,* and *varico,* from *varicus,* with feet spread apart, from *varus,* grown apart.] To stretch or open apart; to fork; to shoot off into two branches.

(*Bot.*) To be widely divergent.

—*v. a.* To cause to branch apart, or into two divisions.

—*a.* (*Bot.*) Spreading widely in different directions.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to the divisions of a part, when spreading out widely.

Divar'icately, *adv.* Having divarication.

Divarica'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *divaricatio.*] A forking; a partiug; a separating apart into two branches; as, "a *divarication* of the way." — A wide divergence or division of opinions.

(*Bot.*) A crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.

Dive, *v. n.* [A. S. *dufian, gedufian*; Du. *doopen.* See Dip.] To dip; to sink; to penetrate; to depart from observation.

"*Dive,* thoughts, down to my soul."—*Shaks.*

—To descend or plunge into water head foremost, as an animal; to thrust the body into water or other fluid, or if already in water, to plunge deeper, so as to sink below the surface; as, to *dive* for sunken treasure. — To go deep into any subject, question, doctrine, theory, or science.

"You should have *dived* into my inmost thoughts."—*Philips.*

—To plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it; as, "*dived* into the world's deceit."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To explore by diving.

"The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulf of fame."—*Denham.*

Dive'dapper, *n.* Same as Didapper, *q. v.*

Divel'lent, *a.* [Lat. *divellens.*] Separating; severing; parting asunder.

Divel'licate, *v. a.* To pull in pieces. (R.)

Div'el-on-the-neck, *n.* An ancient instrument of torture, thus described by Fox in his *Acts and Monuments:* "Certain strait irons, called the *divel-on-his-neck,* being after an horrible sort devised, straitening and winching in the neck of a man with his legs together, in such sort as the more he stirreth in it the straiter it presseth him, so that within three or four hours it breaketh and crusheth a man's back and body in pieces."

Div'er, *n.* One who dives or plunges under water; as, a pearl-*diver.* — One who enters deeply into study or business.

"A *diver* into causes, and into the mysteries of proportion."—*Wotton.*

(*Zoöl.*) See Colymbidæ.

Diverbera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *diverberare.*] A reverberating or sounding through.

Diverge, (*dī-vurjˊ,*) *v. n.* [L. Lat. *divergo,* from Lat. *dis,* and *vergo,* to incline. See Verge.] To tend various ways from one point, and recede from each other; to shoot, extend, or proceed from a point in different directions, or not in parallel lines; — correlative to *converge*; as, *diverging* rays.

—To vary or go aside from the truth, or from a pristine condition; as, to *diverge* from the path of innocence.

Diverging series. (*Math.*) An increasing series of numbers.

Diverge'ment, *n.* Act of diverging; divergence.

Diver'gence, Diver'gency, *n.* [Fr. *divergence,* from Lat. *divergens.*] Act of diverging; a receding from each other, or going further apart; as, *divergence* of lines, or ideas.

Diver'gent, *a.* [Fr.] Tending to various directions from a starting-point; receding from each other, as lines or rays from the same nucleus; — in contradistinction to *convergent.*

D. series. (*Math.*) See Convergent.

Diverg'ingly, *adv.* In a diverging manner.

Di'vers, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *diversus,* from *diverto* — *dis,* and *verto,* to turn. See Version.] Different; various; diverse; several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number; as, *divers* things.

Diverse', *a.* [Lat. *diversus.*] Set over against each other; contrary; different; differing; unlike; different from itself.

"Four great beasts . . . *diverse* one from another."—*Dan.* vii. 3.

—Various; multiform; in different forms or directions.

"Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing."—*Ben Jonson.*

—*adv.* In different directions.

"His papers light fly *diverse* toss'd in air."—*Pope.*

Diverse'ly, *adv.* In a diverse manner; variously; as, a point *diversely* argued. — In different directions.

Diver'sifiable, *a.* Susceptible of diversification or change.

Diversifica'tion, *n.* Act of diversifying, or of changing forms or qualities, or of making various. — Variation; change; variegation; alteration; as, a *diversification* of the will.

Diver'sified, *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects; as, a *diversified* landscape.

Diver'siform, *a.* [Lat. *diversus,* and *forma,* form.] Having a variety of forms.

Diver'sify, *v. a.* [Fr. *diversifier*; Lat. *diversus,* and *facio,* to make.] To make different or various in form, aspect, or quality; to give variety to; to variegate; to give diversity to; to distinguish by a change of appearances.

Diversil'oquent, *a.* Having the faculty of speaking in diverse ways.

Diversion, (*de-vurˊshun,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *diversio,* — *diverto, diversus.*] Act of diverting, or turning aside from any course, duty, or occupation; as, the *diversion* of a river-channel, *diversion* of the attention from serious cares, &c. — That which diverts; that which allures or unbends the mind from care, study, business, &c., and thus affords relaxation and relief: amusement; pastime; sport; play; frolic; as, a boyish *diversion.*

(*Mil.*) Act of drawing off the enemy's attention from some intention, design, or stratagem, by threatening or attacking him in a distant or other quarter; alarm; feint; that which has the effect of diverting.

Diver'sity, *n.* [Fr. *diversité,* from Lat. *diversitas,* from *diversus, diverto.*] State of being diverse; contrariety; disagreement; dissimilitude; difference; unlikeness; as, a *diversity* of opinion. — Variety; as, a *diversity* of ceremonies. — Distinct being, as opposed to *identity.* — Variegation.

"Blushing in bright *diversities* of day."—*Pope.*

Divert', *v. a.* [Lat. *diverto* — *dis,* and *verto,* to turn. See Diverse.] To turn off or deviate from any direction, course, way, or method of intended application; to turn aside or deflect; as, to *divert* a sum of money from its proper use. — To turn, as the mind from cares, business, or study; to please; to gratify; to amuse; to entertain; to recreate; to exhilarate; as, children are *diverted* with toys.

(*Mil.*) To make a feint in order to attract an enemy's main force to a distant point.

Divert'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, diverts; anything that exhilarates the mind or fancy; that which turns off.

"Angling was . . . a *diverter* of sadness."—*Walton.*

Diver'ticle, *n.* [Lat. *diverticulum.*] (*Anat.*) A receptacle; —sometimes used to express a cavity or reservoir, in which a fluid could be received if necessary.

Divertimen'to, *n.* [It., divertisement.] (*Mus.*) A species of composition consisting of different movements, arranged in an easy style for one or more instruments, but not so elaborately wrought out as the sonata, or other more regular compositions. The *D.* has generally no fixed character, being merely a musical picture without any attempt at artistic effect, or other aim than to please the ear, and may be said to take its place between the *Etude* and the *Capriccioso.* The *D.* was greatly in vogue during the last half of the 18th century; until then, the word had never been used to denote a musical composition.

Divert'ingly, *adv.* In a diverting or amusing manner.

Divert'ingness, *n.* Quality or state of being diverted.

Divertisement, (*de-vert'iz-mong,*) *n.* [Fr. *divertissement.*] Diversion; recreation.

(*Dram.*) A certain dance introduced between the acts of an opera, or play, for the amusement of the public during the interval.

Divert'ive, *a.* Recreative; exhilarative; entertaining; as, "things of a *divertive* nature."

Dives, a small town of France, dep. Calvados, 12 m. W. of Pont l'Evêque, noted as being the port where William the Conqueror embarked for the conquest of England.

Divest', *v. a.* [Fr. *dévêtir;* Lat. *dis,* and *vestio.* See VESTURE.] To strip or throw off clothing, arms, or equipage; to denude; —contradistinguished from *invest;* as, a *divested* knight. —To deprive or strip of anything that covers, surrounds, belongs, or attends; as, to *divest* of the franchise.

Divest'ible, *a.* That may be divested.

Divest'iture, *n.* Act of divesting or causing a deprivation of anything; as, *divestiture* of civic rights; —opposed to *investiture.*

Divest'ment, *n.* Divestiture.

Divid'able, *a.* Susceptible of being divided.

Divide', *v. a.* [Lat. *divido;* Fr. *diviser.*] To part asunder; to separate; to part or separate as an entire thing; to part, as a thing, into two or more pieces; to sever; to cleave; as, to *divide* a loaf of bread. —To cause to be separate; to keep apart by a boundary or partition; to interpose a barrier between; as, oceans *divide* continents. —To distribute; to share; to allot; to deal out; to apportion: to give in parts or shares; as, to *divide* the profits of a speculation.

—To disunite in opinion, feeling, or interest; to separate by discord; to become opposite or hostile; as, a *divided* household. —To separate into two parts, for determining the votes given for or against a measure; as, the senate *divided* on the motion.

—*v. n.* To part; to sunder; to become separate. —To break friendship. —To express contrary opinions; to vote by the division of a legislative assembly into two sections, on a motion before the house.

"The emperors voted ... and *divided* with their equals."—*Gibbon.*

Divide', *n.* A water-shed.

Divid'ed, *p. a.* Parted; separated; allotted; disunited.

(*Bot.*) Applied to leaves, cut into distinct portions when the segments reach the mid-rib or the loaf-stalk.

Divid'edly, *adv.* Separately; disunitedly.

Div'idend, *n.* [Fr. *dividende;* Lat. *dividendum.*] (*Arith.*) A number which is to be divided into equal parts.

(*Com., &c.*) A part or share; particularly, the share of the interest or profit of stock in trade or other investment, which belongs to each proprietor according to his *pro rata* proportion of the stock or capital; as, a bank-*dividend.*

(*Law.*) A part or share divided among creditors out of the estate of a bankrupt.

Divid'er, *n.* One who, or that which, divides, distributes, or separates into allotted portions or parts.

—The person or thing which causes disunion or severance, or brings about discord.

"Money, the great *divider* of the world." — *Swift.*

—(*pl.*) A kind of compasses, used by draughtsmen in drawing circles.

Divid'ing Creek, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Cumberland county, about 17 miles S.S.E. of Bridgeton.

Divid'ingly, *adv.* By disunion or division; by means of divisions.

Divid'ing Line, in *Kentucky,* a small village of Pendleton co.

Dividing Ridge, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Somerset co.

Divid'nal, *n.* (*Math.*) A quantity to be divided; a part of the dividend from which a figure or term of the quotient is obtained by dividing.

Divid'nally, *adv.* By dividing.

Divina'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *divinatio.*] The art or act of foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by other than human means; prescience; presage; prediction.

(*Antiq.*) At an early time *D.* formed a regular science, intimately allied with religion, and furnished with rules and regulations. Of all the nations of antiquity, few cultivated the science of *D.* with such enthusiasm as the Greeks and Romans. In the most trivial matters of every-day life they saw something that had reference to the future, or destiny, while their auguries and oracles formed the higher class of divination. The different systems of divination employed by the ancients were of several kinds: by water, fire, air, earth; by the flight of birds, and their singing; by lots, dreams, arrows, clouds, entrails of sacrifices, pretended communication with spirits, etc. The Israelites were prohibited from practising *D.* of any kind by the law of Moses. (*Deut.* xviii. 9–12.) — See DIVINING-ROD, MAGIC, SORCERY, ORACLE, NECROMANCY, &c.

Divine', *a.* [Fr. *divin, divine,* from Lat. *divinus,* from *deus,* a god.] Pertaining to the true God; partaking of the nature of God; proceeding from God, appropriated to God, or celebrating His praise. — Excellent in the supreme degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human; godlike; heavenly; holy; sacred; spiritual.

—*n.* One versed in divine things or divinity; a theologian; a minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Divine', *v. a.* [Lat. *divino,* from *divinus,* divinely inspired; Fr. *divine.*] To foretell, as if by divine inspiration. —To know or declare beforehand. —To predict; to presage. —To comprehend or conjecture; to guess.

—*v. n.* To use or practise divination; to utter predictions or prognostications. —To have presages or forebodings. —To guess or conjecture.

Divine'ly, *adv.* In a divine manner; by the agency or influence of God. —Excellently; in the supreme degree.

Divin'er, *n.* One who professes divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal occult things, by the aid of superior beings, or by supernatural means. —One who guesses; a conjecturer.

Div'ing, *n.* The act of descending in water. —Independently of the valuable native productions which are found at the bottom of the sea, such as pearls, coral, sponges, &c., the treasure which is so frequently carried down in wrecked vessels makes it an object of importance to be able to descend to the bottom, and remain there long enough to execute the operations necessary to recover it. But without the assistance of some mechanical apparatus, even the most practised divers can do very little. Two, or perhaps three, minutes is the longest time that a diver, in general, can remain under water. Besides, on account of the loss of weight in water, the power which a man can exert is extremely small, unless borne down by a load which would entirely prevent him from rising again to the top. Of the artificial expedients contrived to render a longer stay beneath the water practicable, besides the DIVING-BELL (*q. v.*), one of the most advantageous consists of a partial covering for the body, made water-tight, with a metallic helmet entirely protecting the head (fig. 838). The diver is supplied with fresh air by means of a flexible waterproof pipe, which enters the helmet, and communicates with an air-pump, worked above in the barge from which he descends. This pipe passes under the left arm of the diver, and enters the back of the helmet, being so contrived that the fresh air is made to impinge on the glasses, which, in a great measure, prevents their being dimmed by the moisture of the breath. From the back part of the helmet there is also led an eduction-pipe, to allow the escape of the breathed air. A signal-line passes under the right arm to communicate with attendants at the surface. The diver descends from the side of the vessel, either by means of a rope or a wooden ladder, loaded at the lower end; the weight being kept at a little height above the ground. When the diver descends to the bottom, the weight is let down, and the rope allowed to become slack, to prevent the motion of the boat from obstructing him. His motion is rendered steady by heavy weights attached to his feet; and he carries a line in his hand, that he may, when necessary, guide himself back to the rope. A water-proof dress covers his body entirely; and he is thus enabled to remain under water five or six hours at once, being all the while perfectly dry. In 1880 Mr. Fleuss patented a process for breathing under water, which dispenses for the most part with the cumbrous apparatus that divers have hitherto had to employ. In this process, the power of breathing depends on means which are provided within the helmet worn by the diver. These means are designed to furnish a continuous supply of oxygen, and to dispose of the carbonic acid which the breather exhales. No provision is made for nitrogen which enters into the composition of ordinary air, for this merely serves as a diluent, and is not changed or diminished in quantity by breathing; hence the nitrogen which is naturally present in the diver's lungs and in his dress when he puts it on can be used over and over again, and is amply sufficient for its purpose. The oxygen is stored in the helmet in a compressed state, and a solution of soda, confined in a close case, is provided for the disposition of the carbonic acid. A single charging with soda answers for a week of daily use of the apparatus. Actual use has proven the success of this invention.

Fig. 838.
DIVER'S HELMET.

Div'ing-bell, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel, generally made of cast-iron, by means of which persons can descend to a great depth under water, with slight inconvenience. The principle of the *D. B.* will be easily understood by floating a piece of lighted candle, or a wax match, on a cork, and then covering it with an inverted tumbler, and pressing it downwards: the candle will descend below the level of the surrounding water, and continue burning for a short time, although the tumbler be entirely immersed. The reason is obvious enough: the air in the tumbler having no vent, remains in it and prevents the water from occupying its place, so that the cork and candle, though apparently under water, are still floating, and surrounded by the air in the tumbler; the candle continues burning until the oxygen of the air is exhausted, and then it goes out, as would the life of a man under similar circumstances. If vessels full of air, like the barrels of Dr. Halley, were submerged, and their contents poured into the tumbler, the light might be maintained; but this could be better done if a tube were passed through the tumbler, and air pumped from above through the tube into the tumbler. — The earliest positive mention of the use of the *D. B.* in Europe occurs in the works of John Taisiner, who was B. in 1509. It has since received many improvements, but is so generally known, that it would be useless to enter into further particulars.

Divin'ing-rod, *n.* A hazel twig cut in the form of a Y, by the aid of which certain persons, called *dowsers,* pretend to be able to discover water, or mineral veins. The rod is held in a peculiar manner, and the dowser walks backward and forward over the ground to be tried. As soon as he crosses or approaches a metallic vein, or aqueous spring, the twig turns toward it with a slow rotary motion. The superstition has not yet died out, and dowsers are yet common in remote parts of England, France, and Germany.

Divin'ity, *n.* [Fr. *divinité;* Lat. *divinitas,* from *divinus,* divine. See DEITY.] The state of being divine; deity; godhead; nature or essence of the Creator.

"They feel *divinity* within them." — *Milton.*

—God; the Supreme Being; the Deity.

"'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us. ..." — *Addison.*

—A false god; a pretended Pagan deity. — A celestial being inferior to God, but superior to man; as, "subservient *divinities.*" (*Cheyne.*) — The science of divine things; THEOLOGY, *q. v.* —Supernatural attribute, power, or virtue.

"There is *divinity* in odd numbers." — *Shaks.*

—Supreme dignity; loftiness of presence; sacredness of character.

"*Divinity* doth hedge a king."—*Shaks.*

Div'inize, *v. a.* To make divine; to invest with a sacred character.

Divisibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *divisibilité.*] State or quality of being divisible. The property possessed by all bodies of being separable into parts. The question as to whether matter is, or is not, infinitely divisible, was formerly much agitated among philosophers. According to the nature of the atomic theory, the question is not of importance to science; but, from investigations made, there seems to be no limit to the *D.* of the most solid bodies. The diffusion of odors through the atmosphere shows the minute division of material particles; and the tinging of large quantities of fluid with minute portions of coloring-matter is an instance of the same. In the gilding of buttons, five grains of gold, which is applied as an amalgam with mercury, are allowed to each gross. In this way a coating is left which must amount to the 110,000th of an inch. An ounce weight of silver, gilt over with eight grains of gold, has been drawn into a wire of 13,000 feet, covered throughout its entire length with gold.

(*Math.*) The capability of any number being divided by another without remainder.

Divis'ible, *a.* [Lat. *divisibilis.*] That may be separated, divided, or disunited: separable.

—*n.* A substance or thing susceptible of division.

Divis'ibleness, *n.* Divisibility.

Divis'ibly, *adv.* In a divisible manner.

Division, (*de-vizh'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *divisio,* from *divido.*] Act of dividing or separating into parts an entire body; as, the *division* of booty. —State of being divided, distributed, or disunited. —That which divides, separates, or keeps apart; separation; partition. —The part separated from the rest by a partition or line — real or imaginary; a part, or distinct portion; a section; a segment.

"Communities, and *divisions* of men." — *Addison.*

—A divided state; disunion; discord; disagreement; variance; difference; as, a *division* in a family. —Distinguishing characteristic or mark; distinction; difference of condition or quantity.

"I will put a *division* between thy people and my people." *Exod.* viii. 23.

(*Polit.*) A keeping apart of the members of a deliberative or legislative assembly for the act of counting the votes, *pro* and *con,* relating to a motion before it; as, a *division* of the whole House.

(*Logic.*) The enumeration of several things signified by a common name; thus, tree is said to be *divided* into *oak, ash, elm,* &c. A common term may be divided in several ways, according to the various points of view in which it may be regarded for the purpose of qualification. Thus, a bookbinder may divide books into *folios, quartos,* &c.

(*Mil.*) An army which is under a chief general officer, known as the *commander-in-chief,* is always divided into two or more divisions, each under the command of a general officer. Each *D.* is again subdivided into brigades. A *D.* consists of all arms of the service—cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

(*Mus.*) A course of notes running into each other in such a manner as to form one connected chain of sounds; in Vocal Music it is applied to a single syllable. The singing or playing a passage of this kind is called *running a division.* With theoretical musicians it signifies the divisions of the intervals of the octave.

(*Arith.*) One of the four fundamental rules, the object of which is to find how often one number is contained in another. The number to be divided is the *dividend,* the number which divides is the *divisor,* and the result of the division is the *quotient. D.* is an inverse procedure, whose effect is annulled by the *direct* operation of multiplication. Its character is *interrogative,* rather than *directive.* In order to discover the subject upon which the direct operation of multiplication will pro-

duce a given result, we must necessarily have recourse to guesses, (suggested it is true by a previous knowledge of the direct operation,) and test the accuracy of the procedure by multiplication. The study of the true nature of *D.* is essential to a clear comprehension of the higher calculus of operatious.

Divis'ional, Divis'ionary, *a.* [Fr. *divisionnaire.*] Forming, noting, or expressing division; as, a *divisional* line.—Pertaining or relating to a division; as, a *divisional* superintendent of police.

Divis'ive, *a.* Making division, separation, or distribution.—Causing or promotiug disuuion, division, or discord.

Divis'ively, *adv.* In a manner to occasion division.

Divis'or, *n.* [Fr. *diviseur.*] (*Arith.*) The number which shows how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.—Divisors of a number are those uumbers by which it is easily divided; thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 are divisors of 12, because 12 may be divided by each of them without a remainder.

Divorce', *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *divortium*, from *diverto.* See the verb.] A separation or dissolutiou of thiugs heretofore closely united.

"Alienation of miud, and *divorce* of affections." — *King Charles I.*

—The cause of any penal scparation.

"The long *divorce* of steel falls on me." — *Shaks.*

—The sentence or legal iustrument by which marriage is dissolved.

(*Law.*) A separation of husband and wife; and which is either a *D. a vinculo matrimonii* (from the bond of marriage), or *a mensa et thoro* (from bed and board): the marriage in the former case being dissolved; but not so in the latter, the parties being only debarred from living together. According to the law of Moses, "when a man hath taken a wife and married her, and it come to pass that she find no favor in his eyes because he hath found some uncleanness in her, then let him write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house." (*Deut.* xxiv. 1.) After ninety days the wife might marry again; but after she had contracted a second marriage, though she should be again divorced, her former husband might not take her again to be his wife. The like lax notions on the subject of marriage appear to have prevailed generally in the East at that early period; and even at the present day—as among the Arabs — a husband can divorce his wife on the slightest occasion; Burckhardt mentions that he had seen Arabs, not more than forty-five years of age, who were known to have had more than fifty wives. The Mohammedan law allows of a separation by mutual consent, giving the wife the right of retaining her marriage portion, unless she agrees to relinquish a part of it as the price of the separation. They are permitted to separate and reunito twico; but, after the third divorce, he cannot again receive her until she has been married and divorced by another. Among the Hiudoos and Chinese, the notions are still more lax on this subject, and a husband may divorce his wife upon tho slightest grounds, or even without assigning any reason. Among the causes that are considered to justify separation, are loquaciousness or quarrelsomeness on tho part of the wife. The laws in the Grecian states, regarding divorce, differed greatly from each other: in soue, it was permitted on slight grounds; in others, the laws were striugent regardiug it. At Athens, divorce was permitted on slight causes, but not without giving a bill containing the reasons for it, to be decided, if objected to, by the chief archon. At Sparta, divorces seem to have been very rare. By the early laws of Rome the husband was not allowed to divorce his wife without just cause; as, for adultery, drunkenness, counterfeiting his keys, or poisoning his children. Other causes were afterwards added; and at length divorces took placo ou very frivolous pretexts, and the women enjoyed the same liberty as the men. Hence Augnstus introduced a law enactiug additional ceremonies in obtaining a divorce, and requiring the presence of seven witnesses, before whom the marriage contract should be torn. By the Theodosian code, among the causes for which a husband could divorce his wife, were adultery, the being a witch or a murderess, committing sacrilege, violating sepulchres, or buying or selling one free-born to slavery, favoring thieves and robbers, frequenting sights or theatres, or feeding with strangers against the wishes of her husband, the being privy with those that plot against tho state, or dealing falsely or offering blows. If the wife could prove tho husband guilty of any of these crimes, she also was at liberty to leavo him, but could not marry again until after the expiration of one year, whereas the husband might marry again immediately. Voluntary divorce was abolished by one of the *novels* of Justinian, but was afterwards revived by another *novel* under the Emperor Justin, and tho practice is understood to have continued in the Eastern Empire down to tho ninth or tenth century, when it was finally subdued by the influence of Christianity. The Scripture doctrine on this subject is euunciated by our Saviour when he says, "Have ye not read that he who made them at the beginning mado them male and female, and said, For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." "What, therefore, God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." "Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts, suffered you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so: and I say unto you, Whosoever shall put away his wife, except for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery; and whoso marrieth her who is put away, doth commit adultery." (*Matt.* xix. 4-9.) Our Saviour's declaration naturally became the foundatiou of tho law of divorce in all Christian countries; and after marriage was raised to the dignity of a sacrament by Pope Innocent III., in 1215, the ecclesiastical courts claimed tho sole jurisdiction over it. The papal canon law regarded tho bond of marriage as indissoluble, but allowed a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, for five causes, viz., adultery, impotency, cruelty, infidelity, and *ingressus religionis.* The Church, however, assumed to itself a power to grant dispensations for absolute divorces. The principle of the canon law (not admitting of an absolute dissolution of the marriage contract for auy cause whatever) governed the ecclesiastical law of England. A divorce was only a judicial separation *a mensa et thoro*, not allowing either of the parties to marry again during the lifetime of the other. An individual, however, if able to incur the expense, might, after a sentence of divorce *a mensa et thoro*, (pronounced by the ecclesiastical court, by obtaining an act of parliament), procure a suspension of tho law, and by legislative interference obtain a dissolution of his marriage. There were certain causes, however, which were regarded as nullifying marriage, and justifying a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*; as, a previous marriage still subsisting, or affinity within the proscribed degree,—the sentence in such a case being declaratory only that the marriage was originally null and void. The law of England granted judicial separatiou only on the grounds of adultery or cruelty: und the effect of it was to place the woman in the same position as a *femme sole*, enabling her to hold and deal with property free from the control of her husband, and, in the case of the man, relieving him from all obligatiou to support his wife. By Acts 20 and 21 *Vict.* c. 85, an entire change was effected in the law of divorce in England, and a court instituted with exclusive jnrisdiction in matters matrimonial, and with authority, in certain cases, to decree the dissolution of a marriage. The entiro jurisdiction, therefore, previously exercised by tho ecclesiastical courts in matters of divorce, was transferred to this Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, and sentence of judicial separation (having the same effect as *a mensa et thoro*) may be obtained either by the husband or wife on the grouud of adultery, or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upwards. This court has also the power of dissolving a marriago on a petition presented by the husband, setting forth that his wife had been guilty of adultery; or on a petition by a wife, on the ground that her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of adultery with cruelty, or adultery with desertion for two years or upwards. It is the duty of the court not only to satisfy itself as to the facts alleged, but also whether or not the petitioner has been in auy manner accessory to, or conniving at, the adultery, or has condoned the same, and shall also inquire into any counter-charge which may be made against the petitioner. In any of these cases, or if there is reason to believe that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents, then the court shall dismiss tho said petition. The court may also, if it sees fit, order the husband to secure to the wife such gross or annual sum of money, for any term not exceeding her own life, as it may deem reasonable in the circumstances. It can also allow damages, if asked for, against tho adulterer, and may also order him to pay the costs of the proceedings. It has also the power to declare in what manner such damages are to be paid or applied, and to direct that the whole, or any part thereof, shall bo settled for the benefit of the children, if any, of the marriage, or as a provision for the maintenance of the wife. It may also make such provisions as it may deem proper with respect to the custody, mainteuance, and education of the children of the marriage; and may, if it shall think fit, direct proper proceedings to be taken for placing such children under the protection of the Court of Chancery. If the wife who has been guilty of adultery is entitled to any property, either in possession or reversion, the court may, if it think proper, order such settlement as it may deem reasonable to be made of such property, or any part thereof, for tho benefit of the innocent party, and of the children of the marriage, or either of theiu.—In this country, the formalities and consequences of *D.* are generally identical with those fixed by the English law; but on many questions relating to *D.*, and on the legality of *D.* itself, the provisions are far from being uniform in the different States. Thus, in S. Carolina a divorce is not allowed for any cause; in New York, only for adultery; but in most of the other States it is allowed for adultery, cruelty, wilful desertion for a specified period, habitual drunkenness, &c. In some of the States, also, the matter is left wholly or in part to tho discretion of the court. Generally, jurisdiction to grant divorces is conferred by statute upon courts of equity, or courts possessing equity powers. Numerous and difficult questions are constantly arising in regard to the validity in one State of divorces granted by the courts of another State. It may be stated after Bishop (*Marriage and Divorce*, c. 32), 1. That the tribunals of a country have no jurisdiction over a cause of divorce, wherever the offence may have occurred, if neither of tbe parties have an actual *bonâ fide* domicile within its territory; 2. That, to entitle the court to take jurisdiction, it is sufficieut for one of the parties to be domiciled in the country; 3. That the place where the offenco was committed, whether in the country in which the suit is brought, or in a foreign country, is immaterial; 4. That the domicile of the parties at the time of the offence committed is of no consequenee, tho jurisdiction depending on their domicile when the proceeding is instituted, and the judgment rendered; 5. That it is immaterial to this question of jurisdiction in what country, or under what system of divorco law, the marriage was celebrated. In Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire, nevertheless, it is held that the tribunals of the country alone where the parties were domiciled when the *delictum* occurred, have jurisdiction to grant divorce. For more information on this important and difficult matter, recourse must be had to legal treatises, and to the statutes of the several States.

Divorce', *v. a.* [Fr. *divorcer*; Lat. *diverto, diversum, divorsum* — *dis*, and *verto*, to turn. See Version.] To dissolve, as the marriage-tie, and thus to separate husband and wife, either totally or partially; as, to *divorce* an unfaithful wife.

—To put or take away.

"Nothing but death shall e'er *divorce* my dignities." — *Shaks.*

—To force asuuder; to disunite things intimately connected; as, "*divorced* from piety." — *Hooker.*

Divorce'able, Divor'cible, *a.* That may be divorced.

Divorcee', *n.* One who has been divorced.

Divorce'less, *a.* Not permitting of divorce; without divorce.

Divorcee'ment, *n.* Dissolution of tho marriage contract; divorce.

Divor'cer, *n.* Ile who, or that which, causes a divorce.

Divor'cive, *a.* Possessing power to divorce.

Div'ot, *n.* Turf used in Scotland for fuel, &c.

Divo'to. [It., devout.] (*Mus.*) A term used to signify that a certain part of the music is to be played in a reverential manner

Divul'gator, *n.* One who divulgates.

Divulga'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *divulgatio.*] Act of divulging or making known.

Divulge, (*de-vulj'*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *divulguer*, from Lat. *divulgo* — *dis*, aud *vulgo*, from *vulgus*, the common people. See Vulgar.] To make public; to tell or make known something, before private or hidden; to reveal; to disclose; to publish; as, to *divulge* a secret.—To proclaim; to declare by a public act.

"God with approbation marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven." — *Milton.*

—To communicate; to impart; to tell in confidence.

—*v. n.* To become known to the world.

Divulge'ment, *n.* Act of divulging; divulgation.

Divul'ger, *n.* One who discloses or divulges to others.

Divul'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *divulsio*, from *divello, divulsus* — *dis*, and *vello*, to pull. See Divellent.] A pulling, tearing, or rending asunder; a separating.

(*Surg.*) A rupture or laceratiou of organs by external violence.

Divul'sive, *a.* Inclined to rend or pull asunder.

Dix, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Dix, in *New York*, a flourishiug towuship of Schuyler county.

Dix'borough, in *Michigan*, a village of Washtenaw co., about 34 m. W. of Detroit.

Dix'field, in *Maine*, a post-townshlp of Oxford co., on the Androscoggin Rivor, about 35 miles W.N.W. of Augusta.

Dix'field Centre, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Oxford co.

Dix Hills, in *New York*, a post-office of Suffolk co.

Dix'ie, a name originally given by the negroes, in their songs, to the Southern States of the American Union; as, "*Dixie's* land."

Dix'mont, in *Maine*, a post-village aud township of Penobscot co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Dix'mont, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Dix'mont Centre, or Dixmont Corner, in *Maine*, a post-village of Dixmont township, Penobscot co., about 40 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Dix'mont Mills, in *Maine*, a village of Dixmont township, Penobscot co., abt. 43 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Dix'on, William Hepworth, an English author, b. in Yorkshire, 1821. In 1846 he entered at the bar, but instead of devoting himself to the legal profession, adopted that of literature. In 1853 he became editor of the London "Athenæum," which office he resigned in 1864. Among his principal works are *John Howard, a Memoir*, (reprinted in New York, 1849;) the *Life of William Penn* (1851), in which Lord Macaulay's charges against the founder of Pennsylvania were first met *seriatim*, and refuted; *Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea*, in which he had the assistance of the famous Earl of Dundonald (*q. v.*); *The Holy Land*, &c. In 1866 he spent the summer and autumn in travelling through the U. States. *New America*, a record of this voyage, appeared in 1867, and met with distinguished success in both this country and Great Britaiu. *D.*'s Lives of Penn and Blake, together with the "Holy Land," "New America," &c., have passed through many editions. Died Dec., 1879.

Dixon, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Dawson co.

Dixon, in *Illinois*, a city, the cap. of Lee co., on both sides of Rock river, 98 miles W. of Chicago. It has eight churches, two national banks, a collegiate institution, the Northern Illinois Normal School, and various mills and factories. Two weekly newspapers are published here. *Pop.* (1897) about 7,500.

Dixon, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Neshoba co.—In *Iowa*, a post-village of Scott co., about 20 miles N.W. of Davenport. In *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Webster co., about 62 miles E.N.E. of Paducah.

Dixon, in *Nebraska*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 468 square miles. *Rivers.* Several affluents of the Elkhorn river. *Surface*, uudulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Ponca. *Pop.* (1897) about 10,500.

—A post-office of the above co.

Dixon, in *Ohio*, a township of Preble co.

—A post-village of Vau Wert co., about 19 m. E.S.E. of Fort Wayne.

Dixon's Entrance, a strait on the W. coast of N America, between Prince of Wales' Archipelago and Queen Charlotte Island. Lat. 54° 30′ N., Lon. 132° W Length from E. to W. about 100 m.

Dixon's Spring, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Smith co., about 51 miles E. of Nashville.

Dix'onville, in *Missouri*, a village of Cole co., about 9 m. W. by N. of Jefferson City.

Dix'ville, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Coos co., about 43 m. N.E. of Lancaster.

Diz'en, *v. a.* To over-dress; to deck flauntingly; to bedizen.

Diz'ful, or **Dez'phoul,** a town of Persia in Khuzistan, in a fine plain, on the Abzal, 28 m. W. by N. of Shuster. It possesses a magnificent bridge of 22 arches, built by command of Sapor, and is the chief mart of the prov. of Khnzistan. *Pop.* Estimated at about 15,000.

Dizier, (St.,) (*de-zeē'yā,*) a town of France, dep. Haute Marne, on the Marne, 47 m. N.N.W. of Chaumont. *Manuf.* Cotton and iron. In 1814, Jan. 27, and March 27, Napoleon fought there two battles with the Allies, and defeated them with great loss. *Pop.* 10,170.

Diz'ziness, *n.* State of being dizzy; vertigo; giddiness in the head.

Diz'zy, *a.* [A. S. *dysi, dyselic, dysg;* D. *duizelig.*] Confused; giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability of the limbs, or proneness to fall; vertiginous.—Causing giddiness; as, looking down from a *dizzy* height.—Thoughtless; heedless; unreflecting; as, a *dizzy* romp.

Djerrid, (*jer'rid,*) *n.* [Ar. *jerid.*] A Turkish lance, spear, or javelin. (Sometimes written *jereed.*)

Djokjokarta, (*jok'jo-kar'ta,*) a Dutch residency of Java, near the centre of the S. coast of that island. It produees rice, coffee, and tobacco in abundance, and abounds in forests of teak-wood. *Pop.* 330,000.—The town of the same name as above, Lat. 7° 44′ S., Lon. 10° 24′ E., is handsome, and is the seat of the Dutch resident governor and the native sultan. The latter has a female guard of horse- and foot-soldiers. *Pop.* 90,000.

Dmitrieff, (*me-tre'ef,*) IVAN, a Russian poet, B. 1760. He is the author of many popular songs, tales, and fables, and has done much towards the creation of a national Russian literature. His most celebrated work is *Fermak*, an epico-dramatic poem. D. in Moscow, 1837.

Dnieper, (*nē'per.*) [Russ. *Dniepr;* anc. *Danapris* or *Borysthenes.*] Next to the Volga, the largest river of European Russia. It rises in the govt. of Smolensk, and pursues a S. course past Sindensk (where it becomes navigable), Mogheley, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, and Kherson, and unites with the Black Sea about 60 m. below the latter place, and above 1,230 m. from its source. Its principal affluents on the right are the Beresina and Pripet; on the left, the Desna and Soola.

Dniester, (*nēēs'ter.*) [Russ. *Dniestr*, anc. *Danaster*, or *Tyras.*] A large river of S.E. Europe, rising in the Carpathian Mountains in Galicia, and which, after flowing N.N.E. and finally S.E., empties into the Black Sea between Ovidiopol and Akerman. Its chief affluents are the Stry, Botna, Reout, Podharca, and Sered. Total length, about 500 m.

Do. An abbreviation for DITTO, *q. v.*

Do, *n.* (*Mus.*) The name of the first note of the natural major diatonic scale. It has been long since substituted for that of *ut*, which was employed by Guido; the latter monosyllable being rejected as too hard and rough.

Do, (*dōō,*) *v. a.* or *auxiliary.* (*imp.* DID; *pp.* DONE.) [A.S. *dón, gedón;* L. Ger. *doon;* D. *doen;* Ger. *thun;* Goth. *taujan*, to do; allied to Lat. *do, dare;* Gr. *didōnai;* Sansk. *da*, to give; also to Gr. *theinai*, from *tithēmi*, to place; the action of the hand being in every case involved.] To effect, as any action; to execute; to perform; to make.

"What 's *done* is *done.*"—*Shaks.*

—To bring to pass; to cause, as a result; to carry into effect.—To practise, transact, or discharge, as an act of inclination or duty.

"*Do* good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."—*Pope.*

—To finish; to accomplish; to achieve;—generally with the participle *done;* as, the day's work is *done.*—To have recourse to, as a consequential or last effort.

"What will ye *do* in the end thereof?"—*Jer.* v. 31.

—To take a step or measure; to deal; as, to *do* business.—To put, place, or form into any state or condition.—To cook thoroughly; as, the meat is *done* to a turn.—To occasion; to let; to permit.—To confer; to bestow; as, you *do* me too much honor.—To answer the purpose.—To cheat; to cajole; to humbug; to hoax; to deceive; as, a person *done* out of his money. (Used colloquially.)

To do to death, to slay; to occasion the death of.

"The lord Aubrey de Vere was *done to death.*"—*Shaks.*

To do away, to remove; to put away; as, *to do away* with money.—*To do into,* to put into the form of; to translate into; as, a book *done into* English.—*To do off,* to doff; to divest of, as one's clothes. (See DOFF.)—*To do on,* to put on; to don; to invest with; as, *to do on* a suit of armor. (See DON.)—*To do over,* or *do over again,* to perform the same thing a second time; as, *do* this *over again.*—To cover or spread over; as, *done over* with a coat of paint.—*To do one's best, to do one's utmost, to do one's endeavor,* to put one's best energies forth for the accomplishment of an act or purpose.

"Who *does his best* . . . does well . . . angels could no more." *Young.*

To do up, to fasten, envelop, or make secure; as, *to do up* a parcel.—To carry to an extremity; to exhaust by over-exertion; as, to be *done up* with fatigue. (Colloquial.)—*To do with,* to bestow; to dispose or make use of; to employ; to get rid of;—preceded, in most cases, by *what;* as, "*What* will he *do with* it?" (*Bulwer-Lytton.*)—*To have to do with,* to be concerned in; to have business with; to bear a part of; as, we *have* nothing *to do with* him.—As an auxiliary verb, *do* is used in place of the principal verb; as, I shall come, but if I *do* not, go away; *i. e.* if I *come* not.

"If anything deserve our serious consideration, those principles of religion *do.*"—*Tillotson.*

Do is also used in affirmative sentences, to give emphasis; as, make haste, *do.*

'I will free thee. *Do,* and I 'll be thy slave."—*Dryden.*

And, in interrogative sentences, expletively; as, "*Do* you hate me?" "I *do* not hate you."

"Perdition catch my soul, but I *do* love thee."—*Shaks.*

In the past sense, *do* is again used emphatically; as, I *did* respect you once.

Do, *v. n.* To act, perform, or behave in any manner, well or ill; to conduct or deport one's self; as, *do* at Rome as Rome *does.*—To fare; to be in a state having reference to health or sickness, prosperity or adversity, &c.; as, how do you *do?*

"Good woman, how *dost* thou?"—*Shaks.*

—To succeed; to accomplish or effect a purpose; to fit; to be adapted; to answer the wished-for need or design; as, this will *do* for to-day.

"Come, . . . we shall *do* without him."—*Addison.*

—To deal, or have intercourse with; as, to have to *do* with a jealous woman.—*To do for,* to serve; to supply requirements; to suit; as, a servant who *does* well *for* his master.—To spoil; to ruin; to frustrate; to put an end to; as, the business is *done for.* (Colloquial.)—*To do without,* to dispense with; to be able to manage in default of; as, we *did without* his services.—*To have done,* to desist; to have ended or finished.

"When you *have done,* you will have but a confused notion of the place."—*Spectator.*

To have done with, to have no further need of; to be no longer friendly to; to have brought to a conclusion; as, I *have done with* him.

Do, *n.* A deed; a feat; an act.—Ado; bustle; stir; rumpus; as, there was quite a *do* about it.

Do'an's Creek, in *Indiana*, joins the West Fork of White River, near the S. line of Greene co.

Doat, (*dōt,*) *v. n.* See DOTE.

Dob'ber, *n.* An Americanism for a float to a fishing-line.

Dob'bin, *n.* A name given to an old worn-out horse.—A term for a mixture of sea-gravel and sand. (Local Eng.)

Dobb's Ferry, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., on the Hudson River, abt. 22 m. N. of New York.

Dob'chick, *n.* See DABCHICK.

Dö'beln, a town of Saxony, 35 m. S.E. of Leipzig. It stands on an island formed by the Mulde. *Manuf.* Woollens, and cotton goods. *Pop.* 8,654.

Döb'rentei, GÁBOR, an Hungarian poet and linguist, B. in 1786. He wrote several volumes on the Hungarian language, and published many poems, and also some translations from Shakspeare, Schiller, and Molière. D. 1851.

Dobrow'ski, JOZEF, a Bohemian philologist, B. 1753. He gained a high reputation by his works on the Slavic language and history; especially his *Institutiones Linguæ Slavicæ Dialecti Veteris.* D. 1829.

Dobrudscha, or **Dobruska,** (*do-broods'ka,*) a former dist. of European Turkey, extending from Silistria and Varna to the mouth of the Danube, and forming the N.E. portion of Bulgaria. In 1878, annexed to Roumania. (*q. v.*)

Dob'ule, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Leuciscus dobula*, a fish of the *Cyprinidæ* family.

Dob'son, in *N. Carolina*, a township, cap. of Surry co., about 55 m. W.N.W. of Greensborough.

Doce, (*do'saí,*) a river of Brazil, rising in the prov. of Minas Geraes, and flowing N.E. into the Atlantic Ocean, about 60 m. N. of Victoria. Length about 360 m.

Doce'tæ, Doce'tes, *n. pl.* [Gr. *dokein*, to appear.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of heretics who contended that Christ was a god, and that he did not really suffer death on the cross, but only in appearance, and who arose in the 1st century. Gibbon says: "While his blood was still recent on Mount Calvary, the Docetes, a numerous and learned sect of Asiatics, invented the *phantastic* system, which was afterwards propagated by the Marcionites, the Manichæans, and the various names of the Gnostic heresy." They denied the resurrection and ascension, and separated into various divisions under different leaders.

Dochmiac, (*dok'me-ak,*) *a.* (*Pros.*) Pertaining to, or comprising, the dochmius.

Doch'mius, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *dochmios.*] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot of five syllables, the first and fourth being short, and the others long.

Docibil'ity, Do'cibleness, *n.* Docility; teachableness; readiness to learn; as, "the *docibleness* of dogs."—*Walton.*

Docile, Docible, (*dō'sīl, dō'se-bl,*) *a.* [Fr. *docile;* Lat. *docilis, docibilis*, from *doceo*, to teach. See DOCTRINE.] Easily taught; teachable; tractable; ready to learn; easily managed; pliant; yielding; obedient; as, a *docile* animal, a *docile* child.

Docil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *docilité*, from Lat. *docilitas*—*doceo.*] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn; pliantness; as, the *docility* of an elephant.

Docimacy, (*dōs'e-ma-se,*) *n.* [Fr. *docimasie*, from Gr. *dokimasia*, from *dokimazō*—*dokimos*, proved, from *dechōmai*, to take, to approve.] Art or practice of assaying ores or metals; metallurgy. (Sometimes called *docimastic art.*)

(*Med.* and *Pharmacy.*) The art or act of testing medicines and poisons.—Also, the name given to the different proofs to which the organs of respiration of a new-born child are subjected, for the purpose of detecting whether it has, or has not, respired after birth; *i. e.*, whether it was born alive or dead.

Docimas'tic, *a.* [Fr. *docimastique.*] Testing; assaying; experimenting upon, as metals.

Docity, (*dos'e-te,*) *n.* Docility; aptness; quickness. (Colloq.)

Dock, (*dok,*) *n.* [A. S. *docce.*] (*Bot.*) See RUMEX.

Dock, *v. a.* [W. *tociaw*, and *twciaw*, from *toc*, that is, short or abrupt; Icel. *dockr*, the tail.] To cut or lop off, as the end of a thing; to clip; to curtail; to cut short.

"To *dock* the tail of Rhyme."—*Holmes.*

—To cut off, as a part; to shorten; to deduct from; as, to *dock* the odd money in the amount of a bill.

—To cut off; to destroy; to bar; as, to *dock* an entail.

—*n.* The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of the tail which remains after docking; the solid part of the tail; as, the *dock* of a rhinoceros.

—A covering for a clipped tail.

Dock, *n.* [D. *dok*; Ger. *docke;* Swed. *docka;* Dan. *dakke.* In A. S., *dician* or *gedician*, signifies to dike, bank, mound. See DIKE.] An artificial basin for the reception of ships. The various forms, such as *wet* docks, *dry* docks, *floating* docks, &c., are described at length in SECTION II.

—The space adjoining a wharf, or between two adjoining piers or wharves, where vessels are loaded and unloaded.

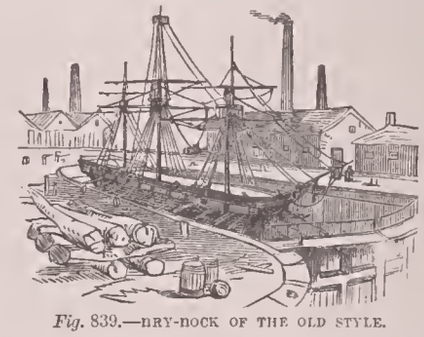


Fig. 839.—DRY-DOCK OF THE OLD STYLE.

The space is frequently roofed over and used for the storage of freight.

—By extension, the pier itself; but this use of the word has been condemned by good critics.

"*Dock* is by many persons used to mean a wharf or pier; thus: He fell off the *dock.* . . . A man might fall into a *dock*; but to say that he fell off a *dock* is no better than to say that he fell off a hole."—*Richard Grant White.*

(*Law.*) [Flem. *docke*, a cage.] The place in which a criminal stands in a court of justice during his trial.

Dock, *v. a.* [See the noun.] To take to, berth in, or lay up in, a dock; as, to *dock* a ship.

Dockage, (*dok'aj,*) *n. pl.* Fees paid for use of a dock. (Sometimes called *dock-dues.*)

Dock'art, or **Dochart,** a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, which carries off the surplus waters of a lake of the same name, curious for containing a floating island.

Dock'-cress, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Nipple-wort, *Lapsana communis.*

Dock'-dues, *n. pl.* See DOCKAGE.

Docket, (*dok'et,*) *n.* [Dim. of *dock*, to curtail.] A small piece of paper, or vellum, containing the heads of a writing; a digest; a summary.—A label, or ticket, tied to goods, to denote the address to which they are destined.—See TICKET.

(*Law.*) A formal record of judicial proceedings; a brief writiug.—In common use, it is the name given to the book containing an entry in brief of all the important acts done in court in the conduct of each case from its commencement to its end.—It is kept by the clerk or prothonotary of the court.

On the docket, in hand; in process of execution.

—*v. n.* To make a digest or summary of the heads of a writing or writings; to abstract and enter in a book; as, to *docket* a will.—To enter in a docket; to note the nature of the contents of a document on the back of it; as, to *docket* business-letters.—To mark or indorse with a docket.

Dock-gate'man, *n.* One who has charge of the entrance-gate of a dock, or dock-yard.

Dock'-master, *n.* An official who superintends the management of a dock.

Dock'-yard, *n.* A yard or magazine, near a basin, or harbor, forming a repository of naval stores, ammunitions, &c.; and also all materials for the construction and repair of ships; as, Pensacola *dock-yard.* (The term is sometimes applied to a naval arsenal.)

Doctor, (*dōk'tur,*) *n.* [Fr. *docteur*; Lat. *doceo*, to teach.] Properly, a teacher or instructor; one so skilled in some particular art or science as to be able to communicate it to others. It is generally believed to have been first adopted as a distinctive title in the 12th century, and to have originated with the university of Bologna. The university of Paris followed immediately after, and, in 1145, conferred the degree of doctor of divinity on Peter Lombard. In England the degree of doctor was not introduced in the universities till the reign of John, or Henry III. In modern times, the title of doctor forms generally the highest degree in the faculties of theology, law, and medicine. In Germany, the title of doctor in philosophy has been substituted for the older title of *master*, which is still retained in England. In the European universities, before receiving the degree of doctor, a student has to prepare one or more theses. In this country the title is conferred upon those of eminent learning or ability in their profession, without demanding from them any trial; excepting in the medical profession, where it is bestowed at the end of a course of study.—The term *doctor* is usually given, in courtesy, to all members of the medical profession; but, strictly

speaking, it belongs only to *physicians*, or those who have taken the degree of M. D. (Doctor of Medicine) in a school of medicine.

(*Script.*) A *D. of the law* may perhaps be distinguished from *Scribe*, as rather teaching orally than giving written opinions, (*Luke* ii. 46.) Doctors of the law were mostly of the sect of the Pharisees, but are distinguished from that sect in Luke (v. 17), where it appears that the novelty of Jesus's teaching drew together a great company both of Pharisees and doctors of the law. The Jewish were invested with the dignity of *D.*, by receiving into their hands a key and a tablet-book.

D. in music. In England, a musician upon whom the degree of doctor has been conferred by some university. The candidates are required to submit for the inspection of the musical profession a composition in eight vocal parts, with instrumental accompaniments.

Doc'tor, *v. a.* To apply medicinal remedies and treatment; as, to *doctor* a sick person. (Used colloquially.)

—To confer a doctor's degree upon. (Colloq.)

Doc'toral, *a.* [Fr.] Relating or pertaining to a doctor's degree or professional practice.

Doc'torally, *adv.* In the manner of a doctor.

Doc'torate, *n.* [Fr. *doctorat*.] Degree of a doctor.

—*v. a.* To confer the degree of doctor upon.

Doc'toress, Doc'tress, *n.* A female physician, or medical practitioner.

Doc'tor's Commons, *n.* (*Law.*) In England, the common name for the courts and offices occupied by the body incorporated in 1768 under the title of "The College of Doctors of Law exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts." These courts are in London, on the southern side of St. Paul's Churchyard. The college consists of a president (the Dean of the Arches for the time being), and of those doctors of law who, having regularly taken that degree in either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and having been admitted advocates in pursuance of the rescript of the Archbishop of Canterbury, have been elected fellows of the college in the manner prescribed by the charter. Doctors' Commons and Will Office, were rem. 1874, to Somerset House.

Doctor's Creek, in *Georgia*, flows into the Altamaha.

Doctor's Creek, in *New Jersey*, rises in Monmouth co., and enters Crosswicks Creek about 3 m. N.E. of Bordentown.

Doc'torship, *n.* Degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate: as, a *doctorship* of civil law.

Doc'tor Town, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Doctrinaire, (*dok-trin-air'*,) *n.* [Fr.] This term denotes, properly, a man who is the supporter of a particular doctrine, or who is a man of doctrines. In general, it is used in a bad sense, as applied to those who hold pedantic or unpractical views. In this sense it was applied in France, during the Restoration, by the reactionary court party to a faction of the parliamentary opposition, who wished to carry out rational and scientific doctrines in politics against all arbitrary measures. After the revolution of 1830, Guizot, Broglie, and others of this party, became ministers and supporters of the government, and their principles came to be very much the same as those of the then king.

Doc'trinal, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to doctrine, or something formally taught or practised; as, a *doctrinal* proposition.—Relating, or belonging, to the act or means of teaching; as, a *doctrinal* instrument.

—*n.* Something that is a part of doctrine; a subject partaking of the nature of doctrine; as, "*Doctrinals* to deny Christ."—*South.*

Doc'trinally, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction; after the manner of teaching; by way of positive direction.

Doctrina'rianism, *n.* The system, and practice thereof, inculcated by the Doctrinaires.

Doctrine, (*dok'trĭn*,) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *doctrina, doceo*, to teach.] Act of teaching; instruction.

"From woman's eyes this *doctrine* I derive."—*Shaks.*

—Whatever is taught; a principle or position in any science; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; dogma; tenet; the truths of the gospel in general; instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel; as, "Articles of faith and *doctrine*."

—Learning; knowledge; erudition.

Document, (*dok'u-ment*,) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *documentum*, from *doceo*, to teach.] Written instruction, evidence, or proof; any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information and the establishment of facts; as, an authentic *document*, a magisterial *document*, &c.

—*v. a.* To furnish with documentary instructions or proofs, or with papers presenting written evidence, for the acceptation and establishment of facts.

Document'al, *a.* Relating, or pertaining to, documents, or to the evidence comprised therein, or instruction derived therefrom.

Documentary, *a.* Pertaining to written evidence or instruction; contained in documents; established by documents; as, *documentary* testimony.

Dod'anim, or RODANIM. (*Script.*) A people descended from Japhet through Javan (*Gen.* x. 4). They are associated, by the above passage, and by dim etymological inferences, with the island of Rhodes, or some location on the northern coast of the Mediterranean.

Dodd, *v. a.* To shear or cut off from; as, to *dodd* hair or wool.

Dod'dart, *n.* A game at ball played by two persons, somewhat like foot-ball.—Also, the stick used in the game.

Dod'ded, *a.* Possessing no horns; as, a *dodded* steer.

Dod'der, *n.* [Ger. *dotter*; allied to D. *touteren*, to shake. See TOTTER.] (*Bot.*) See CUSCUTACEÆ.

—*v. a.* or *n.* To shiver, shake, tremble, or didder.

Dod'dered, *a.* Overgrown with dodder; covered with cuprescent plants.

Dod'dridge, in *W. Virginia*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hughes River, and Middle Island Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, adapted to pasturage. *Cap.* West Union.

Dod'dridge, PHILIP, an eminent English dissenting divine, b. at London, 1702. He published a number of works, of which the most esteemed are, *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, and the *Family Expositor*. D. at Lisbon, 1751.

Dodds'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Schuyler co.

Dodecagon, (*do-dek'a-gon*,) *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, twelve; *gōnia*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A polygon which has twelve angles and twelve sides. When the angles and sides are each of them equal, the *D.* is a regular one, and may then be inscribed in, or circumscribed by, the circle, the sum of its interior angles equalling twenty right angles. If the side of a *D.* be 1, its area will $= 3 \times (2 + \sqrt{3})$, or 11·196 nearly.—See REGULAR FIGURE.

(*Fort.*) The term is applied to a place surrounded by twelve bastions.

Dodecagyn'ia, *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, and *gynē*, female.] (*Bot.*) In the Linnæan system, an order of plants having 12 styles or stigmas.

Dodecagyn'ian, Dodecag'ynous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing 12 styles.

Dodecahe'dral, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron.

Dodecahedron, (*do-dek-ai-he'drun*,) *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, *hedra*, a base.] (*Geom.*) One of the five regular solids of Plato, being contained under the surface composed of twelve equal and regular polygons or bases.—See REGULAR BODY.

Dodecan'dria, *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *anēr, andros*, a man.] (*Bot.*) In the Linnæan system, the 11th class of plants, including all those having from 12 to 20 stamens.

Dodecan'drian, Dodecan'drous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the *Dodecandria*.

Dodecapet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *dodeka*, and *petalon*, petal.] (*Bot.*) Having twelve petals.

Dodecas'tyle, *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, and *stylos*, column.] (*Arch.*) A building having twelve columns in front.

Dodecasyllab'ic, *a.* Having twelve syllables.

Dodecasyl'lable, *n.* A word containing twelve syllables.

Dodecathe'on, *n.* [Gr. *dodeka*, twelve, and *theos*, the name of an antidote, among the ancients, named after the 12 Grecian gods.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Primulaceæ*. They are perennial plants, with radical, oblong leaves, an erect, simple scape, and a terminal umbel of nodding flowers. *D. meadia*, the American cowslip, or Mead's cowslip, is an elegant herb, flourishing on prairies, dry or rocky soils, throughout the Western States.

Dodge, (*dŏdj*,) *v. n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To start or jump suddenly aside; to shift place by a quick, abrupt movement; as, to *dodge* round a corner.—To play tricks: to be evasive; to play fast and loose; to use tergiversation; to quibble; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

—*v. a.* To evade or shirk by a sudden shift of place; to elude or escape from by a quick side-movement; as, to *dodge* a policeman, to *dodge* a cricket-ball. (Used colloquially.)

—*n.* A trick; a clever artifice; a skilful evasion; as, a capital *dodge* to raise money.

Dodger, (*dŏdj'r*,) *n.* An evader: one who plays fast and loose; a trickster; a schemer on a small scale; as, an "artful *dodger*."—*Dickens.*

Dodge, in *Iowa*, a township of Boone co. *Pop.* 1,330.

—A township of Dubuque co.

—A post-township of Guthrie co., about 55 m. W.N.W. of Des Moines.

Dodge, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* S. branch of the Zumbro, and Red Cedar rivers. *Surface*, slightly undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Mantorville. *Pop.* (1895) 12,753.

Dodge, in *Nebraska*, an E. co.; *area*, about 520 sq. m. *Rivers.* Platte and Elkhorn, and Maple and other creeks. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. *Minerals.* Limestone. *Cap.* Fremont. *Pop.* (1890) 19,260.

Dodge, in *Wisconsin*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, about 930 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rock river and Crawfish and Beaver Dam creeks. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Juneau. *Pop.* (1895) 47,851.

Dodge Centre, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Dodge co.

Dodge Centre, in *Wisconsin*. See JUNEAU.

Dodge City, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Steele co., about 10 m. S.S.E. of Faribault.

Dodge's Corners, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Waukesha co.

Dodge'ville, in *Iowa*, a post village of Des Moines co.

Dodge'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a city, cap. of Iowa co., 47 m. W. of Madison. Has agricultural implement and wagon works, flour and planing mills. Grain and live stock are largely shipped. *Pop.* (1895) 2,031.

Dö'diberg, a summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 m. S.S.W. of Glarus, having an elevation of 11,887 ft.

Dod'ipate, Dod'ipoll, *n.* A dolt; a thick-headed fellow: a clodpole.

Dod'kin, *n.* [D. *duitken*.] A doitkin, or small doit; an old coin of trifling value.

"I would not buy them for a *dodkin*."—*Lilly.*

Dod'man, *n.* An English provincialism for a snail; (sometimes called *hodmandod*.)

Dodo'na, (*An. Geog.*) A town of Thesprotia in Epirus, (or Thessaly,) in the midst of vast forests. It was the sanctuary of the Pelagic worship, and possessed an oracle of Jupiter, one of the most celebrated and most ancient of Greece. The oracles were given by an oak, called the *prophetic tree*; the priestess interpreted sometimes the rustling of the branches, sometimes the sound given out by copper vases suspended to the sacred tree; and, at others, the singing of doves hidden in its foliage, or the murmur of a neighboring spring.

Do'do, *n.*; *pl.* DODOES. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds which has become extinct since the 17th cent., but which appears to have existed up to that time in the Mauritius. Formerly it was usually classed by naturalists in the family *Struthionidæ*, or amongst the ostriches; but of late much attention has been paid to the history of this lost bird, and it is now arranged in the order *Columbæ*, and family *Columbidæ*, or pigeons. It appears to have been a massive, clumsy bird, ungraceful in form, and with a slow waddling motion; to have been clothed with down instead of feathers, and to have had the wings and tail so short and feeble as to be utterly useless to it for flight.

Fig. 840.—DODO.

Dodonides, (*do-don'e-dees.*) (*Myth.*) The priestesses who delivered the oracles in the temple of Jupiter at Dodona.

Dod'rans, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) A Roman measure, equal to about 9 inches, being the space between the end of the thumb and of the little finger when both are fully extended. It is about equal to the *palm*.

Dods'ley, ROBERT, an English publisher and miscellaneous writer; b. in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, 1709. He is chiefly remembered for his tragedy of *Cleone*, praised by Dr. Johnson. D. 1764.

Dod'son, in *Ohio*, a thriving township of Highland county.

—A village of Montgomery co., abt. 15 m. W.N.W. of Dayton.

Dod'sonville, in *Alabama*, a post-vill. of Jackson co.

Dod'sonville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., abt. 50 m. E. of Cincinnati.

Doe, (*dō*,) *n.* [A. S. *da*; Dan. *dua*; Ger. *damthier*; Fr. *daim, daine*, from Lat. *dama*.] A she-deer: specifically, the female of the fallow-deer, of which the male is termed a *buck*.—The word is also applied to the female of other animal species; as, a *doe*-rabbit.

Doe Hill, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Highland co.

Doe River Cove, in *Tennessee*, a village of Carter co.

Doe Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.

Doer, (*dōō'er*,) *n.* [See DO.] One who does; one who acts, performs, or executes; an agent; one who performs what is required; one who observes, keeps, or obeys in practice.

"Talkers are no good *doers*."—*Knolles.*

(*Scots Law.*) A factor; an agent; a legal assistant or adviser.

Does, (*dŭz.*) The third person singular of the verb *do*, indicative mood, present tense. See DO.

Doe'skin, *n.* The skin of a doe.—(*Manuf.*) A compact kind of twilled cloth, used for trouserings and workmen's suits; as, *doeskin* pants.

Doff, *v. a.* [From *do*, and *off*; the correlative of *don*—*do* and *on*.] To put off, as dress; to strip or divest; to disappurel; as, to *doff* one's garments.

"Thou wear a lion's hide! *doff* it for shame."—*Shaks.*

—To throw or put away; to get off; to shift off, with a view to delay.

Doffer, *n.* (*Mech.*) That part of a carding-machine which takes the cotton from the cylinder when carded.

Do'frines, or **Dov'refeld,** a chain of mountains dividing Norway from Sweden: its highest point, Sneehæ Han ("Snow Cap"), has an elevation of 7,568 feet. It possesses the richest mines of iron and copper in Europe.

Dog, *n.* [D. *dog*; Ger. *docke*; Dan. *dogge*; Fr. *dogue*; Icel. *doggr*. The root is found in Gr. *daknō*, Sansk. *daksh*, to bite.] (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus CANIS, *q. v.*

Fig. 841.—DALMATIAN DOG.

—An andiron; a fire-dog. — See ANDIRON.
—A term of contempt for a base, mean, worthless fellow; as, "the *dog* Jew." — *Shaks.*
—A man; a fellow; — used colloquially in a humorous or jocular sense; as, "Tom, thou 'rt a sly *dog*." — *Fielding.*
-A term to denote the male of sundry species of animals; as, a *dog*-fox. — It is also employed as a particle to denote anything of mean or degenerate quality; as, a *dog*-rose.

To go to the dogs, to be ruined, or utterly impoverished in purse and character; as, that man 's *going to the dogs*. — *To give, throw*, or *cast to the dogs*, to reject and fling away, as worthless.

"*Throw* physic *to the dogs* — I 'll none of it." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To hunt; to follow up insidiously or indefatigably; to pester; to urge; to worry with espionage or importunity; as, to be *dogged* by a footpad.

"I have *dogged* him like his murtherer." — *Shaks.*

Do'gal, *a.* [See DOGE.] Relating or pertaining to a doge; as, the *dogal* dignity.
Doga'na, *n.* [It.] In Italy, a custom-house.
Do'gate, Doge'ate, *n.* [Fr. *dogat.*] Office, rank, or jurisdiction of a doge.
Dog'-bane, *n.* Same as DOG'S-BANE, *q. v.*
Dog'-bee, *n.* A drone; a male of the bee kind.
Dog'berry, *n.* The berry found on the dogwood.
(*Lit.*) In composition, a metaphorical title applied to a night-watchman; — derived from the Shakspearean character of the same name.
Dog'berry-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The dogwood, genus CORNUS, *q. v.*
Dog'-brier, *n.* (*Bot.*) The brier that bears the hip; *Rosa canina.*
Dog'-cabbage, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DOG'S-CABBAGE.
Dog'-cart, *n.* A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; also, a sort of double-seated gig for four persons, those before and those behind sitting back to back
Dog'-cheap, *a.* Cheap as offal or dog's-meat; ridiculously low-priced. (Sometimes termed *dirt-cheap.*)

'Good store, say you, and *dog-cheap?*" — *Dryden.*

Dog'day Har'vest-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CICADA.
Dog'days, or CANICULAR DAYS, *n. pl.* (*Astron.*) Canicula was the old name of the constellation *Canis Minor*, q. v. It was also used to denote *Sirius* or the Dog-Star, the largest and the brightest of all the stars, and which is situated in the mouth of *Canis Major*, q. v. From the *Heliacal rising* (q. v.) of the star Sirius the ancients reckoned their Dog-days, or *Dies Caniculares*, which were 40 in number — 20 before, and 20 after, the rising of the star. The rising of the Dog-Star was ignorantly supposed to be the occasion of the extreme heat, and of the diseases incidental to these days. It was by mere accident that the rising of the star coincided with the hottest season of the year, in times and countries of the old astronomers. The time of its rising depends on the latitude of the place, and is later and later every year in all latitudes, owing to precession. In time the star will rise in the dead of winter.
Dog'draw, *n.* (*Eng. Feud. Law.*) A manifest apprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he holds in a leash.
Doge, (dōj,) *n.* [It., from Lat. *duca* — *dux*, a leader.] (*Hist.*) The title borne by the chief magistrate in the former Italian republics of Venice and Genoa. The dogate, or office and dignity of doge, was elective; the doge of Genoa being elected for two years, and at Venice for life. The office was originated in the latter city in the year 697. When the seven tribunes, by whom state affairs had been previously administered, were found unequal to their posts, the Venetians resolved to replace them by a single chief magistrate, who should hold office for life. The doge was chief of the council, first minister, and personal representative of the republic; but, though invested with almost regal authority, he was not a sovereign. He could convoke assemblies, declare war, or conclude treaties, command the armies of the state, appoint the military tribunes and the judges, collect citizens, hear appeals, decide disputes between the clergy, award ecclesiastical punishments, invest bishops, and install them in their churches. Notwithstanding these vast powers, a perusal of the history of Venice will prove, that, — though the Venetians allowed four centuries to elapse before they fixed the bounds, or controlled the exercise of the power of their chief magistrate, — after that time, the doge was merely the representative of an authority which was actually reserved to the republic. In fact, he was a state pageant, who lent the weight of his name to the acts of the senate. He could give audience to ambassadors, but not make any answer to them as from himself on matters of importance. All credentials with which the senate furnished ministers to foreign courts, though written in his name, were not signed by him, but by a secretary of state, who sealed them with the arms of the republic. Dispatches were directed to him by ambassadors, but he could not open them, except in presence of the councillors; and although money was struck in his name, it

Fig. 843. — GRAND CANAL AND DOGE'S PALACE, VENICE.

did not bear his stamp or arms. He could not go beyond Venice without permission of the council. His children and brothers were excluded from all the chief offices of state; and so jealously did the republic regard the chief they had themselves elected, that the doge of Venice was, politically speaking, a nonentity. He could not divest himself of his dignity at will; and at his death, three inquisitors and five correctors examined into his conduct with the most searching rigor. The personal history of the doges is inseparably incorporated with that of the republic of Venice; and the office, after an existence of 1,100 years, yielded, with but slight resistance, to the power of the republic of France.

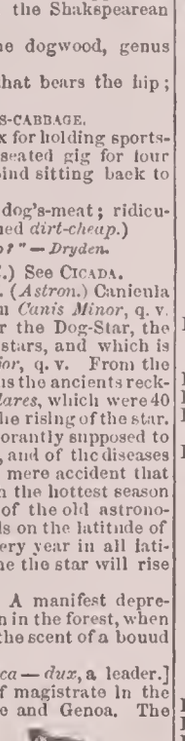


Fig. 842. — A DOGE OF VENICE.

Dog'-eared, *a.* Said of a book when its leaves are turned down at the corners, and also soiled by careless handling, or incessant usage.
Doge'ate, *n.* See DOGATE.
Doge'less, *a.* Without a doge; as, *dogeless* Venice.
Dog'-fancier, *n.* A person having a taste for, and knowledge of, dogs. — One who deals in dogs.
Dog'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of some of the smallest species of the Sharks, or family *Squalidæ*. They are characterized by a sharp stout spine in front of the two dorsals. The American species is from 1 to 3 feet long. It is caught in great numbers for the sake of its oil, but causes great annoyance to fishermen by cutting the hooks from their fishing-lines.

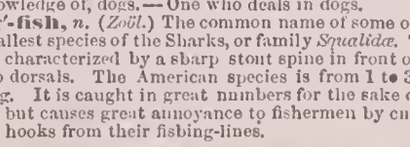


Fig. 844. — DOG-FISH.

Dog'-fly, *n.* A pestiferous, biting fly.
Dog'-fox, *n.* A male fox; — opposed to *bitch-fox.*
Dog'ged, *a.* Like a surly dog; — hence, sullen; surly; sour; morose; severe; obstinate; as, *dogged* resolution.
Dog'gedly, *adv.* Sullenly; morosely; gloomily; sourly; with resolute obstinacy; as, he 's *doggedly* bent on his own course.
Dog'gedness, *n.* Obstinacy carried to extremity; sullenness; sourness; churlishness.
Dog'ger, *n.* [D.] (*Naut.*) A ship of about 80 tons burden, with a well in the middle, to bring fish alive to shore; as, a Dutch *dogger.*
Dog'ger Bank, a vast sandbank in the North Sea, extending from the E. coast of England to within 60 m. of Jutland. Its fisheries are important. The Dutch and English fought an indecisive naval battle here in 1781. Lat. 54° 10′ to 57° 23′ N., Lon. 1° 21′ to 4° 17′ E.
Dog'gerel, Dog'grel, *n.* [From *dog.*] Dog-rhyme or poetry; a loose, irregular kind of poetical composition of the lowest class.

"Those who dealt in *dogg'rel*, or who pin'd in prose." — *Dryden.*

—*a.* Of a mean, low, loose, irregular character; — said of a certain kind of verse; as, *doggerel* rhymes.
Dog'german, *n.* (*Naut.*) One who belongs to a dogger.
Dog'gish, *a.* Like a dog; snappish; snarling; brutal.
Dog'gishness, *n.* Condition or quality of being doggish or surly.
Dog'grel, *n.* and *a.* Same as DOGGEREL, *q. v.*
Dog'head, *n.* Part of the lock of a gun.
Dog'-hearted, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; brutal.
Dog'-hole, *n.* A den; a vile hole; a mean habitation; a kennel.
Dog'hook, *n.* A kind of strong hook for wrenching.
Dog Island, in *Florida*, on the S. coast at the E. side of the middle entrance to St. George's Sound. On its W. extremity is a light 50 ft. high, revolving once in 3 min. Lat. 29° 43′ 30″ N., Lon. 84° 41′ W.
Dog'-kennel, *n.* A little wooden house or shelter for dogs.
Dog'-Latin, *n.* Barbarous Latin.
Dog-legged Stairs, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) A staircase which is solid between the upper flights, or which has no well-hole, and in which the rail and balusters of both progressive and retrogressive flights fall in the same vertical plane.
Dog'ma, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* DOGMAS; Lat. *pl.* DOGMATA. [Gr., from *dokeō*, to think, to appear; root *dic*, to show.] That which seems true to one; a notion; a tenet; a doctrine. — A settled opinion; an established maxim, principle, or tenet; a doctrinal point, particularly in matters of faith and philosophy; as, the *dogmas* of the Stoics. — A tenet or doctrine enunciated or propounded on a shallow basis.
Dog'-mad, *a.* Rabid; mad after the manner of hydrophobia.
Dogmat'ic, Dogmat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *dogmatique*; Gr. *dogmatikos.*] Pertaining or relating to a dogma, or to settled opinion; as, a *dogmatic* way of speaking. — Asserting with authority; having a disposition to assert positively, or with magisterial force, or arrogance; as, a *dogmatic* writer.
—Asserted with authority; dictatorial; magisterial; positive; confident; overbearing; as, *dogmatical* opinions.
Dogmat'ically, *adv.* Positively; in a magisterial or dogmatic manner; arrogantly.
Dogmat'icalness, *n.* Quality of dogmatical or magisterial positiveness; arrogant authoritativeness of expression.
Dogmatician, (*dog-ma-tish'an,*) *n.* One who utters or propounds dogmas; a dogmatist.
Dogmat'ics, *n. sing.* The science of doctrinal theology.
Dog'matism, *n.* [Fr. *dogmatisme.*] Positive assertion in advancing doctrine; arrogance or positiveness of opinion; as, the "*dogmatism* of his conversation."
Dog'matist, *n.* [Fr. *dogmatiste*; late Gr. *dogmatistēs.*] A bold or arrogant advance of doctrines or principles; a magisterial teacher; a positive asserter, or dogmatic expounder.
Dog'matize, *v. n.* [Fr. *dogmatiser*; Gr. *dogmatizō.*] To lay down an opinion or opinions; to assert positively; to teach with bold and unauthorized confidence; to arrogantly put forth opinions; as, "*dogmatizing* schools." *Blackmore.*
Dog'matizer, *n.* One who dogmatizes; an arrogant asserter.
Dog'matory, *a.* Dogmatical.
Dog River, in *Mississippi.* See ESCATAPPA.
Dog River, in *Vermont*, a small stream of Washington co. It joins the Onion River a few m. below Montpelier.
Dog'-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as dog-brier. — See ROSA.
Dog's-bane, *n.* (*Bot.*) APOCINUM.
Dog's-cabbage, *n.* A species of Thelygonum.
Dog's-ear, *n.* The corner of the leaf of a book, turned down after the manner of the ear of a dog.
—*v. a.* To turn down in dog's-ears, as the corners of leaves in a book; as, a *dog's-eared* novel.
Dog's-grass, or **Dog's-cough-grass,** *n.* (*Bot.*) See FRITICUM.
Dog'ship, *n.* State, condition, or characteristics of a dog.
Dog'-shore, *n.* (*Naut.*) A shore, or small bulk of timber, used to support a ship on the ways before the blocks are knocked from under her at the time of launching.
Dogs (Isle of), or POPLAR MARSHES, in London, England, a promontory formed by the windings of the Thames 3½ m. from St. Paul's. The East India Docks are situate here.
Dog'-sick, *a.* Sick after the fashion of a dog.
Dog'-sleep, *n.* Pretended sleep.
Dog's-meat, *n.* Offal; refuse of animal matter, given as food to dogs.
Dog's-meat-man, *n.* A purveyor or vender of dog's-meat.
Dog's-tail-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CYNOSURUS.
Dog'star, *n.* (*Astron.*) The star SIRIUS, *q. v.*
Dogs'-tongue, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Hound's-tongue. See CYNOGLOSSUM.
Dog'-tooth, *n.*; *pl.* DOG-TEETH. See CANINE.
(*Arch.*) An ornament used in the Anglo-Norman buildings of the 12th century, consisting of pointed projections. (See Fig. 845.)

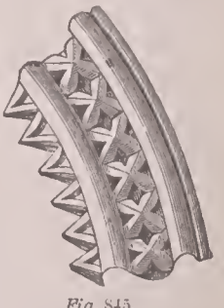


Fig. 845.
DOG-TOOTH ORNAMENT.

Dog'-tooth-violet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VIOLA.
Dog'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.
Dog'-trick, *n.* A currish trick; an ill turn; brutal treatment.

"Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a *dog-trick*." — *Dryden.*

Dog'-trot, *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.
Dog'-vane, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small vane, with bunting attached, used as an indicator of the direction of the wind.
Dog'-watch, *n.* (*Naut.*) Among seamen, a watch of two hours. There are two *D.*, called the *first dog-watch*, and *second dog-watch*, occurring respectively from 4 to 6 o'clock P.M., and 6 to 8 o'clock P.M.
Dog'-weary, *a.* Spent with fatigue; excessively wearied.

"I 've watched so long, that I 'm *dog weary*." — *Shaks.*

Dog'-wheat, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as DOG'S-GRASS.
Dog'-whelk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See NASSA.
Dog'wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CORNUS.
Dog'wood-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PISCIMIA.
Dog'wood Valley, in *Georgia*, a village of Walker co.
Doi'ly, D'Oy'ley, *n.* [Supposed to be derived from the name of the original maker.] Formerly a kind of woollen stuff; a small napkin, generally figured and folded, placed with the dessert and wine after dinner.
Do'ings, *n. pl.* [See DO.] Things done: transactions;

feats; actions, good or bad; behavior; conduct; stir; bustle; festivity; as, dangerous *doings*, fine *doings*, &c.

"Shall there be then, in the meantime, no *doings*?" — *Hooker.*

Doit, *n.* [D. *duit*; Ger. *deut*, a small coin; Fr. *doigt*; Lat. *digitus*, a finger.] A small Dutch copper coin of infinitesimal value; hence, any very small piece of money.

"When they will not give a *doit* to a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian." — *Shaks.*

—Anything of little or no value; as, I do not mind him a *doit*. (Used figuratively.)

Doit'kin, *n.* A small coin, less than a doit.

Dokimas'tic, *a.* See DOCIMASTIC.

Do'ko, a country of tropical Africa, S. of Abyssinia, near the river Gojeb, in Lat. 3° N., Lon. 37° E. The negroes inhabiting this region are dwarfs; they wear no clothing; subsist on roots, honey, and reptiles; and are supposed to be the "pigmies" of the ancients.

Dolabel'la, P. CORNELIUS, the son-in-law of Cicero, who took sides with Julius Cæsar in the civil war, served under him at Pharsalia, Thapsus, and Munda, and was made by him consul and governor of Syria. He was deprived of his government by Cassius, and revenged himself by putting to death Trebonius, governor of Asia Minor, and one of the assassins of the dictator. Declared an enemy of the republic for this act, he took refuge in Laodicea, where he was besieged by Cassius and compelled to commit suicide, B.C. 43.

Dolab'riform, *a.* [Lat. *dolabra*, pickaxe, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Applied to those bodies, principally leaves, which are fleshy, compressed towards the upper end, with one border thick and straight, and the other thin and convex.

(*Zoöl.*) Shaped like a hatchet, as the foot of certain bivalves.

Dolce, (*dol'chā,*) **Dolcemente,** (*dol'cha-men'ta,*) *adv.* [It., from Lat. *dulcis.*] (*Mus.*) A term denoting that the passage over which it is written is to be played in a soft, smooth, and delicate manner. In instrumental music, this term is generally applied to those portions of melody which are so peculiarly adapted to the voice that the performer cannot express them better than by taking the vocal tones as his guide.

Dolce, CARLO, (*dol'chai,*) a Florentine artist, B. 1616, especially excelled in portraits. Amongst his other eminent works may be mentioned: *Jesus Christ in the Garden of Olives*; *Herodias carrying the head of John the Baptist*; a *Saint Cecilia*; *Jesus Christ blessing the bread*; and *Virgin nursing Jesus.* He was distinguished by a softness of touch to which he probably owes his name. D. 1686.

Dolce, GULF, and RIVER. See DULCE.

Dolcino, Dulcino, (*dol-chē'no,*) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A small bassoon.

Dol'drums, *n. pl.* A term given by sailors to a certain latitude near the equator, remarkable for prevalent calms and baffling winds; — hence, the colloquial expression, *to be in the doldrums*, signifies to be listless, bored, in a state of ennui, and so forth.

Dole, *n.* [A. S. *dæl*, a part; L. Ger. *deel*; Swed. *del*; Boh. *dil*; Gael. *dāla*; O. Ger. *teil*; Sansk. *dal*, to cut.] Act of dealing or distributing; as, a "General *dole*."— *Cleveland.* — That which is dealt out or distributed; share or portion. — Gratuity; that which is given in charity; an alms. — A boundary; a partition. — A void space left in tillage. (*Johnson.*) — Grief; sorrow; misery; dolor.

"In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*."—*Shaks.*

(*Scots. Law.*) Proof of criminal design or intent.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *dælan.*] To deal out; to apportion; to distribute in small quantities; — generally before *out*; as, to *dole out* money.

Dôle, a town of France, dep Jura, near the Doubs, 28 m. N. of Lons-le-Saulnier, was founded by the Romans. *Manuf.* Straw hats, leather, chemical products, agricultural implements, earthenware, hosiery, and optical instruments. *Pop.* 11,093.

Dole'-beer, *n.* Beer given away in charity.

Dole'-bread, *n.* Bread bestowed as an alms.

Dole'ful, *a.* [Fr. *deuil*, grief, from Lat. *dolor* — *doleo*, to suffer pain; probably allied to Sansk. *dal*, to be cleft, used metaphorically.] Full of dolor, grief, pain, sorrow, &c.; expressing grief; afflicted; impressing or producing sorrow; piteous; woful; gloomy; dismal; as, a *doleful* face.

"This *doleful* vale of misery past." — *Prior.*

Dole'fully, *adv.* In a doleful manner; dismally; sorrowfully; querulously.

Dole'fulness, *n.* State of being doleful; melancholy; dismalness; gloominess; querulousness.

Dole'-meadow, *n.* A meadow owned by several persons in common.

Dol'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of LABRADORITE, *q. v.*

Dolerit'ic, *a.* Resembling dolerito; partaking of the nature of dolerite.

Dolesome, (*dōl'sum,*) *a.* Doleful; dismal; querulous; gloomy.

Dole'somely, *adv.* Dolefully.

Dole'someness, *n.* State of sorrow, gloom, or querulousness.

Dolgoronki, (*dol-goo-roo'ke,*) the name of an ancient and princely Russian family, which has furnished a number of distinguished warriors and statesmen.— IVAN *D.*, one of the classical poets of Russia, was born 1754, and died at St. Petersburg, 1823.

Dolicho-cephalous, (*dol'e-ko-sef'a-lus,*) *a.* [Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *cephalē*, head.] (*Physiol.*) Applied to those nations of men, the length of whose heads, from front to back, exceeds the breadth, as in negroes.

Dolich'onyx, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Icteridæ*. See BOBOLINK.

Dolichos, (*dol'e-kos,*) *n.* [Gr.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, consisting of herbaceous or shrubby twiners with trifoliolate leaves, the flowers succeeded by pods, which are sometimes esculent. *D. sesquipedalis*, a native of South America, and cultivated in the warmer parts of Europe, has cylindrical pods a foot and a half long, which form an excellent dish when cooked young. The *D. tuberosus*, of Martinique, yields a fleshy tuber, as well as pulse, both of them edible; and *D. uniflorus* is grown for food in India under the name of Horse Grain. The *D. pruriens* of Linnæus is the *Mucuna pruriens* of De Candolle. The stiff hair that covers the external surface of the small pod, that constitutes the fruit of the plant, is used medicinally. The intolerable and persistent itching which these hairs produce, when only the smallest atom touches the cuticle, has obtained for it the name of *Cow-itch*, and has been long a favorite but cruel agent in practical joking. It is applied to kill worms, especially the large, long, round species known as the *lumbrici*; and this it effects by mechanical means — the sharp hairs of the *D.* piercing the worm's tender body, like myriads of fine needles. The manner in which it is prepared for use, is, to take a spoonful of treacle, honey, or jam, and grasping one of the pods of the cowhage with a pair of forceps, scrape off about 10 grains of the hair with a knife, mix them with the honey or treacle, and give the whole to the child every night at bedtime, for a few evenings; giving a powder of jalap, scammony, and calomel about the fourth or fifth morning, to expel the dead worms, and the slime, or *nidus*, in which they engender. Should the *D.* ever get on the skin, the only means of obtaining relief is instantly to wash the part with warm water and soap, and afterwards rub lard or pomatum into and over the irritated cuticle. — See WORMS.

Dolichu'rus, *n.* [Gr. *dolichouros.*] (*Pros.*) A long-tailed verse; a verse having a redundant foot or syllable.

Dol'lington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., about 120 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Do'linm, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The Chank Shells, a genus of Mollusca, inhabiting univalve shells, found, for the most part, in the Indian, African, and S. American seas. The shell is large, light, and oval or globular; the mouth wide and notched, generally transversely banded. The species now especially known as Chank Shells are fished up by divers in the Gulf of Manar, on the coast opposite Jaffnapatam, in Ceylon, in about two fathoms water; and at Travancore, Juticoreen, and other places. Large fossil beds of Chanks have also been found. They are of a spiral shape, and form a considerable article of trade in India, where they are in extensive demand all over the country. They are sawn into narrow rings or bracelets, and are worn as ornaments for the arms, legs, fingers, &c., by the Hindoo women; many of them are also buried with the bodies of opulent and distinguished persons. Those which, from being taken with the fish, are called *green Chanks*, are most in demand. The white Chank, which is the shell thrown upon the beach by strong tides, having lost its gloss and consistency, is not worth the freight up to Calcutta. The value of the green Chank depends upon its size. A Chank opening to the right, called in Calcutta the *right-handed Chank*, is so highly prized as sometimes to sell for 400, or 500, or even 1,000 rupees.

Doll, Dol'ly, *n.* [Probably from *idol*; Gr. *eidōlon.*] A puppet, or toy-baby, for a child's play.

Dol'lar, *n.* [Low. Sax. *dahler*; Dan. and Swed. *daler*; Ger. *thaler*; It. *talero*; L. Lat. *dalerus*, from A. S. *dal*, Ger. *thal*, a valley; the coin is said to have been first struck in the *dale* or valley of Joachim, in Bohemia.] The money unit of the U. States, which was taken from the once famous Spanish dollar or piastre. It was established under the Confederation by resolution of Congress, July 6, 1785, and the first coinage of dollars commenced in 1794. It was then only a silver piece, containing 371 4-16th grains of pure silver, and 416 grains of standard silver. The Act of Jan. 18, 1837, reduced the standard weight to 412½ grains, but increased the fineness to 900-1000ths, the quantity of pure silver remaining as before. The smaller silver coins are not of equal weight proportionally. By the Act of March 3, 1849, the coinage of gold dollars was authorized. They were issued the same year, weighing 25 8-10th grains, 9-10ths fine, 23 22-100ths being pure gold. All other coins of the U. States are decimal multiples or subdivisions of the dollar.

Dol'lart Bay, or THE DOLLERT, a large arm of the North Sea, extending between Hanover and Holland, to the mouth of the river Ems.

Döl'linger, IGNAZ, an eminent German anatomist and physiologist, B. at Bamberg, 1770. He graduated in 1794, went, in 1803, as professor of anatomy to Würzburg, where he, in connection with Schelling, founded a new anatomical-philosophical school. In 1826 he removed to Munich, where he D. in 1841. His prominent position in the history of science was earned particularly by his examination and studies of comparative anatomy and physiology, and by the improving of the microscope. His principal works are: *Grundzüge der Physiologie*; *Ueber den Werth und die Bedeutung der vergleichenden Anatomie*; *Beiträge zur Entwickelungsgeschichte des Gehirns*; *Grundzüge der Entwickelung des Zellen-, Knochen-, und Blut-Systems.*

Doll'man, *n.* See DOLMAN.

Dol'ly, *n.* See DOLL. — (*Mining.*) A mechanical contrivance for the stirring of ores in the process of washing.

—A domestic instrument used for stirring linen while undergoing purification in the laundry.

Dol'man, Doll'man, *n.* [Fr. *doliman*; Hung. *dolmány*; Turk. *dhōlamat.*] A garment of the cassock kind, worn by the Turks, Albanians, Hungarians, &c.

Dol'men, *n.* [Celt.] (*Archæol.*) Same as CROMLECH, *q. v.*

Dolomieu', DEODAT GUI SYLVAIN TANCRÈDE DE GRATET DE, a French geologist, B. in Dauphiné, 1750. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and on his return was taken prisoner, confined at Messina, and D. 1801. He had travelled, for scientific purposes, in many parts of Europe; and he is especially distinguished for his discovery of the peculiar geological formation of the mountain-ranges of South Tyrol, which have since been named, after him, the "Dolomite Mountains." He was author of many esteemed works, of which his *Mineralogical Philosophy*, and a *Voyage to the Lipari Islands*, are the chief.

Dol'omite, *n.* (*Geol.*) [Named after DOLOMIEU, *q. v.*] See PERMIAN and MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE. — (*Min.*) A specific name for the rhombohedral compounds of carbonate of lime and magnesia. It includes the varieties Pearl Spar, Bitter Spar, Mesitine Spar, and Breunnerite. — As a rock, the name is given to limestones containing carbonate of magnesia; those varieties that approach nearest in composition to equivalent combinations of the two carbonates yielding the most durable building-stones. In the Tyrol, Canada, and other mountainous districts, local masses of limestone are found to be changed into crystalline *D.* over extensive areas.

Dolomit'ic, *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, dolomite; as, *dolomitic* rocks.

Dolomiza'tion, *n.* Formation of dolomite.

Dol'omize, *v. a.* To convert into dolomite.

Do'lor, (formerly written DOLOUR,) *n.* [Lat., from *doleo*, to sorrow. See DOLEFUL.] Lamentation; grief; sorrow; anguish; trouble.

Dolo'res, a town of the Mexican Confederation, department and 45 m. N.E. of the city of Guanajuato.

Dolorif'erous, Dolorif'ic, Dolorif'ical, *a.* [From Lat. *dolor*, and *ferre*, to produce, *facere*, to make.] Producing or causing pain, anguish, or misery.

Doloro'so, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Notiug a soft and pathetic style of execution.

Dol'orous, *a.* [See DOLOR.] Full of dolor; sorrowful; doleful; dismal. — Painful; giving pain or sorrow; expressing grief or trouble; as, *dolorous* cries.

Dol'orously, *adv.* Sorrowfully; in a manner to express pain.

Dolphin, (*dol'fin,*) *n.* [Lat. *delphin*, *delphinus*; Gr. *delphis*; Fr. *dauphin.* Etymol. uncertain.] (*Zoöl.*) A name commonly applied to two inhabitants of the ocean of widely different habits and organization: by naturalists it is generally used to signify the dolphin of the ancients, which is a cetaceous mammal of the genus *Delphis* of Linnæus; by poets it is applied to the coryphena (*Coryphæna hippurus*, Linn.), a fish long celebrated for the swiftness of its swimming, and the brilliant and beautiful colors which it successively assumes in the act of death. — See DELPHINIDÆ, and CORIPHÆNA.

(*Mech.*) A technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water.

(*Archæol.*) A contrivance formed of iron or lead, and so placed as to hang suspended ready to fall on any ship passing under it.

(*Arch.*) The figure of a fish placed as an ornament on a building, as symbolic of amity.

(*Naut.*) A lashing to secure the puddening of a mast when the lower yards rest in the slings. — A mooring post or pillar on a dock-quay. — A buoy attached to an anchor, with a ring for the bending of a cable thereto.

Dol'phin, in *Minnesota*, a village on the boundary line between Ramsey and Washington cos., abt. 6 m. E. of St. Paul.

Dol'phinet, *n.* A female dolphin.

Dol'phin-striker, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term sometimes applied to the martingale of a ship's bowsprit.

Dol'sentown, in *New York*, a village of Orange co., abt. 100 m. S. by W. of Albany.

Dol'son, in *Illinois*, a flourishing township of Clark co.

Dolt, *n.* [Ger. *tölpel*; A. S. *dol.* See DULL.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickhead; a numskull; an ignoramus; an ass.

Dol'ten's Station, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Cook co.

Dolt'ish, *a.* Stupid; mean; blockish; obtuse; dull in intellect; as, a *doltish* clown.

Dolt'ishly, *adv.* In a doltish manner.

Dolt'ishness, *n.* Stupidity; thickheadedness.

Dom, a termination of certain words denoting state, condition, or degree, as regards jurisdiction, power, or property qualification; as, kingdom, earldom, wisdom, Christendom, &c.

Dom, *n.* [From Lat. *dominus*, lord.] A title given in Portugal and Brazil to the Sovereign, the royal family and to grandees, or persons of noble birth or quality.

Dom'ableness, *n.* Susceptible of being tamed.

Domain', *n.* [Fr. *domaine*; Lat. *dominium.* See DEMESNE.] Dominion; empire; sway.

"Ocean trembles for his green *domain*." — *Thomson.*

—Territory governed, or under the rule of a sovereign or commonwealth. — Possessions; estate; the land about the mansion-house of a lord, or large proprietor of the soil, and in his immediate occupancy; as, broad *domains.*

Do'mal, *a.* [From Lat. *domus*, house.] (*Astrol.*) Pertaining, or having reference, to a house, in casting nativities.

Doma'nial, *a.* Relating or pertaining to domains, or landed estates.

Domat, (*do'mah,*) JEAN, a French jurist, B. at Clermont, in Auvergne, held for nearly 30 years the office of advocate of the king in the court of Clermont. He was the

DOMES—MODERN RENAISSANCE. 1. Eglise des Invalides, Paris. 2. Church of the Sorbon
Ste. Genevieve (Pantheon), Paris. 5. Elevation of san

, Paris. 3. Cross-section of the Church of the Sorbonne, Paris. 4. Cross-section of the Dome of the Church of
6. St. Paul's, London. 7. Church of St. Isaac, St. Petersburg, Russia.

intimate friend of Pascal, and the associate of the other eminent Port-Royalists. He made the Jesuits his enemies by his opposition to their efforts to get possession of the College of Clermont. In 1681 he settled at Paris, and applied himself to the completion of his great work, *Les Lois Civiles dans leur Ordre Naturel*. It appeared in 1689, has been several times republished, and was translated into English by Strahan in 1726. Domat also wrote a work entitled *Legum Delectus*, which appeared after his death. B. 1625; D. 1695.

Dombeya'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A name of the order BYTTNERIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Dome, *n.* [Fr. *dôme;* Lat. *domus*, a house; It. *duomo*, a house, but applied to cathedrals and churches, as the house of God.] A building; a fabric; an edifice; — used chiefly in a poetical sense.

"Though lightning strike the *dome* again." — *Prior.*

(*Arch.*) Any covering placed over a building, and taking the form of a hemisphere or spherical vault, whether round or polygonal at the base. A distinction should properly be made between the terms *dome* and *cupola*, — the former applying to the exterior, or *convexity* of the covering, and the latter to its interior surface, or *concavity*; but they are generally used as synonymous expressions. In building a *D.* of masonry, its thickness should be the greatest at the base, which is the weakest part, and gradually diminish towards its crown or centre. The lower courses of masonry should also be strengthened by hooping or framing, particularly if the diameter of the base be considerable. The principles on which the equilibrium of a dome is maintained are similar to those on which the equilibrium of arches depends. They are put together on centrings of elaborate construction; but these serve rather as a scaffold for the workman than as a support for the materials of which the *D.* is made, until the crown is inserted. The use of the *D.* was not resorted to by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks; but the Romans, who were the first to use the arch to any great extent, also erected circular vaulted roofs or *D.* over many of the temples of their heathen gods, among which may be named those of Bacchus, Apollo, Minerva, and Diana, and the magnificent Pantheon at Rome. They also covered the chambers of some of their splendid baths with roofs built in this form, as in the baths of Caracalla, and Diocletian. In Byzantine architecture, the *D.* was a peculiar feature in all cathedrals and churches built after that style, and among these the *D.* of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, may be especially noticed. (See BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE.) The majority of the Italian churches built during the Middle Ages are also surmounted by *D.* The great *D.* of St. Peter's at Rome was designed and partly built under the superintendence of Michael-Angelo. Among the most remarkable *D.* of more modern construction may be mentioned those of the Invalides and the Pantheon (fig. 846) at Paris, that of St. Paul's at London, and that of the Capitol at Washington. — See EQUILIBRIUM OF ARCHES.

Fig. 846. — THE PANTHEON, (Paris.)

(*Mach.*) In locomotive-engines, the conical part of the boiler, forming a steam-chamber, and terminating the top of the fire-box part. In a locomotive-engine the safety-valves are usually placed on the top of the *D.* or the body of the boiler.

Dome'-book, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A book composed under the direction of Alfred the Great, for the general use of the whole kingdom, containing the customs of the several provinces. This book is said to have been extant as late as the reign of Edward IV., but is now lost.

Dome-cover, *n.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive-engines, the brass or copper cover which encloses the dome, to prevent the radiation of heat.

Domed, (*dōmd,*) *a.* Furnished with a dome; as, a *domed* temple.

Domenichino, (*do-main-e-ke'no,*) a celebrated Italian painter, whose real name was DOMENICO ZAMPIERI, was B. at Bologna, 1581. He studied first under Denis Calvart, and then in the school of the Caracci. At about the age of 20 he went to Rome, where he acquired a great reputation, especially by his fresco of the *Flagellation of St. Andrew*. He spent the latter part of his life at Naples. His chef-d'œuvre is the *Communion of St. Jerome in the Church at Bethlehem*, now placed in the Vatican, opposite "The Transfiguration" of Raphael. The *Martyrdom of St. Agnes*, *Martyrdom of St. Sebastian*, and his scenes from the life of the Virgin, are among his finest works. *D.* was one of the victims of the malignant persecuting triumvirate of painters at Naples, where he D. 1641.

Domes'day, *n.* See DOOMSDAY.

Domes'day-book, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) See DOOMSDAY-BOOK.

Domes'tic, *a.* [Fr. *domestique*, from Lat. *domesticus*, from *domus*, a house. See DOME.] Belonging to the house or home; pertaining or having reference to one's place of residence, and to the family therein; as, *domestic* comfort, *domestic* concerns, *domestic* servants, *domestic* broils, &c.

"*Domestic* happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall." — *Cowper.*

— Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; not foreign; intestine; as, "*domestic* dissensions." — *King Charles I.*

— Made or designed in one's own house, nation, or country; as, *domestic* manufactures. — Fond of home; much at home; attached to home-life, duties, and pleasures; as, a *domestic* wife.

"View her at home in her *domestic* light." — *Granville.*

— Belonging to a house or household; living in or near human habitations; — hence, tame, not wild; as, *domestic* fowls.

"The faithful husband is a tractable and *domestic* animal." *Addison.*

— *n.* A house-servant; one who lives in the house or family of another, as an assistant for hire; a servant or hired laborer residing with a family; as, an old, faithful *domestic*.

— *pl.* (*Com.*) Cotton goods of home manufacture; as, gray *domestics*.

Domes'tically, *adv.* Having reference to family affairs; privately.

Domes'ticate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *domesticor, domesticatus.*] To make or render domestic; to cause to retire from public notice; to accustom to remain much at home; as, a *domesticated* husband. — To make one's self familiar; to feel at ease, and as if at home; as, no sensible man will *domesticate* with his mother-in-law.

— To tame; to accustom to human associations; as, to *domesticate* a young bear.

Domestica'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *domesticatio.*] Act of domesticating, or withdrawing from public notice, and living much at home; act of taming or reclaiming wild animals.

Domes'ticator, *n.* One who domesticates, or lives in privacy.

Domesticity, (*do-mes-tis'e-ty,*) *n.* [Lat. *domesticitas.*] State of being domesticated; home-life.

Dom'ett, *n.* A mixed cotton and woollen cloth.

Do'meykite, *n.* (*Min.*) An arsenuret of copper, found in Peru, and in Miachipicoton, an island of Lake Superior. *Sp. gr.* 7 to 7·50.

Dom'ical, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a dome.

Domicile, (*dom'e-sil,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *domicilium*, from *domus*, a house.] A habitation; a dwelling; an abode; a mansion; a place of permanent residence; the place where a person has his home, or where he has his family residence.

(*Law.*) In a strict and legal sense, the *D.*, legal residence, or inhabitancy of a person is where he has his true fixed permanent home, and principal establishment, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning. *D.* may be either *national* or *domestic*. In deciding the question of national *D.*, the point to be determined will be, in which of two or more distinct nationalities a man has his *D.* In deciding the matter of domestic *D.*, the question is, in which subdivision of the nation does the person have his *D.* Mere taking up residence is not sufficient, unless intention to abandon former *D.* is accompanied by some act in furtherance of such intention. *D.* is of three kinds: *D. by birth*, *D. by choice*, and *D. by operation of law*. The first is the common case of the place of birth, *domicilium originis;* the second is that which is voluntarily acquired by a party, *proprio marte;* the last is consequential, as that of the wife who has for *D.* the *D.* of her husband. The *D.* of an illegitimate child is that of the mother. If a person goes into a foreign country, and engages in trade there, he is, by the law of nations, to be considered a merchant of that country, and subject to all civil processes, whether that country be hostile or neutral. The disposition of, succession to, or distribution of, the personal property of a decedent, wherever situated, is to be made in accordance with the laws of his actual residence at the time of his death.

Domicil'iar, *n.* A member of a household.

Domicili'ary, *a.* [Fr. *domiciliaire;* L. Lat. *domiciliarius.*] Pertaining to a domicile, or to an abode, or to the residence of a person or family; as, *domiciliary* rights.

Domicil'iary Visit. (*Law.*) A legal visit to a private house, for the purpose of searching it.

Domicil'iate, *v. a.* [Fr. *domicilier.*] To establish a fixed place of abode, or a residence that constitutes habitancy; to render domestic.

Domicilia'tion, *n.* Fixed residence; permanent habitancy.

Dom'iculture, *n.* That which pertains to domestic affairs; household economy. (R.)

Dom'ina, *n.* [Lat.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A lady possessing a barony in her own right.

Dom'inance, Dom'inancy, *n.* Predominance; ascendency.

Dom'inant, *a.* [Lat. *dominatus*, from *dominor.* See DOMINATE.] Having dominion, rule, or ascendency; governing; ruling; predominant; authoritative; as, a *dominant* faction.

— *n.* (*Law.*) That to which a servitude or easement is due, or for the benefit of which it exists. — Distinguished from *servient*, that from which it is due.

(*Music.*) The fifth above the tonic; the ruling or governing tone of the key. Ancient writers called the *D.* the *quinta toni*, from its being the next in importance to the tonic. The *D.* chord is always a major chord, the third being the *subsemitonium modi*, or leading note, which always rises a semitone to the tonic. The *D.* seventh is the major chord with the flat seventh above the *D.*, and is the same in major and minor keys. The rules for the treatment of the *D.* seventh, and for the chord of the ninth on the *D.*, apply to all other chords of the seventh or ninth, which arise from the other degrees of the scale. The *D.* seventh is a most important chord in modulation. The resolution of the *D.* seventh is always into the chord of the tonic, when not interrupted. The *D.* as a key is the nearest in relation to the tonic. Modulation into the key of the *D.* is so frequent in composition, that its form may be said to be stereotyped. The subdominant, or under *D.*, stands next in importance to the *D.*, and has its place on the fourth above the tonic, or, which is the same, on the fifth below. The chord of the subdominant is major or minor, according to the mode of the key. The chords on all other degrees of the scale, being either minor or diminished, give greater importance to the major chords of the tonic, *D.*, and subdominant; in which chords all the notes of the scale are found, while the combination of these chords, giving the most perfect impression of a key, may account for their being of such importance in harmony.

Dom'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *dominor, dominatus — dominus*, a lord, from *domo;* Gr. *damaō;* Sansk. *dam*, to tame.] To rule; to govern; to prevail; to predominate over.

"The *dominating* humour makes the dream." — *Pope.*

Domina'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *dominatio.*] Rule; dominion; exercise of power in ruling, supreme authority; government; tyranny; as, "the haughtiness of *domination.*" (*Burke.*) — Faction; party. — One highly exalted in power; — said of a supposed order of angelic beings.

"*Dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers!" — *Milton.*

Dom'inative, *a.* Imperious; authoritative; ruling.

Dom'inator, *n.* The presiding or predominant power, or influence.

Domineer', *v. n.* [Fr. *dominer;* Lat. *dominor.*] To govern magisterially or tyrannically; to rule with insolence of power, or arbitrary sway; to bluster; to hector; to play the master; to swell with conscious superiority or haughtiness; often preceding *over;* as, to *domineer over* an inferior.

Domin'go, (San,) a seaport-town, and cap. of the Dominican republic, on the S.E. coast of the island of Hayti, at the mouth of the Ozama, which forms its harbor; Lat. 18° 28′ 40″ N., Lon. 69° 59′ 37″ W.; was the first permanent settlement made by Europeans in America, having been founded in 1494 by Bartolommeo Columbus. It is handsomely built in the Spanish style, and has a cathedral which formerly contained the ashes of Columbus. Its harbor is both safe and commodious, having from 10 to 12 ft. of water, but large ships cannot cross the bar at the mouth of the Ozama, and lie outside. San Domingo has considerable commerce with the interior, but little foreign trade. The streets are broad and straight, the houses mostly of wood, and the town surrounded by a wall. The harbor is defended by forts and batteries. *Pop.* about 25,000.

Dominica (*dom-e-ne'ka*), a British W. India island, and one of the Leeward group, about 20 m. N. of Martinique, crossed by Lat. 15° 30′ N., Lon. 61° 20′ W. Length, N. to S. 29 miles, greatest breadth, 11 miles; area about 290 sq. m. It is mountainous throughout, the Morne Diablotin being over 5,900 feet high. — *Prod.* Coffee, sugar, maize, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, timber, and cabinet wood. — *Exp.* Sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, canejuice, cocoa, and copper ore. The island was discovered by Columbus, in 1493. *Pop.* (1895) 29,800.

Domin'ical, *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *dominicalis*, from *dominicus*, from *dominus*, lord.] Indicating Sunday, the Lord's day or the Sabbath. — Relating to, or bestowed by, the Saviour; as, "the *dominical* gospels."

Domin'ical Letter, *n.* (*Calendar.*) For the purpose of exhibiting the day of the week corresponding to any given day of the year, the framers of the ecclesiastical calendar denoted the seven days of the week by the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G; and placed these letters in a column opposite to the days of the year, in such a manner that A stood opposite the 1st of January or first day of the year, B opposite the 2d, and so on to G, which stood opposite the 7th; after which A returns to the 8th, and so on through the 365 days of the year. Now, if one of the days of the week, Sunday for example, falls opposite to E, Monday will be opposite to F, Tuesday G, Wednesday A, and so on; and every Sunday through the year will be represented by the same letter, E, every Monday by F, and so on. The letter which represents Sunday is called the *Dominical Letter*, or *Sunday Letter*. As the common year consists of 52 weeks and one day over, the *D. L.* go backwards one day every common year. If the *D. L.* of a common year be G, F will be the *D. L.* for the next year. As a leap-year consists of 52 weeks and two days, the letters go backwards two days every leap-year. If in the beginning of a leap-year the *D. L.* be G, E will be the *D. L.* for the next year. This extraordinary retrocession, however, is made to take place at the intercalary day (29th February) by the artifice of marking it by the same letter as the day preceding it, and thus the next Sunday is marked by the letter preceding that which marked the Sundays before the intercalary day. Suppose the 28th February in a leap-year to be a Sunday, and marked by F, it is evident that the *D. L.* for the rest of the year will be E. As every fourth year is a leap-year, and the letters are seven in number, it is clear that the same order of letters must return in four times seven, or 28 years, which would, but for the leap-years, recur in seven years, and hence the *Solar Cycle* (q. v.). The *D. L.* were first introduced into the calendar by the early Christians, to displace the nundinal letters in the Roman calendar. They are of use as a means of discovering on what day of the week any day of the month falls in a given year. — See EASTER.

Domin'ican, *a.* Belonging or relating to the order of St. Dominic; as, a *Dominican* nun.
—*n.* A monk of the order of St. Dominic.

Domin'ican Repub'lic. See HAYTI (ISLAND OF).

Domin'icans, DOMINICAN FRIARS, BLACK FRIARS. (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order of monks first instituted by St. Dominic de Guzman, at Toulouse, in 1215. About the year before he had, together with Diego de Azebes, endeavored to convert the Albigenses in the south of France by preaching. Feeling that the immorality of the clergy and the ignorance of the population were great aids to heresy, he instituted the order of the *D.* for the purpose of preaching and converting. The order was confirmed by Innocent III., and Honorius III., in 1216. Before that time, however, Dominic had found that preaching had little effect upon the Albigenses; and, at his instigation, the Pope proclaimed a crusade against the "heretics." The barons of France were summoned to join, and horrible slaughter was committed on these unfortunate people. Dominic himself is not said to have been a harsh or cruel man, but merely led blindly away by religious passion. The members of this new order wore a white garment similar to that worn by the Carthusians, with a black cloak and a pointed black cap. Five years after their institution they took the vow of poverty, and in the following year Dominic died. He was canonized by Gregory IX. in 1233. — Another Dominican order was established in 1224, called the *Knights of Christ*. Its object was to suppress heresy by force of arms. The title of the order was afterwards changed to that of the *Penitents of St. Dominic*. They did not lose their civil or domestic rights and privileges. The original order increased rapidly in numbers and influence. In England they were always called the *Black Friars*, and many traces of them are to be observed in nearly every town. In France they were called *Jacobins*, from the fact that they first located themselves in the Rue St. *Jacques*, Paris, — (in Latin, *Jacobus*.) They produced several famous scholars — Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, and Raymund de Pennaforte being among the number. Their great rivals were the Franciscans. At the present day, the order of Dominicans flourishes chiefly in Hungary, Switzerland, America, Belgium, and France, where the order was revived in this century by the celebrated Lacordaire. *q. v.*

Fig. 847. — A DOMINICAN. (From Dugdale's *Monasticon*.)

Domin'icide, *n.* [Lat. *dominus*, master, and *cædere*, to kill.] Act of killing a master. — One who is guilty of killing his master.

Dom'inick, in *Illinois*, a village of La Salle co., about 50 m. N.N.E. of Peoria.

Dom'inic, (St.) See DOMINICANS.

Dom'inie, *n.* [From Lat. *dominus*.] In Scotland, a term bestowed on a schoolmaster, man of erudition, or pedagogue.

"Prodigious! cried the *dominie*." — *Scott.*

—It is also applied, in Scotland, to a person in holy orders; as, the *dominie* of a parish.

Dominion, (*do-min'yun,*) *n.* [Lat. *dominium*, from *dominus*, a lord.] Sovereign or supreme authority; power of ruling, governing, or controlling; sovereign control; rule; authority; right of possession and use, without accountability; empire.

"The sun never sets on my *dominions*." — *Emperor Charles V.*

—Predominance; ascendency; superior power; preponderance. — District governed, or within the limits of the authority of a reigning prince or ruler; territory; country; region; as, the *Dominion* of Canada. — An order of angels, or governing power highly exalted.

"Thrones, *dominions*, principalities, or powers." — *Col.* i. 16.

Dom'inis, MARC-ANTONIO DE, a Jesuit and physician of Dalmatia, was the first to explain the rainbow. B. 1566; D. 1624.

Dom'ino, *n.*; *pl.* DOMINOS, or DOMINOES. [Fr., from Lat. *dominus*.] A long, loose cloak of black silk, &c., with a hood removable at will, used as a general disguise at masquerades. — The person who wears a domino for disguise. — A semi-mask worn by ladies to conceal the upper part of the face. at *bals masqué*, &c.

(*Eccl.*) A hooded cape formerly worn by priests during winter.

—*pl.* (*Games.*) A game generally played with 28 flat oblong pieces of ivory or bone, each of which, called a *domino*, is divided by a line into two parts, bearing numbers marked by points. The game is won by the player who plays out all his tablets or *D.* first, or, if that is impossible, the player who has the least number of points on the dominoes left in hand. The game of *D.* is supposed to be very ancient; it has been traced back to Greek, Hebrew, and Chinese origin. At the beginning of the 18th century it was introduced into France from Italy, and, after becoming very popular there, it spread into Germany and other countries. It is much played in some of the U. States.

Dom'inus, *n.*; *pl.* DOMINI. [Lat., master, lord, &c.] Master; sir; a title of respect formerly used when addressing persons of high degree.

(*Law.*) Lord; master; sole owner; proprietor.

Do'mite, *n.* (*Min.*) A volcanic rock (porphyritic trachyte) forming the Puy de Dôme, in Auvergne.

Domitian, TITUS FLAVIUS AUGUSTUS, (*do-mish'yan,*) the last of the "Twelve Cæsars," and youngest son of the Emperor Vespasian, was B. 51 A. D. He early displayed the licentiousness and cruelty of his disposition, and was kept — both by his father and by his brother, the noble, generous Titus, who succeeded Vespasian — entirely apart from public life, being intrusted with no employment, and compelled to live altogether as a private citizen. When proclaimed emperor, on the death of Titus, which he is suspected of having accelerated, if not procured, he proved the wisdom of the restraint which had been put upon him by the ferocity in which he ultimately revelled. His first administrative acts were judicious, and gave an augury of better things, which was soon belied. Aspiring to military fame, he was unsuccessful in his undertakings, and after his defeat by the Dacians, who compelled him to make a humiliating peace, his natural disposition — suspicious, savage, gloomy, and morose — manifested itself in all its naked deformity. To be honorable and virtuous was to be a mark for destruction — the mere suspicion of patriotism a warrant for death. His bloody reign furnishes some of the most thrilling pages of that master-spirit among historians, Tacitus; and points with its keenest shafts the withering irony of the great satirist Juvenal. After escaping from many conspiracies, the monster fell, on the 18th of Sept., 96, the victim of a plot in which his wife, Domitia, bore a prominent part.

Dom'mel, a river of the Netherlands, rises in N. Brabant, and after a course of 45 m. falls into the Meuse, 4 m. from Bois-le-Duc.

Do'mo d'Osso'la, a charming small town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, on the Toce, at the foot of the Simplon route, 20 m. from Pallanza; *pop.* 2,716.

Dom'remy-la-Pucelle, a village of France, dep. of the Vosges. Joan of Arc was born here. The cottage in which she was born has been lately repaired at the expense of the government.

Don, *n.* [From Lat. *dominus*.] A Spanish title of respect when addressing a person, equivalent to the English *Master* (Mr.); Italian, *Signor*; Portuguese, *Dom*; German, *Herr*; French, *Monsieur*, &c. — This appellation was in former times confined exclusively to grandees, or persons of noble blood; but its use has now become generally applicable to all classes.

—A term applied to a person of consequence, whether real or pretentious; as (at the English universities), a college *don*.

"The great *dons* of wit." — *Pope.*

Don, *v. a.* [To *do on*; — in contradistinction to *doff*, or *do off*, q. v.] To put on apparel; to dress; to invest with; as, "her helm the virgin *don'd*." — *Fairfax.*

Don, (anc. *Tánais*,) a river of Russia in Europe, rises in a small lake in the government of Tula, in about Lat. 53° 45′ N., and Lon. 38° 10′ E. It flows at first in a S.E. direction through the govts. of Tula, Riazan, Tambov, and Woronetz, and after winding S.W. through the country of the Don Cossacks, it advances to its embouchure in the Sea of Azov, which it enters by three mouths, only one of which is navigable. The Don receives 80 affluents, of which the principal are the Sosna and the Donetz on the right, and on the left the Khoper, the Medvieditza, the Sal, and the Manitch. Its total length is about 995 m. Its course is obstructed by frequent sand-banks, which, when the water is low, render navigation impossible to any but flat-bottomed boats. From April to June it is navigable as high as Zadousk, 600 m. from its mouth. The Don is connected by a canal with the Volga, and by this means the produce and manufactures of the interior are conveyed to the S. provinces of Russia. The waters of the Don abound in fish, the traffic in which commodity is considerable, especially in its lower course.

Don, the country of the Don Cossacks. This name is applied to that region of barren steppes lying between the Don on the west, and the Caucasian range on the east, in southern European Russia, and is estimated to contain a roving population of 949,682 Cossacks. — See COSSACKS.

Don, a river of Scotland, rising in Ben Aven, and, after a course of about 78 m., falling into the North Sea, 2 m. from Aberdeen. — Another, in England, rises in the moors near Penistone, Yorkshire, and, after a course of 67 m., joining the Ouse at Goole.

Do'ña, *n.* (Sp. and Pg. fem. of *don*.] A title used in Spain, Portugal, &c., to denote a lady or gentlewoman; as, *Doña* Luisa. (It is sometimes written *Donna*, but erroneously, the latter spelling being strictly Italian.)

Do'na, in *Delaware*, a village of Kent co., on Delaware Bay, about 7 m. N.E. of Dover.

Dona, (San,) a town of N. Italy, on the Piave, 18 m. from Venice; *pop.* about 5,000.

Do'nable, *a.* [Lat. *donabilis*.] That may be donated or given.

Donacar'gyrite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as FREIERSLEBENITE. *q. v.*

Donaghadee, (*don-nă-ha-dēē'*,) a seaport-town in the north of Ireland, on its eastern coast, in the county of Down, 16 m. from Belfast; it has a pop. of 2,671, principally employed in preparing flax, and linen weaving.

Don'ald, the name borne by a line of Scotch kings who lived in the early ages of the Christian æra, and whose annals are so stained with murder, treachery, and revolting vices, that, as they rather injured than benefited mankind, their names may be expunged with profit from the history of a land they disgraced by their unnatural deeds. Donald I. commenced his reign in 216; and the VIIIth, called the *Bane*, was dethroned by Edgar Atheling in 1098.

Don'aldson, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Schuylkill co., about 15 m. S.W. of Pottsville.

Don'aldsonville, in *Louisiana*, a post-town, cap. of Ascension parish, on the Mississippi River, at the head of Bayou La Fourche, about 82 m. above New Orleans. On August 10, 1862, it was bombarded and partly destroyed by Admiral Farragut.

Don'ally's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Perry co.

Do'nary, *n.* [Lat. *donarium*.] A thing given for a sacred use.

Donate', *v. a.* [Lat. *donare*, *donatum*, from *dare*, to give.] To give; to grant; to bestow; as, to *donate* a sum of money. (American and modern. Not used in Engl.)

Donatel'lo, properly DONATO DI BELLO DI BARDI, one of the greatest Italian sculptors, B. at Florence, 1383. He enjoyed the patronage of the Grand-duke Cosmo I., executed many fine works at Florence and other cities of Italy, and carried the art to a degree of excellence which it had not previously reached in modern times. Among his best works are the statues of *St. Mark*, *David*, *St. John*, and *St. George*; the group of *Judith and Holofernes*; the monuments of *Pope John XXIII.* and *Cardinal Brancacci a Pieta*; and an *Annunciation*. D. 1466.

Donation, (*do-nā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *donatio*, from *dono*, to give, from *donum*, a gift.] Act of presenting with, giving, bestowing, or granting. — That which is given, rendered, or bestowed; a benefaction; a gift; a present; as, a *donation* for charitable purposes.

(*Law.*) Act or contract by which a thing, or the use of it, is transferred to a person or corporation as a free gift; as, a letter of *donation*.

Donation party. In the U. States, a party assembled at the residence of a particular person, to present him individually with gifts as a token of esteem.

Dona'tion, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Huntingdon co.

Donati's Comet. (*Astron.*) A brilliant comet, discovered at Florence by an Italian astronomer named Donati, early in June, 1858, when it was supposed to be nearly 230,000,000 of miles distant from the earth. It became visible to the naked eye in the beginning of the September following, reaching its perihelion about the 30th of that month. It reached the point in its orbit nearest to the earth on Oct. 10, when the diameter of its head appeared to be about 100,000 miles, and that of the nucleus 800 miles. When it first became visible without the aid of a telescope, its tail appeared to be 14,000,000 of miles in length. This gradually increased to 51,000,000 on Oct. 10, when the tail seemed to cover an arc of 40°; but as it went away from the earth, the length of this part of the comet diminished with greater apparent rapidity than it had previously increased.

Don'atism, *n.* [Fr. *donatisme*; Lat. *donatismus*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The schismatic doctrines held by the Donatists, *q. v.*

Don'atists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) On the election of Cecilianus to the see of Carthage, in 311, the minority chose another bishop, who, dying in 313, was succeeded by Donatus. He formed the malcontents into a separate party named after himself. The peculiarity of the sect was its strictness in matters of church discipline. Severe laws were passed against it in 316, and it was condemned by the Council of Carthage in 411. It was not totally extinguished till the 7th cent.

Donatis'tic, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to donatism.

Don'ative, *n.* [Lat. *donativum*, a largess, from *dono*; Fr. *donatif*; Sp. and It. *donativo*.] A largess; a gift; a gratuity; a present.

—*a.* Vested or vesting by donation.

Dona'tor, *n.* (*Law.*) A donor or giver.

Don'atory, *n.* (*Scottish Law.*) The person on whom the king bestows his right to any forfeiture that has fallen to the crown.

Donauwerth, (*don'ow-vairt,*) a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 24 m. from Augsburg. The Duke of Marlborough gained an important victory here over the Bavarian army of the Count of Arco, July 2, 1704. Another battle was fought here, Oct. 6, 1805, between the French under Soult, and the Germans, in which the latter were victorious.

Don Beni'to, a town of Spain, 58 m. E. of Badajoz. *Manf.* Woollens. *Pop.* about 15,000.

Don'caster, a town of England, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, celebrated for its horse-races; the great "St. Leger" is run for here. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen spinning, and glove and stocking-knitting.

Don'caster, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Charles co.

Done, (*dŭn,*) *pp.* of Do, *q. v.* Acted; performed; executed; finished. — [From Lat. *donare*, to give.] Given out; issued; published; — used, principally, as certifying the date of a proclamation or of public documents; as, "*Done* at Washington, this first day of January."

—Used interjectionally to denote acceptance of a wager, proposal, &c.

"*Done!* the wager?" — *Shaks.*

Donee', *n.* [Fr. *donné*, from Lat. *donare*. See DONATE.] The recipient of a gift, grant, or donation; — opposed to *donor*.

Donegal, (*dun-e-gawl',*) a maritime co. in the N.W. part of Ireland, in Ulster, bounded by cos. Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh on the S.E. and S., and on all other sides by Donegal Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, 1,193,443 acres, of which about 393,500 acres are

arable, and the balance waste. *Rivers.* Swilly and Leenan. *Surface,* mountainous. The shores are greatly indented, and the co. contains Loughs Swilly and Mulroy, with Sheephaven, Gliddore, Gnybarra, and Lochrus bays, and many islands off the coast. The inland lakes are also numerous, the principal of which is Lake Derg, in which is the famous island "St. Patrick's Purgatory." *Prin. towns.* Ballyshannon and Letterkenny, with the ports of Donegal, and Killybegs.

Donegal', in *Pennsylvania,* a village and township of Butler co., about 7 m. N.E. of Butler.

—A village and township of Washington co., bordering on W. Virginia.

—A post-village and township of Westmoreland co., about 44 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Don'elson, in *Tennessee.* See FORT DONELSON.

Don'eraile, a market-town and par. of co. Cork, prov. Munster, Ireland, on the Awbeg River. The ruined castle of Kilcolman, in the vicinity, was a favorite residence of the poet Spenser. *Pop.* of the town 2,700.

Do'netz, a river of S. Russia, the chief affluent of the Don, into which it falls 450 m. from its source.

Dongo'la, a prov. of Upper Nubia, in Africa, lying between Lat. 18° and 19° 30′. Bounded on the N. by Mahass, and on the S. by the country of the Sheygya negroes. Its greatest breadth is little over 3 m. The chief town is New Dongola, on the Nile, with a pop. of 6,000. *Manf.* Indigo. *Exp.* Slaves. Ibrahim Pasha captured it from the Mamelukes in 1820.

Dongo'la, in *Illinois,* a township of Union co., about 28 m. N. of Cairo.

Dongo'la, in *Indiana,* a village of Gibson co., on Patoka Creek, abt. 14 m. E. of Princeton.

Dongola'wec, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Dongola, Africa.

Do'ni, *n.* (*Naut.*) A vessel peculiar to the coast of Coromandel, Hindostan.

Doni'ferous, *a.* [Lat. *donum,* and *ferre,* to bear.] Bearing gifts.

Doniphan, (*dŏn'e-făn,*) in *Kansas,* a N.E. co., next to Missouri. *Area,* abt. 390 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri and Wolf rivers. *Surface,* diversified. *Soil,* fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Troy.

—A post-town of the above co., on the Missouri River, abt. 28 m. above Leavenworth.

Don'iphan, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Ripley co., on Current River.

Donizet'ti, GAETANO, a celebrated Italian musical composer, B. at Bergamo, 1798. He was educated under Mayer and Mattei, and before he had completed his 20th year he had produced *Enrico di Borgogna,* an opera in which Madame Catalani sustained the principal character. This was rapidly succeeded by others; and his fertility of invention may be gathered from the fact, that, besides other musical compositions, he produced in all 63 operas, many of which, such as *Anna Bolena, Elisir d'Amore, Lucia di Lammermoor, La Figlia del Reggimento,* and *Don Pasquale,* have taken permanent possession of the stage. His mind gave way in 1844; and after four years' residence in a maison de santé near Paris, he was removed to Bergamo, where he D. in 1848.

Don'jon, Dun'geon, *n.* [Fr. *donjon.*] The central building, or keep, of an ancient castle, to which the garrison could retire in case of necessity. Fig. 848 is a plan of the Tower of London, in which A is the donjon, and B the barbican.—Prisoners were generally confined in the basement story of the *D.,* and from this circumstance the word, which is now written *dungeon,* has been taken to express any dark and dreary prison-cell; but more particularly one which is partially or entirely below the surface of the ground.

Fig. 848.—THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Don Ju'an. (*Lit.*) A legendary or mythical character prevalent in Southern Europe, and intended as a representative embodiment of sensuality and want of faith. It stands in contrast to Gœthe's *Faust,* which represents rather a crafty and subtle rationalism tending towards the same ends. The legend of *D. J.* represents the hero as a profligate man, who gives himself up entirely to his own selfish pleasures, especially to that of love. The versions are numerous, but bear a close resemblance to one another. The principal events are as follows: The scene is laid at Seville, and *D. J.* is represented as belonging to a high and celebrated family. His chief object is the seduction of the daughter of a governor at Seville. Finding that the father opposes his designs, he stabs him in a duel. Afterwards, forcing his way into the family tomb of the murdered man, he orders a feast to be laid out, and sneeringly invites the marble statue which had been raised to his victim to join him at the banquet. The statue does appear, and, seizing *D. J.,* both of them sink together into hell. The genuine legend of *D. J.* was first put into form by Gabriel Tellez (Tirso de Molina), in *El Burlador de Sevilla y Convidado de Piedra.* This drama was transplanted to the Italian stage about 1620, and soon found its way to Paris, where numerous versions of it, among others Molière's *Festin de Pierre,* (1669,) made their appearance. It was brought on the English stage by Shadwell, under the title of *The Libertine,* (1676.) In the end of the 17th c. a new Spanish version of Tellez's play was prepared by Antonio de Zamora, and brought on the stage. It is this version that forms the groundwork of the later Italian versions, and of Mozart's opera. It was first put into an operatic form by Vincenzo Righini, in *Il Convitato de Pietra,* (1777;) the text of Mozart's *Don Giovanni* was written by Lorenza da Ponte, (1787.) Through this famous opera the story became popular all over Europe, and has since furnished a theme for numbers of poets, playwrights, and writers of romance. A. Dumas has a drama, *Don Juan de Maranna;* Byron's *Don Juan* follows the name, and in so far the character, of the original; and Prosper Mérimée's novel, *Les Ames du Purgatoire, ou les Deux Don Juan,* is founded upon it.

Don Juan, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Perry co.

Donkey, (*dong'kē,*) *n.* [Probably from *dun,* and dim. *kin.*] A nickname said to be applied to an ass from his color; an ass of any kind.—See ASS.

—A stupid person; a thick-headed fellow. (Used in contempt.)

Don'key-engine, *n.* (*Mach.*) An auxiliary engine, used principally for pumping water into boilers, lifting heavy weights, &c.

Don'key-pump, *n.* (*Mach.*) A steam-pump employed in forcing water into boilers.

Don'na, *n.* [It.] In Italy, a title of respect or ceremony used in addressing a lady; as, *Donna* Julia.

Don'na Aña, or ANNA, in *New Mexico,* a S.E. co., bordering on Texas. *Area,* abt. 15,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rio Grande del Norte and Rio Pecos. *Surface,* mountainous. *Soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Donna Aña. *Pop.* (1890) 9,191.

Donna Aña, in *New Mexico,* a village, cap. of Donna Aña co., on the Rio Grande del Norte, abt. 48 m. N.N.W. of El Paso, Texas.

Don'naldsville, in *S. Carolina,* a post-office of Abbeville dist.

Don'nat, *n.* [A corruption of *do naught.*] In some parts of England, a term applied to an idle, worthless fellow.

Donne, JOHN, D.D., (*don,*) an English divine and poet, B. 1573. At the age of 19 he abandoned the Roman Catholic for the Protestant religion, entered holy orders, and was made chaplain to King James I., Dean of St. Paul's, and Vicar of St. Dunstan's. D. 1631.—Dr. *D.* was a man of great wit, learning, and gravity. His satires are highly praised by Dryden, who calls him "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation." They were rendered into modern English by Pope.

Don'nellson, in *Illinois,* a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Don'nelsville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clarke co., a few m. W. of Springfield.

Don'ner Lake, in *California,* a P. O. of Nevada co.

Don'nington, a village of England, near Newbury, in Berkshire. It is celebrated for the remains of its noble Norman castle, the birthplace of Chaucer, the

Fig. 849.—DONNINGTON CASTLE.

(From a drawing by Buck.)

"father of English poetry," and which sustained vigorous sieges both during the wars of the Roses, and the great civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament.

Don'nism, *n.* [See DON.] A term used colloquially at the English universities, expressive of lofty carriage, assumption of dignity, or self-importance.

Don'nybrook, or ST. MARY'S, a parish of Ireland, co. Dublin, containing the towns of Irishtown, Ringsend, and Sandymount; once notorious for the festival, held annually, known as *Donnybrook Fair; pop.* 10,000.

Do'nor, *n.* [Fr. *donneur,* from Lat. *dono.*] One who presents, grants, gives, or bestows; a benefactor; one who confers a gift or favor gratuitously; as, a *donor* to the poor.

(*Law.*) He who makes a donation.

Don Pe'dro's Bar, in *California,* a village of Tuolumne co., on the Tuolumne River, abt. 20 m. S.W. of Sonora; *pop.* abt. 300.

Don Quixote. See CERVANTES.

Don'ship, *n.* [See DON.] Degree, condition, or quality of a person of gentle blood or social importance.

Dont'lin, in *Montana,* a village of Missoula co., on Hell Gate River, abt. 130 m. N. of Bannock City.

Do'num, *n.* In Turkey, a land-measure, comprising 40 square paces.

Doodle, (*dōō'dl,*) *n.* [Scot. *dawdle,* to be indolent or slovenly.] A trifler; a half-witted fellow; a numskull; an idler.

Doo'dle-sack, *n.* [Ger. *dudelsack.*] A cant name for the Scottish bagpipe. (Used principally in the N. of England.)

Dook, *n.* [Scot.] A wooden plug, or brick, inserted in a wall.

Doo'leyville, in *Minnesota,* a post-office of Scott co.

Doo'lie, *n.* [Hind.] In India, a term applied by the natives to a palanquin, sedan-chair, or litter.

Doo'lie-wal'lah, *n.* [Hind.] The bearer of a doolie.

Dool'y, in *Georgia,* a S.W. central co. *Area,* about 705 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint river, Lumpkin's, Gum, and Cedar creeks. *Surface,* level. *Soil,* mostly fertile. *Cap.* Vienna. *Pop.* (1890) 18,146.

Doom, *v. a.* [A. S. *déman,* to judge, to think; Fris. *dema,* to perceive.] To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a judicial decree or sentence; to pronounce judgment on; as, to *doom* a man to death.—To destine; to command and determine by judicial authority; to fix irrevocably the fate or direction of.

"Destin'd to love, your eyes are *doom'd* to reign."—*Granville.*

—To mulct; to condemn or punish by a penalty.

"*Doomed* to go in company with pain."—*Wordsworth.*

—*n.* Judgment; judicial sentence; determination affecting the fate or future state of another; sentence; act of condemnation; decree.—State to which one is doomed or destined; fate; destiny; lot; ruin; destruction.

"A love that took an early root, and had an early *doom.*"—*Hervey.*

Doom'age, *n.* A fine or penalty.

Doom'ful, *a.* Having powers of doom or destruction.

Doom'-palm, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HYPHÆNE.

Dooms'day, Domes'day, *n.* The day of final doom or judgment; the great day when all men are to be judged and consigned to endless happiness or misery.—The day of sentence, condemnation, or doom.

"All-souls' day is my body's *doomsday.*"—*Shaks.*

Dooms'day, or Domes'day, Book, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One of the most ancient and valuable records of England, framed by order of William the Conqueror, to serve as the register from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenure, and service of lands therein described. According to some historians, the survey was begun in 1080 or 1083; according to others, at the close of 1085. The book itself records its completion in 1086. The work appears to have been known by the other names of *Rotulus Wintoniæ* (Roll of Winchester); *Liber de Wintonia* (Book of Winchester, in consequence of its being at one period preserved in that city); the *Liber Censualis Angliæ* (Rate-book of England); *Scriptum Thesauri Regis* (Record of the King's Treasury).

Dooms'ter, *n.* Anciently, the name of the public headsman in Scotland.

Door, (*dōr,*) *n.* [A. S. *duru, dyr;* L. Ger. *dör;* Ger. *thür;* Dan. *dör;* Icel. *dyr;* Goth. *daur.*] (*Arch.*) The movable panel by which the doorway or entrance to any building, apartment, closet, or court is closed. The most common kind of *D.* consists of boards joined together, and nailed to transverse slips of wood. Such as these are called *ledge-doors.* They are hung on staples, and fastened by a latch; they are principally used for work-shops, out-houses, offices, and walled gardens. The ordinary house-door is fastened to one side of the doorway by hinges (see HINGES), on which it swings. It is secured by a box-lock fixed to the inner side, or by a mortise-lock, which is buried in the lock-rail, and worked by handles projecting on either side. These *D.* are made of panels fixed in a solid frame-work, and finished by mouldings of different kinds, which surround the panel. The horizontal pieces of the frame are called *rails,* and the vertical pieces *styles. D.* are technically described by the number of panels they contain, and by the kind of moulding with which they are finished. When they move on hinges, like the ordinary doors of apartments, they are termed *swing-doors.* Large double *D.,* used to separate any long room, are called *folding-doors.* A *jib-door* is a *D.* in a wall, which cannot well be detected when closed. A *rolling* or *sliding-door* is one which travels on rollers, or in a groove, parallel and close to the wall in which is the aperture that it is intended to close. A smaller *D.,* which closes an opening cut in the entrance-door of a court-yard or large building, is called a *wicket-door.* A *trap-door* is a *D.* cut in the floor to give access to cellars, or open parts under the roof of a house. *D.* of large public buildings are sometimes made of brass, or even of stone or marble. See DOORWAY.

—Passage; avenue; means of approach or access; as, to open a *door* to temptation.—Entrance; portal;—and the inclosure, apartment, or house to which it gives access; as, I was never inside my neighbor's *door.*

Out of doors, out of the house; in the open air; abroad; as, to get kicked *out of doors.*—*In doors,* or *within doors,* under shelter; within the house; beneath a roof; as, to pass a day *in doors.*—*Next door,* or *next door to,* close to; just adjacent; in near proximity; as, a *next-door* neighbor.

"A riot unpunished is *next door* to a tumult."—*L'Estrange.*

To lie at one's door, or *at my* or *your door,* to be imputable to; as, "the fault *lies* wholly *at my door.*"—*Dryden.*

Door, in *Wisconsin,* an extreme E. co., forming a narrow peninsula between Green Bay and Lake Michigan. *Area,* abt. 450 sq. m. *Cap.* Sturgeon Bay. *Pop.* (1895) 16,969.

Door Creek, in *Wisconsin,* a post-office of Dane co.

Door-case, *n.* The frame-work in which a door is set.

Door'ga, Dur'ga, *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) A Hindoo divinity; the wife of the god Siva.

Door'-keeper, *n.* A porter: a janitor; one who keeps watch or guard at a door; as, the *door-keeper* of the House of Representatives.

Door'-nail, *n.* The knobby projection on which the knocker of a door falls when exercised; — whence, the common, proverbial saying, *dead as a door-nail.*

Door'-plate, *n.* A metallic plate, placed in the centre, or on one side, or in the lintel of a door, inscribed with the name of the occupier of the house, &c.

Door'-stone, Door'-step, *n.* The threshold-stone in a doorway.

Door'-stop, *n.* (*Carp.*) A door-post.

Door Village, in *Indiana*, a post-village of La Porte co., abt. 3 m. S.W. of La Porte.

Door'way, *n.* An aperture in the wall of any building, or in the partitions, to allow of ingress and egress to and from the building itself, and the various apartments that are within it. In ordinary buildings, a strong framework of wood, to which the door is hung, is fastened to bond-timbers inserted in the sides of the opening. The vertical pieces or sides of the framework are called the *jambs*, and the transverse piece at the top, the *lintel*. A piece of wood called the *cill*, or *sill*, is sometimes put transversely between the feet, or lower ends of the jambs, to give strength and firmness to the framework. For entrance-doors, the sill is generally of stone. The framework is finished around the edge nearest the wall of the room or passage by a moulding. Doorways vary according to the size and importance of the building or apartment to which they give access, but the dimensions of an ordinary *D.* are about 7 by 3 feet. The treatment of the *D.* forms a striking characteristic feature in the various styles of architecture. In Egyptian and Assyrian architecture, the *D.* are surmounted with square lintels. The openings, particularly in the former, were wider at the bottom than at

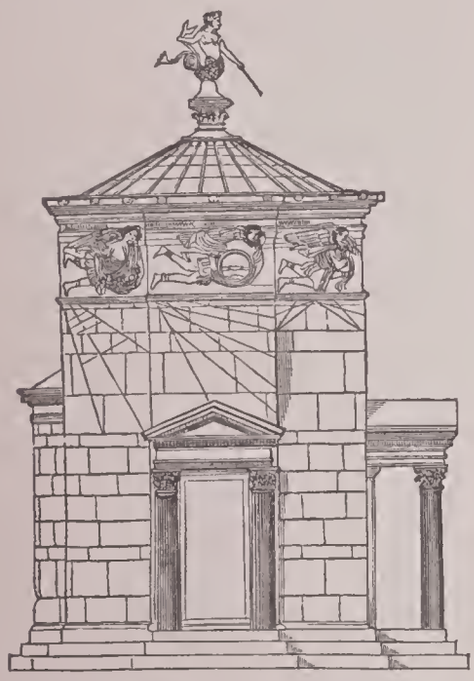


Fig. 850.— TOWER OF THE WINDS, ATHENS, (as it was).

the top, and surrounded by a flat moulding enriched with sculpture. The lintel was generally very deep, and surmounted with a projecting cornice, and colossal figures were usually placed on either side of the opening. The Grecian door, of which the Horologium at Athens (fig. 850) exhibits a fine model, was rectangular in form. It was surrounded by mouldings, and sometimes surmounted with a cornice supported on brackets. In early Roman architecture, the form of the *D.* was the same; but at a later period, the semicircular arched heading was introduced, which subsequently became the characteristic feature of the Byzantine and Romanesque styles. In Arabian and Gothic architecture, the head of the *D.* assumed a pointed form, and, in the latter, the opening was surrounded by a great variety of bold and deep mouldings, richly ornamented. The decoration employed became more and more elaborate in the transition from the Norman to the Perpendicular styles. The form of the doorway is determined by the architectural style of the building in which it is placed.

Doquet, (*dok'et,*) *n.* Old spelling of DOCKET, *q. v.*

Dor, *n.* [A. S. *dora*, a drone.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given to a species of COCKCHAFER, (*q. v.*)

Do'ra, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wabash co., on the Salamonie River, abt. 8 m. E. of Wabash.

Do'ra, in *New York*, a village of Broome co., about 18 m. E. of Binghamton.

Dora'do, *n.* [Sp., gilt.] A southern constellation formed by Boyer: — sometimes called *Sword-fish.*

Do'ran, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Mitchell co.

Do'raville, in *New York*, a post-office of Broome co.

Dor'cas, a female of Joppa, whom Peter restored to life, and who afterwards devoted her time to acts of benevolence, especially in making clothes for the poor; from which circumstance the modern associations for relieving poor women in their confinement, with clothes and necessaries, have received the name of *Dorcas Societies.*

Dor'cheat River. See DAUCHITE.

Dor'chester, a town of England, cap. of Dorsetshire, situate on an ascent from the river Frome, 8 m. N. of Weymouth. *Manuf.* Serges. *Pop.* 6,915.

Dor'chester, an E. co. of prov. of Quebec, extending from the St. Lawrence River on the N.W. to the State of Maine on the S.E. *Area*, about 2,050 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chaudière and Etchemin.

Dorchester, a river-port, cap. of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, near its entrance into Shepody Bay.

Dorchester, in *Georgia*, a village of Liberty co., abt. 5 m. from Sunbury.

Dorchester, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Macoupin co., about 24 m. N.E. of Alton.

Dorchester, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Allamakee co., abt. 18 m. W.N.W. of Lansing.

Dorchester, in *Maryland*, a S.E. co., between Chesapeake Bay on the W., and the State of Delaware on the E. *Area*, about 640 sq. m. *Rivers.* Choptank, Nanticoke, Hudson, and Marshy Hope. *Surface*, level; *soil*, mostly marshy. *Cap.* Cambridge.

Dorchester, in *Massachusetts*, a town of Norfolk co., on Boston Bay, which, in 1869, has been annexed to the city of Boston. It is laid out in numerous fine villas, and is a favorite residence for the business-men of Boston. The first American water-mill was built here in 1633; and to *D.* also belongs the honor of having originated the New England cod-fishery.

Dorchester, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 700.

Dorchester, in *New Jersey*, a village of Cumberland co., on Maurice River, abt. 20 m. S.E. of Bridgeton.

Dorchester, in *S. Carolina*, a village of St. George's, Dorchester parish, Colleton dist., near the Ashley River, and abt. 18 m. N.N.W. of Charleston. It is the principal scene of Simms' romantic tale of the *Partisan.*

Dord, or **Du'rid,** (MAJOR AND MINOR,) two rivers of N. Italy. The Major rises at the foot of Little St. Bernard, and falls into the Po at Crescentino. The Minor rises in the Cottian Alps, and empties into the Po near Turin.

Dor'dasville, in *Arkansas*, a village of Pope co.

Dordogne, (*dor'done,*) a large river of France, formed by the union of the Dor and Dogne, which, after a course of 296 m. falls into the Garonne, 15 m. below Bordeaux. —A department in the S.W. of France, formed of the ancient province of Périgord, with small portions of Limousin, Angoumois, and Saintonge, lies in Lat. 44° 35′ to 45° 43′ N., and Lon. 0° to 1° 28′ E. *Area*, about 3,500 sq. m. *D.* is watered by the Dordogne, and by its tributaries, the Drome, and the Higher and Lower Vezere. The surface is for the most part hilly, and covered with broom and underwood, with here and there a valley of extraordinary beauty and fertility. There is a great deficiency of corn, but the want, as an article of food for the inhabitants, is supplied to some extent by the immense produce of the chestnuts, which, with the walnut and the oak, are the prevailing trees in the forests. The climate is generally mild. Mines of coal, iron, and manganese are worked; marble, alabaster, and millstones are quarried. The manufactures are coarse woollens, hosiery, brandy, oil, paper, &c. *D.* carries on considerable trade in iron, wine, hams, and truffled turkeys. The arrondissements are five in number — viz., Bergerac, Nontron, Périgueux, Ribérac, and Sarlat, with Perigueux as capital.

Doré, PAUL GUSTAVE, a French artist, B. at Strasburg, 1832. He is the most German in style of the French artists, and is well known as the illustrator of Rabelais; by his still more delightful pictorial commentaries upon Balzac's wild *Contes Drolatiques*; and by his illustrations of the legend of the *Wandering Jew*, in a series of grotesque yet epical pictures, which bear the stamp of Holbein and A. Dürer, combined with the racy humor of Hogarth. In 1861, *D.* published 76 large drawings illustrative of the *Divina Comedia* of Dante; and, in 1863, a series of wonderful folio illustrations of *Don Quixote.* His illustrations of the Bible, published in 1866, are of the highest excellence; but his illustrations of Milton, published the same year, want originality, and demonstrate that the artist has not caught the spirit of the poet's sublime imagination. D. in Paris, January 23, 1883.

Dore, (*dor,*) a mountain in France. See MONT DORE.

Do'ree, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DORY.

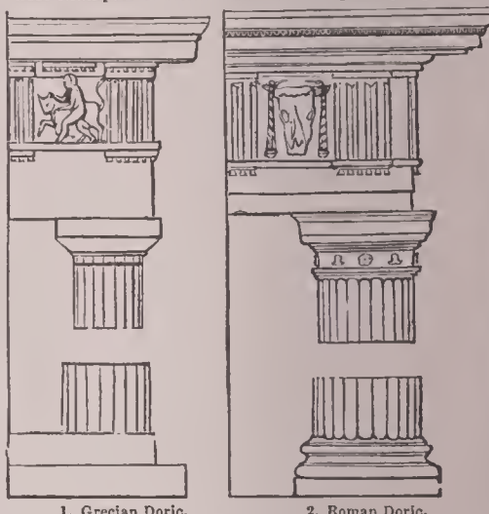
Dore'ma, *n.* [Gr., a gift.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* The species are natives of Persia, one of which, *D. ammoniacum*, supposed to yield the *Gum ammoniac*, abounds in a milky juice, which exudes on the slightest puncture, and dries in the form of little rounded lumps or tears. The ammoniacum of the ancients has been, however, ascribed to *Ferula tingitana.*

Doria, (*do're-ă,*) the name of an illustrious family of Genoa, the chief of whom were:—OBERTO, distinguished for a naval victory over the Pisans, 1284. — LAMBA, who defeated the Venetian admiral Dandolo. 1298. — PAGANINO, who defeated the Venetian admiral Pisani, 1352–1354. — LUCIEN, killed in a battle with the Venetians, in which his fleet was victorious, 1379. — PIETRO, who was compelled to surrender his whole fleet to Victor Pisani, 1380. — ANDREA, surnamed the "Father and Defender of his country," and created Prince of Melfi by Charles V., B. 1468. He early adopted the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the service of different Italian states. At length his own country required his assistance against the rebels of Corsica, and these he defeated. He was then appointed commander-in-chief of a fleet of galleys, and inflicted severe loss on the African pirates. On the revolution breaking out in Genoa, he entered into the service of Francis I. of France, which he quitted for that of Pope Clement VII., but shortly afterwards joined the party of Charles V. of Spain, and succeeded in driving the French out of Genoa. Charles now offered to invest Doria with the sovereignty of Genoa, but he nobly refused it, stipulating only that the republic should continue under the imperial protection. Having delivered Genoa from the oppression of the French yoke, he was, in 1528, honored by the senate with the title of the "Father and Saviour of his country," and had a statue erected to his honor, and a palace built for him. He made his name famous throughout the Mediterranean by his naval exploits, particularly against Barbarossa and the African corsairs. D. 1560.

Do'rian, *a.* Pertaining to Doris, in ancient Greece.

Dor'ic, *a.* [Fr. *Dorique*, from Lat. *Doricus*, from Gr. *Doris.*] Pertaining or having reference to Doris, or the Dorians; as, the *Doric* dialect.

(*Arch.*) One of the five orders, and the oldest, strongest, and simplest of the three Grecian orders. The examples given in Fig. 851, are: 1, from the temple of Theseus at Athens, which is considered one of the best examples of Grecian Doric; and 2, from the *Palazzo della Ragione*, at Vicenza, by Palladio, which is one of the best examples of Roman Doric. The principal points in



1. Grecian Doric. 2. Roman Doric.

Fig. 851.

which the Grecian differs from the Roman Doric are, that the former stands at once on the pavement of the building, without socle, tori, or fillets; and that it presents a more pyramidal section than the latter, from the great diminution given to it. Its flutes, too, are never deeply sunk; the capital has no astragal, but only some annulets to separate it from the shaft.

(*Mus.*) Denoting one of the three ancient kinds of music. Its character was majestic, inciting to cool and deliberate courage.

Dor'ic Dialect. One of the four dialects of the ancient Greek language, being that spoken by the inhabitants of Doris. It was characterized by a certain roughness and harshness, and was much less polished than either the Ionic or Attic. Pindar, Theocritus, and Bion wrote in this dialect.

Doricism, Dor'ism, (*dor'ik-izm,*) *n.* A phrase of the Doric idiom.

Dorip'pe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of decayed Crustaceans, the species of which exist at great depths in the sea. It is probable that they use the small feet, which are directed towards the back, to cover themselves with foreign bodies for concealment. They have been found in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Indian seas.

Fig. 852.— DORIPPE SIMA.

Do'ris. (*Myth.*) A goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, married her brother Nereus, by whom she had 50 daughters, called *Nereides.*

(*Geog.*) A country of Greece, between Phocis, Thessaly, and Acarnania. It received its name from Dorus, the son of Deucalion, who made a settlement there. Its inhabitants colonized several different parts, which bore the same name as their native country. The most famous of these is *D.*, in Asia Minor, of which Halicarnassus was once the capital. — In Modern Greece, *D.* forms an eparchy of the government of Phocis.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of naked Gasteropodous marine Mollusca, which are likewise destitute of any internal testaceous plate. The mantle is covered with retractile papillæ, and separated from the foot by a distinct duplicature. Towards this anterior margin are placed the two superior tentacula; these are retractile, surrounded at the base with a short sheath, and supported on

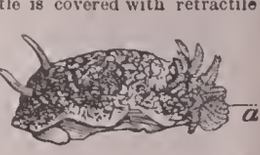


Fig. 853. — DORIS. — *a*, gills.

a slender stem, having an enlarged compound plicated summit. The mouth is in the form of a short trunk, leading to fleshy lips, within which the tongue is placed. The gullet is a simple membranaceous tube, terminating in a stomach. It is obvious, from the structure of the digestive organs, that the species subsist on soft food. The spawn is gelatinous and of a white color, and is deposited on sea-weed and stones.

(*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Goldschmidt in 1857.

Dork'ing, a town of England, co. Surrey, 22 m. S.W. of London, celebrated for its breed of poultry; *pop.* 9,920.

Dor'mancy, *n.* State of being dormant; quiescence; abeyance; sleep.

Dor'mansville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Albany co.

Dor'mant, *a.* [Fr., from *dormir*; Lat. *dormirus*, from *dormio*, to sleep.] Sleeping; at rest; quiescent; not in action; neglected; not used; suspended; inactive; not in exercise; as, to revive a *dormant* claim.

(*Her.*) See COUCHANT.

D. partner. (*Com.*) See SLEEPING-PARTNER.

D.-window. (*Arch.*) See DORMER.

Dor'mant, Dor'mant-tree, *n.* (*Arch.*) A large beam lying across a room; a joist or sleeper.

Dor'mer, Dor'mer-window, Dor'mant-window, *n.* (*Arch.*) A window pierced through a sloping roof, and placed in a small gable which rises on the side of the roof, the frame being placed vertically on the rafters. (Fig. 854.) They are used to light attics or sleeping-rooms in the roof, instead of a skylight, which is in the plane of the roof.

Fig. 854. — DORMER.

Dor'mitive, *n.* [Fr. *dormitif*] (*Med.*) An opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.

—*a.* Causing sleep; having somniferous properties.

Dor'mitory, *n.* [Lat. *dormitorium*; Fr. *dortoire.*] A sleeping-chamber, but especially applied to large apartments in a monastery, school, &c., calculated to hold a great number of beds.

Dor'mouse, *n.*; *pl.* DORMICE. (*Zoöl.*) See MYOXUS.

Dorn, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See RAIIDÆ.

Dornach, (*dor'nak,*) a village of Switzerland, 20 miles from Soleure, remarkable for the victory obtained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1499, and which gave Switzerland her independence. *Pop.* 8,000.

Dor'noch (Frith of), an arm of the sea in Scotland, dividing the county of Sutherland from Ross. The small town of Dornoch stands on its N. coast.

Dor'nock, *n.* A kind of stout linen cloth for table use; —originally manufactured at Dornock, Scotland, whence the name.

Dorn's Gold Mines, in *S. Carolina*, a post-office of Abbeville dist.

Dor'ogh, a town of Hungary, 20 m. N.N.W. of Debreczin; *pop.* 7,420.

Dorog'obush, DOROGOBOUGE, a town of Russia, in the govt. of Smolensk, is situated on the left bank of the Dnieper, about 50 m. E.N.E. of Smolensk. It is a small town, but pretty and well built, and has some manufactures. *Pop.* 5,000. — At *D.*, the French, under Prince Eugene, in their retreat from Moscow, encountered many disasters.

Do'ron, *n.* [Gr., from *didomai*, to give.] A hand-breadth, or palm; among the Greeks, their bricks or tiles were termed *tetradoron*, 4-hands' breadth, or *pentadoron*, 5 hands broad.

Doron'icum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.*

Dor'pat, a town in European Russia, 150 m. NE. of Riga, in Lat. 58° 22′ N., Lon. 26° 43′ E. It is the winter residence of the wealthy Livonians, and is the seat of a celebrated university founded by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, suppressed in 1656 by the Muscovites, and reëstablished by Alexander I. in 1802. *Pop.* 20,861.

Dorr, DORA-BEETLE, DORR-FLY, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The COCKCHAFER, *q. v.*

Dorr, in *Illinois*, a thriving township of McHenry county.

Dorr, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Allegan co., in Dorr township.

Dor'rance, in *Illinois*, a village of Stark co.

Dor'rance, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Luzerne co.

Dorr Rebellion. (*Amer. Hist.*) See RHODE ISLAND.

Dorr'ville, in *Rhode Island*, a small village of Washington co.

Dor'sal, *a.* [L. Lat. *dorsualis*, from Lat. *dorsum*, the back.] Pertaining to the back; as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish.

D. vertebræ. See VERTEBRA.

D'Or'say, ALFRED, COMTE, chiefly celebrated as a leader of fashion, and as one of the handsomest and most accomplished men of his day, was the son of Gen. D'Orsay, and was B. in Paris in 1798. He entered the army at an early age, and was quartered at Valence in 1822, when he became acquainted with Lord and Lady Blessington (*q. v.*), and renounced his military career for the pleasure of their society. In 1827 he married Lord Blessington's only daughter by a first marriage, but, a separation followed at no distant period; and Lord Blessington having died at Paris in 1829, COMTE D'Orsay returned to England with Lady Blessington, where they became the centre of a circle highly distinguished for art, rank, literature, and accomplishments. In the later period of his life he displayed considerable artistic talent and taste, both as a painter and sculptor. Having shown kindness and hospitality to Louis Napoleon when an exile in London, the Prince President was not ungrateful to his former friend, and in 1852, soon after the *coup d'état*, *D'O.* was nominated Directeur des Beaux Arts, with a handsome salary; but he did not live to enjoy it. D. 1852.

Dorse, *n.* [L. Lat. *dorsale.*] The back covering of a book.

Dor'sel, *n.* A pannier or basket. — A canopy. See DOSEL.

Dor'set, or DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Somerset and Wilts, E. by Hampshire, S. by the British Channel, and W. by the counties of Devon and Somerset. *Area*, 1,006 sq. m. — *Desc.* Diversified by hill and dale in the S., level in the N., and traversed in the centre by chalk downs, on which large numbers of sheep are pastured. *Rivers.* The Stour, Frome, Piddle, Char, and Wey. There are several mineral waters. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, hemp, and butter. *Manuf.* Twine, cordage, netting, sail-cloth, linens, silks and woolens. *Cap.* Dorchester. *Pop.* (1895) 197,715.

Dor'set, in *Illinois*, a village of DeKalb co., about 66 miles W. by S. of Chicago.

Dor'set, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashtahula co., about 175 miles N.E. of Columbus.

Dor'set, in *Vermont*, a post-village and twp. of Bennington co., about 90 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier.

Dor'set, CHARLES SACKVILLE, 6TH EARL OF, an English poet, B. 1637; D. 1706. He was distinguished as the "Niecœnas" of his age and country, and himself the author of many popular idyls, songs, and satires.

Dorsibranchia'ta, DORSIBRAN'CHIATE, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Cuvier to an order of *Annelidæ*, or red-blooded worms, which have their organs, and particularly their gills, distributed about equally throughout the middle part of the body. The Nereis, or Sea-centipede, is an example of this order.

Dorsif'erous, Dorsip'arous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing or producing seeds on the back of the leaves.

Dorste'nia, *n.* [In honor of Theodore *Dorsten*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Moraceæ.* The rhizomes and roots of several species have been supposed to be antidotes to the bites of venomous reptiles; those of *D. contrayerva* and *braziliensis* have been employed in medicine for their stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic properties.

Dor'sum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The back.

—The ridge or back of a hill.

Dort, or DORDRECHT, a very ancient town of Holland, situated on an island formed by the Meuse, 11 m. SE. of Rotterdam. From its admirable harbor, *D.* carries on a considerable export trade, especially in timber, which is floated down the Rhine in huge rafts; also earthenware, flax, yarn, corn, salt, and oil. The trade of the town is almost exclusively the manufacture of snuff, and sugar-boiling. The first meeting of the States of Holland after their successful revolt from Spanish dominion was held here in 1572, when William, Prince of Orange, was made stadtholder. The celebrated Synod of Dort assembled Nov. 13, 1618, and ended its sittings May 25, 1619. It was a meeting of the Protestant clergy for the purpose of deciding whether Calvinism or Arminianism is the true doctrine of Scripture, and they declared in favor of the former system. *D.* is the birthplace of the two De Witts, (*q. v.*) *Pop.* 25,181.

Dortmund, (*dort'moond,*) a walled town of Prussia, on the Emster, 40 m. N.E. of Cologne. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, nails, and tobacco. *Pop.* 33,453.

Do'ry, Do'ree, John Dory, an acanthopterygious fish, type of the genus *Zeus*, distinguished by having the spinous portions of the dorsal and anal fins separated by a deep emargination from the soft-rayed portion, and having the base of all the vertical fins, and the carina of the belly anterior to the anal fin, furnished with spines. There are several species. The common *D.*, *Zeus faber*, native of the Atlantic, Northern, and Mediterranean seas, is distinguished by its large and long head, its dusky green color, accompanied by a strong gilt tinge, and particularly by a large, oval dusky spot on each

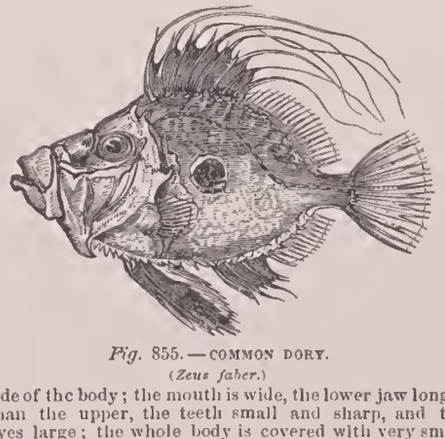


Fig. 855. — COMMON DORY.

(*Zeus faber.*)

side of the body; the mouth is wide, the lower jaw longer than the upper, the teeth small and sharp, and the eyes large; the whole body is covered with very small scales, and marked by a curved lateral line, which, descending rather suddenly from the gill-covers, passes on to the tail; the back is much arched, and furnished with a row of strong small prickles, which are also continued along the curve of the abdomen; the tail is of a moderate size, and rounded at the end. The *D.* is of an extremely voracious nature, preying on the smaller fishes and their spawn, as well as on various kinds of crustacea and marine insects. The form of the *D.* is extremely forbidding, so much so as to deter our ancestors from tasting it; and although its flesh is now esteemed delicious food, its reputation among epicures is but of modern date. The name is said to be derived from the French *jaune* (yellow), and *dorée*, corrupted into John Dory. In general, it is from 12 to 15 inches in length, though it sometimes arrives at a far superior size, and of the weight of 10 or 12 pounds.

Dose, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *dosis*, from *didomi*, to give.] The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time; as, a *dose* of jalap. — Anything given to be swallowed; anything nauseous that one is obliged to take; as, a *dose* of fulsome flattery. — A quantity; a portion; as much as a person can swallow.

"He married his punctual *dose* of wives." — *Hudibras.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *doser.*] To give in doses; to proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease. — To give medicine or physic to. — To give anything unpalatable or nauseous to; as, *dosed* with unasked-for advice.

Do'sel, Dor'sale, Dos'ser, *n.* (*Arch.*) Hangings a round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, and sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church, made of tapestry or carpet-work, and frequently decorated with silk and gold and silver tissue. — A kind of ornamental and rich stuff for the back of a chair, a throne, or a screen of ornamental wood-work.

Dosith'eans, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of a religious sect which sprung up in the first century of the Christian æra. Their principal tenets consisted in believing in the divine mission of their leader, Dositheus, from whom they derived their name, and in rejecting the authority and inspiration of the prophets.

Dosol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *dosis*, dose, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the practice of administering medicinal doses.

Dos'ser, *n.* [From Lat. *dorsum.*] A pannier, or market-basket.

Dos'sil, *n.* [From L. Lat. *ducciculus.*] (*Surg.*) A pledget; a nodule or piece of lint to be laid on a sore.

Dost, (*dust.*) The second sing. person of *do*, used in the solemn style; as, thou *dost.*

"Why then *dost* treat me with rebukes?" — *Addison.*

Dot, *n.* [Probably from A. S. *dyttan*, to close or stop up; O. Eng. *dot*, a small lump or pat; Scot. *dottle*, a small particle; allied to *jot.*] A small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, used as a mark in writing.

(*Mus.*) A point placed after a note to increase its duration one half. Formerly the dot was called the *point of perfection*; because a note, when dotted, attained its greatest length, or, in other words, was perfected. Dotted notes are also termed *notes of prolation.* Inasmuch as a semibreve is as long as two minims, so is a dotted semibreve equal to three minims. A double dot placed after a note increases it to three-fourths its original value; thus, a double-dotted semibreve would be equal to three minims and a half. Rests may also be increased by the addition of dots: thus, a dotted semibreve rest is as long as a semibreve and a minim rest. A double-dotted rest is lengthened in the same manner as the sound of a double-dotted note. Double dots are rarely affixed to semibreves or minims. When dots are placed at the sides of double bars, they indicate that the portions on the dotted sides are to be repeated. They are sometimes attached to single bars for precisely the same purpose.

(*Law.*) [Fr. *dot*; Lat. *dos*, a marriage-portion.] A dowry; a marriage portion. (Used in Louisiana.)

—*v. a.* To mark with a dot or dots; as, to *dot* the i's in a letter. — To mark, variegate, or diversify with small, detached objects; as, a field *dotted* with daisies.

—*v. n.* To make dots, specks, or spots.

Do'tage, *n.* [See DOTE.] Imbecility of mind, or feebleness of understanding, especially in old age; second childishness; senility.

"From Marlborough's eyes the streams of *dotage* flow." *Dr. Johnson.*

—Doting or excessive fondness.

"Thank that fond *dotage* which you so much scorn." — *Dryden.*

Do'tal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *dotalis*, from *dos*, a dower.] Pertaining to dower, or to a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Do'tard, *n.* [From DOTE.] A man in his second childhood; one whose understanding is impaired by age; one who is foolishly fond.

Dota'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *dotatio*, from *dos, dotis*, a dower.] Act of endowing, or of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman; act of presenting with a dowry. — Endowment; establishment of funds for support of a hospital, or other charitable institution.

Dote, *v. n.* [Belg. *doten, dutten*; D. *dutten*, to doto; Fr. *radoter*, to dote, to rave. See IDIOT.] To have the intelligence impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be silly, imbecile, or insane. — To regard with excessive fondness; to love foolishly, or to excess; — preceding *on* or *upon*; as, to *dote* on a woman.

Dot'er, *n.* One who dotes, maunders, or raves; a dotard.

—A person who is fondly, weakly, and foolishly in love.

Doth, (*dŭth.*) The third person singular of *do*, used in the solemn style.

Doth'an, a town of Palestine, W. of the Sea of Galilee. Near this place Joseph was sold by his brethren (*Gen.* xxxvii. 17), and the Syrians were smitten with blindness at Elisha's word (2 *Kings* vi. 13).

Dot'ingly, *adv.* In a doting manner; by excessive fondness; as, "to wedlock *dotingly* betrayed."— *Dryden.*

Dot'ingness, *n.* Imbecility. — Excessive fondness.

Do'tis, a market-town of Hungary, 12 m. from Komorn. *Manuf.* Woollens and porcelain.

Dot'ish, *a.* Weak; imbecile; amorous.

Dot'tard, *n.* A tree decayed or pollarded.

Dot'ted, *p. a.* Marked with dots or small spots; as, a *dotted* card.

—Diversified with small, detached objects; as, a *dotted* landscape.

Dotted note. (*Mus.*) See DOT.

Dot'terel, Dot'trel, *n.* [From DOTE.] (*Zoöl.*) See PLOVER.

—A stupid, silly person; a dupe.

Do'ty's Island, in *Wisconsin*, an island of Winnebago co., in Fox River, at the outlet of Lake Winnebago, abt. half a mile S. of Menasha. It contains abt. 750 acres of very fertile land.

Do'tyville, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Fond du Lac co.

Douai, or DOUAY, (*doo'ai,*) the Roman *Duacum*, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, on the Scarpe, 18 m. S. of Lille. It existed in the time of Cæsar; it is noted for its university and schools. *Manuf.* Lace, cottons, gauzes, glass, soap, earthenware, and sugar. *Pop.* 24,105. The English translation of the Bible known as the *Douai Bible*, made at the Roman Catholic college of the town, is the only English translation which is sanctioned by the Pope, and was published at Douai in 1609. It only contains the Old Testament, as the English college at Rheims had printed a translation of the New in 1582.

Douane, (*doo-ăn',*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *dogana.*] In France, a custom-house.

Douanier, (*doo-a-neer',*) *n.* A French custom-house officer.

Doub'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Dhob-grass. See CYNODON.

Double, (*dub'l,*) *a.* [Fr.: Lat. *duplus, duplex—du*, root of *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold. See PLY.] Twofold; twice as much; twice as large.

"His cares must still be *double* to his joys."—*Ben Jonson.*

—Two of a sort together; one corresponding to the other; being in pairs; containing the same quantity or length repeated; having one added to another; of two kinds; as, a *double* chin.

"Darkness and tempest make a *double* night."—*Dryden.*

—Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

"Ever *double* in his words and meaning."—*Shaks.*

(*Bot.*) See FLOWER.

—*adv.* Twice over; twofold; as, he is *double* my age.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *doubler.*] To fold over; to put one part over another; to fold; as, to *double* a sheet of paper; sometimes preceding *up* or *down*.

"He brought his sermons, psalms, and graces,
And *doubled down* the useful places."—*Prior.*

—To increase, multiply, or extend by adding an equal sum, value, quantity, or length; to duplicate; to repeat; to add; as, to *double* an amount.

—To contain twice as much; to add one to another in the same order; to be worth twice as much as; to be the double of.

"*Doubling* his pleasures, and his cares dividing."—*Rogers.*

—To sail around a head-land, cape, point, &c.; as, to *double* Cape Horn.

(*Mil.*) To unite two ranks of files in one.

—*v. n.* To increase twofold, or to twice the sum, number, value, quantity, size, or length; to increase or grow to twice as much.

"I am resolved to *double* till I win."—*Dryden.*

—To turn back or wind in running; to retrace one's course over the same ground; as, to *double* a fox.—To play tricks; to use sleights; to mystify.

(*Printing.*) To repeat the setting up of a word or sentence by mistake or oversight.

To double upon. (*Mil.*) To place between two fires.

—*n.* Twice as much; twice the number, sum, value, size, quantity, or length; as, it increased to *double*.— A turn in running to evade or escape pursuers; a trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive; as, "false steps or *doubles*." (*Addison.*)—A doubling; a fold; anything lapped or folded over; a breech-cloth; a napkin; as, a baby's *double*.— A counterpart; a person or thing precisely resembling another.—A small roofing-slate.—Strong beer; beer of extra potency, as, "Here's a pot of good *double*, neighbor." *Shaks.*

Doub'le-acting Pump, *n.* (*Hydraul.*) A pump which lifts and forces water at the same time, by means of a solid piston, and an entrance- and exit-valve communicating with each side.

Doub'le-bar, *n.* (*Mus.*) A term applied to two straight parallel lines drawn close together perpendicularly through the staff, for the purpose of dividing the various strains of a movement.

Doub'le-base, Doub'le-bass, *n.* (*Mus.*) Same as CONTRA-BASSO, *q. v.*

Doub'le-biting, *a.* Cutting on either side; as, a *double-biting* axe.

Doub'le Branches, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Lincoln co.

Doub'le-breasted, *a.* That may fold twice over the breast; as, a *double-breasted* coat.

Doub'le Bridges, in *Georgia*, a village of Upson co., abt. 11 miles S.W. of Thomaston.

Doub'le Bridges, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Dyer co.

Doub'le Bridges, in *Virginia*, a post office of Lunenburgh co.

Doub'le Cabins, in *Georgia*, a village of Henry co., abt. 65 miles W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Doub'le-charge, *v. a.* To give a double charge to; as, to *double-charge* a gun.

Doub'le-count'erpoint, *n.* (*Mus.*) When, in two-part composition, the parts are so composed that the upper one may be inverted an octave lower, so as to become the under part, whilst the other retains its place unaltered, it is called a double counterpoint in the octave.

Double-cy'linder Engine, *n.* (*Mach.*) A marine engine with two cylinders placed at right angles to the crank-shaft, and at a small distance apart, to give space for the vibration of the rod connecting the crank to the long end of a shaped cross-head, which slides in grooves between the cylinders; the upper ends of the cross-head are connected to the piston-rods.

Doub'le-dag'ger, *n.* (*Printing.*) A character marked thus ‡, used as a reference to notes in the margin of the page.

Doub'le-dealer, *n.* One who practises double-dealing; a trickster: a deceiver.

Doub'le-dealing, *n.* Deceitful practice; the profession of one thing, and the practice of another; duplicity; dissimulation; cunning; deceit; deception; fraud; trickery.

Doub'le Decomposi'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) See DECOMPOSITION.

Doub'le-dye, *v. n.* To dye a second time.

Doub'le-ea'gle, *n.* A gold coin of the U. States, of the value of 20 dollars or units. It is twice the value of the Eagle, *q. v.*, and is a legal tender to any amount. Its first issue was made in 1849; and it is the largest coin in the U. States. It is of greater value than any now issued in any other country.

Doub'le-ending, *n.* (*Mus.*) When, at the end of a strain, two or more dots, a double bar, and several notes are placed, with a figure 1 over the first and a figure 2 over the second part, it is thus called. It signifies that certain measures are to be repeated, and the part under figure 1 to be sung or played the first time, and that under figure 2 the second. Should the parts 1 and 2 be connected by a tie, both are to be repeated the second time.

Double-entendre, (*doō'bl-ŏng-tŏng'd,*) *n.* [From the Fr. *double entente*, double meaning.] A word or sentence conveying a double, and often indelicate meaning.

Doub'le-entry, *n.* (*Book-keeping.*) See BOOK-KEEPING, ENTRY.

Double-eyed, (*dub'l-īd,*) *a.* Having a crafty or deceitful face.

Doub'le-face, *n.* Dissimulation; duplicity; acting of two parts.

Doub'le-faced, *a.* Showing two faces; hypocritical; deceitful; as, a *double-faced* knave.

Doub'le-first, *n.* In the English universities, a term applied to one who carries off the highest honors, both in the classics and mathematics.

Doub'le-flat, *n.* (*Mus.*) A character compounded of two flats, signifying that the note before which it is placed is to be sung or played two semitones lower than its natural pitch.

Doub'le-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FLOWER.

Double-gilded, Double-gilt, *a.* Overlaid with a double coating of gold.

Doub'le-handed, *a.* Having two hands; deceitful.

Doub'le-headed, *a.* Bicipital; with two heads.

(*Bot.*) Having two flowers in one head.

Doub'le-hearted, *a.* Having a false heart; treacherous.

Double Horn, in *Texas*, a post-office of Burnet co.

Doub'le-leaded, *a.* (*Printing.*) Having two leads between each line.

Doub'le-letter, *n.* (*Printing.*) Those types, such as the f, i, and l, which, when used in combination, are apt to be broken in locking up the form of types. They are therefore cast in one piece, or logotype, as ff, fi, fl, &c. The diphthongs æ and œ are also cast as double-letters.

Doub'le-lock, *v. a.* To lock with two bolts.

Doub'le-milled, *a.* Having been twice milled, in order to become superfine;—said of cloth; as, *double-milled* broadcloth.

Doub'le-minded, *a.* Unsettled; wavering; undetermined.

Doub'leness, *n.* State of being double or doubled.

Doub'le-oc'tave, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval of two octaves, or fifteen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth.

Double Pipe Creek, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Doub'le-quick', *n.* (*Mil.*) The fastest time or step, in marching, next to the run, requiring 165 steps, each 35 inches in length, to be taken in one minute. The degree of swiftness may vary in urgent cases, and the number of steps be thus increased to 180 per minute.

—*a.* Performed in the time called double-quick; as, a *double-quick* march.

—*v. a.* and *n.* To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time.

Doub'ler, *n.* The person who, or thing which, doubles.

Doub'le-shade, *v. a.* To intensify the shade of a place or picture.

Doub'le-sharp, *n.* (*Mus.*) A character designated by a cross, thus ✕, used to raise any note an interval of two tones. Neither double-flats nor double-sharps are ever placed at the head of a staff indicating the signature, but are only occasionally introduced in the course of a composition; for which reason no general staff signature is given to keys requiring more than seven sharps.

Doub'le-shining, *a.* Shining with double lustre.

Doub'le-shot'ting, *n.* (*Naut.*) When ships are engaged at close quarters, the guns are sometimes loaded with two, and even three, balls, when they are said to be *double-* and *treble-shotted*. By increasing the weight of metal to be discharged from the gun, its destructive power is considerably augmented at any short range.

Double Springs, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Oktibbeha co.

Doub'le-threaded, *a.* Formed of two threads twisted together.

Double-tongued, (*dub'l-tung'd,*) *a.* Deceitful; false; making contrary declarations concerning the same thing; as, "the *double-tongued* Tyrians."—*Dryden.*

Doub'le-tonguing, *n.* (*Mus.*) A peculiar mode of tonguing employed by flutists, which produces a more brilliant and spirited effect, combined with a greater facility of *articulation*, than the ordinary method. *D.* is effected by the action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, this action being caused by articulating the word *tootle* very distinctly, and at the same time accommodating such articulation with the corresponding notes.

Double Star, *n.* (*Astron.*) See STAR.

Doublet, (*dub'let,*) *n.* [Fr., from *double*.] Two; a pair; a brace; a couple.

(*Costumes.*) A close, tight-fitting garment (fig. 856), worn during the 16th and 17th centuries, and almost identical with the *jerkin*. The sleeves were sometimes separate, and tied on at the arms, and the skirts reached a little below the girdle.

Fig. 856.—DOUBLET.

(*Printing.*) A word, phrase, or sentence, set up for the second time by oversight.

Double Shoal, in *N. Carolina*, a post-office of Cleveland co.

Double Springs, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Benton co.

Double Springs, in *California*, a town of Calaveras co., abt. 87 m. E.N.E. of San Francisco.

Doub'lets, *n. pl.* Said of two dice, each of which, when thrown, presents the same number of spots on the face uppermost.

Doub'le-vault, *n.* (*Arch.*) See VAULT.

Doubling, (*dub'ling,*) *n.* Act of making double.—A fold; a plait.—An artifice; a shift.—Act of sailing round a cape, promontory, &c.—Winding and turning of an animal to deceive hounds.—The layer of slates at the eaves of a house.

—*pl.* (*Her.*) The linings of robes or mantles, or of the mantlings of achievement.—See MANTLING.

Doub'ling-nail, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A nail used in the doubling or lining of the gun-ports in a man-of-war.

Doubloon', *n.* [Fr. *doublon*; Sp. *dublone*; Port. *doblao.*] A gold piece coined in Spain. The *D.* of Isabella, coined since 1848, is of 100 reals, and equivalent to $5.16. The older Spanish *D.* vary in value from $17 to $16.20.

Doubly, (*dŭb'ly,*) *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

"His right hand *doubly* to his left succeeds."—*Dryden.*

Doubs, (*doobs,*) a dep. of France, on the Eastern frontier, separated from Switzerland by the Jura Mountains, is situated in Lat. 46° 35′, 47° 31′ N., and Lon. 5° 42′, 7° 4′ E. *Area*, 2,018 sq. miles. *D.* is traversed by the river Doubs, a tributary of the Saone, and is separated on the N.W. from the dep. of Haute Saone by the Oignon, also a tributary of the Saone. The surface is mountainous, but fertile in many parts, with excellent pasturage for a valuable breed of draught-horses which it possesses. The chief towns, after Besançon, its capital, are Baume-les-Dames, Montbeliard, and Pontarlier. *Pop.* 298,072.

Doubt, (*dout,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *douter*; Lat. *dubito*, from *dubius*, moving alternately in two opposite directions—*duo*, two, and obs. *bito*, to go; also *bĕto*, perhaps from same root as *vado*, to go.] To waver in opinion or judgment; to be uncertain, or in suspense; to be undetermined; to fluctuate in belief; to hesitate; to demur; to question.—To fear; to be apprehensive of ill; to suspect; to have suspicion; as, to *doubt* a man's honesty.

—*v. a.* To hold in debt; to consider questionable; to deem uncertain; to question; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; as, I *doubt* his story.—To fear; to suspect; to apprehend ill of; to withhold confidence from.

"More than you *doubt* the change."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* [O. Fr. *doubte*; Fr. *doute*; Lat. *dubitatio.*] A wavering in opinion or judgment: a being uncertain; a fluctuation of mind respecting truth or propriety; uncertainty of disposition; suspense; unsettled state of opinion.

"Our *doubts* are traitors, and make us lose, . . . the good we oft might win."—*Shaks.*

—Uncertainty of condition.

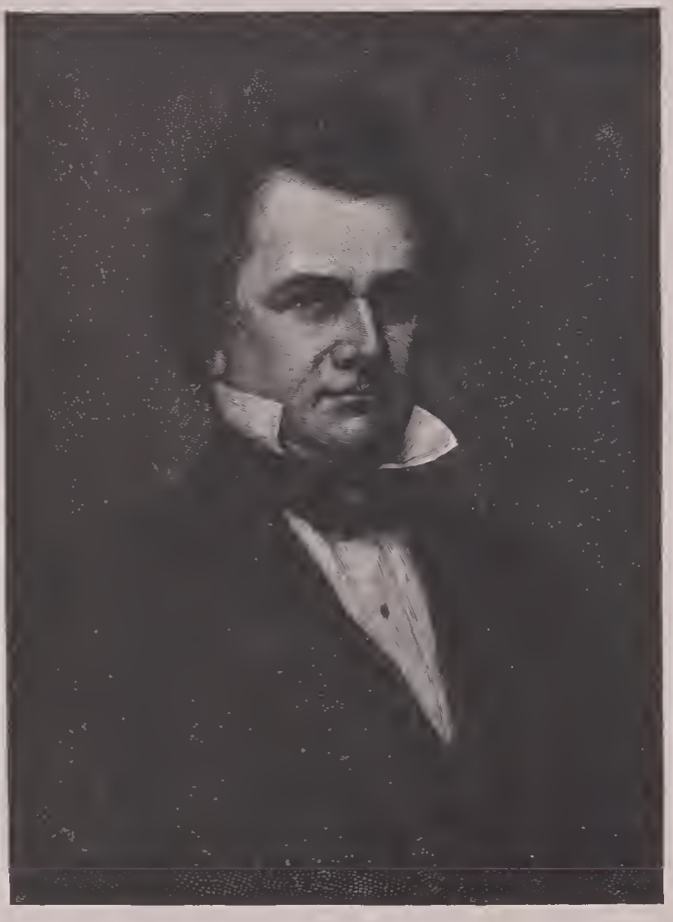
"I am bound in to saucy *doubts*."—*Shaks.*

—Suspicion; fear; apprehension.—Difficulty urged; objection.

(*Phil.*) That state of mind in which we hesitate as to two contradictory conclusions, having no preponderance of evidence in favor of either. Philosophers distinguish two kinds of doubt,—*provisional* and *definite*. Provisional doubt is a voluntary suspension of our judgment for a time, in order to come to a more clear and sure conclusion. Definitive doubt is scepticism. We doubt through blindness, or passion, or malice; through fancy, or from a wish to doubt; but we doubt also from prudence and from mistrust, from wisdom and through penetration of mind. A preliminary doubt is the fundamental condition of philosophy. We begin, in order that we may not end with doubt. This was first established as a rule in philosophic inquiry by Descartes, who tells us that he began by doubting everything, discharging his mind of all preconceived ideas, and admitting none as clear and true until he had subjected them to a rigorous examination.

Doubt'able, *a.* That may be doubted; questionable.

Doubt'er, *n.* One who doubts; one who has scruples; one who is uncertain.



Stephen Arnold Douglas

1813–1861

Doubt'ful, *a.* Full of doubt or doubts; dubious; not settled in opinion; wavering; hesitating; undetermined; not clear in its meaning; uncertain; as, a *doubtful* case. — Equivocal; obscure; ambiguous; admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; not decided; as, a *doubtful* explanation. — Of uncertain issue; not secure; hazardous; precarious; as, a *doubtful* event. — Not without fear; indicating doubt.

"Contending, and *doubtful* what might fall." — *Milton.*

Doubt'fully, *adv.* Dubiously; questionably; in a doubtful manner.

Doubt'fulness, *n.* A state of doubt, or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. — Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. — Uncertainty of condition, event, or issue; precariousness.

Doubt'ingly, *adv.* Dubiously; in a doubting manner.

Doubt'less, *a.* Without doubt or uncertainty; unquestionably.

Doubt'lessly, *adv.* Unquestionably.

Douc, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of monkey, *Simia nemæus*, native of Cochin China, and remarkable for the brilliancy of its variegated colors.

Douce, a mountain in Irelaud, co. Wicklow, 6 m. from Bray. Height abt. 2,384 ft.

Dou'cet, Dow'cet, *n.* One of the testicles of a stag.

Doueeur, (*doo-sér',*) *n.* [Fr., from *doux*, sweet; Lat. *dulcis*. See DULCET.] A present, gift, or honorarium; a bribe — Sprightliness or agreeability of manner.

Douche, (*doosh.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *duco*, to conduct.] A jet of water directed with some degree of force on to some diseased part of the body, with a view to strengthen it.

Doucine, (*doo'sēn,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A moulding, concave above and convex below.

Doud Station, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Van Buren co.

Dough, (*dō,*) *n.* [A. S. *dah*, from *deawian*, to wet; Icel. *deig*, dough.] A mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked; paste or sponge of bread.

Dough'-baked, *a.* Improperly baked; — hence, unfinished; not brought to perfection; also, implying the being of dull, or half-witted understanding. (In the latter sense, the term *half-baked* is often used.)

Dougherty, (*do'ŭr-te.*) in *Georgia*, a S.W. co. *Area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *River.* Flint River. *Surface*, nearly level. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Albany. *Pop.* (1890) 12,206.

Dougherty, in *California*, a post-village of Alameda co., about 18 m. S. E. of Leandro.

Dough'face, *n.* A person who is pliable and easily impressible. (Used in the U. States.)

Dough'faced, *a.* Cowardly; weak; pliable; easily moulded or managed.

Dough'faceism, *n.* [Amer.] State of being reprehensively weak, pliant, or cowardly.

Dough'iness, *n.* State of being doughy or spongy.

Dough'-kneaded, *a.* Soft; flaccid; pliant like dough.

Dough'nut, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A small spongy cake, compounded of milk, eggs, sugar, and flour, and fried in lard or butter.

Dough'tily, *adv.* With doughtiness.

Doughtiness, (*dou'ti-ness,*) *n.* Quality of being doughty; bravery; obstinate courage.

Doughty, (*dou'ti,*) *a.* [A. S. *dohtig*, from *dugan*, to be of force or power; *D. deugen*, to be good; Scot. *dow*, to profit.] Noble; stout-hearted; brave; valiant; as, a *doughty* hero.

Doughty's Fork, in *Ohio*, a branch of Killbuck Creek, which it joins in Coshocton co.

Doughy, (*dō'e,*) *a.* Like dough; soft; pliable; as, an "unbaked and *doughy* youth." — *Shaks.*

Douglas, (*dŭg'las,*) the name of an ancient and illustrious Scottish family, whose origin has not been accurately ascertained. The earliest mentioned in history are: WILLIAM *the Hardy*, D. 1302. — *The good* SIR JAMES, a companion in arms of Robert Bruce, killed in battle with the Moors, 1331. — WILLIAM, a natural son of the preceding, called *England's scourge and Scotland's bulwark*, killed 1353. — ARCHIBALD, brother of Sir James, regent in 1333. — WILLIAM, Lord of Liddesdale, *the flower of chivalry* in the 14th century. — After these the following are mentioned under the title of earls: — 1. WILLIAM, distinguished at the battle of Poictiers, D. 1384. — 2. JAMES, his son, killed at the battle of Otterburn, 1388. — 3. ARCHIBALD, surnamed *the Grim*, date unknown. — 4. ARCHIBALD, born 1374, celebrated for a victory over the Earl of March and Henry Percy, 1401; killed at the battle of Verneuil, 1424. — 5. ARCHIBALD, ambassador to England for the release of James I., 1437. — 6. WILLIAM, treacherously murdered at a banquet in the castle at Edinburgh the same year. — 7. Unknown. — 8. WILLIAM, the most imperious and powerful of the line, stabbed by James II. at Stirling, 1452. — 9. JAMES, brother of the preceding, and last earl of Douglas, taken prisoner after vainly attempting to revenge his brother's death, and dying in a monastery, 1488. — A younger branch of the same family are distinguished as *earls of Angus*. The best known of these are: — GEORGE, married to the daughter of king Robert III., 1397, and ARCHIBALD, called the "Great" Earl of Angus, distinguished at the battle of Torwood, father of GAWIN, bishop of Dunkeld, and of the two Douglases killed at Flodden, died 1513. The younger branch of the Angus family claims JAMES DOUGLAS, the celebrated Earl of Morton, and regent of Scotland, *q. v.*

Douglas, GAWIN, or GAVIN, a Scotch poet, B. at Brechin, 1475; was the younger son of the 5th Earl of Angus, and was bishop of Dunkeld. His *Palace of Honor* is his principal original work. His translation of the *Æneid* was the first made of a classic author into the English language. D. 1522.

Douglas, STEPHEN ARNOLD, an American statesman, B. in Vermont, 1813. He was at an early period of life apprenticed to the trade of cabinet-making, which he was compelled eventually to abandon, through ill-health. He afterwards studied law at Canandaigua, N. Y., and, in 1833, went West, settling at Jacksonville, Ill. There he soon established himself in good practice as a lawyer, and before he had attained the age of 22, was elected Attorney-General of the State. In 1840, *D.* was appointed Secretary of State for Ill., and, in 1841, a judge of the Supreme Court. In 1843, *D.* entered Congress on the Democratic ticket. In the House of Representatives, *D.* was conspicuous for his national views on the Oregon boundary question, and by his strong advocacy of the annexation of Texas. In 1853–4, *D.* became noted as the author of the celebrated bill for organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which brought about a revolution in political parties in the U. States. In this bill, the onus which *D.* caused to attach to himself, rested on the provision it contained for repealing the Missouri Compromise, which he insisted was inconsistent with Congressional non-intervention with slavery in states and territories. In 1852, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, and, again, in 1856. In 1860, as candidate of the northern Democrats for president, he received 1,300,000 votes, but only 12 in the electoral college. D. 1861. After his death, a magnificent monument was commenced to the memory of *D.* at Chicago, (see fig. 582).

Doug'las, a seaport-town of England, cap. of the Isle of Man, 80 m. N.W. of Liverpool. Lat. 54° 15′ N., Lon. 4° 25′ 47″ W. *Pop.* 12,511.

Doug'las, a village of British Columbia, at the N.W. extremity of Harrison Lake, about 54 m. N.E. of New Westminster.

Douglas, in *California*, a township of Sau Joaquin co.

Douglas, in *Colorado*, a N.E. co., bordering on Kansas. *Area*, 840 sq. m. *Rivers.* S. Fork of Platte river, Republican Fork of Kansas river, and Bijou and Beaver creeks. *Surface*, in the W., mountainous; in the E., a sterile plain. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Castle Rock. *Pop.* (1890) 3,006.

Douglas, in *Georgia*, a N.W. co.; *area*, 178 sq. m. *Cap.* Douglasville. *Pop.* (1890) 7,794. — A village, capital of Coffee co., about 130 m. W. S. W. of Savannah.

Douglas, in *Illinois*, an E. co. *Area*, 410 sq. m. *Rivers*, Embarras and Kaskaskia. *Surface*, level. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Tuscola. *Pop.* (1890) 17,669.

—A township of Clark co.

—A township of Iroquois co.

—A post-office of Knox co.

—A village of Pike co., on the Mississippi river, opposite Hannibal.

Douglas, in *Iowa*, a flourishing township of Appanoose county.

—A township of Bremer co.

—A village of Fayette co., abt. 5 m. N. W. of West Union.

—A township of Montgomery co.

—A township of Polk co.

—A township of Webster co.

Douglas, in *Kansas*, an E. co. *Area*, 469 sq. m. *Rivers*, Kansas and Wakarusa. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Lawrence. *Pop.* (1895) 23,587.

—A village of Douglas co., on the Kansas river, above Lawrence.

—A township of Jackson co.

Douglas, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Lincoln parish.

Douglas, in *Massachusetts*, a post-town and township of Worcester co., 16 m. S. of Worcester, and about 40 m. S. W. of Boston. — *East Douglas*, in the same township, is a thriving manufacturing village.

Douglas, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Allegan co.

Douglas, in *Minnesota*, a W. co. *Area*, about 720 sq. m. *Rivers*, Long Prairie. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Alexandria. *Pop.* (1895) 16,942.

—A township of Dakota co.

—A village of Polk co., on Red Lake river.

Douglas, in *Missouri*, a S. co. *Area*, about 792 sq. m. *Rivers*, N. Fork and Bryant's Fork of White river. *Surface*, generally hilly. *Soil*, productive. *Min.* Lead. *Cap.* Ava. *Pop.* (1890) 14,111.

Douglas, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Rockingham co.

Douglas, in *Nebraska*, an E. co., bordering on Iowa. *Area*, about 330 sq. m. *Rivers*, Missouri, Platte, Elkhorn and Papillon. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Omaha. *Pop.* (1890) 158,008.

—A village of Cass co., about 37 m. S. W. of Omaha.

Douglas, in *Nevada*, a W. co., bordering on California. *Area*, 892 sq. m. *Rivers*, Carson. Lake Tahoe bounds it on the W. *Surface*, mountainous. Job's Peak, a granite mountain, rises to a height of 6,000 ft. *Soil*, not adapted to agriculture. *Min.* Gold and silver. *Cap.* Genoa. *Pop.* (1890) 1,551.

Douglas, in *Oregon*, a S. W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, about 4,875 sq. m. *Rivers*, Umpqua rivers and its N. and S. forks, and Siuslaw river. *Surface*, mountainous. *Soil*, in the valleys, very fertile. *Min.* Silver and copper. *Cap.* Roseburg. *Pop.* (1890) 11,864.

Douglas, in *South Dakota*, a S. S. E. co. *Area*, 450 sq. m. Agriculture the leading industry. *Cap.* Armour. *Pop.* (1895) 4,758.

Douglas, in *Texas*, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., about 240 m. N. E. of Austin.

Douglas, in *Washington*, an E. co. *Area*, 4,552 sq. m. Stock-raising on a large scale. *Cap.* Waterville. *Pop.* (1890) 3,161.

Douglas, in *Wisconsin*, a N. W. co., bordering on Minnesota. *Area*, about 1,336 sq. m. *Rivers*, St. Louis, St. Croix, Bois Brule, and Amnicon. Lake Superior washes its N. border. *Surface*, hilly. *Soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Copper. *Cap* Superior. *Pop.* (1895) 29,986.

Doug'las Center, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Marquette county.

Douglas City, in *California*, a post-township of Trinity co., on Trinity river, about 6 m. S. of Weaverville.

Douglas City, in *Missouri*, a village of Phelps co., abt. 6 m. E.N.E. of Rolla.

Douglas Flat, in *California*, a village of Calaveras co., near the Stanislaus River, abt. 10 m. N. of Sonora. Gold is found in the neighborhood.

Douglas Fort, near the confluence of the Assiniboin and Red rivers in British N. America.

Douglas Island, in *Alaska*, between Admiralty Island and the main land. Lat. 58° 15′ N., Lon. 134° 24′ W.

Doug'lasville, in *Texas*, a post-office of Cass co.

Douglasville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., abt. 64 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Dou'lens, or **Doul'leus,** a town of France, dep. Somme, on the Authie, 16 m. N. of Amiens. It has a citadel, and a trade in cotton-yarn and hempen cloths. *Pop.* 4,076.

Doulocracy, *n.* [Gr. *doulos*, a slave, and *kratein*, to govern.] A government carried on by slaves.

Doum'-palm, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DOOM-PALM.

Dour, *a.* [Scot.] Hard; hardy; inflexible; obstinate; as, a "*dour* wife." — *C. Reade.*

Dour, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 9 m. W.S.W. of Mons. Coal and iron mines are worked in the vicinity. *Pop.* 7,000.

Dou'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as DURAMEN, *q. v.*

—A kind of millet. See DURRA.

Douro, (*doo'ro,*) a large river of Spain, rising on the borders of Aragon, and, flowing W., traverses more than half the width of Spain, and the whole of Portugal. After a course of about 510 m., it falls into the Atlantic, 3 m. from Oporto. Its basin is the largest in the Spanish peninsula. The wine country of the Douro begins 50 m. to the E. of Oporto.

Dou'ro, DUERO, a former prov. in the N. of Portugal, having the Atlantic on the W., and now absorbed in the provs Minho, Upper Beira, and Estremadura. *Area*, 3,872 sq m. *Pop.* 244,860.

Dou'ro, (Pu'lo,) an island in the Indian Archipelago, 35 m. from Timor, in Lat. 10° 48′ S., Lon. 122° 41′ E.; it is barren. *Pop.* 5,000.

Douse, *v. a.* [Gr. *duō*, *dusō*.] To souse, dip, or plunge into water.

(*Naut.*) To slacken suddenly; to let go in haste; as, to *douse* the jib. — To put out: to extinguish; as, to *douse* the glim; *i. e.*, put out the light. (Used by sailors.)

—*v. n.* To fall suddenly into water.

"To swing i' the air, or *douse* in water." — *Hudibras.*

Dous'ing-chock, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) See DOWSING-CHEEKS.

Dous'man, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Waukesha co.

Douzeave, (*doōz'ēv,*) *n.* [Fr. *douze*, twelve.] (*Mus.*) A scale of twelve degrees.

Dove, *n.* [A. S. *duna*; D. *duif*; Dan. *due*; Icel. *dúfa.*] (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the family of the *Columbidæ*. No distinction between the terms dove and pigeon is sanctioned either by constant scientific or general popular use. Audubon attempts to make a distinction, giving the name *pigeon* to those species of which many nests are built close together on the same trees, and *dove* to those which are solitary in their nidification; but this distinction has not been generally admitted. — See PIGEON.

—A word of endearment, or an emblem of innocence.

Dove, a river of England, falling into the Trent below Burton; noted for the fine scenery on its banks.

Dove, *n.* (*Christian Art.*) The Holy Ghost having descended upon Christ at his baptism in the form of a dove, that bird is generally employed as a symbol of the Spirit in religious art. It is also used as an emblem of peace, when it bears an olive-branch in its mouth, doubtless referring to the return of the dove to the ark. When used as an emblem of purity by the ancient painters, it was usually represented white, with red claws and beak, and sometimes with a golden nimbus around the head. Dying saints and martyrs are frequently represented with a dove flying from their mouths; in these cases it is a symbol of the soul purified by suffering. In some stained windows, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit are symbolized by a dove, from which proceed seven rays, terminating in seven stars. When used as a symbol of the Church of Christ, the dove is represented with six wings, — two at the head, two at the shoulders, and two at the feet.

Dove'-cot, Dove'-cote, Dove'-house, (*dŭv'kŏt,*) *n.* A pigeon-house; a columbary.

Dove Dale, one of the most beautiful spots in England, and the most romantic locality in the picturesque county of Derby, where the river Dove runs for a considerable distance in a natural chasm between two precipitous walls of rocky slate.

Dove-eyed, (*dŭv'īd,*) *a.* Soft-eyed; meek-eyed; having eyes like a dove.

Dovekie, (*dŭv'ke,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MERGULLUS.

Dove'let, *n.* A young or small dove.

Dover, (Strait of.) [Lat. *Fretum Gallicum*; Fr. *Pas de Calais.*] The narrow sea-channel between England and France, and connecting the English Channel and North Sea. It is 18 to 25 m. broad, average 22; and 6 to 20 fathoms deep, but on Warne and Ridge Shoals only 1½ to 4 fathoms. The English side of the strait consists of chalk cliffs 300 to 600 ft. high, succeeded on the south by lower greensand. The tides of the English Chaonel and North Sea meet in Dover Strait. In 1875 an international joint-stock company was organized to connect France and England by a tunnel under these Straits, but work was afterward permanently discontinued by order of the British government.

Do'ver, a seaport-town of England, on Dover Strait, 66 m. E.S.E. of London, at the nearest point of Britain to the continent of Europe, being 21 m. from Cape

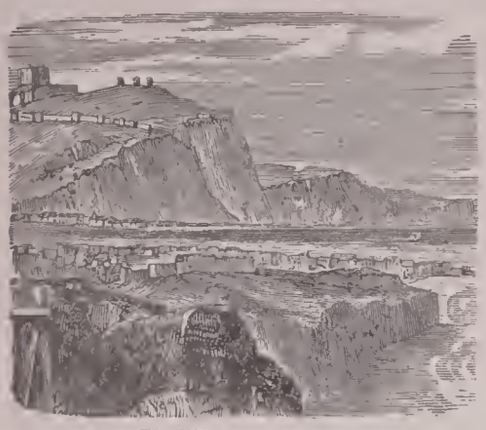


Fig. 857. —DOVER CASTLE.

Grisnez, and 25½ N.W. of Calais *D.* is the chief port of communication between England and France. Its principal feature is its castle, perched on a cliff about 320 feet above sea-level, which, with its immense defences, renders it one of the strongest, as it is certainly one of the most important, fortresses in the British islands. *Pop.* (1891) 33,300.

Do'ver, in *Alabama*, a village of Russell co., abt. 75 m. E. by N. of Montgomery.

Dover, in *Arkansas*, a township of Pope co., near Illinois Bayou, about 90 m. N.W. of Little Rock.

Dover, in *Delaware*, seat of justice of Kent co., and cap. of the State of Delaware, situated on Jones Creek, about 50 m. S. of Wilmington, and about 5 m. W. of Delaware Bay. Lat. 39° 10′ N., Lon. 75° 30′ W. It has a fine state-house, besides many other superior buildings. It is the centre of an extensive fruit-canning trade.

Dover, in *Georgia*, a village of Greene co., about 41 m. N. of Milledgeville.

—A township of Terrell co.

Dover, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Bureau co., about 144 m. N. of Springfield.

Dover, in *Indiana*, a village of Boone co.

—A village of Dearborn co., about 90 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Dover, in *Iowa*, a village of Davis co., on Fox river, about 80 m. S.S.W. of Iowa City.

—A township of Fayette co.

—A post-office of Lee co.

Dover, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Shawnee co.

Dover, in *Kentucky*, a post-village and township of Mason co., on the Ohio river, about 11 m. below Maysville.

Dover, in *Maine* a post-town, cap. of Piscataquis co., on the Piscataquis river, about 70 m. N.E. of Augusta. *Pop.* of twp. (1897) about 2,050.

Dover, in *Massachusetts*, a post-town of Norfolk co., on Charles river, about 15 m. S.W. of Boston.

Dover, in *Michigan*, a township of Lenawee co., about 7 m. W. of Adrian.

—A village of Washtenaw co., on Huron river, about 54 m. W. by N. of Detroit.

Dover, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Olmstead county.

Dover, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Lafayette county, about 108 miles west of Jefferson City.

Dover, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Craven county.

Dover, in *New Hampshire*, a city, capital of Strafford co., on the Cocheco river, about 68 m. N. of Boston. Lat. 43° 13′ N., Lon. 70° 54′ W. The oldest town in the State, having been settled in 1623. *Manf.* Cottons, boots, oil cloths, &c. *Pop.* (1897) about 13,200.

Dover, in *New Jersey*, a thriving town of Morris co., about 7 m. N.N.W. of Morristown, on the Rockaway river. *Pop.* (1897) about 5,200.

—A township of Ocean co.

Dover, or DOVER PLAINS, in *New York*, a post-village of Dover township, Dutchess co., about 80 m. N.N.E. of New York city.

Dover, in *New York*, a township of Dutchess co., about 20 m. E. of Poughkeepsie.

Dover, in *Ohio*, a township of Athens co.

—A post-village of Cuyahoga co., on Lake Erie, about 14 m. W.S.W. of Cleveland.

—A township of Fulton co.

—A village of Fulton co., about 35 m. W. of Toledo.

—A village and township of Tuscarawas co., on the Tuscarawas River, about 103 miles E.N.E. of the city of Columbus.

—A township of Union co.

Dover, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of York county, on Conewago Creek, about 7 m. N.W. of York.

Dover, in *Tennessee*, a township and village, cap. of Stewart co., on the Cumberland River, about 75 m. W. by N. of Nashville.

Dover, in *Vermont*, a post-town and township of Windham county, about 90 miles S. by W. of Montpelier.

Dover, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Iowa co., about 27 m. N.W. of Madison.

Dover, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Racine co., about 21 m. W. of Racine.

—A village of Walworth county, about 48 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.

Dover Furnace, in *New York*, a P.O. of Dutchess co.

Dover Hill, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Martin co., on the E. Fork of White River, about 92 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Dover Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Goochland co., on Dover Creek, about 21 m. W. of Richmond.

Dover Mines, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Goochland co.

Dover South Mills, in *Maine*, a post-office of Piscataquis co.

Dover's Powder, *n.* [From *Dover*, the inventor.] (*Med.*) A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash. It is the *pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus* of the Pharmacopœia. Ten grains, which is the average dose, contain one grain of opium and one of ipecacuanha. It is an excellent sedative and sudorific.

Dove's Creek, in *Georgia*, a village of Elbert co.

Dove's Depot, in *South Carolina*, a village of Darlington county.

Dove'tail, *n.* [From its spreading like a pigeon's tail.] (*Carp.*) A joint used by carpenters and joiners in connecting two pieces of wood, by letting one into the other, in the form of the expanded tail of a dove. It is the strongest method of joining masses, because the tenon or piece of wood widens as it extends, so that it cannot be drawn out, the tongue being larger than the cavity through which it would have to be drawn. The French call this method *queue d'hirondelle*, or swallow's-tail.

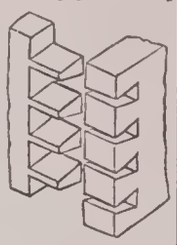


Fig. 858. — DOVETAIL.

—*v. a.* To unite by a tenon.

—To make to fit; to adjust firmly and connectedly; as, our opinions *dovetail* together.

Dove'tailing, *n.* (*Carp.*) A method of joining by dovetails.

Dove'tail-joint, *n.* (*Anat.*) A suture, or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the skull.

Dove'tail-moulding, *n.* (*Arch.*) A Gothic architectural ornament in the form of dovetails.

Dow, Dhow, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as BAGGALA, *q. v.*

Dow, or **Douw,** GERARD, an eminent Dutch painter, and the pupil of Rembrandt, b. at Leyden, 1613. For the excellence of his coloring, delicacy of finish, and attention to the minutiæ of his art, this master's compositions are unrivalled; and the prices which some of his paintings have obtained are almost without parallel. D. 1680.

Dow'able, *a.* That may be dowered or endowed; entitled to dower.

Dowager, (*dow'a-jŭr,*) *n.* [Fr. *douairière*, from *douaire*, a dower.] A widow endowed; that is, who either enjoys a dower from her deceased husband, or has property of her own brought by her to her husband on marriage (dowry), and settled on herself after his decease. In the English and French language of etiquette, the term is applied to a widow lady, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir, having the same title.

Dowa'giac, in *Michigan*, a small river, rises in Cass co., and joins the St. Joseph River near Niles.

—A city of Cass co., on Dowagiac river, about 179 m. W. of Detroit. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,050.

Dow'ect, *n.* See DOUCET.

Dow'dallville, in *Illinois*, a hamlet of Peoria co.

Dow'dy, *n.* [Scot. *dawdie*, probably from *daw*, listless, inactive, or from its root.] An ill-dressed, vulgar, inelegant woman.

"They doat on *dowdies* and deformity." — *Dryden.*

—*a.* Awkward; ill-dressed; inelegant; having a vulgar appearance.

"No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew." — *Gay.*

Dow'dyish, *a.* Resembling a dowdy.

Dow'el, *v. a.* [Ger. *döbel*, a peg, a plug.] To connect or fasten together by dowels; as, to *dowel* the head of a cask.

—*n.* A pin of wood or iron used in joining together pieces of timber, or for connecting the joints of boards, the ends of the felloes of wheels, &c. *Fig.* 859 represents a barrel-end in three pieces, joined by dowels.

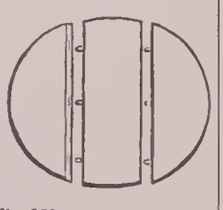


Fig. 859 — DOWEL-JOINTS.

Dow'el-joint, *n.* (*Joinery.*) A joint made by means of dowels.

Dow'el-pin, *n.* See DOWEL.

Dow'er, Dow'ery, *n.* [Fr. *douaire*; L. Lat. *dotarium*, *doarium*, from *dos*; Gr. *dōs*, from *didōmi*, to give.] Anything given; a gift; an endowment.

"Eow great, how plentiful, how rich a *dower*." — *Davies.*

(*Law.*) The estate for life which a widow acquires in a certain portion of her husband's real property after his death. *D.*, by the common law, which in this matter is the general law in the U. States, entitles the widow to a third part of all the lands and tenements of which the husband was seized in fee-simple or fee-tail, at any time during the coverture. But the rule varies so widely on many particulars in the different States, that we must refer the inquirer to the local statutes on the matter.

Dowered, (*dow'erd,*) *a.* Having a dower or a portion.

"*Dower'd* with our curse . . . take her, or leave her." — *Shaks.*

Dow'erless, *a.* Destitute of dower; without a fortune; unportioned; as, a *dowerless* bride.

Dow'ery, *n.* See DOWER.

Dowl, Dowle, *n.* Feathery or wool-like down.

Dow'las, *n.* A kind of coarse linen cloth, which was generally used for shirts by the working-people before the introduction of calico.

Dowlatabad, (*dou-lat-a-bad'*,) a city and fortress of Hindostan, in the Deccan, 7 m. from Aurungabad, in Lat. 19° 52′ N., Lon. 76° 2′ E. The fort stands on a rock 500 feet high.

Down, *n.* [Ger. *dune*; Dan. *dun*; Icel. *dún*, from Teut. *dunen*, to swell; Fr. *duvet*.] The fine, soft feathers of fowls, particularly of the duck kind. — The fine hair that appears on the face in adolescence.

"On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down*, and promise man." — *Prior.*

—The pubescence of plants; the pappus or little crown of certain seeds of plants; as, the *down* of a thistle. — Anything that soothes or mollifies.

"Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares." — *Southern.*

—*v. a.* To cover or line with down.

Down, *n.* [A. S. *dun*; Ger. *düne*; Gael. *dun*; Fr. *dune*; Gr. *thin* or *this*, gen. *thinos*. The root is found in L. Sax. *dunen*, to swell up.] A bank or rounded elevation of sand formed by the action of the wind on or near a seashore, generally used in the plural; as, the *downs* of Sussex. — A tract of poor, naked, hilly land, used only for the pasturage of sheep, &c.

—*pl.* State of declension, abasement, depression, or failure; used colloquially; as, the ups and *downs* of life.

—*pl.* A roadstead, and naval rendezvous, off the coast of Kent, in the English Channel.

"All in the *Downs* the fleet was moor'd." — *Gay.*

Down, *prep.* [A. S. *adún*, *adúne*, of *dúne* — *a*, from, and *dun*, a hill. See DOWN.] Along a descent; from a higher to a lower place; as, to go *down* a mountain. — Toward the mouth of a river, or toward the embouchure of any volume of water; as, to sail *down* a stream.

—*adv.* Along a descent; tending from a higher to a lower place; as, *down* a well. — On the ground, or at the bottom; below the horizon: as, the sun goes *down*. — From a higher to a lower condition; into disrepute or disgrace; into subjection; as, an author writes himself *down*.

"It has still been preached up, but acted *down*." — *South.*

—From a greater to a less bulk; into due consistence; as to boil *down* fat. — At length; prostrate; in a low position, state, or condition.

"*Down* sinks the giant with a thundering sound." — *Pope.*

—In a state of dejection, poverty, misery, or abasement; as, he is *down* in the world. — By descent from antiquity; as, *down* to the present day.

Down in the mouth, dejected; out of spirits. (Colloq. and vulgar.) — *Down with*, thrust down; hurl down; put down; — used in peremptoriness: as, "*down with* them all." (*Shaks.*) — *Up and down*, hither and thither; to and fro; with rising and falling motion.

—*interj.* Exhorting to abasement or destruction.

'*Down* to the dust with them, slaves as they are!" — *Moore.*

—*v. a.* To cover with down; to make downy.

Down, *a.* Downcast; dispirited; dejected.

—Downright; absolute; positive; flat; conclusive, as, a *down* assertion. — Downward; as, a *down* railroad-train; —in opposition to *up*.

Down, a county of Ireland, bounded N. by co. Antrim, E. and S. by the Irish Sea, and W. by co. Armagh. *Area*, 957 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, but fertile in many parts. The Mourne Mountains occupy a portion of it, and rise to 2,796 ft. above the sea. *Rivers and Lakes.* The Bann Lagan and Newry rivs., and numerous small lakes, the chief of which is Loagh Strangford. *Prod.* Oats, potatoes, flax, barley, and some wheat. *Min.* Copper and lead, black marble, slate, coal, freestone and crystals. *Manuf.* Linens, muslins, hosiery, leather, and salt. The fisheries are important. *Chief towns.* Newry Ballymacnrret, Rosstrevor, and Downpatrick.

Down'-bear, *v. a.* To depress.

Down'cast, *a.* Cast downward; dejected; bent down; directed to the ground.

"The *downcast* look of modesty." — *Sir P. Sidney.*

Down'-cast, *n.* (*Mining.*) A ventilating shaft for promoting the circulation of air through a mine. Mines are generally provided with two shafts for ventilation, under one of which (the *upcast* shaft) a fire is maintained to produce the upward current, which carries off the foul air, whilst the fresh air descends by the other (*downcast* shaft). The current of fresh air is forced by wooden partitions to divide itself, and pass through every portion of the workings. The operation of such provisions for ventilation is easily exhibited. A tall jar (*Fig.* 860) is fitted with a ring of cork, carrying a wide glass chimney (A). If this be placed over a taper standing in a plate of water, the accumulation of vitiated air will soon extinguish the taper; but if a second chimney (B), supported in a wire ring, be placed within the wide chimney, fresh air will enter through the interval be-

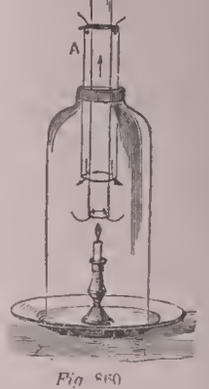


Fig. 860

the two, and the smoke from a piece of brown paper will demonstrate the existence of the two currents, as shown by the arrows.—A small box (*Fig.* 861) is provided with a glass chimney at each end. In one of these (B), representing the up-cast shaft, a lighted taper is suspended. A piece of smoking brown paper may be held in each chimney to show the direction of the current. On closing A with a glass plate, the taper in B will be extinguished, the entrance of fresh air being prevented. By breathing gently into A, the taper will also be extinguished. The experiment may be varied by pouring carbonic acid and oxygen alternately into A, when the taper will be extinguished and rekindled by turns.

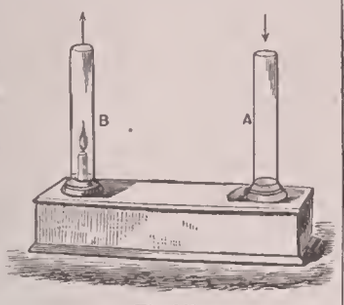


Fig. 861.

Down'casting, *a.* Dispiriting; dejectiug.

Down-come, (*down'kum,*) *n.* A downfall; as, a *down-come* in life.

Down-draught, (*down'draft,*) *n.* (*Mining.*) Same as Down-cast, *q. v.*

Downe, in *New Jersey,* a townsbip of Cumberland county.

Downer's Grove, In *Illinois,* a post-townsbip of Du Page co., abt. 24 m. W.S.W. of Chicago.

Downes, John, an American naval officer, b. in Mass., 1786. He entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman in 1802, and distinguished himself in the operations before Tripoli in the following year. *D.,* during the war of 1812, and in the expedition against Algiers in 1815, won still further reputation as a skilful and dashing officer. In 1832–4 he commanded the Pacific squadron, and in this capacity avenged an outrage committed on an American merchantman, by storming Quallah Battoo, in the Island of Sumatra. D. 1855.

Dow'ney, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Cedar co.

Down'fall, *n.* A falling down, or body of things falling; a sudden fall or ruin by violence, in distinction from slow decay or declension.

Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour." — *Dryden.*

—A sudden fall from a high or prominent position; a depression or ruin of reputation or estate.

" Dar'st thou divine (King Richard's) *downfall.*" — *Shaks.*

Downfallen, (*down'fâln,*) *a.* Fallen; ruined; as, *downfallen* cliffs.

Downhaul, (*down'hall.*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used on shipboard for hauling down a sail.

Down'hearted, *a.* Depressed in spirits; dejected; melancholy; rejecting hope.

Down'hill, *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping;—hence, figuratively, easy.

" The first steps a *downhill* greensward yields." — *Congreve.*

—*n.* Declivity; slope; descent.

Down Hill, in *Indiana,* a hamlet of Crawford co.

Dow'nieville, in *California,* a post-village, cap. of Sierra co., on Yuba river, near its source. *Pop.* 800.

Dow'nieville Butte, in *California,* a mountain peak of Sierra co., about 12 m. E.N.E. of Downieville. It is said to be 8,800 feet higb. Gold is found on its slopes.

Down'liess, *n.* State of being downy.

Down'ing, Andrew Jackson, an eminent American landscape-gardener, b. at Newburg, New York, 1815. In early life he assisted his father in the prosecution of bis business as a nurseryman, and soon rendered himself familiar with the arts of gardening and horticulture, the science of botany, &c. In 1841, *D.* published his well-known *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening.* This work obtained great popularity, and elicited encomiums from such great English authorities as Loudon and Lindley. In succession appeared his *Cottage Residences, Fruits and Fruit-Trees of America* (which has run through 14 editions), *Architecture for Country Houses,* &c. *D.* was accidentally drowned, 1852.

Down'ing's Mills, in *New Hampshire,* a former post-office of Strafford co.

Down'ingsville, See Downingville.

Down'ingsville, in *Kentucky,* a township of Grant co., about 10 miles W. of Williamstown.

Down'ingtown, in in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Chester co., 33 miles W. of Philadelphia, on the E. branch of Brandywine creek. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,500.

Down'ington, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Meigs co., about 40 m. S.W. of Marietta.

Down'ingville, in *Ohio,* a village of Carroll co.

Downlooked, (*down'lookt,*) *a.* Having a dejected or sullen countenance.

" *Downlook'd,* and with a cuckoo on her fist." — *Dryden.*

Down'lying, *a.* About to lie down, or be in travail of childbirth.

—*n.* Time of repose; bed-time.

Downpat'rick, a town of Ireland, cap. county Down, prov. Ulster, near the Quoyle, 21 m. S. by E. of Belfast. It is one of the most ancient towns in Ireland, existing in the days of St. Patrick, who died in 493, and is said to have founded the cathedral.

Down'right, *adv.* Right down; straight down; perpendicularly; as, "a giant cleft *downright.*" (*Hudibras.*)

—In plain terms; without ceremony, circumlocution, or equivocation; as, a *downright* piece of impudence.

—*a.* Directly to the point; plain; artless; blunt; unceremonious;—said of persons; as, "after his plain, *downright* way." (*Addison.*)—Open; undisguised; without reservation; absolute;—used in relation to things; as, a *downright* falsehood.

Down'rightness, *n.* State of being direct or plain; quality of being downright.

Down'share, *n.* (*Agric.*) A breast-plough used for cutting turf.

Down'sitting, *n.* Act of sitting down; rest; repose.

Down-stairs, *a.* Below-stairs; on a lower floor.

—*adv.* Down to the stairs, to a lower floor or basement.

" Why did you kick me *down-stairs?* " — *Kemble.*

Down'-stroke, *n.* A stroke or blow directed downwards.—In penmanship, a thick, heavy stroke made with a downward inclination of the pen;—in contradistinction to the slight impression called *up-stroke,* q. v.

Down'-train, *n.* A departing railroad train; a train proceeding from the chief terminus.

Down'-trod, Down'-trodden, *a.* Trodden, trampled, or crushed down; as, *down-trodden* people.

Down'ton, in England, a town of Wiltshire, on the Avon, 6 m. S.S.E. of Salisbury. *Pop.* 5,034.

Downs'ville, in *New York,* a P. O. of Delaware co.

Downs'ville, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Dunn co., on the Menomonie River, about 7 m. S. of Menomonie.

Down'ward, Down'wards, *adv.* [A.S. *duneweard.*] From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course; in a course or direction from a head, spring, origin, or source; as, to bend *downward.*

" Look *downward* on that globe."—*Milton.*

—In a course of lineal descent from an ancestor considered as a head.

" A ring . . . *downward* hath succeeded in his house, from son to son." —*Shaks.*

—In the course of falling or descending from elevation or distinction.

—*a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place, as on a slope or declivity, or in the open air; tending toward the earth or its centre; declivous.—Descending from a head, origin, or source; as, a *downward* descent.—Tending to a lower state or condition; dejected; depressed; as, "*downward* thoughts."—*Sidney.*

Down'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Guaphalium.

Down'y, *a.* Covered with down or nap; covered with pubescence, or soft hairs, as a plant.—Made of down or soft feathers; resembling down; soft; calm; soothing; as, a *downy* pillow.—Acute; knowing; astute; sbarp-witted; as, a *downy* fellow. (Vulgar.)

Dow'ral, *a.* Pertaining to a dowry; consisting of a dowry.

Dow'ress, *n.* A woman entitled to dower.

Dow'ry, *n.* [See Dower.] A gift; a fortune given. (*Law.*) A word sometimes confounded with *dower.* It was formerly applied to mean that which a woman brings to her husband.

Dowse, *v. a.* and *n.* See Douse.

Dowse, *n.* A blow or slap in the face. (Vulgar.)

Dows'er, Dows'ing-rod, *n.* (*Mining.*) A miner's divining-rod.

Dows'er, *n.* One who makes use of the divining-rod.

Dows'ing-checks, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Pieces fayed across the apron, and lapped on the knightheads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

Doxological, (*doxs-o-loj'ik-al,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to doxology; rendering praise to God.

Doxol'ogize, *v. a.* [Gr. *doxologein.*] To praise God with doxologies.

Doxol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *doxologia,* praising, from *doxologĕō,* to give glory to.] (*Eccl.*) A form of praise, or giving glory to God; as in the concluding paragraph of the Lord's Prayer,—"Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever;" or the Hymn of the Angels (*Luke* ii. 14),—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to all men."—Two hymns used in the early Christian church were known as the *greater* and *lesser D.* The greater *D.* was simply an expansion of the angelic hymn, and is now generally known by that name; it is sung in the Roman Catholic Church at the celebration of the Lord's Supper and at matins. The lesser *D.* is the ordinary *D.*, "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son," &c., repeated at the end of each psalm in the service of the Church of England.

Doxy, (*doks'y,*) *n.* A sweetheart or paramour.

" Orthodoxy is any *doxy.*" — *Bishop Warburton.*

—A prostitute; a woman of loose morals; as, a sailor's *doxy.*

Doyle, Richard, (*doil,*) an English artist, b. in London, 1826. He inherited from his father, John Doyle, an able political caricaturist, a taste for humorous illustrations, and excels chiefly in depicting the passing whims and oddities of the day, and was for some time a constant illustrator of the pages of *Punch.* It was in that facetious periodical that he illustrated with great success, and in endless variety, *Ye Manners and Customs of ye Englishe,* and produced many other sketches, discovering much originality of invention, as well as humorous appreciation. He afterwards produced *The Foreign Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson,* and other works. The last novel from the pen of Dickens is illustrated by this eminent artist. D. 1883.

Doyle, in *Kansas,* a township of Marion co.

Doyle, in *Iowa,* a township of Clark co.

Doyles'burgh, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Franklin co.

Doyle's Mills, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Juniata co.

Doyles'port, in *Missouri,* a village of Barton co.

Doyles'town, in *Ohio,* a village of Paulding co.

Doyles'town, in *Ohio,* a village of Wayne co., about 104 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Doylestown, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough and township cap. of Bucks co., about 100 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Doylestown, in *Wisconsin,* a P. O. of Columbia co.

Doze, *v. n.* [Dan. *dös,* drowsiness, *döse,* to doze, to mope; Icel. *dasaz,* to languish.] To slumber; to sleep gently; to live in a state of drowsiness, to be dull or half asleep.

" Chiefless armies *dozed* out the campaign." — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* To pass or spend in drowsiness; as, to *doze* away one's time.

—*n.* A light sleep; a slumber; as, to take a *doze.*

Dozen, (*dŭz'n,*) *a.* [Fr. *douzaine,* from *douze,* twelve; Lat. *duodecim*] Two and ten; twelve in number; as, a *dozen* of gloves.—An indefinite number; as, a *dozen* or so.

Doz'enth, *a.* Twelfth. (R.)

Doz'er, *n.* One who slumbers or sleeps lightly.

Doz'iness, *n.* Drowsiness; heaviness; predisposition to sleep.

Doz'y, *a.* [See Doze.] Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sluggish; sleepy.

" The youth essays his *dozy* head to raise." — *Dryden.*

Drab, *n.* [A. S., Fris., and D. *drabbe,* dregs, lees; Gael. *drabhag,* a dirty woman.] A low, sluttish, dirty woman; a harlot; a prostitute.

" Paltry and proud as *drabs* in Drury Lane." — *Pope.*

—A wooden box used for holding salt when taken out of the boiling pans, in salt-works.

Drab, *n.* [Fr. *drap.* See Drape.] A kind of thick woollen cloth, of a dull brown, or dull gray color, resembling fuller's earth.—A dull brownish or gray color.

—*a.* Of a dull, dun color, resembling the cloth of the same name; as, a *drab* sky.

Dra'ba, *n.* [Gr. *drabe,* acrid, biting; from the taste of the plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Brassicaceæ.* The genus embraces about 7 American species of little relative importance, the most common of which is *D. verna,* the Whitlow Grass, an annual early-flowering plant, found in grassy fields from Canada to Virginia.

Drab'ber, *n.* A wencher; one who is intimate with loose women, or drabs.

Drab'bish, *a.* Having the qualities of a drab.—Resembling drab; as, a *drabbish* tint.

Drab'ble, *v. a.* To draggle; to besmirch; to wet and befoul by dragging through mud and water.

—*v. n.* To angle with a long line and rod; as, to *drabble* for barbel.

Drab'bler, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small topsail.

Drab'bletail, *n.* A draggletail; a sluttish, slatternly woman.

Drab'bling, *n.* Act or practice of angling for fish with a long rod and line.

Dracæna, (*drai-sē'na,*) *n.* [Gr. *drakaina,* a female dragon, the inspissated juice becoming a powder like dragon's blood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ.* The most remarkable species is *D. draco,* the Dragon Tree of Teneriffe, which attains a great size, and, unlike the majority of endogenous trees, has forked

Fig. 862.—The Dragon-tree.
(*Dracæna draco.*)

branches. This plant yields a red resin, resembling dragon's-blood, but it is not known in commerce. *D. terminalis,* the Ti-plant, a native of the Sandwich Islands, has stareby roots, which are baked and eaten by the islanders; its juice is used for making a fermented beverage, and its leaves are employed as fodder for cattle.

Dra'canth, *n.* See Tragacanth.

Drachm, Drachma, Dram, (*dram, drak'mă,*) *n* [Gr. *drachmē,* from *drassomai,* to grasp or gripe. Originally, a handful of *obŏli,* or small coins.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, used as the unit of the money system. Since the year 1833 the unit of the money system of modern Greece has also been called *drachma,* and is equal to about 18 cents. Among the ancients the value of the *D.* varied at different times and places. The Attic *D.* was nearly equal to 20 cents. It differed according to the value of specie, but was always calculated as the 100th part of the *mina,* which was generally worth about $20. There were also coins valued at two, three, and four *D.*—As a weight, the *D.* was considered also equal to the 100th part of a *mina,* or about ¼ oz.—There are two drachmas, or drams, used as weights in America;

viz., the avoirdupois, which is equivalent to 27 11/32 grains troy, and the apothecaries', which is equivalent to 60 grains troy.

Drach'enfels. [Ger., dragon's rock.] In Rhenish Prussia, a mountain-peak, one of the range called the *Siebengebirge*, situate on the right bank of the Rhine, abt. 8 m. S.E. of Bonn, and has an elevation of 1,056 ft. *D.* rises abruptly from the river, and is covered with brushwood almost to the top, whence the prospect is

Fig. 863. — THE DRACHENFELS.

magnificent, extending down the river as far as Cologne, and having a charming foreground in Bonn, with its university, and numerous villages, and time-worn castles. The cave where the dragon — from which the mountain takes its name — was wont to abide, is pointed out to the traveller. The ruins of an old castle crown the summit, and add picturesqueness to the Drachenfels.

"The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine." — *Byron.*

Draci'na, Dra cine, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as DRACONINE, q. v.

Draco, (*drai'ko.*) an Athenian legislator, the extraordinary and indiscriminate severity of whose laws has rendered his name odious to humanity. During the period of his archonship, about B. C. 623, he enacted a criminal code, in which slight offences were punished as severely as murder or sacrilege. Hence it was said to be "written in blood." The laws of *D.*, the first written laws of Athens, were for the most part superseded by the legislation of Solon. *D.* is said to have been accidentally killed in a theatre at Ægina.

Dra'co. (*Astron.*) The Dragon, a northern constellation containing 80 stars, of which 2 are of the 2d, and 3 of the 3d magnitude. The star γ *Draconis* or *Etanin* is celebrated as the one used in determining the co-efficient of aberration of the fixed stars. It is a bright star, nearly in the solstitial colure, and consequently the minor axis of the small ellipse which its apparent place describes in the heavens, lies in the meridian at its transit. Moreover, at the two equinoxes, when its apparent place is at the extremities respectively of this minor axis, it can be observed on the meridian at one equinox about sunrise, and at the other about sunset, so that both observations may be made without the interference of a too bright daylight. These two observations, therefore, are easily taken, and the difference in the north polar distance, which they give, is the minor axis of the ellipse described by the apparent place of the star.

(*Zoöl.*) The flying-lizard. See DRAGON.

Dracoceph'alum, *n.* [Gr. *drako*, dragon, and *kephalo*, head, from the resemblance of the flowers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*. They are perennial or biennial ornamental plants, with flowers axillary and terminal, usually with large, conspicuous bracts. The genus has two American species, *D. cordatum*, the Cordate-leaved Dragon's-head, and *D. parviflorum*, the Small-flowered Dragon's-head.

Dracon'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the lawgiver DRACO, *q. v.* —Relating to the constellation *Draco*.

Draco'nine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The coloring-matter of the resin called *Dragon's-blood*.

Dracon'tine, *a.* Pertaining to the Dragon.

Dracontium, (*dra-kon'she-um,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orontiaceæ*, of which one species, *D. polyphyllum*, a native of Guiana, Surinam, and also of India and Japan, has a powerful action on the nervous system, and is useful in asthma; although at present its chief reputation is the somewhat doubtful one of curing the bite of a snake, to which its mottled stem gives it some resemblance. The flower, when it first expands, emits an intolerable stench.

Dracun'culus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Araceæ*.

(*Zoöl.*) The Guinea worm. See FILARIA.

Dra'cut, in *Massachusetts*, a township of Middlesex co., 1 mile from Lowell. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,100.

Draff, *n.* [D. *draf*, hog's-wash. See DRAB.] Lees · dregs: refuse matter; — specifically, the wash given to hogs, or grains to cattle.

Draff'ish, *a.* Worthless; paltry; draffy.

Draffy, *a* Worthless; dreggy.

Draft, *n.* [Corrupted from DRAUGHT, *q. v.*] A drawing; anything drawn.

—An order directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange; as, a *draft* on a banker.

(*Mil.*) A drawing or selection of men from an army, or from one corps to complete another; as, *drafts* from a regiment.

(*Com.*) An allowance for waste on goods sold by weight; as, the *draft* on a chest of tea. — An allowance made at a custom-house on excisable goods.

(*Naut.*) Depth of water necessary to float a ship; as, her *draft* is sixteen feet.

—A drawing of lines for a plan; delineation; sketch: plan delineated; outline of a writing or document; as, the *draft* of a letter. See DRAUGHT.

—A current of air. See DRAUGHT.

—*v. a.* To draw; to delineate; to draw the outline of; as, to *draft* a plan. — To compose in an epistolary or literary manner; as, to *draft* a petition. — To draw men from a military body or position; to select; to detach; to draw men from any company, association, or collection; as, to *draft* men for the army.

Draft'-engine, *n.* (*Mining.*) An engine used for pumping, &c.: a donkey-engine.

Draft'-horse, *n.* See DRAUGHT-HORSE.

Draft'-net, *n.* See DRAUGHT-NET.

Draft'-ox, *n.* See DRAUGHT-OX.

Drafts'man, *n.* Same as DRAUGHTSMAN, *q. v.*

Drag, *v. a.* [A.S. *dragan*; D. *trekken*: Icel. *dragna*, to be drawn; Lat. *traho*, to draw, drag, or haul. See TRACT.] To draw; to pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; to draw along slowly or heavily.

"A wounded snake *drags* its slow length along."—*Pope.*

—To pull about with force, roughness, or violence.

"The weight of my misfortunes *drag'd* you down." — *Dryden.*

—To draw, as anything burdensome; — hence, to pass in trouble, sorrow, or difficulty.

"My heart . . . *drags* at each remove a lengthening chain." *Goldsmith.*

—To draw contemptuously along, as unworthy to be carried.

"He is content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels."—*Stillingfleet.*

—To HARROW; to explore with a drag.

—*v. n.* To be drawn or dragged along; to hang so low as to trail on the ground; as, "*dragging* chains." *Dryden.* —To fish with a drag; to recover by means of a drag; as, to *drag* for a drowned person. — To be moved slowly; to proceed heavily; to pass lingeringly.

"The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun." *Byron.*

—To hang or grate on the ground, as a door.

—*n.* A net or something to be drawn along the ground.

(*Agric.*) A particular kind of harrow for breaking up ground.

—A low cart or sledge for transporting heavy weights; as, a timber-*drag*.

—In England, a carriage resembling a stage-coach; as, a four-in-hand *drag*.

—An instrument with hooks, to catch hold of things under water, and bring them to the surface. A machine for dredging docks, rivers, &c. — See DREDGING-MACHINE.

—A mechanical arrangement, by which the speed of a vehicle can be decreased by stopping or slackening the rotation of one or more of the wheels. The original *D.* was a very primitive arrangement, and was generally called the *shoe* or *skid*; it consisted of a hollow piece of iron, not unlike a shoe in shape, which fitted the tire of one of the hind wheels. It was attached to the bottom of the carriage by a chain, and when applied was put under one of the hind wheels; by this means, acting as a sort of wedge, it prevented the wheel from going round, and thus retarded the velocity of the vehicle. The invention of the patent drag was a great improvement upon this clumsy mechanism. By means of the patent drag a sort of skid is pressed against one of the sides of a wheel, effecting all the stoppage required, with the advantage that the whole can be regulated by the driver, without stopping or getting down, by means of a handle connected with a series of rods and levers. In the case of the shoe-drag, the stoppage of the carriage every time it was put on or taken off was absolutely necessary. The use of the *D.* is to keep the vehicle from pressing too hard upon the horses when going down-hill at their ordinary pace. Powerful drags, which act in a similar manner to that described, are used for stopping or decreasing the speed of railroad trains.

—A heavy, listless motion or movement; as, "a *drag* in his walk." (*Hazlitt.*) — A barge or boat in tow.

(*Naut.*) Whatever serves to retard a ship's way. — Any person or thing that is an obstacle to progress or prosperity; as, a large family of children is a *drag* to a poor man.

(*Mach.*) In marine steam-engineering, the difference between the propulsive powers of the various floats of a paddle-wheel, or blades of a screw-propeller.

(*Founding.*) See DRAG-BOX.

(*Building.*) In masonry, a steel instrument for completing the dressing of soft stone without grit.

Dragan'tine, *n.* A mucilage prepared from gum tragacanth.

Drag'-bar, *n.* (*Mach.*) A strong iron rod, with eye-holes at each end, connecting a locomotive-engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring. (Sometimes called *draw-link.*)

Drag'-bolt, *n.* (*Mach.*) The strong bolt coupling the drag-bar of a locomotive engine and tender together, and removable at pleasure.

Dragee, (*drazh'ai,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Confectionery.*) An almond or dried preserve, covered with white sugar.

Drag'gle, *v. a.* [Dim. of *drag.*] To draw or trail along the ground; to wet and bemire by drawing on the ground and mud, or on wet grass; to drabble.

"You 'll see a *draggled* damsel here and there."—*Gay.*

—*v. n.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet, soiled, or besmirched by being drawn on the mud or on wet grass.

"His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt."—*Hudibras.*

Draggle-tail, *n.* Same as DRABBLE-TAIL, *q. v.*

Draggle-tailed, *a.* Slatternly; untidy.

Drag'-hook and Chain, *n.* The strong hook and chain attached to the front of a locomotive's tender, railroad-carriage, &c.

Drag'-link, *n.* (*Mach.*) The link that connects the cheeks of a double crank. See DRAG-BAR.

Drag'-man, *n.* One who uses a drag-net in fishing.

Drag'-net, *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

Drag'oman, *n.*; *pl.* DRAGOMANS. [It *dragomanno*; Pers. *tarjman*; Ar. *tarjamān*, an interpreter, from *tarjam*, to interpret.] A term applied, in Turkey, to all interpreters or foreign guides. The diplomatic dragomans, however, are very important personages, and serve as a means of communication between the officers of the Ottoman government and the ambassadors of other European nations. They are allowed several important privileges, not the least of which is, that they and their families are not considered to be under Turkish law, but under the jurisdiction of the country by whose embassy they are employed. As the laws of Turkey are very severe and summarily carried out, this privilege is much valued. The diplomatic *D.* are seldom pure natives, but mostly Italians, descended from Genoese or Venetian merchants. The occupation of the ordinary Turkish *D.* is exactly similar to that of the French *commissionnaire*, and the Italian *cicerone*. *D.* of this description are provided at many of the hotels in Constantinople, and other cities throughout Turkey.

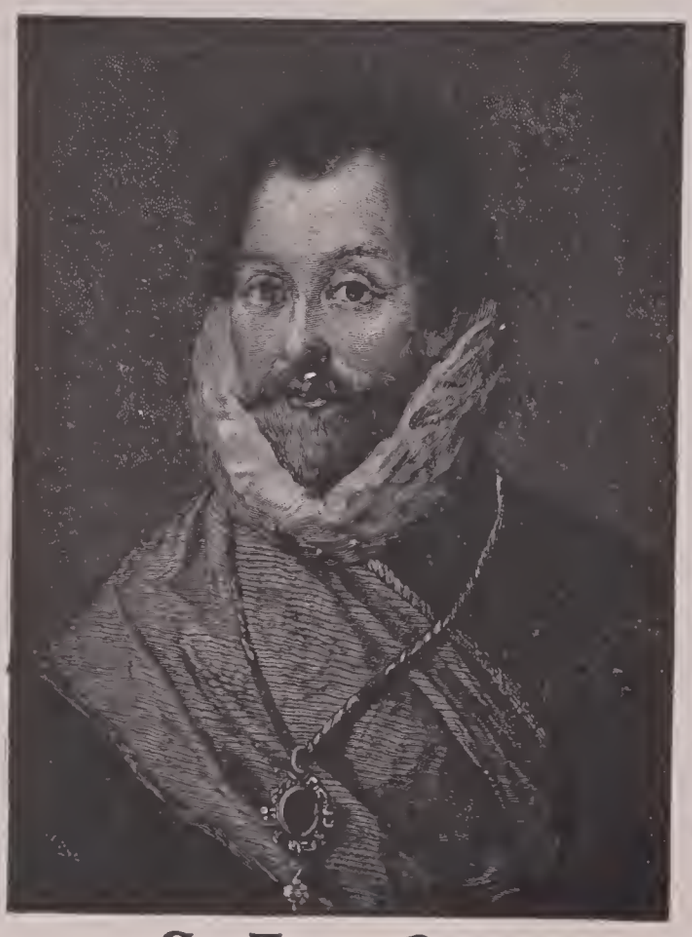
Drag'on, *n.* [Lat. *draco*: Gr. *drakon*, from *derkomai*, *edrakon*, to see; Sansk. root *drac.*] (*Myth. & Art.*) In nearly every country, and at all times, there have been legends concerning the existence of a huge monster, which went about devouring and devastating all before it. This monster, or dragon, as it is generally called, is supposed to be the symbolical representative of arrogant power and cruelty, whose sole object is to oppose order and progress. Although it is probable, as Brand says, that

Fig. 864.—FABULOUS FIGURE OF A DRAGON.

"the dragon is one of those shapes which fear has created to itself," nevertheless, from the generality of the legends concerning this winged saurian, it is possible that the existence of some species of the pterodactyl, in very remote times, may have originated the superstition. However this may have been, it is certain that this mythical animal, in all ages, has been looked upon as a minister of evil, the destruction of which was considered one of the greatest objects of human energy. The task was usually allotted to gods and heroes. Apollo killed the Python, and Perseus slew the dragon, and saved Andromeda. Hercules, as the ideal of physical power, is also represented as a dragon-slayer. From poetry the legend of the *D.* passed into art, and the Greeks and Romans bore it as an emblem on their shields and helmets. In the "Nibelungen Lied," in later times, Siegfried is represented as killing a *D.*; and in the epic of Beowolf, the two contests of the hero, first with the monster Grendel, and afterwards with the *D.*, form the principal incidents of the poem. Among the Scandinavians, Thor was described as a dragon-slayer. Among the Teutonic tribes the practice of bearing the *D.* as an emblem on their shields and banners was common. Among the Celts the *D.* was considered the emblem of sovereignty, and as such was borne on the helmet of the monarch. In the middle ages, in religious paintings, the *D.* was looked upon as the representative of sin. Saints and martyrs are frequently depicted trampling a *D.* underfoot. It is also used with this signification in the figure of St. George and the dragon. — Sometimes it has been used as a symbol of heresy. A body of men in Hungary, who enrolled themselves in order to crush John Huss and his followers, called themselves Knights of the Order of the *D.*

(*Script.*) A word often used to signify a sea-monster, huge serpent, &c.; thus, in *Deut.* xxxii. 33, *Jer.* li. 34, and *Rev.* xii. &c., it evidently implies a huge serpent; in *Isa.* xxvii. 1, li. 9, *Ezek.* xxix. 3, it may mean the crocodile, or any huge sea-monster: while in *Job.* xxx. 29, *Sam.* iii., *Mic.* i. 8, it seems to refer to some wild animal of the desert, most probably the Jackal.

—A fiery, shooting, meteoric exhalation from moist grounds, in the form of an imaginary serpent. — A fierce, violent person, male or female; as, she is a *dragon* of virtue.



Sir Francis Drake

1545–1596

(*Her.*) The figure of the *D.* is much used in heraldry; and when an animal, such as a lion or tiger, is represented with its own head, but with a dragon's wings and tail, it is said to be dragouné.

(*Astron.*) The constellation Draco, *q. v.*

(*Mil.*) A short species of carbine, originally carried by dragoons.

(*Zoöl.*) A term applied to a genus of small Saurian reptiles (genus *Draco* of Linnæus), belonging to the fam. of

Fig. 865. — FLYING DRAGON.
(*Draco fimbriatus.*)

the *Iguanidæ*, and characterized by two lateral aliform productions of the skin used as a parachute, and supported upon the first six pairs of ribs, which, instead of bending round the thorax, are elongated and directed upwards for that purpose. They are generally called Flying dragons, or Flying lizards.

—*a.* Pertaining to a dragon or dragons; resembling a dragon: — hence, something forbidding or frightful; as, "her *dragon* yoke."—*Milton.*

Drag'on-beam, *n.* (*Carpentry.*) A short beam or piece of timber, lying diagonally with the wall-plates at the angles of a roof for receiving the heel or foot of the hip-rafter. It is fixed at right angles with another piece, called the *angle-tie*, which is supported by each returning wall-plate, on which it is cocked down. (Called also *Dragon-piece.*)

Drag'on, (Boca del,) ("Dragon's Mouth,") a passage in the U. States of Colombia, prov. Veragua, leading from Lake Chiriqui to the Caribbean Sea.

Drag'onet, *n.* A little dragon.

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Callionymus*, a genus of fishes of the *Gobidæ*, distinguished by having the gill-openings reduced to a small hole on each side of the nape, and the ventral fins placed under the throat, separate, and larger than the pectorals. They are found in the Mediterranean and northern seas.

Dragon-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Dragonet, *q. v.*

Dragon-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Odonata.

Drag'onish, *a.* Dragon-like; resembling a dragon.

"Sometimes we see a cloud that 's *dragonish.*" —*Shaks.*

Dragonnades', *n. pl.* (*French Hist.*) The persecutions of the French Protestants by Louis XIV., especially the military expeditions, consisting chiefly of dragoons, which were dispatched into the southern provinces by Louvois in 1684 and 1685, are known in history as the *Dragonnades.* They were followed by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (*q. v.*), Oct. 22, 1685.

Dragon's-blood, *n.* See Calamus.

Dragon's-claw, *n.* See Corallorhiza.

Dragon's-head, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Dracocephalum.

(*Her.*) A part of the celestial constellation Draco, used in ancient emblazonments to denote tenne, or orange-color, in the arms of sovereigns. — The *dragon's tail* was also used to denote sanguine.

Drag'on-shell, *n.* (*Conch.*) A species of pratella or limpet.

Dragon's Mouth, a passage between the island of Trinidad and the peninsula of Paria, connecting the Gulf of Paria and the Atlantic Ocean. It is 12 m. wide, and interspersed with many islets.

Drag'on's-water, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name sometimes applied to some species of the genus Calla.

Dragon-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Dracæna.

Dragoon', *n.* [Fr. *dragon*; D. *dragonder*, from *dragon.*] (*Mil.*) One of a class of soldiers, who originally carried a carbine called a *dragon*; in the modern and specific sense, a horse-soldier belonging to a regiment of cavalry; termed *heavy* or *light*, according to their mode of equipment and nature of service; thus, lancers, hussars, carabineers, &c., are, properly speaking, *light dragoons*; cuirassiers, &c., *heavy dragoons.*

—A variety of pigeon.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *dragonner.*] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of *dragoons* or soldiers. — To enslave, or reduce into subjection by military force; as, to *dragoon* a people. — To harass; to force; to compel to submit by violent measures; as, *dragooned* into submission.

Dragoonade', *n.* Same as Dragonnade, *q. v.*

Drag'-sheet, *n.* A contrivance in the form of a sail, used to deaden the drift of a ship when making heavy weather.

Drag's'-man, *n.* One who manages a drag.

Draguignan, (*dra'goo-een-yawng,*) a town of France, cap. of dep. Var, 12 m. from Frejus, and about 430 m. from Paris; *pop.* 11,141.

Drain, *v. a.* [Dan. *draine*; A. S. *dragan*; O. Ger. *tragan*; to draw. See Draw.] To draw off; to filter; to cause to pass through some porous substance; as, to *drain* a marsh. — To empty or clear of liquor by causing the liquor to drop or run off slowly; to make dry; — hence, to exhaust or empty; as, to *drain* a country of its inhabitants. — To draw off gradually, or by degrees; as, to *drain* a tumbler of punch.

—*v. n.* To flow, or cause to flow off, gradually; as, the water *drains* off. — To be emptied or exhausted of liquor by flowing or dropping; as, to set a bottle to *drain.*

—*n.* Act of draining, drawing off, or exhausting by depletion; as, a *drain* of specie from a bank. — Any channel constructed underground for the purpose of carrying off surplus water and refuse matter from houses, fields, &c. When *D.* are open and are merely channels cut along the surface of the ground, or by the sides of streets and roads, they are called *ditches* and *gutters*; when they are of great size, for the purpose of carrying off the refuse of a town, they are called *sewers.* *D.* that lie underground may be formed of pipes of clay or earthenware, or of low walls of brick or stone, raised on a bottom formed of broad flat stones, and covered in with the same. These are, however, more liable to become choked by the roots of trees or shrubs growing into them than those which are formed of pipes. Circular *D.* of brickwork are called *barrel-drains.*

—A draught of liquid refreshment: as, to take a *drain* of whisky. (Vulgar.)

—*pl.* The refuse grains from a brewer's mash-tub. (Used in England.)

Drain'able, *a.* That may be drained.

Drainage, (*drān'āj,*) *n.* A draining; a gradual emptying of any fluid. — The mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers. — (*Engineering.*) The system of draining towns, land, &c. — That which flows out of drains.

Drain'age Commission, a body of individuals commissioned to carry out the draining of a city, &c.

Drain'er, *n.* One who drains, or causes to flow off.

—An utensil on which things are set to drain; a filter.

Drain'ing, *n.* (*Agric.*) The art by which surplus water may be carried off from swampy districts and stiff clay soil, as well as other land in which the excess of water is prejudicial to vegetation. It may be applied to low districts containing thousands of acres, or to single fields of comparatively small extent. In the latter case it is chiefly applied to render stiff and tenacious clay soils friable, fertile, and productive; and, indeed, it is now found that no land of this description can possibly be brought into proper cultivation without having recourse to this system for its amelioration. It is considered better that all drains should be cut in the direction of the slope of the field, which is the direction in which it is ploughed from top to bottom. The trenches for drains are cut with spades of different widths, the upper part of the trench being taken out with the widest, and a very narrow one, called a bottoming-tool, being used to form the bottom of the trench, so that the vertical section of a trench cut for the formation of a drain exactly resembles that of a flower-pot. The bottom of each trench was at first filled with rough stones only, about 2 or 3 inches in diameter, and a thick layer of soil was thrown over them; but, subsequently, drain-tiles and pipes were used without the addition of any stones above them, as the drains were found to be less liable to obstruction when the whole of the trench above the pipes was filled in with earth. The *tile-and-shoe drain* was introduced when the practice of filling the trench with stones was first abandoned; this consisted of a flat tile, or shoe, which was laid at the bottom of the trench, and on which another tile, arched in form, was placed, which was of the same length as the shoe on which it stood. But these have been superseded by the *cylindrical drain-pipes*, which are made of all sizes, from 12 to 24 inches in length, and from 1 to 6 inches in diameter. Pipes about two inches in diameter are commonly used for small drains, and the larger sizes, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, for sub-main drains. In loose or peaty soils the pipes should be connected by collars, but this is not required in ordinary soils. The depth and width of the trench at the bottom of which the drain is to be placed must also be regulated, in a great measure, by the nature of the soil; but it should in no case be less than 2 feet nor more than 6 feet below the surface. When the drains are about 3 feet deep, and less than this, they should be placed about 25 or 30 feet apart; but when they are deeper than 3 feet, they should be placed apart at distances varying from 50 to 70 feet. The practice has been successfully introduced into the United States; and in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., draining-tiles are become an important branch of fabrication. Unhappily the expense of underground drainage is a serious obstacle to the rapid extension of the practice. It has been calculated that the cost of drainage in nearly all arable soil varies from $35 to $50 per acre, a fact which makes the draining of a large farm a very expensive process, and stands greatly in the way of drainage development. Lateral drains may be connected with mains, or one main with another, by the useful device shown in Fig. 866. These junction pieces, as shown in the accompanying engraving, can be employed for all the different sizes of mains and laterals; and by their use, the water from the lateral is introduced into the main at an angle of 45°. As it enters near the bottom

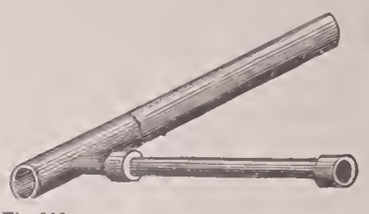


Fig. 866. — JUNCTION-PIECE OF DRAINING-TILES.

of the main it materially accelerates the flow in the latter by its force of entry, while, with the best joint that it was formerly possible to make by the aid of the tilepick, there was an interruption of the flow, and frequently a tendency to deposit silt at the junctions. Owing to this improvement, the pieces of intersection are made the safest of the whole drain, instead of being, as they were formerly, the most insecure. The principal advantages to be derived from *D* are these: — A deeper, richer mould is obtained, which readily absorbs moisture in time of drought; heavier crops are obtained, which ripen earlier, as the seed can be sown sooner on drained than on undrained soil; mosses, rushes, and coarse sour grass are entirely removed in course of time, and the air is no longer tainted with the exhalations that rise from marshy land; the soil also can be worked sooner after a heavy fall of rain than it could have been when it was in an undrained state. The drainage of extensive districts comes within the province of the civil engineer. Among the principal tracts of country that have been reclaimed and made available for pasturage and tillage by *D.* may be mentioned, the Bog of Allen, in Ireland; the Bedford Level, in England; and the Pontine Marshes, near Rome. In Holland, where immense works of this nature have been carried out, the surface of the land reclaimed lies below the level of the sea, and the water that is continually collecting from rain and other causes is discharged through self-acting floodgates, or has to be lifted, by wheels or Archimedean screws, over the embankments that have been constructed to prevent the encroachments of the water. These wheels and pumps are worked by means of windmills, and sometimes by steam-power.

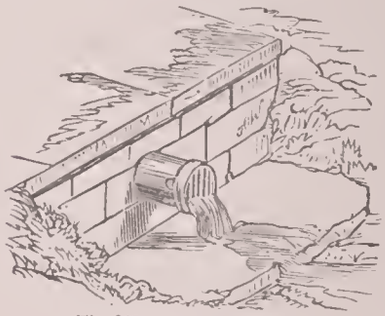


Fig. 867. — OUTLET OF A DRAIN.
(With movable grating.)

Drain'ing-plough, (*plow,*) *n.* (*Agric.*) A plough used in the construction of drains.

Drain'ing-tile, Drain'-tile, *n.* See Draining.

Drain'-trap, *n.* An appliance used in drains, to prevent the egress of foul air, &c.

Drains'ville, in *Virginia.* See Dranesville.

Drake, *n.* [Ger. *enterich* — *ente*, a duck, and *reich*; A. S. *ric*, a head, a chief; Dan. *andrik* — *and*, a duck, and *rig*, a kingdom.] The male of the duck species of fowls.

(*Zoöl.*) See Drake-fly.

—[From Lat. *draco.*] (*Mil.*) A small piece of artillery, formerly used.

Drake, Sir Francis, an English navigator and naval commander, b. at Tavistock, Devonshire, 1545. He first served in the royal navy under his relative, Sir John Hawkins; and distinguished himself by his valor in an unsuccessful expedition against the Spaniards, in the harbor of Vera Cruz. In 1570 he went to the W. Indies, on a cruise against the Spaniards, which he soon repeated with success; and in 1572, having received the command of two vessels, for the purpose of attacking the commercial ports of Spanish America, he took possession of two of their cities, and returned laden with booty. On his return he equipped, in Ireland, three frigates at his own expense, with which he served as a volunteer, under the Earl of Essex, and distinguished himself so much by his bravery, that Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to Queen Elizabeth. *D.* disclosed to her his plan, and being furnished with five ships, he sailed, in 1577, to attack the Spaniards in the South Seas. In this expedition he ravaged the Spanish settlements, explored the North American coast as far as 48° N. Lat., and gave the name of *New Albion* to the country he had discovered. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580. The Queen dined on board the ship at Deptford, and knighted him. In 1585 he again sailed to the W. Indies, and succeeded in taking several places and ships. In 1587 he commanded a fleet of 30 sail, with which he entered the harbor of Cadiz and other Spanish ports, and destroyed an immense number of ships which were preparing for the great attack on

England; and, in the following year, he commanded as vice-admiral under Lord Howard, and had his share in the destruction of the Spanish armada. He D. off Nombre de Dios, in 1596.

Drake, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Gasconade co.

Drakenberg, CHRISTIAN JACOBSEN, (*dra'ken-bairg,*) a Norwegian seaman, B. 1626, remarkable for his great age. From his 13th to his 68th year he followed the sea; was then captured by pirates, and kept in slavery till his 84th; in his 111th year he married a widow of 60, and D. at the ago of 146.

Drake'-fly, *n.* A species of fly, of the *Muscidæ*, used in fishing.

Drake's Branch, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Charlotte co.

Drake's Channel, between the islands of Tortola and St. John, in the British W. Indies.

Drake's Creek, in *Arkansas*, a P. O. of Madison co.

Drake's Creek, in *Illinois*, a village of Shelby co., abt. 55 m. E.S.E of Springfield.

Drake's Creek, in *Kentucky*, enters the Big Barren River in Warren co.

Drake's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Drakes'town, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Morris co., on Schooley's Mountain, abt. 16 m. W. by N. of Morristown.

Drakes'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Somerset co.

Drakes'ville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Morris co., about 12 miles N.W. of Morristown.

Drakes'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Davis co.

Drake'-stone, *n.* A broad, flat stone, made to ricochet upon the surface of water; also, the sport of so doing; called, more commonly, *ducks and drakes.*

Dram, *n.* [Contracted from Lat. *drachma.* See DRACHM.] A small or minute portion or quantity.

"A *dram* of sweet is worth a pound of sour."—*Sidney.*

—As much spirituous liquor as is drank at once; as, a *dram* of gin;—hence, by implication, potation; habitual intoxication.

—A measure of quantity. See DRACHM.

—*v. n.* To indulge in dram-drinking. (R.)

Dra'ma, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., from *draō*, to act, to accomplish; Fr. *drame.*] Representation of an act or actions; an action as represented on the stage; a poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action. Any actual sequences of events, characterized by dramatic unity and incidence; as, "close the *drama* of the day."—*Berkely.*

—Dramatic literature generally. Under the head of DRAMA (p. 832) will be found an historical epitome of dramatic literature, and of the stage, both in ancient and modern times, serving as reference to the various articles in this work relating to dramatic and theatrical subjects.

Dramat'ic, Dramat'ical, *a.* [Gr. *dramatikos*; Fr. *dramatique.*] Pertaining to the drama; represented by action; theatrical, not narrative; as, a *dramatic* composition, *dramatic* effect, &c.

Dramat'ically, *adv.* In the manner of the drama; by action or representation.

Dram'atis Perso'næ. [Lat.] The interlocutors in a play, or drama; the characters in any event or episode of life; as, the *dramatis personæ* of a novel.

Dram'atist, *n.* One who writes a dramatic composition; a playwright; an author of theatrical pieces.

Dramatiz'able, *a.* That may be dramatized.

Dram'atize, *v. a.* [Gr. *dramatizō.*] To compose in the form of the drama; to give to a literary composition the form of a play, or stage effects.

Dram'aturgy, *n.* [Gr. *dramatourgia.*] The art of dramatic poetry, and representation of stage-action;—a word used by German writers.

Dram'-drinking, *n.* Habitual drinking of drams of spirituous liquor.

Dram'men, a seaport-town of Norway, consisting of two distinct parts, on the Drammen, 22 m. from Christiana. Its parts were formerly separate villages, now united by a bridge. It has a college, parish church, and several schools. *Manf.* Leather, tobacco, sail-cloth, oil, ropes, and spirits. It has also shipbuilding-docks, and has a trade in deals, timber, pitch, and iron. Lat. 59° 44′ N., Lon. 10° 12′ E. *Pop.* 13,426.

Dram'ming, *n.* Act, practice, or habit of dram-drinking.

—*n.* An appliance used by silk-throwsters.

Dram'-shop, *n.* A tavern; a groggery; any place where spirits are retailed in drams.

Dram Timber, *n.* A commercial name given to the timber exported from Drammeu, in Norway.

Dranes'ville, or DRAINSVILLE, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fairfax co., abt. 17 m. W. of Washington. Here, Dec. 20, 1861, a severe action took place, between Gen. Reynolds' brigade of National troops, 4,000 strong, and a force of 2,500 Confederates, commanded by Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. The latter sustained a defeat, losing 43 killed and 143 wounded. The Union loss was trifling, both in killed and wounded.

Drank, *imp.* and *pp.* of DRINK, *q. v.*

Drap, *n.* [Fr.] Cloth of any kind.

Drape, *v. n.* [Fr. *draper*, to cover with cloth, from *drap*, cloth; from L. Lat. *drappus*; It. *drappo*; Sp. *trápo*, cloth. Etymol. unknown.] To cover with cloth or drapery; as, to *drape* an apartment.

Dra'per, *n.* [Fr. *drapier*, from *drap*, cloth.] One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloths.

Dra'per, JOHN WILLIAM, an American chemist, B. near Liverpool, England, 1811. His chief works are: *Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical* (1856); *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe* (1863); and a *History of the American Civil War* (1867–8). D. 1882.

Dra'pery, *n.* [Fr. *draperie*; L. Lat. *draperia.*] Cloth-work; the trade of making or selling cloth; the place where cloth is sold.

—Cloth in general; stuffs of wool.

—Hangings, curtains, tapestry, &c., as accessories to art and decoration.

Dra'per, or DRAPERSVILLE, in *Utah*, a post-village of Lake co., abt. 18 m. S. of Salt Lake city; *pop.* abt. 700.

Dras'tic, *a.* [Fr. *drastique*; Gr. *drastikos*, from *draō*, to act.] (*Med.*) Powerful; active; efficacious; acting with strength or violent effect.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A purgative medicine which operates powerfully.

Draughon's Store, in *North Carolina*, a hamlet of Sampson co.

Draught (*draft,*) *n.* [From A.S. *dragan*, to draw. See DRAW.] Act of drawing; quality or capacity of being drawn; force or power necessary to draw anything.

"A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught.*" *Temple.*

—The drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; act of drinking; as, to drink ale off at a *draught.*—The quantity of liquor drank at once.

"Shallow *draughts* intoxicate the brain."—*Pope.*

—Act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines; a picture; a figure painted or drawn by the pencil; a written sketch or outline; delineation; as, the *draught* of a protocol.

"The happy *draught* surpassed the image in her mind." *Dryden.*

—That which is taken by drawing, or by sweeping with a net; as, a *draught* of fishes.—A sink or drain; a sewer. An order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange. See DRAFT.—A current of air circulating through any inclosed place; as, to sit in a *draught.*—The rate of motion of the ascending current of heated air and other gases in a chimney.—Capacity of being drawn; as, a plough of easy *draught.*

(*Mil.*) A detachment. See DRAUGHT.

(*Naut.*) The depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in the water, especially when laden; as, a twenty-two feet *draught.*

(*Ship-building.*) The drawing or design by which a ship is built, which is generally by a scale of one-fourth of an inch to a foot.

—*pl.* (*Games.*) A game played on a checkered board. See CHECKERS.

(*Med.*) A liquid form of medicine intended to be taken at once, or at a draught; whence its name.

(*Masonry.*) A part of the surface of the stone, hewn to the breadth of the chisel on the margin of the stone according to the curved or straight line to which the surface is to be brought. When the draughts are framed round the different sides of the stone, the intermediate part is wrought to the surface by applying a straight edge or templet.

Draught, *v. a.* To draw out; to call forth. See DRAFT.—To diminish by drawing.

Draught, *a.* Used for drawing; adapted to draw; as, a *draught* horse.

—Drawn directly from a barrel or other depository; as, *draught* porter;—in contradistinction to *bottled.*

Draught-board, (*draft'board,*) *n.* A checkered board of black and white squares, on which draughts are played.

Draught-com'passes, *n. pl.* Compasses for drawing fine lines in architectural designs.

Draught'-hook, *n.* (*Mil.*) One of the two iron hooks on the cheeks of a gun, two on each side, used in drawing the piece to and fro.

Draught'-house, *n.* A place for the reception of rubbish.

Draught'-net, Draft'-net, *n.* A net hung behind a vessel's counter when under weigh.

Draughts'man, Drafts'man, *n.* One who draws out plans and designs.—A toper; a tippler; one who is a dram-driuker. (R.)

Draughts'manship, *n.* Office or employment of a draughtsman.

Draughty, (*draft'y,*) *a.* Relating to a draught; full of draughts; as, a *draughty* house.

Drave, the old *imp* of DRIVE, *q. v.*

"And through his navel *drave* the pointed death."—*Pope.*

Drave, (*drav*) [Ger. *Drau.*] A river of central Europe, forming one of the principal tributaries of the Danube. It lies wholly in the Austrian empire, exteuding between Lat. 46° 50′ and 45° 30′ N., and Lon. 12° 20′ and 19° E. The *D.* rises in the E. extremity of the Tyrol, and, after a variously deflected course (estimated at 370 m.), falls into the Danube, near Essegg, in Hungary. This river receives several minor affluents of no great importance, and has the cities of Linz, Greifenburg, Villach, and Warasdin situate on its banks. In a commercial point of view, the *D.* is, at present, but little regarded, its navigation, in many parts, being impeded by many obstructions.

Dra'vosburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Allegheny co.

Draw, *v. a.* (*imp.* DREW, *pp.* DRAWN.) [A. S. *dragan*; Swed., Goth. *draga*; Lat. *traho.* See TRACT.] To pull along; to haul; to cause to move forward by force applied in advance of the thing moved; to drag, to pull towards one; to pull out; as, to *draw* a carriage.—To unsheathe; to bring by compulsion; to cause to come; to pull off or out; as, to *draw* a badger.—To raise from anything; to bring up or out, as, to *draw* water from a well.—To suck; to drain of contents; as, to *draw* milk from the breast.—To attract; to cause to move or tend towards one's self;—hence, to allure; to entice; to captivate.

"Beauty *draws* us with a single hair."—*Pope.*

—To engage; to take out; to let out, as a liquid; as, to *draw* a glass of beer.—To extract; to send forth; to force out; as, to *draw* a tooth, to *draw* a sigh.—To fetch; to produce or bring, as an efficient cause; to get; to obtain; to bear.

"*Draw* corruption, and God's curse, by sin."—*Paries.*

—To receive, procure, or take; to win; to gain; as, to *draw* a prize in the lottery, to *draw* money from a bank.—To derive from some cause or origin: to deduce from postulates, or by induction; as, to *draw* an inference.—To lengthen; to expand; to spin out; to stretch; to extend in length: as, to *draw* a long face.—To lead, as a motive; as, to *draw* a crowd together.

"My purposes do *draw* me much about."—*Shaks.*

—To represent by lines drawn upon a surface; to delineate; to form a pictorial representation of; as, to *draw* a likeness.—To describe; to represent by words, or in fancy; as, to *draw* a description.—To induce; to persuade; as, to *draw* one into a scrape.

"The English lords *drew* the Irish in to dwell among them." *Davies.*

—To compose or write, by way of formulary; to prepare the draught of; as, to *draw* a bill of exchange, to *draw* a memorial.

"Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift."—*Shaks.*

—To disembowel; to eviscerate; as, to *draw* a fowl; "hanged, *drawn*, and quartered," (said of a criminal.)—To require a certain depth of water for floating; as, the ship *draws* fourteen feet.—To inhale; to take in by inhalation; to inspire.

"Where I first *drew* air."—*Milton.*

To draw a cover. (*Sport.*) To clear a cover of game.—*To draw a curtain.* To close or uncloso a curtain;—hence, metaphorically, in the first sense, to cover or hide anything.—*To draw in.* To haul, bring, or gather in; as, "*draw in* the flowing reins." (*Gay.*)—To entice; to inveigle; to induce to enter into; as, *drawn into* a conspiracy.—*To draw off.* To extract; to drain; as, to *draw off* water.—To withdraw; to abstract.

"It *draws* men's minds *off* from the bitterness of party."—*Addison.*

To draw on. To bring on; to cause; to invite; to occasion; as, to *draw on* a dupe, *drawn on* by negligence.—*To draw out.* To protract; to lengthen; to expand or stretch out; as, to *draw out* hot iron.—To induce by artifice, or apparent motive; as, to *draw out* a person's conversational powers.—*To draw up.* To compose or set forth in a formal manner; to form in writing; to draught; as, to *draw up* a will.—(*Mil.*) To form in order of battle; to arrange in order, as a body of troops; to array; as, an army *drawn up* in battle.—*Drawn butter.* Butter melted for table-use.—*Drawn game; drawn battle.* A match or conflict contested with equal spirit, so that neither party wins.—*To draw a bow.* To discharge an arrow, bolt, or shaft, from a bow, by drawing the string to its utmost tension, and then letting it go.—*To draw interest, or dividends.* To be entitled to receive interest on money invested or deposited in the public funds, &c.—*To draw back.* (*Com.*) To receive back, as the duty paid on certain goods for shipment and exportation.

—*v. n.* To pull; to exert motive force in drawing; to drag with strength; to haul, as, the ship's sails *draw* well.

"An heifer, . . . which hath not *drawn* in the yoke."—*Deut.* xxi. 3.

—To act as a weight or incentive; to act as an attractive force; as, the new play *draws* crowded houses.—To contract; to cause to shrink.—To move; to advance; to make progress; literally, to draw one's self;—used adverbially, and prepositionally.—To have draught or current, as a chimney; as, the fire *draws* well.—To unsheathe a sword or other weapon carried in a scabbard.—To use or practise the art of delineating figures; to sketch; to form pictorial representations; as, to *draw* a profile.—To make a written requisition for payment of money;—in most cases preceding *on*; as, to *draw on* a banker.—To draw or come together; to be collected or amalgamated.

"They *draw* together in a globose form."—*Blackmore.*

—To admit the action of pulling or exercising; as, your pipe *draws* easily.—To take a card from a pack; to take a chance in a lottery; as, to *draw* a court-card.

(*Med.*) To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, or discharge.

To draw off. To empty; also, to retire or retreat; as, to *draw off* the liquid contents of a cask, to *draw off* troops.—*To draw back.* To move backwards; to retreat; as, to *draw back* from participation in anything.—*To draw near*, or *nigh.* To approach; to come close to; as, "My fate *draws nigh.*" (*Addison.*)—*To draw on.* To go forward; to advance; as, time *draws on.*—*To draw up.* To form in order, disposition, or array; as, he *drew up* his troops in echelon; a document correctly *drawn up.*

—*n.* Act of drawing; draught.—The lot or chance drawn; as, he *drew* a blank.—A drawbridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

Draw'able, *a.* That may be drawn.

Draw'back, *n.* Any loss of advantage, or deduction from success or profit.

(*Com.*) An allowance made by the govt. to merchants on the re-exportation of certain imported goods liable to duties, which in some cases consist of the whole, in others of a part, of the duties which had been paid upon the importation. For the various Acts of Congress which regulate *D.*, consult Brightly, *Dig. U. S. Laws.*

Draw'-bolt, *n.* (*Mach.*) Same as COUPLING-PIN, *q. v.*

Draw'-bore, *n.* (*Joinery.*) The pinning a mortise and tenon, by piercing the hole through the tenon nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks from the abutment in which the shoulder is to come in contact.

—*v. a.* (*Joinery.*) To make a draw-bore in; as, to *draw-bore* a mortise.

Draw'-bore Pins, *n. pl.* (*Joinery.*) Pieces of steel in the shape of the frustum of a cone, somewhat tapered.

and inserted in handles with the greatest diameter next to the handle, for driving through the draw-bores of a mortise and tenon, in order to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the style; when this is effected, the draw-bore pins, when more than I is used, are taken out singly, and the holes filled up with wooden pegs.

Draw'bridge, *n.* A bridge which may be raised up, let down, or drawn aside, either to admit or hinder communication. A *D.* was attached to the old baronial castles (fig. 868) to enable persons to cross the moat and

Fig. 868. — DRAWBRIDGE.

gain access to the castle-yard. It is also used to afford means of entrance to fortresses and citadels over the main ditch, being fastened by hinges to the scarp of the ditch in front of the main gateway, and raised and lowered by chains attached to the end that rests on the counterscarp, which pass over pulleys, and are wound and unwound by means of a windlass. Besides this kind of bridge, which is sometimes termed a *lifting bridge*, there are 2 other sorts, called turning or swivel bridges, and rolling bridges. The *turning bridge* moves in an horizontal plane on a pivot, which secures one end of it to the pier on which it rests; the other end takes the form of an arc of a circle, and works on small rollers, that run on an iron rail to lessen the friction. The *rolling bridge* travels on rollers for the same purpose, and is moved backwards and forwards by a wheel which works in a rack; these are often used to span a space in the centre of a bridge of some length over a tidal river, to admit of the passage of masted vessels. — See BASCULE-BRIDGE.

Draw'bridge, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of Sussex co.

Draw Bridge, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Dorchester co.

Draw'cansir. The name of a character in the Duke of Buckingham's celebrated play, *The Rehearsal*, who is a sort of "Baron Münchausen;" — hence, a bragging, blustering, bullying, pot-valiant fellow.

Draw'-cut, *n.* An incision made by one draw of a knife along a surface.

Drawee', *n.* (*Com.*) The person in whose favor a bill of exchange is drawn, or to whom it is indorsed.

Draw'er, *n.* He who, or that which, draws or pulls.

"From the hewer of wood unto the *drawer* of water." *Deut.* xxix. 11.

(*Com.*) He who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money; — in contradistinction to *drawee.*

— A sliding case or box in a table or other article of household furniture, which is drawn out at pleasure; as, a chest of *drawers.* — One who draws liquor, and attends upon guests; a waiter in a tavern; a bar-tender. — That which possesses power of attraction; as, "fire is a great *drawer.*" (*Swift.*) — A draughtsman; a sketcher; a delineator; as, an excellent *drawer* of other men's foibles.

— (*pl.*) A close under-garment made to draw over the nether limbs; as, ladies' *drawers.*

Draw'-gear, *n.* (*Mach.*) The connecting gear in general, relating to the drawing of railroad-engines, cars, trucks, &c.

Draw'-gloves, *n. pl.* A game formerly in vogue, for representing words by manipulation of the fingers.

Draw'head, *n.* (*Mach.*) In railroad machinery, a buffer connected with a coupling.

Draw'ing, *n.* Act of pulling, hauling, or attracting. — Distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery, raffle, &c.

(*Fine Arts.*) The art of representing any object by means of lines circumscribing its boundaries. *D.* is of course the foundation of everything in art, including within it a knowledge of perspective, anatomy, and proportion, and, when acquired, a given proportionable power of drawing correctly what we imagine. The human figure is the principal object upon which a student should be first employed; for he who can correctly draw that will not be at a loss in representing anything else he may wish. He who endeavors to copy nicely the figure before him, not only acquires a habit of exactness and precision, but is continually advancing in his knowledge of the human figure; and though he seems to superficial observers to make a slower progress, he will be found at last capable of adding (without running into capricious wildness) that grace and beauty which is necessary to be given to his more finished works, and which cannot be gotten but by an attentive and well-compared study of the human form. In the great age of Greek art, *D.* was a regular branch, and considered one of the most essential, of the education of every gentleman. (*Pliny* xxxv. 36.)

Draw'ing-board, *n.* A board on which paper, canvas, &c., is laid for making drawings.

Draw'ing-master, *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

Draw'ing-pen, *n.* A pen used by draughtsmen for drawing lines of various thickness, and regulated by a screw.

Draw'ing-pencil, *n.* A black-lead pencil, used for drawing; a porte-crayon.

Draw'ing-room, *n.* An artist's atelier; a studio; a draughtsman's work-room. — A withdrawing-room; a room appropriated for the reception of company. — The formal reception of evening company at a royal court, or by persons in high station. — In England, it is applied to the reception by the sovereign of ladies principally, on which occasion debutantes are presented by their respective chaperones, as the act of their initiation into the fashionable world; as, *a drawing-room* belle; — correlative to *levee*, q. v. — The company assembled in a drawing-room.

Draw'ing-slate, *n.* See BLACK CHALK, and SLATE.

Draw'-knife, Draw'ing-knife, Draw'-shave, *n.* A tool used by joiners for shaving off surfaces. — A tool used by carpenters to cut a groove for a saw to follow, to prevent excoriation of the surface of the wood.

Drawl, *v. n.* [D. *draalen*, to linger; Icel. *drolla*, to contrive delays.] To speak with slow, prolonged, or affected utterance.

"In one lazy tone, the heavy page *drawl* on." — *Pope.*

— *v. a.* To utter words in a slow, lengthened tone, or with lazy affectation or languidness.

— *n.* A lengthened or affected utterance of the voice.

Drawl'ingly, *adv.* By slow, lazy, affected utterance; in a drawling manner.

Drawl'ingness, *n.* A drawling manner of speaking; slowness of utterance.

Draw'-link, *n.* (*Mach.*) See DRAG-BAR.

Draw'-net, *n.* A net used for ensnaring the larger varieties of birds.

Draw'-plate, *n.* (*Mach.*) A steel plate having a gradation of conical holes, through which wires are drawn to be reduced and elongated.

Draw'-spring, *n.* (*Mach.*) The spring which connects with a draw-head.

Draw'-well, *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by means of a long cord, chain, or pole, — whence the metaphorical saying; "as deep as a *draw-well*," in reference to shrewd, astute, secretive persons.

Dray, Dray'-cart, *n.* [A. S. *dræge*, from *dragan*, to drag. See DRAW.] A sledge or carriage without wheels. A low cart or carriage on wheels, constructed to carry heavy burdens; as, a brewer's *dray.* — A squirrel's nest.

Dray'age, *n.* Use or operation of a dray. — Money paid for hire of a dray.

Dray'-cart, *n.* See DRAY.

Dray'man, *n.*; *pl.* DRAYMEN. One who attends a dray; specifically, a man who drives or accompanies a brewer's cart or dray.

"A *drayman* perch'd on a cask of beer." — *D'Urfey.*

Dray'ton, MICHAEL, one of the most esteemed of the early English poets, — most admired for his pastorals and chivalrous subjects, — born at Harshull in Warwickshire, 1563, buried in Westminster Abbey, 1631.

Dray'ton, in *Georgia*, a village of Dooley co.

Dray'ton, in *Iowa*, a flourishing township of Cedar county.

Dray'ton Plains, in *Michigan*, a village of Oakland co., about 5 m. N.W. of Pontiac.

Dray'tonsville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Union dist., about 75 m. N.N.W. of Columbia.

Dread, (*drĕd,*) *n.* [A. S. *dræd*, fear, *ondrædan*, to fear, to reverence; Fris. *dred*, fear.] Fear united with respect; awe; reverential regard; as, "the *dread* and fear of kings." (*Shaks.*) — Great and continued fear or apprehension of evil or danger; fear of destruction; affright; terror. — Cause of fear; the person or thing dreaded.

— *a.* Exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful; awful; as, a *dread* sentence. — Inspiring awe and reverence; venerable in the highest degree.

"Summoning archangels to proclaim thy *dread* tribunal." *Milton.*

— *v. a.* To fear in a great degree; to regard with terrified apprehension; as, a *dreaded* moment.

— *v. n.* To be in great fear.

"*Dread* not, neither be afraid of them." — *Deut.* i. 29.

Dread'er, *n.* One who dreads or lives in fear.

Dread'ful, *a.* Full of dread; causing great fear; awful; frightful; terrible; tremendous; as, a *dreadful* reckoning, a *dreadful* accident. — Inspiring awe or reverence; venerable.

"How *dreadful* is this place!" — *Gen.* xxviii. 17.

Dread'fully, *adv.* Terribly; fearfully; in a manner to be dreaded; as, *dreadfully* alarmed. — Excessively; extremely; in the highest degree; as, *dreadfully* tired. (Colloq.)

Dread'fulness, *n.* Quality of being dreadful; frightfulness; terribleness; awfulness; as, the *dreadfulness* of the day of judgment.

Dread'ingly, *adv.* With dread; in a manner expressing dread.

Dread'less, *a.* Free from dread; fearless; undaunted; intrepid. — Exempt from dread or apprehension; secure from fear.

Dread'lessness, *n.* Fearlessness; state of being free from dread; undauntedness; intrepidity.

Dreadnaught, Dreadnought, (*drĕd'nawt,*) *n.* A person without dread or fear; — hence, by implication, anything proof against harm, detriment, or danger; as, a *dreadnought* cape, worn as a protection in bad weather.

Dream, *n.* [D. *droom*; Ger. *traum*; Swed. *dröm*; Lat. *dormire*; Sansk. *drâ*, to sleep. Probably allied to Heb. *tardêma*, deep sleep; formed from the sound.] The representation of something in sleep, accompanied by thoughts more or less disconnected; the thought or series of thoughts formed by the imagination during sleep. — A vain fancy; a reverie; an imaginary occurrence; a visionary scheme or speculation; a wild conceit; an unfounded suspicion; a vagary; a castle in the air; an illusion.

(*Phil.* and *Physiol.*) Dreams are defined to be "trains of ideas presenting themselves to the mind during sleep." It frequently, if not always, happens during sleep, that while some of the mental faculties are suspended, others are still active, and are busy with numerous ideas which succeed each other with more or less regularity. This is dreaming. It is characterized by an absence of consciousness with regard to external things, and an entire suspension of voluntary control over the current of thought, so that the principle of suggestion — one thought calling up another according to the laws of association — has unlimited operation. The subject of dreams is one of the most intricate and perplexing in the entire field of mental philosophy, and it has not yet met with that amount of attention that its importance demands. Sir William Hamilton believes that, "whether we recollect our dreams or not, we always dream." To have no recollection of our dreams does not prove that we have not dreamed; for it can often be shown that we have dreamed, though the dream has left no trace upon our memory. Many other philosophers have held the same opinion; among whom Kant, who distinctly maintains that we always dream when asleep; that to cease to dream would be to cease to live; and that those who fancy that they have not dreamt have only forgotten their dreams. The phenomena of dreams also go far to prove, what is now generally believed to be true, that different mental faculties have different portions of the brain appropriated to them, and through which they act. One of the most remarkable features of dreaming is the rapidity with which the mind passes through a long series of events. Whole years may seem to the dreamer to have elapsed, and a multitude of images may have been successively piled up before him, though the time occupied therewith is known to have occupied only a few minutes, or even a few seconds. Thus a dream involving a long succession of supposed events has often originated in some circumstance that aroused the sleeper, and taken place within the short space that preceded that state of full consciousness. The character of a dream is often to be traced to some sensuous feeling or impression. Thus, Dr. James Gregory having on one occasion gone to bed with a vessel of hot water at his feet, dreamed of walking up Mount Ætna, and feeling the ground warm under him; and on another occasion, having thrown off the bedclothes in his sleep, he dreamt of spending a winter at Hudson's Bay. Dr. Reid, having a badly-dressed blister on his head, dreamt of falling into the hands of Indians, and being scalped by them. We believe that many more of our dreams may be traced to this source than is commonly imagined, and that many of those unpleasant dreams that are sometimes found to precede illness may be occasioned by feelings or sensations of which in the ordinary waking state we are unconscious. It is in this way that indigestion is so fruitful a cause of unpleasant dreams. Of the five senses, touch is the most excitable during sleep, and most frequently modifies the character of our dreams. The sense of hearing is the next; and the least excitable of all our senses is that of sight. Our belief in the reality of the scenes brought before us, and in the presence of external objects not before us, are among the most curious and important of the phenomena of *D.* Everything seems real and vivid before us. Dr. J. Cunningham attempts to explain this by maintaining that the affinity that exists between sensations and ideas is greater than is commonly imagined, and that "all thought is objective and pictorial." "We cannot think," says he, "without thinking of something, and that something must be thought of as outside the mind. It is not our thoughts, but the things we think of, that are present to our consciousness; and thus our thinking consists of a series of visions." Be this as it may, we believe that this phenomenon cannot be adequately explained by referring it to "a complicated case of association," as is sometimes attempted to be done. It is said that *D.* turn most frequently upon what has occupied our thoughts during the day, and that the most recent associations occur more readily than those which are more remote. This, however, we do not think to be so much the case as is supposed. The death of a friend may occupy the chief part of our thoughts for weeks or months, and yet during all that time he may never once appear to us in our *D*; and it is only when he ceases to occupy so great a part of our thoughts during the day, that he begins to appear to us in sleep. We are rather inclined to the opinion, that, as a general rule, those faculties are most in action during sleep that have been least exhausted during the day. We say, as a general rule, for it is well known that frequently the mind may be so exercised during the day, that sleep can only be obtained with the greatest difficulty at night; and in the same way particular faculties may be so excited during the day as to continue in action also in sleep; but generally a due amount of action demands a due amount of rest. But the phenomena of *D.* are yet too little studied to enable us to assert much with certainty regarding them; and in all probability they differ very much in their nature and character in different individuals. It is commonly said that nothing surprises us in our *D.* This, however, is by no means uniformly the case. We do, indeed, often

see persons that are dead, or in a distant country, or witness events that have happened long ago, in our *D.*, and feel no surprise; but sometimes, also, the idea that the person is dead or in a distant country, or that the event is a matter of history, also occurs to us; then we are surprised, and we begin to thiuk that we are dreaming. Frequently the sceues that appear to us in our *D.* are of the wildest and most unreal description. All probabilities, aud even possibilities, of time, place, and circumstance, are violated, and yet they rarely strike us as untrue or improbable. There is also in general a remarkable want of coherence in our *D.*, and a complete incongruousness in the thoughts and images that pass through our minds. Sometimes, however, the very reverse of this takes place, and the reasoning or imaginative powers may possess a strength unknown to them in their ordinary condition. Thus Condorcet aaw in his *D.* the final steps of a difficult calculation that had puzzled him during the day; and Condillac states that when engaged with his *Cours d'Etude*, he frequently developed and finished a subject in his *D.*, which he had broken off before retiring to rest. The popular belief that there is something supernatural in the nature of *D.*, aud that frequently in this way events are revealed that are about to happen, has been held from the earliest times, and is shared in by many well-informed persons of the present day. Many of the instances of remarkable *D.* may, doubtless, be explained from natural causes, but there are others so well authenticated that we cannot altogether discredit them, that are manifestly unexplainable by any natural means. If we admit the testimony on which these dreams are given, we are driven to confess that they arise from causes, and are subject to laws, of which we are ignorant. — It is, indeed, an interesting question, What purpose do dreams serve in the animal economy? There can be little doubt, we think, that they exert a certain influence upon the character. "Dreams," says a philologist, "are, at any rate, an exercise of the imagination. We may well conceive that one effect of them may be to increase the activity of that faculty during our waking hours; and it would be presumptuous to deny that they may not answer some purpose beyond this, in the economy of percipient and thinking beings." "If," says Pascal, "we dreamt every night the same thing, it would perhaps affect us as powerfully as the objects which we perceive every day. And if an artisan were certain of dreaming every night for twelve hours that he was a king, I am convinced that he would be almost as happy as a king who dreamt every twelve hours that he was an artisan." Hence it is of some importance to study the art of procuring pleasant *D.*, on which subject Dr. Franklin has an essay. A more accurate knowledge of the nature of *D.* would tend to illustrate many of the more obscure mental phenomena. The analogy between dreaming and insanity is very striking. There is the same wild disorder of the mental faculties, the same rapid and tumultuous thoughts, the same violent passions, common to both. In addition to the varieties of dreams mentioned there are others which appear prophetic, indicating events yet to occur, or those which are just occurring. Many instances of this kind are recorded, in some of which the event is so clearly indicated and with so much detail as to make the resemblauce seem much more than a coincidence.

Dream, *v. n.*, (*imp.* or *pp.* DREAMED, or DREAMT.) [D. *droomen*.] To have ideas or images in the mind while in the state of sleep. — To imagine; to think idly; to indulge in reverie or vagary; to allow the mind to take in illusory ideas.

"*Me* little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To see, imagine, or think of in a somnolent state, or in idle, waking thoughts.

"Things . . . that are *dreamt* of in your philosophy." — *Shaks.*

To dream away, out, or *through.* To spend in listless inaction or idle reverie; as, to *dream away* one's time, to *dream through* a delusion.

"Why does Antony *dream out* his hours?" — *Shaks.*

Dream'er, *n.* One who dreams. — A fanciful person; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes or speculations; a man lost in wild imagination: a mope; a sluggard; as, an idle *dreamer*, an Utopian *dreamer*.

Dream'ful, *a.* Full of dreams or reveries.

Dream'iness, *n.* State of being dreamy.

Dream'ingly, *adv.* In a dreamy manner; listlessly; fancifully.

Dream'-land, *n.* An imaginary region formed by the vagaries of the mind; castles in the air; Utopia.

Dream'less, *a.* Without dreams.

Dream'lessly, *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

Dream'y, *a.* Dream-like; full of dreams; relating or pertaining to dreams, or other psychological phenomena; as, a *dreamy* visionary.

Drear, *a.* [A. S. *dréorig*; Ger. *traurig*; L. Ger. *drörig*; D. *drorig*.] Sad; mournful; dismal; gloomy with solitude; as, a *drear* wilderness.

Drear'ily, *adv.* Gloomily; dismally.

Drear'iness, *n.* Solitude; gloom; dismalness.

Drear'isome, *a.* Very dreary; desolate; gloomy.

Drear'y, *a.* [A. S. *dreorig*.] Mournful; sorrowful; dismal; oppressing, sad, and lonely; gloomy.

Dreb'el, CORNELIUS, a Dutch philosopher, B. at Alkmaar, 1572, whose principal work is *De Naturâ Elementorum*, 8vo. He invented the thermometer which bears his name, and is also said, although erroneously, to have been the discoverer of the microscope and telescope. D. in London, 1634.

Dredge, (*drej*.) *n.* [A. S. *dræge*, from *drayan*, to drag; Fr. *drége*.] A net or drag for taking oysters, &c.; any instrumeut for dragging or dredging the bottom of water. — A dredging-machine.

—*v. a.* To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; to make deeper by means of a dredging-machine; as, to *dredge* for oysters, to *dredge* a canal, &c.

Dredger, (*drej'r*,) *n.* One who fishes with a dredge. — A dredging-machine.

—A utensil used in kitchens for holding flour, &c., to sprinkle over meat while roasting; as, a salt-*dredger*. (Sometimes called *dredging-box*.)

Dredg'ing-machine, *n.* (*Hydraulics.*) A machine employed for the purpose of clearing out or deepeniug the channels of rivers, harbors, &c. The most effectual machine is the *bucket dredging-machine;* it is in the form of a large barge with an open hold. A long stage, iu the form of an inclined plane, overhangs the side of the barge, having a strong wheel at each end, working an endless chain. To this chain a series of perforated iron buckets is attached, each with a shovel-shaped steel mouth projecting on one side. The buckets, which ascend on one side of the inclined plane and descend on the other, are so contrived as to descend empty. On

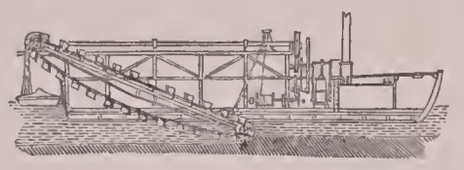


Fig. 869. — DREDGING-MACHINE.

reaching the lower wheel, the shovel-shaped mouth digs into the bottom, and, as it turns round, is partially filled with rubbish, and passes upwards to the upper wheel. As it is inverted while passing over the upper wheel, it dischargea its contents into the open hold of the barge. Every succeeding bucket on the endless chain continues the action, and the depth of working can be increased or decreased by changing the inclination of the framework. The more powerful dredgers, instead of emptying the buckets into their own holds, discharge them into other barges drawn up alongside. *D.-M.* are worked sometimes by steam-engiues, sometimes by the action of an undershot wheel, and sometimes by horse-power, the horse moving round a circular path in the barge.

Dree, *a.* Mournful; wearisome; tedious; dismal. (Scot. and Prov. Eng.)

Dree'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white rhombohedral mineral, consisting chiefly of sulphite of baryta. Sp. gr. 3·2–3·4.

Dreg'giness, *n.* [See DREGS.] Foulness; feculence; muddiness; state of being full of dregs or lees.

Dreg'gish, *a.* Full of dregs, lees, or feculent matter; as, a *dreggish* liquor.

Dreg'gy, *a.* [Icel. *dreggiado*.] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent; as, a deposit of *dreggy* matter.

Dregs, *n. pl.* [A. S. *drig*, dry; Ger. *dreck*, dirt; Swed. *drägg*: Icel. *dregg*, sediment; allied to Gr. *trux*, *trugos*, lees of wine, from *trugo*, to dry.] The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that remains at the bottom of a vessel;—hence, any waste or worthless matter, or most vile aud despicable part of; dross; sweepings; refuse; as, the *dregs* of society, to drain a bottle to the *dregs*, &c.

"The *dregs* and squeezings of the poet's brain." — *Dryden.*

Dre'hersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Schuylkill co.

Drench, *v. a.* [A. S. *drencan*, to give to drink; Icel. *dreckia*, to immerge; Scot. *dronk*, to drench. See DRINK.] To plunge; to immerge; to wet thoroughly; to saturate with water or other liquid; to soak; as, the rain has *drenched* me to the skin. — To fill with water or other liquid; to dose with drink by forcible means; to purge violently by medicine; as, to *drench* a horse.

—*n.* A soaking; a state of saturation by water, &c.; as, a *drench* of rain. — A draught; a swill; a dose of physic to be forced down the throat of either man or beast.

"Give my roan horse a *drench*."—*Shaks.*

Drench'er, *n.* One who soaks or steeps in liquid. — One who administers a drench.

Dren'non Springs, in *Kentucky*, a village of Henry county.

Dren'nonsville, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Adams co.

Drenthe, (*drent,*) a frontier province of the Netherlands, having on the E. the Hanoverian dominions, and on the other sides, the provinces of Friesland, Gröningen, and Overyssel. *Area*, 1,028 sq. m. *Desc.* Flat and marshy, with a generally infertile soil. The principal employment of the population is pasturing flocks, and digging and exporting peat. Lat. between 52° 35′ and 53° 12′ N., Lon. between 6° 5′ and 7° 5′ E. *Pop.* 92,183.

Drepano, (Cape,) (*drai-pa'no.*) [Lat. *Drepanum.*] A promontory on the W. coast of Sicily. During the first Punic war, the Roman consul, P. Claudius Pulcher, was defeated, B. C. 249, off *D.*, in Sicily, with a loss of 93 ships, by the Carthaginian fleet. The Roman commander is said to have given battle in defiance of the augurs, and when told that the sacred chickens would not eat, exclaimed, "Let them drink!" and ordered them to be thrown into the sea.

Dres'bach City, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Winona co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 20 m. below Winona.

Dres'den, the cap. of the kingdom of Saxony, and of the circ. of the same name, situate in a beautiful and fertile valley, on both banks of the Elbe, 109 m. S.S.E. of Berlin, and 70 S.E. of Leipzig; Lat. 51° 6′ N. Lon. 13° 44′ E. The city consists of 3 divisions, two of which, the *Altstadt* (old town), and the *Friedrichsstadt*, are situated on the left, while the *Neustadt* (new town) is built on the right bank of the Elbe, and connected with the former by 2 bridges, one of which is 418 feet in length. *D.* contains various imposing Protestant churches, a fine Catholic cathedral, and a splendid synagogue. Among the other prominent buildings may be mentioned the Royal Palace, the magnificent Brühl Palace, the Japanese Palace (containing the museum of antiquities, a cabinet of coins, and the great public library of 400,000 volumes), the Academy of Fine Arts, the Zwinger (containing the cabinet of natural history and the historical museum), the Great Picture Gallery, the City Hall, and many other public and private palaces. There are many

Fig. 870. — ROYAL THEATRE OF DRESDEN.

educational, literary, and charitable institutions, such as the Gymnasium, the Polytechnic School, the Military Academy, the Pestalozzi Association, and several hospitals. Musical societies are here very numerous. But the greatest feature of *D.* is its renowned picture gallery, one of the first in Europe, containing more than 1,600 paintings by the most celebrated Italian, German, Dutch, Flemish, and French masters, of both the ancient and modern schools. Connected with it there is a collection of over 300,000 engravings, all of the highest class. Though far behind Leipzig in commerce and manufactures, *D.* has still many important branches of industry, as porcelain, glass, jewelry, musical instruments, silks, laces, carpets, &c. The city contains nearly 30 public squares, and many superb monuments. Brühl Terrace forms the fashionable promenade. The Elbe is here navigable by steamboats, and railways, connect the city with Leipzig, Berlin, &c. *D.* has always been a favorite visiting place for tourists, a large proportion of whom are Americans, and contains a considerable colony of American and British residents, who occupy what are known as the English and American quarters. Here, on Aug. 26, 1813, the allied Austrian, Russian, and Prussian army, about 150,000 strong, under Prince Schwartzenberg, attacked 131,000 French troops, led by Napoleon I. The battle, which commenced at 4 o'clock P. M., was renewed Aug. 27, when Napoleon totally defeated his opponents. The allied army lost above 6,000 men in this battle, and Gen. Moreau, who was engaged as a volunteer, fell in the conflict. The French loss amounted to 4,000 men. *Pop.* (1895) 299,484.

Dresden, in *Illinois*, a village of Grundy co., on the Illinois river, about 52 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Dresden, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Green co., about 70 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Dresden, in *Iowa*, a thriving township of Chickasaw county.

—A village of Poweshiek co., about 10 m. E. of Montezuma.

Dresden, in *Maine*, a post-town of Lincoln co., on the Kennebec river, about 15 m. S. by W. of Augusta. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,125.

Dresden, in *Missouri*, a village of Perry co., about 86 m. S. by E. of St. Louis.

—A post-village of Pettis co., about 71 m. W. of Jefferson City.

Dresden, in *New York*, a post-township of Washington co., between lakes George and Champlain, about 20 m. N.N.E. of Sandy Hill.

—A village of Yates co., on Seneca Lake, about 7 m. E. of Penn Yan.

Dresden, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Jefferson township, Muskingum co., on the Muskingum River, about 69 m. E. by N. of Columbus.

Dresden, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Weakley co., about 120 m. W. of Nashville.

Dresden, in *Texas*, a post-village of Navarro co., about 150 m. N.N.E. of Austin City.

Dresden, (Circle of.) See SAXONY, (KINGDOM OF.)

Dresden Mills, in *Maine*, a post-office of Lincoln county.

Dress, *v. a.* (*imp.* or *pp.* DRESSED or DREST.) [Fr. *dresser*; It. *dirizzare*; Lat. *dirigo*. See DIRECT.] To direct; to arrange; to put in proper order; to adjust; to set right; to trim; to prepare; to get ready; as, to *dress* a wound, to *dress* cloth, to *dress* a lamp, to *dress* a slain animal, to *dress* a dinner, to *dress* a garden, &c. — To curry, rub, and comb; as, to *dress* a horse. — To put the body in order, or in a suitable condition, as, to *dress* the hair. — To put on clothes; to put on rich garments; to attire;

to apparel; to clothe; to accoutre; to array; to trim; to deck; to adorn; to embellish.

(*Mil.*) To make straight; to form troops in a straight line, and at proper distance; as, to *dress* the ranks.

(*Naut.*) To place in gala order; to decorate with bunting; as, to *dress* a ship.

(*Man.*) To break in or teach a horse.

(*Mach.*) To trim to the requisite dimension; to finish off work

To dress up or *out*, to dress with care, elaboration, or ostentation; as, *dressed out* for a ball.

—*v. n.* To put on clothes; to be clothed; to pay particular regard to dress or appearance; as, a well-*dressed* man.

(*Mil.*) To arrange in a straight line, as troops.

—*n.* That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; apparel; raiment; clothing: clothes; vestments; attire; habit; accoutrements. — A lady's gown; as, a silk *dress*. — Habit of ceremony; fine clothes; sumptuous attire; as, "full *dress* creates dignity." — *Richardson.*—Skill in devising or adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant apparel; as, the art of *dress*.

"Men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry." — *Pope.*

(*Hist.*) All ancient nations seem to have had the same costume, formed of long garments, without much shape or ornament; and as these were all much alike, they descended from father to son for many generations. The colors most valued among the ancients appear to have been purple, red, and violet; but white was the most used by the Israelites. The costumes of the early Greeks were remarkable for their close fit, loose flowing garments being of later introduction. Among the Romans, the *toga*, q. v., a dress derived from the Etruscans, was the characteristic costume; and although discouraged by Augustus (B. C. 27—A. D. 14), and Domitian (81—96), it maintained its popularity till the removal of the seat of government to Constantinople in 330, when it was superseded by the Greek *pallium*, q. v. When the Romans conquered Western Europe, they of course introduced their costume, which was successively modified and diversified, according to the taste peculiar to every country. From the beginning of the 14th century, fashion began to travel northward from Italy through Paris to London. — To attempt in the limits of this work a history *seriatim* of modern dress, in its endless variety of modes, would be to record the history of human folly. At all times, mankind would seem to have exhausted its powers of invention in devising costumes to lend transformation, and even deformity, to the natural beauty and harmony of the human frame. Fashion has in all ages proved itself the arbiter of society, and is of all things that which it is, perhaps, most difficult to the psychologist to account for. It may be said of fashion, as it often is of love, that it disposes us to see perfections in the object of our admiration, which, when wanting, excites a correlative lack of enthusiasm. If we look only to the mode of dress worn by our fathers some 80 years ago, as exemplified in *Fig.* 871—which is, it is true, a caricature of the style of dandyism then in vogue, but not a very great exaggeration of the *à la mode* costume of the time—one feels a disposition to laugh at what appears to our eyes so absurd an exhibition; but we cannot but relapse into gravity when we think that, from the earliest times to the present, men have been accustomed to deride the foibles and follies of their ancestors, without themselves becoming wiser. In regard to the dress of men and women, it is important to take into consideration that the former has been mainly governed in its development by the sense of utility and personal comfort, the latter very largely by that of beauty; the result being that changes in the male dress have been gradual and rarely extreme, while those in female dress, through the influence of false conceptions of the beautiful, have been frequent and radical. It is of interest to perceive that a change is coming over this through the dress reform movement now in vogue, and through a broader conception of what constitutes beauty in dress. The dress reformers are mainly concerned with the question of utility in woman's dress, beauty being with them a secondary consideration, which can safely be left to woman's artistic sense. In this direction the use of the bicycle must be taken into account. This has already had a marked effect on the dress of many men and women, and may eventually cause general modifications in modes of dress.

Dres'selville, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Le Sueur co.

Dress'er, *n.* One who dresses; one who is employed in trimming, preparing, and adjusting; as, an actress's *dresser*, a *dresser* of vegetables in a kitchen, &c. — A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed and prepared for use. — An article of furniture consisting of a long table with drawers, and supporting a rack for plates, pewter dishes, &c.; as, a kitchen-*dresser*.

Dress'erville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cayuga co.

Dress'ing, *n.* Act of one who dresses.

(*Agric.*) Compost, or manure distributed over land; as, a top-*dressing*.

(*Cookery.*) Forcemeat; stuffing for meats.

(*Dom. Econ.*) A term applied to gum, starch, and other articles used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics.

(*Med.*) The methodical application of any remedy or apparatus to a diseased part. Also, the remedy or apparatus itself.

—*pl.* (*Arch.*) All kinds of mouldings beyond the naked walls or ceilings are called by the general name of dressings. In joinery, it is a term applied to the architraves or other appendages of apertures.

Dress'ing-case, *n.* A case or box containing articles and appliances for the toilet.

Dress'ing-gown, *n.* A loose robe, or long gown, used by a person during the operation of dressing, or while engaged in study.

Dress'ing-room, *n.* An apartment appropriated to the toilet of the person.

Dress'ing-table, *n.* A toilet-table.

Dress'-maker, *n.* A maker of gowns for females; a mantua-maker; a seamstress.

Dress'y, *a.* Showy in dress; wearing rich or fashionable apparel; as, a *dressy* woman.

Drest, *pp.* of DRESS, *q. v.*

Dreul, (*drūl,*) *v. n.* See DROOL.

Dreux, (*droo,*) a town of France, dep. Eure et Loire, on the Blaise, 20 m. N.N.W. from Chartres. Near it, in 1562, was fought a severe action between the Catholics and the Calvinists, in which the Prince de Condé was taken prisoner. It is also the birthplace of Philidor, the great chess-player. *Pop.* 7,748.

Drew, SAMUEL, an English Methodist preacher, b. at St. Austell, Cornwall, 1765. He is celebrated for his *Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul*. D. 1697.

Drew, *imp.* of DRAW, *q. v.*

Drew, in *Arkansas*, a S.E. co. *Area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers*. Bayou Bartholomew, and Saline River. *Surface*, level. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Monticello.

Dreyfus, ALFRED, born 1859 at Malhouse in Alsace, of Jewish parents, educated at the Polytechnic School, entered French army in 1880 as sub-lieutenant of artillery; promoted lieutenant in 1882 and captain in 1889; afterwards clerk in first bureau of the General Staff, which office contains the secret documents of the War Office. In 1894 he was arrested on a charge of having sold French military secrets to a foreign government, was tried by secret court-martial, and convicted on the basis of documents which neither he nor his counsel were permitted to see. He was sentenced to be publicly degraded from his rank in the army and imprisoned for life. This sentence was carried out with merciless severity he being sent to Devil's Island, a hot and desolate spot off the coast of French Guiana, where he was treated with great cruelty. His actual guilt was doubted by many, and it was thought that he had been selected as a Jew to suffer for the crime of some other person. His wife made strenuous efforts in his behalf, and gradually facts began to leak out indicating that he had been convicted on the strength of forged documents. One of the forgers confessed and committed suicide. The principal document was shown to be in the handwriting of another person, a Major Esterhazy. It appeared as if someone else had succeeded in laying his crime upon an innocent man, and been sustained in his fraud by the military authorities. Zola, the novelist, was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for adversely commenting on the conduct of the affair. Finally the evidence of fraud became so great that the case was submitted to the Court of Cassation—a high court of appeal—and a retrial ordered by it. Dreyfus was brought back from Devil's Island, and tried again by open court-martial at Rennes, France, in August, 1899. He was again found guilty, and was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. By this time the whole world took a strong interest in the case, and the verdict was so strikingly in contradiction to the evidence, that the protest against it was universal. It was everywhere believed that Dreyfus had been made the innocent victim of a conspiracy which was sustained by the General Staff to protect the "honor" of the French army. This remarkable case, which had stirred up all civilized lands, ended in a pardon of Dreyfus by the President of the French republic. It proved the dangerous supremacy of the army in France, and the subserviency to it of the authorities.

Dreyse, JOHANN NICOLAS VON, (*drī'zĕ,*) a German inventor, b. at Sömmerda, 1788. He is chiefly known as the inventor of the celebrated NEEDLE-GUN, *q. v.* D. 1867.

Drib, *v. a.* To crop; to cut off by degrees; to defalcate.

"He who drives (merchants') bargains *dribs* a part."—*Dryden.*

—To entice or coax to something, step by step.

"With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To shoot at a mark or target, at short paces.

Drib'ber, *n.* One who dribs; a marksman at short paces.

Drib'ble, *v. n.* [Dimin. of *drip.*] To fall in drops, or small drops, or in a quick succession of drops; as, the *dribbling* of water. —To fall weakly or slowly; as, the "*dribbling* dart of love." (*Shaks.*)—To slaver at the mouth as a child or idiot.

—*v. a.* To throw down in drops.

"Let the soup *dribble* all the way up-stairs."—*Swift.*

Drib'blet, Drib'let, *n.* [From *dribble.*] A very small drop; a small piece or part; odd money in a sum; as, to make up an amount in *driblets*.

Dri'er, *n.* That which has the power of drying; a desiccative; as, the sun is a *drier* of earth.

(*Painting.*) A substance mixed with oils used by painters, to give them the property of drying quickly. (Sometimes called *patent dryer.*)

Drift, *n.* [A. S. *drifan*, to drive; Dan. *drift*. See DRIVE.] That which is driven by wind or water; a heap of any matter driven together; as, a *drift* of ice, sea-*drift*, a *drift* of sand. — A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; main force; propulsive influence; as, the *drift* of passion. — Course of anything; direction; inclination; as, the *drift* of the wind.—Aim; scope; design; tendency of an act, method, course of policy, manner of conduct, &c.; as, the *drift* of an argument.

"The style, the manner, and the *drift*."—*Swift.*

—A drove, herd, flock, covey, &c., as of domestic animals, birds, &c.; as, a *drift* of cattle.

(*Mech.*) A piece of hardened steel, notched at the sides, and made slightly tapering; it is used for enlarging a hole in a piece of metal to a particular size by being driven into it.

(*Arch.*) The horizontal force which an arch exerts with a tendency to oversit the piers from which it springs.

(*Geol.*) A name given to the *boulder-clay*, a deposit of the Pleistocene epoch. More fully, it is called the *Northern Drift*, *Glacial Drift*, or *Diluvial Drift*, in allusion to its supposed origin. For an account of this formation, see BOULDER-CLAY, and GLACIAL DRIFT. — *Drift-wood* and *Sand-drift* are, respectively, wood carried down by rivers, and driven by tides and currents to distant shores; and sand driven and accumulated by the wind.

(*Mining.*) See DRIFT-WAY.

(*Naut.*) The course or direction of a sea-current. See DRIFT-CURRENT. — The distance to which a ship diverges from her proper course, owing to currents, contrary winds, &c.; as, to make leeway *drift*. — (*pl.*) Those parts in the sheer draught of a ship, where the rails are cut off and ended with a scroll. Pieces fitted to form the drifts bear the name of *drift-pieces*.

(*Ship-building.*) A term applied by shipwrights to the discrepancy between the size of a bolt and that of the hole intended to receive it; also, to the difference between the circumference of a mast, and that of the hoop required to fit it.

(*Mil.*) An instrument used to drive down the charge in a rocket, or other pyrotechnic agent.

—*v. n.* To move along like anything driven; as, to be *drifted* into a difficulty. — To float or be driven along by a current of water, &c.; as, to *drift* astern. (Said of a ship.) — To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind and weather, as sand, snow, &c.

(*Mining.*) To prospect for ores; to make a search for metallic veins, or lodes.

—*v. a.* To drive or cause to form into heaps; as, a sirocco *drifts* sand in the desert.

—*a.* Movable by the action of winds or currents; as, *drift* ice.

Drift'-bolt, *n.* A bolt used to force out other bolts.

Drift Current, *n.* (*Geog.*) A marine current which owes its origin to steady winds, blowing almost constantly towards one quarter, and with nearly equal velocity. In the Atlantic the trade winds cause such currents, but only between the latitude within which these winds generally blow. The mean velocity of such currents is rarely more than ten miles per day, nor do they extend far below the surface. In the Pacific, the *D. C.* produced first by the winds from the antarctic ice towards the equator, and afterwards those crossing the ocean in warm latitudes, are believed to produce the stream current running out from the Indian Ocean round the Cape of Good Hope, and ultimately crossing the Atlantic. Other *D. C.*, less steady and constant, are occasionally and seasonally produced by prevailing winds. The *D. C.* of the tropical Atlantic, flowing from the vicinity of Africa, impinge on the coast of South America, where they are divided by Cape St. Roque, a minor part flowing south, but the great bulk of the current flowing north into the West Indian archipelago and the Gulf of Mexico, whence it emerges around Southern Florida as the Gulf Stream (*q. v.*). In the Pacific a similar great *D. C.* gives origin to the Kuri Siwo or Japan Current, while a south flowing portion of it forms the East Australian Current. Another *D. C.*, in the Indian Ocean, yields the Mozambique Current, flowing between Madagascar and Africa. See CURRENTS, OCEANIC.

Drift'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail used in heavy weather to prevent a ship's drift; it is placed under water beneath the stern or counter, and being towed by the vessel, serves to keep her steady, head to sea.

Drift'-way, *n.* A way or passage for the admission of cattle into a corral or enclosure.

(*Naut.*) See DRIFT.

(*Mining.*) A passage cut under the earth from shaft to shaft.

Drift'-wind, *n.* A drifting, driving wind.

Drill, *v. a.* [A. S. *thirlian*; Ger. and Du. *drillen*; Dan. *drille*; Lat. *terebro*, to bore; Gr. *teiro*, to rub away, to turn, the latter being accounted for by the rotatory movement of a drill in piercing a hole. See THRILL and TWIRL.] To bore, perforate, or penetrate by a vibratory motion, or by turning round an instrument; specifically, to pierce with a drill; as, to *drill* a hole through an armor-plate.

"My body through and through he *drill'd*."—*Hudibras.*

—To drain; to draw through slowly.

(*Agric.*) To sow grain in rows, drills, or channels.

—To form into drills or rows like soldiers arranged in lines; as, to *drill* a class of scholars. — To procrastinate; to delay or exhaust by slow degrees.

(*Mil.*) To teach soldiers their proper movements, such as turning to the right, left, &c., and the right use of their weapons; to teach and train raw levies of troops to their duty by frequent exercise: — hence, to instruct and discipline any persons by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.

—*v. n.* To sow in drills; as, to *drill* a furrow. — To flow gently.

(*Mil.*) To muster for exercise, as troops.

Drill, *n.* (*Agric.*) A machine for sowing agricultural seeds in rows. The term *drill* is also frequently applied to a row of drilled crops, as a *drill* of potatoes, corn, or turnips. In all countries in which Indian corn is grown, the principle of drilling has been long known and acted

upon. In gardening it has been practised everywhere from time immemorial; but its extension to field-culture is comparatively of recent date. The crops which are now most generally drilled, are clover, flax, cereals, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, beet-root, cole-seed, and carrots. Of these, clover and flax are sown in drills at about 3 or 4 inches apart; cereals from 6 to 10 inches; and beans, potatoes, and turnips at from 25 to 28 inches apart; the general rule, however, with most green crops, being that the space between the rows should admit of the passage of a light plough or hoe, drawn by a horse, without danger to the plants. A great variety of drills are now in use; but that formed on the principle of lifting the grain in small cups, which empty themselves into tin tubes, by which the grain is conducted to the coulters (Fig. 872), is the most generally adopted; but when the soil is uneven, a lighter machine should be used.

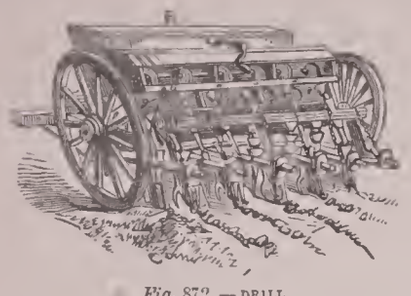


Fig. 872. — DRILL.

(*Mach.*) A tool used for boring holes in wood, metal, stone, bones, &c. It is formed in different ways, according to the kind of hole it is required to make, and the material which it has to penetrate. Drills for boring iron have pointed heads, with sharp edges projecting from them, that cut in different directions. Those for boring wood are like an auger or large gimlet, or they are broad and flat, with a projecting spike in the centre, and cutting-edges on either side: drills of this form are called *centre-bits*. These tools are worked by a rotary motion, imparted to them by a cranked handle, having a socket and spring at one end to receive and hold the drill, and a boss at the other, against which the workman presses his chest; or by a bow of steel, with a strong piece of catgut attached to it loosely enough to admit of its being passed once or twice round a pulley, through the centre of which the tool passes. The workman presses the drill against the material that he is boring by his chest, which is protected by a plate of metal. — A *drilling-machine* or *press*, an apparatus (fig. 873) comprising a combination of drills, employed for cutting circular holes in metal. (Called, also, *vertical*, *horizontal*, or *universal drill*.)

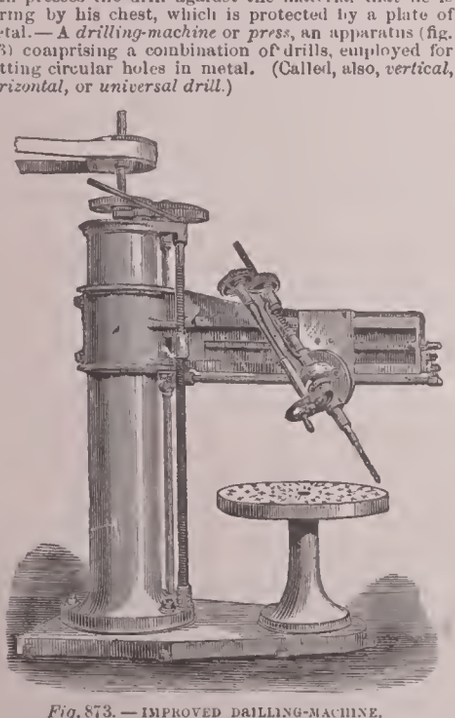


Fig. 873. — IMPROVED DRILLING-MACHINE.

(*Mil.*) The general name given to the exercises by which a soldier is qualified for his duty. *Squad*, or *setting-up drill*, teaches him how to march in slow, quick, and double time, to go through his facings, and to perform certain simple evolutions from the halt, or when marching. These are combined with posture exercises, called *extension motions*, which tend to give the soldier a good carriage, and an erect military figure. When the recruit is dismissed from squad drill, which is taught to small batches or squads of men by a sergeant appointed for the purpose, he learns *company drill*, the *manual* and *platoon exercise*, and *position drill*; he is then competent to go through a course of *battalion drill* in concert with the other companies of the regiment to which he belongs, and to proceed to *aiming drill*, *judging-distance drill*, and *target practice*. In every regiment every soldier goes through a course of setting-up drill. The course of drill for each arm of the service is similar, as far as the elementary part is concerned; but the artilleryman has to acquire a knowledge of gun-drill, and the trooper must learn his drill on horseback, and the sword-exercise. *Punishment drill* is an extra quantity of drill assigned to a soldier for some minor fault, which he has to go through in heavy marching order.

(*Zoöl.*) See BABOON.

Drill'-barrow, *n.* (*Agric.*) An appliance used in drilling furrows, by depositing the seed or grain.

Drill'-bow, *n.* A small bow used in turning a drill.

Drill'-box, *n.* (*Agric.*) A box holding the seed for drilling.

Drill'-harrow, *n.* (*Agric.*) A harrow used in drilling.

Drill'-husbandry, *n.* (*Agric.*) The art or practice of sowing seeds in drills or rows.

Drill'ing, *n.* Act or art of boring holes or of sowing seeds with a drill. — Act of training soldiers to their duty. — See DRILL.

(*Manuf.*) A kind of heavy, coarse linen or cotton fabric, used for men's clothing, &c. (Sometimes written *drill*, or *drills*.)

Drill'ing-machine, Drill'-press, *n.* See DRILL.

Drill'-plough, *n.* See DRILL.

Drill'-sergeant, (*sär'jent,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned army-officer, who teaches and trains soldiers to their duty. (Sometimes called *drill-instructor*.)

Drill'-stock, *n.* (*Mech.*) An apparatus for holding and turning a drill.

Dri'mys, *n.* [Gr. *drimus*, acid.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Magnoliaceæ*. The bark, which is commonly known under the name of *Winter's bark*, is obtained from a species of this genus, namely, *D. Winteri* or *aromatica*. Is native of S. America. It was formerly much used as a substitute for cinnamon, having similar aromatic and stimulant properties; at present it is rarely employed. It is sometimes confounded with canella bark, which has been termed *spurious Winter's bark*.

Drin, a large river of European Turkey, rising in Albania, and which, after a course of 100 m., falls into the Adriatic, 4 m. from Alessio. It was formerly the boundary between the E. and W. Empires.

—Another, in European Turkey, separates Bosnia from Servia, and, after a course of 180 m., empties into the Save, 60 m. from Belgrade.

Drink, *v. n.* (*imp.* DRANK, old spelling DRUNK; *pp.* DRUNK or DRANK, old form DRUNKEN: the latter is sometimes still used adjectively.) [A. S. *drincan*; Ger. *trinken*; Goth. *drigkan*; Fr. *trinquer*; It. *trincare*, to caronse.] To quench one's thirst; to swallow any liquid for assuaging thirst, or other purpose. — To indulge in spirituous or other potent liquors to excess; to be an habitual drunkard; to be intemperate in the use of wine, &c.; to tope; to carouse; to fuddle; to tipple. — To feast; to be entertained with liquors.

"To-day it is our pleasure to be *drunk*."—*Fielding.*

To drink to. To salute in drinking; to toast; to hob-a-nob.

"Let the toast pass; *drink to* the lass;
I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass."—*Sheridan.*

—*v. a.* To swallow, as liquids; to receive, as a fluid into the stomach; to imbibe; as, to *drink* champagne. — To take or suck in, as a liquid; to absorb; to imbibe. — To take in by any part of the mind or senses; to hear; to see.

"I *drink* delicious poison from thy eye."—*Pope.*

—To take in air; to inspire; to inhale; as, to *drink* the sea-breeze.

To drink down. To act on, mollify, or subdue, by drinking.

"Come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drink down* all unkindness." *Shaks.*

To drink up, or *off.* To quaff the whole at a draught; to empty one's glass; as, *drink up* your glass, let us *drink off* and go. — *To drink the health of.* To drink to the health and welfare of; to pledge; to toast; to express good-will by drinking; as, to *drink the health of* the President.

—*n.* Liquid to be swallowed; any fluid to be taken into the stomach; beverage; potion; — in contradistinction to *meat*.

(*Med.*) Any liquid substances, warm or cold, taken to quench thirst, as a diluent, a beverage, or as a potation. Though water is the natural beverage of mankind, and the article to which, in sickness, wounds, and suffering, all turn with eager yearning, yet, in health and strength, how few out of the millions in civilized life resort to it for comfort or refreshment. If we except the country, where it may be said that the unsophisticated beverage is the favorite drink, we see this healthful fluid, which assimilates with the blood, and carries to the system many of the most important principles, generally repudiated, and that for hurtful and adulterated liquors, which, if they do not always engender disease, in almost every case increase the illness, and seriously derange the vital faculties. Such drinks as are employed for stimulating purposes, whether made with wine, spirits, or alcohol, or malt liquors, not strictly used as medicinal agents, will be examined under their proper names, and under the general head SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. The remainder may be divided into *Beverage* and *Drink*. Of the first of these, such as tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa, each is so intimately connected with the dietetic system of every-day life, and their mode of preparation, and qualities are so intimately known to all, that it is quite enough to name them in this article. — The class of drinks form a most important subject in medical practice, and are not simply adjuncts to medicine, but in all cases *important agents*, and, in many, absolute *remedies*. Medicinal drinks are divided into those prepared by *boiling*, and those obtained by *infusion*. Diluents, obtained by boiling, or, as they were anciently called, *ptisans*, are by far the most numerous and useful, as some of them are not only simply watery beverages, meant to allay heat and quench the thirst, but may be made both to abate fever and supply the system with more or less of nutriment. Drinks supplying a portion of nourishment are such as those made by boiling a few spoonfuls of pearl-barley, and a small piece of orange-peel, with a little sugar, in three or four pints of water, for about half an hour, straining the liquor, and, when cold, giving from half a cup to half a tumblerful as often as required. Oatmeal, rice, sago, semolina, grits, or flour, may be used for the same purpose, except that the powdered substances are to be first mixed into a thin paste with cold water, and made like gruel, by pouring the mixed ingredient into the water, boiling and constantly stirring the mixture for the few minutes requisite to cook it sufficiently. — Gruel, whether made with flour, oatmeal, or barley-grits, either alone, sweetened and flavored, or made medicinal by means of acids, comes equally under the denomination of *ptisans*, or drinks. The consistency or thickness of each drink must be proportioned to the disease for which it is given. When simple barley-water, without flavor or sweetness, is required, as in cases of fever, or hemorrhage of blood from the lungs or stomach, the drink may be made perfectly medicinal by adding about half a drachm of powdered nitre to each pint for the first class of disease, and by the addition of one and a half drachms of the elixir of vitriol, or of half a drachm of diluted nitric acid, to each pint of the barley-water, for the latter. — Sometimes the drinks are purely medicinal, as in the decoction of marsh-mallows, dandelion, woody nightshade or dulcamara, broom, and some others. In these cases the roots are washed, cut small, put on in cold water, and boiled for a sufficient time to extract their virtues. — Among the articles chiefly used for drinks made by infusion are hyssop, balm, mint, pennyroyal, sage, fennel, wormwood, rue, camomile, and many others. As the object in giving drinks of this nature is both to quench thirst and allay heat, by a slight action on the skin, and at the same time leave a grateful aromatic taste in the patient's mouth, care must be taken not to make the infusion too strong by adding too much. Water, so frequently and earnestly craved for by the patient, should never be refused, though care should be taken to have it first boiled, and then set aside, that all impurities may subside. If this precaution is taken, all the advantages obtained from distilled water will be secured, and a wholesome beverage procured for the invalid, which, by the addition of a little syrup of orange, or *capillaire*, the expressed juice of blackberries or currants, may be converted into a grateful, aromatic, and cooling drink. — The French are in the habit of using wormwood, and other stomachic cordials, mixed with water, as an ordinary summer drink.

Drink'able, *a.* That may be drunk; potable; adapted or suitable as a beverage; as, *drinkable* water.

—*n.* A beverage, or liquor for drinking; as, eatables and *drinkables*.

Drink'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being drinkable.

Drink'er, *n.* One who drinks or imbibes; particularly a person who is in the habit of drinking ardent liquors to excess; a tippler; a drunkard; a fuddler; a sot; as, a heavy *drinker*.

"Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectic." — *Arbuthnot.*

Drink'ing Usages, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) From the earliest times of remote antiquity there have always been special usages connected with the custom of drinking. Among the ancient Hebrews, the drink-offering constituted one of the most solemn parts of their religious ceremonies, and consisted of a small quantity of wine, part of which was to be poured on the sacrifice or meat-offering, and the remainder given to the priests. The patriarch Jacob poured out a drink-offering on the pillar of stones which he had erected to mark the place where he had talked with God. (*Gen.* xxxv. 14.) In the 15th chapter of Numbers there are special directions for the pouring out of drink-offerings of wine with the burnt-offerings, to be "a sweet savour unto the Lord." Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, the pouring out of libations to the gods was an ordinary religious ceremony. They were not only offered before solemn prayers, but also before meals. In the latter case, the host, before the guests began to eat, poured a small quantity of wine upon the floor, as a sort of propitiation to the gods. This practice was somewhat equivalent to our grace before the meat. It was also the custom at times to drink to the health of the guests. From usages such as these, in after-time, arose the custom of proposing healths or giving utterance to sentiments before drinking at a feast. Among the Scandinavians, Teutons, and ancient Britons, such usages were customary at their boisterous carousals. The Anglo-Saxons were in the habit of crying "*Wæs hæl*" (be in health) before drinking. Wassail is evidently derived from this origin; but it is attributed by some to an occurrence said to have taken place between Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, and the British king Vortigern. The king was at an entertainment at the castle of Hengist, and, during a feast, lost his heart to the fair Rowena, who, kneeling gracefully before him, presented a cup of wine, saying, "*Liever kyning, wass hæl*" (dear king, your health). The *wæs hæl* of the Saxons was, however, in use before that time, and was equivalent to the "Your health" of the present day. The practice of pledging a guest before drinking arose from

a necessity of showing that there was no poison in the wine, or that there was no danger to the guest while he drank. It originated in the 10th cent. The introduction of Christianity did not at all contribute to abolish the practice of using the wassail cup. It began, on

Fig. 874. — DRINKING WASSAIL.
(From a rare print by Josias English, 1656.)

the contrary, to assume a religious aspect; and in the larger monasteries, among the monks of old, the wassail bowl was placed at the right hand of the abbot in the refectory. It was handed round to each, and was called *Poculum Charitatis*. In the English universities a similar cup is still passed round, called the *grace cup*. In the dinners given by the public companies of the city of London, after the cloth has been removed, the Master and wardens rise, and "drink to their visitors in a loving cup, and bid them all heartily welcome!" A silver cup filled with warm spiced wine is then handed round to all present. Some of the drinking-cups belonging to the priesthood in the Middle Ages were of the most costly workmanship. That of Thomas à Becket is still preserved; it is made of ivory, mounted with silver, and studded on the summit and base with pearls. Round the cup is an inscription, "Vnum tuum hibe cum gaudio" (drink thy wine with joy); but round the lid, deeply engraved, is the restraining injunction "Sobrii estote" (be moderate). The word *toast*, with regard to drinking usages, is comparatively modern; it originated in the practice of putting a piece of toast in a jug of ale. According to "The Tatler," the word toast was first applied to the drinking of healths at Bath, in the reign of Charles II. A celebrated beauty of the time was in the large public bath, and a number of her admirers were standing around. One of them took a glass of water from the bath and drank to her health; while another, who was standing by, half tipsy, offered to jump in, saying, that, although he objected to the liquor, he would like to have the toast. From that time the word was applied to drinking the health of any beauty at private parties, and, in time, all sorts of subjects were toasted at public and private feasts. Toasts also began to be accompanied by cheers; and at the present day, at large public banquets, toast-masters are generally appointed, who not only give out the subject of the toast, but lead the cheers which follow. Many drinking usages are connected with domestic events, and seem to have been handed down from ancient times. The custom of drinking at births, christenings, and marriages can easily be accounted for; but the strangest usage of all is the practice of drinking at funerals. The wakes held in Ireland and some parts of Scotland have been long maintained, and are still kept up by habit. They probably owed their origin to the want of excitement among the phlegmatic northern nations, and the long dark nights in a cheerless climate.

Drink'less, *a.* Without drink.

Drink'-money, *n.* Money given to buy liquor for drinking one's health; allowance of money for liquid refreshment; — hence, a trifling gratuity or douceur.

"Peg's servants are always asking for *drink-money*."—*Arbuthnot.*

Drink'-offering, *n.* (*Script.*) See DRINKING USAGES.

Drip, *v. n.* [A. S. *drypan, driopan, dropian*. See DROP.] To fall in drops; to trickle; as, tears *drip* down her cheeks. — To have drops of liquid to fall; to cause globules of moisture to run and drop; as, a *dripping* umbrella.

—*v. a.* To let fall in drops; as, *dripping* rain.

(*Cookery.*) See BASTE.

—*n.* A falling in drops, or that which falls in drops.

"Drops the light *drip* of the suspended oar." — *Byron.*

—The melted fat which falls from meat while roasting; (generally called *dripping.*)

(*Arch.*) The projecting edge of a moulding channelled beneath, so that the rain will *drip* from it; (the "corona" of the Italian architect;) the edge of a roof; the eaves.

(*Law.*) The right of drip is an easement by which the water which falls on one house is allowed to fall upon the land of another. Unless the owner has acquired the right by grant or prescription, he has no right so to construct his house as to let the water drip over his neighbor's land.

Drip'ping, *n.* That which falls in drops; specifically, the fat which falls from meat while roasting.

"For candles how she trucks her *dripping*." — *Swift.*

Drip'ping-pan, *n.* An iron or tin pan used for receiving the dripping fat from meat roasting at a fire.

Drip'-stone, *n.* A filtering stone.

(*Arch.*) A projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, archways, niches, &c. (Called also *label, weather-moulding*, and *water-table.*)

Drive, *v. a.* [*Imp.* DROVE, formerly DRAVE; *pp.* DRIVEN.] [A. S. *drifan*; Ger. *treiben*; O. Ger. *triban*; Dan. *drive*; allied to Sansk. *dru*, to run, to flow on the ground.] To impel or cause to run forward by force; to move by physical force; to compel or force along; to impel; to hurry on; to push forward; as, to *drive* a horse, to *drive* a nail, to *drive* into the street, &c.

"And the *driving* is like the *driving* of Jehu, . . . for he *driveth* furiously."—2 *Kings* ix. 20.

—To chase; to hunt; to pursue; to urge toward a snare, trap, corral, or inclosure: as, "to *drive* the deer with hound and horn." (*Chevy Chase.*) — To impel a team of horses or oxen to move forward, and to direct their course; to guide or regulate a carriage drawn by horses, mules, &c.; to impel to greater speed; as, to *drive* four-in-hand, to *drive* deer, to *drive* a buggy, to *drive* a person home, &c.

"Who *drives* fat oxen, should himself be fat." — *Dr. Johnson.*

—To force to move on; to hurry forward inconsiderately; to distress; to constrain; to straiten; to impel by the influence of passion; as, *driven* to beg by necessity, to *drive* one mad.

"This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far *driven*." — *Spenser.*

—To carry on; to keep in motion; to prosecute; to follow as an occupation or business; as, to *drive* a good trade, to *drive* a bargain. — To clear by forcing away the contents of.

"To *drive* the country, force the swains away." — *Dryden.*

—To purify and collect by the rapid motion of an air-current; as, to *drive* feathers. — To urge; to press to a conclusion, by moral influence; as, to *drive* an argument home. — To conduct; to take charge of; to set and regulate the speed or course of; as, to *drive* an engine.

(*Mining.*) To dig a horizontal gallery in a mine.

—*v. n.* To be forced or caused to run along; to be impelled; to be moved by any physical agency or force; as, a ship *drives* before the wind. — To rush and press with violence; to move with resistless force; as, troops *driving* back a mob, a *driving* storm.

"Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* sand." — *Pope.*

—To pass or proceed in a carriage; as, to *drive* furiously. To aim at or tend to; to urge toward a point; to make an effort to reach or obtain, as an object or end; — preceding *at* or *to*.

"We are come within view of the end we have been *driving at*." *Addison.*

To drive at, or *let drive at*, to strike at with force; to aim and deliver a blow with vigor.

"Four rogues in buckram *let drive at* me." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* An excursion for exercise, business, or pleasure, taken in a carriage; — in contradistinction to *ride*, or exercise taken on horseback. — A course on which carriages are driven; a way set apart for the use of carriages; as the *Drive* in Hyde Park, London.

Driv'el, *v. n.* [Icel. *drafa*; Dan. *dræve*, to speak obscurely; to drawl.] To drawl; to talk idly; to mutter indistinctly; to be weak or foolish; to dote.

"A *drivelling* hero, fit for a romance." — *Dryden.*

—To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops like a child, an idiot, or an old man in his dotage; as, "a *drivelling* old fellow."

—*n.* Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth. — Senseless talk; nonsense; unmeaning utterance.

Driv'eller, *n.* An idiot; a fool; a slabberer; a slaverer.

Driv'en, *n.* (*Mech.*) That part of machinery which is set in motion by a driver. (Sometimes called *follower.*)

Driv'er, *n.* One who drives; the person or thing that urges or compels any other person or thing to move forward; as, an engine-*driver*.

(*Naut.*) The foremost spur in the bilge-ways, the heel of which is fayed to the fore side of the foremast

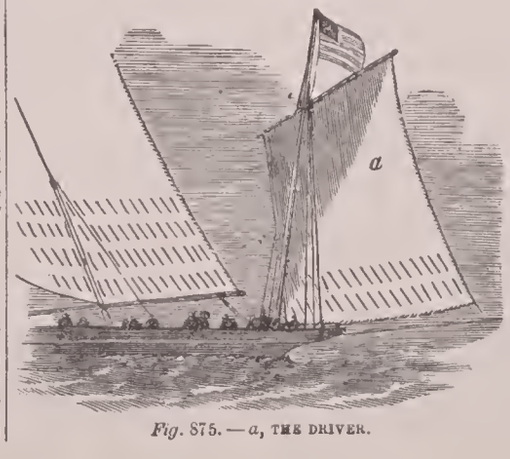


Fig. 875. — *a*, THE DRIVER.

poppet, and the sides placed to look fore-and-aft in a ship. — The name of the gaff-sail set on the mizen-mast of a ship of three masts, or on the main-mast of a smaller vessel. A boom, called the *driver-boom*, extends the foot of the sail a good way over the stern, like a cutter's mainsail.

(*Coopering.*) An iron instrument used in driving down the iron hoops of a cask.

(*Mach.*) The bent piece of iron fixed in the centre chuck, and projecting over it to meet the carrier and drive it forward.

Driv'er-ant, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of ant. See FORMICIDÆ.

Driv'ing, *p. a.* Having great impulsive force; as, a *driving* gale. — Impelling; forced violently forward.

Driv'ing-axle, *n.* (*Mach.*) The axle of a driving-wheel.

Driv'ing-box, *n.* (*Mach.*) The journal-box of a driving-axle.

Driv'ing-note, *n.* (*Mus.*) A name applied to such notes as connect the last note of one bar with the first of the following one, so as to make only one note of both. They are also used in the middle of a measure, and when a note of one part terminates in the middle of the note of another; in this case it is called *binding* or ligature.

Driv'ing-shaft, *n.* (*Mach.*) Any shaft which gives motion to another shaft.

Driv'ing-springs, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) The springs fixed upon the boxes of the driving-axle of a locomotive-engine, to support the weight and to deaden the shocks caused by irregularities in the rails.

Driv'ing-wheels, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) The wheel which communicates the motion to the pinion, or the second wheel deriving its motion from the first, which may either be a multiplying or diminishing wheel according to the necessities of the case. — The name of *driving-wheels* is also given to the large wheels of a locomotive-engine, which are fixed upon the crank-axle or main shaft of the engine.

Drizzle, (*driz'l,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *dreosan*, to fall.] To fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles; to rain in small drops; as, a *drizzling* shower.

—*v. a.* To shed in small drops or particles.

"When the sun sets, the air doth *drizzle* dew." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A small, thin rain.

Driz'zly, *adv.* Shedding small rain, or small particles of sleet or snow; as, "Winter's *drizzly* rain."

Drog'er, Drogh'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A cargo-boat for transporting heavy burdens; a large kind of lighter.

Drogheda, (*droh'he-da,*) a sea-port town of Leinster, in the cos. of Meath and Louth, Ireland, on the Boyne River, abt. 4 m. from its mouth. It has an elegant Roman Catholic cathedral, and many other fine public buildings. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods, leather, machinery, ship-building, &c.

Drog'man, Drog'oman, *n.* See DRAGOMAN.

Dro'hobice, or DROHOBICZ, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 18 m. from Sambor.

Droit, *n.* [Fr.] Right; title; privilege; jurisdiction; custom.

(*Law.*) In French law, the whole body of law, written and unwritten. They say: to study *le Droit*, as we say to study law.

Droits of Admiralty, *n. pl.* (*International Law.*) Rights claimed by the government over the property of an enemy. In England, it has been usual, in maritime wars, for the government to seize and condemn, as *Droits of Admiralty*, the property of an enemy found in her ports at the breaking out of hostilities.

Droitwich, (*droit'ij,*) a town of England, co. of Worcester, 7 m. from Worcester city, and noted for its salt manufacture. *Pop.* 6,086.

Droitzchka, (*droish'ská,*) *n.* See DROSKY.

Droll, *a.* [Fr. *drôle*, facetious, comical; Dn. and Ger. *drollig*, odd, funny, said to be from Dan. *trold*, a gohlin, a gnome; Icel. *trôl*, a giant.] Causing mirth or laughter; comical; odd; facetious; merry; queer; farcical; waggish; laughable; ludicrous; nonsensical; as, a *droll* story.

—*n.* One who makes it his occupation to perform odd and diverting tricks; a buffoon; a jester; a mountebank; a merry-andrew. — Something exhibited to excite mirth; a farce; a puppet, or the like; as a "Smithfield *droll*." *Swift.*

—*v. n.* To jest; to act farcically; to play the buffoon.

"Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them." — *L'Estrange.*

Drol'lery, *n.* [Fr. *drôlerie*.] Sportive tricks; buffoonery; comical stories; gestures, tricks, manners, or antics exhibited to raise mirth; jocular sport.

"The rich *drollery* of 'She Stoops to Conquer.'" — *Macaulay.*

Droll'ingly, *adv.* In a comical and facetious manner.

Droll'ish, *a.* Somewhat droll or comical.

Drôme, (*drôm.*) a river of France, rising in the Val-Drome in the Upper Alps; after flowing 60 m., it joins the Rhone 12 m. from Valence.

—A S.E. dep. of France, having N. and E. Isère, E. the Hautes and Basses Alpes, S. Vaucluse, and W. Ardèche, from which it is separated by the Rhone. *Area*, 2,519 sq. m. *Rivers*, the Rhone, the Isère, and the Drôme, the latter not navigable. *Soil*, about 100,000 hectares of fertile land, the rest indifferent. *Surface*, generally mountainous. *Prod.* Silk and grapes. *Min.* Iron, coal, copper, lead, granite and marble. Lat. between 44° 9′ and 45° 20′ N., Lon. between 4° 38′ and 5° 45′ E.

Dromeda'rium, *n.* [Gr. *dromos*, a race, and *therion*, a beast.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil mammalia, which has been described by Dr. Emmons, from the coal-fields of N. Carolina. It appears to have been insectivorous, and nearly allied to *Spalacotherium*.

Dromedary, (*drom'e-da-rē,*) *n.* [Fr. *dromadaire;* Gr. *dromos, dromados,* running from the old verh *drămō,* to run, and *kamēlos.* See CAMEL.] (*Zoöl.*) See CAMEL.

Dro'mia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Crustaceans, somewhat allied to *Dorippe* (q. v.), and of which *D. vulgaris,* the Sponge-crab, is furnished with two sharp-pointed claws, which enable it to hold fast to pieces of sponge, medusæ, &c., under which it conceals itself.

Dromore', a town and parish of Ireland, co. Down, on the Lagan, 15 m. from Belfast; *pop.* of par. 13,200, of town 1,900.

—A par. in co. Tyrone, *pop.* 8,000. — The name of several villages in the cos. Sligo and Clare, Ireland.

Drone, *n.* [A.S. *dran, dræn;* Ger. *drohne;* Dan. *drone;* Gael. *dranudan,* a humming, as of bees; formed from the sound.] The male or non-working bee, so called from the grave buzzing sound it utters. See BEE.

—An idler; one who earns nothing by his own industry; a lazy fellow; a sluggard.

"They live like *drones* upon the public cost." — *Dryden.*

—A humming, or low deep sound.

(*Mus.*) The largest tube of the bagpipe, which emits a continued deep note. (Called also *drone-pipe.*)

—*v. n.* To live in idleness; to dream away one's time listlessly.

"A long, restive race of *droning* kings." — *Dryden.*

—To give a low, heavy, deep tone or sound; as, the "cymbal's *droning* sound." — *Dryden.*

Drone-bee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DRONE.

Drone-pipe, *n.* (*Mus.*) See DRONE.

Dron'go, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SHRIKE.

Dron'ish, *a.* Idle; sluggish; like a drone; indolent; lazy; listless; as, "*dronish* monks." — *Rowe.*

Dron'ishly, *adv.* In a dronish manner.

Dron'ishness, *n.* State or condition of being dronish.

Dront'heim, in Norway. See TRONDHJEM.

Dron'y, *a.* Like a drone; dronish; idle; sluggish.

Drool, Dreul, *v. n.* To slabber at the mouth; as, a *drooling* bahy.

Droop, *v. n.* [Icel. *drúpa,* to be sad, A. S. *drepe,* violent death.] To sink or hang down; to lean downward, as a body that is weak or languishing; as, a *drooping* flower. — To languish or pine from grief or other cause; to faint; to grow weak, or become dispirited; as, *drooping* courage. — To decline; to fall or sink downward.

"Our day's work lies laborious till day *droop.*" — *Milton.*

Droop'er, *n.* One who, or that which, droops or languishes.

Droop'ingly, *adv.* In a drooping manner.

Droop Mountain, in Greenbrier co., W. Virginia. An engagement occurred here, Nov. 6, 1862, when — on being attacked by a force of 5,000 Union troops under Gen. Averill — the Confederate Gen. W. S. Jackson retreated, with a loss of 300 men and 3 guns. National loss, about 100.

Drop, *n.* [A. S. *dropa;* D. *drop;* Icel. *dropi.* See the verb.] A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, which hangs down, or which falls at once from any body; or a globule of any fluid which is pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water hanging in rain; as, a *drop* of water, a *drop* of blood. — Anything resembling a liquid drop, as a pendent diamond, an ear-ring, a glass globule upon a chandelier, a transparent sugar-plum, &c.

"The *drops* to thee, Brilliante, we consign."—*Pope.*

—A very small or minute quantity of liquor; as, a *drop* of absinthe. — The part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped from under him.

(*Arch.*) An ornament of a column of the Doric order, representing *drops,* or little balls under the triglyph.

(*Naut.*) The midship depth of a sail, from head to foot.

(*Mach.*) The distance of a shaft from the base of a hanger. — *Webster.*

(*Dram.*) The curtain which drops between the proscenium and the stage of a theatre. See DROP-SCENE.

(*Mach.*) A machine for lowering heavy weights. See CRANE.

(*Med.*) A division of liquid measure, sixty drops being equal to one fluid drachm. As drops vary in bulk, and consequently in strength, according to the nature of the fluid, when dropped from the mouth of a bottle, it is customary to measure the number of drops ordered, when they are called *minims.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *dropian;* Ger. *tropfen;* Dan. *dryppe;* O. Ger. *triufan,* to distil.] To cause to flow or run in small globules, as a fluid; to distil; as, to *drop* a tear. — To let fall, as any substance; to cause to descend suddenly, like a drop; as, to *drop* an anchor, to *drop* a tear, to *drop* a courtesy. — To let go; to dismiss from association; to lay aside; to quit; to leave; as, to *drop* an acquaintance, to *drop* pursuit. — To utter slightly, briefly, or casually; to insert indirectly, incidentally, or by way of digression; as, to *drop* a hint, or word of advice. — To leave; to set aside; to dismiss from possession; to send; to set down and quit; as, to *drop* a passenger, to *drop* a letter in the post-office, to *drop* a line to a friend, &c. — To lower; to let down; to end; as, to *drop* a curtain. — To variegate; to speckle; to be dropped; as, "waved coats *dropp'd* with gold." — *Milton.*

—*v. n.* To run or flow in small globules or drops, as a liquid; to distil.

"The tears *dropt* gently from her eyes."—*Jerrold.*

—To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops. — To descend suddenly or abruptly, as over-ripe fruit.

"*Dropt* from the zenith like a falling star."—*Milton.*

—To die, or to die suddenly or instantaneously; as, he *dropped* dead. — To cease; to finish; to conclude; to come to an end, or to nothing; as, the matter finally *dropped.* — To fall short of a mark; to overshoot; as, to *drop* wide of the target. — To call or come unexpectedly or without anticipation; preceding *in* or *into;* as, some friends have just *dropped in.* — To fall lower; to be depressed; as, the sentry *dropped* the muzzle of his musket.

(*Naut.*) To be deep in extent, as a sail.

To drop astern, to fall behind; to move toward or behind the stern of a ship; as, the pilot-boat *dropped* astern. — *To drop anchor.* See ANCHOR. — *To drop down,* to move or sail down; as, we *dropped down* the river with the ebb.

Drop'ax, *n.* (*Med.*) A plaster, or anything to take off the hair; a depilatory. — *Ash.*

Drop'let, *n.* A little drop.

Drop'-letter, *n.* A letter dropped into the post-office receiving-box for delivery in the same town in which it is posted.

Drop'per, *n.* The person or thing that drops.

(*Mining.*) A vein which branches, or drops off, from the principal lode.

Drop'ping-bottle, *n.* Same as EDULCORATOR, *q. v.*

Drop'ping-fire, *n.* (*Mil.*) An incessant, irregular discharge of musketry.

Drop'pingly, *adv.* In drops; by drops, or small globules.

Drop'ping-tube, *n.* A glass tube having a bulb blown into it, and so constructed as to deliver by drops any fluid with which it is filled.

Drop'-press, Drop'-hammer, *n.* (*Mach.*) A machine used for stamping, punching, or embossing.

Drop'-scene *n.* (*Dram.*) In theatres, &c., the painted curtain which drops between the proscenium and the stage, between the intervals, and at the close, of a play, or dramatic representation.

Drop Serene, *n.* (*Med.*) See AMAUROSIS.

Drop'sical, *a.* Diseased with dropsy; predisposed to dropsy; as, a *dropsical* person. — Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of dropsy; as, *dropsical* symptoms.

Drop'sicalness, *n.* State or condition of being afflicted with dropsy.

Drop'-stone, *n.* Spar having the form of drops.

Drop'sy, *n.* [Fr. *hydropisie;* Lat. *hydrops;* Gr. *hydrōps—hydōr,* water, and *ōps,* aspect.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by the accumulation of watery fluid in one or more shut cavities of the body, or in the areolar tissue, or in both independent of inflammation. In a state of health, the capillaries, which ramify every part of the body, constantly pour out upon every surface, into the most minute cells as well as the great cavities, a watery fluid to moisten the parts, and thereby facilitate motion and prevent injury from friction. This watery fluid is speedily taken up by another class of vessels, called the *absorbents,* which carry it back to the general circulation. When the healthy condition of these organs is impaired, either from the exhalants acting too powerfully, or from the absorbents being deficient in action, an accumulation of fluids takes place, either in the general cellular membrane or in the natural cavities of the body. *D.* is either *active* or *passive.* Active or acute *D.* is owing to excessive action of the exhalants, in consequence of increased action of the heart; it comes on suddenly and tumultuously, and sometimes can scarcely be discriminated from inflammation with serous effusion. It is induced by various causes; as exposure to a cold moist atmosphere, particularly when the body is in a state of perspiration from active exercise or long exposure to heat. *Chronic* or *passive D.* is occasioned by defective absorption, arising, in some measure, perhaps, from an enfeebled state of the absorbents, strictly and anatomically so called, but more frequently, chiefly, and in some cases entirely, from undue fulness of the veins; this venous repletion being produced almost always by some impediment to the free return of the blood to the heart; as tumors pressing on the great blood-vessels, ossification of the valves of the heart, &c. When the veins are distended to a certain degree with watery fluid, the entrance of more of the same fluid through their sides is impeded or prevented; and when the distention is still greater, the aqueous part of the blood may even pass in the other direction out of the vessel. The difference between active and passive *D.* is chiefly in the rate at which the collection augments; in the one case the liquid is rapidly effused in quantity much beyond the natural amount of exhalation, in the other the exhalation goes on as usual, but the fluid exhaled is not taken back again into the circulating vessels with sufficient facility. Wherever there is a shut sac, or wherever there is a loose and permeable areolar tissue, there we may have *D.* There are certain parts, however, where it is more generally met with than in others, and is hence distinguished by particular names; thus, when in the head, *hydrocephalus;* in the chest, *hydrothorax;* in the belly, *ascites;* in the areolar tissue generally throughout the body, *anasarca.* When the areolar tissue of a part becomes dropsical, it is said to be *œdematous.* In the treatment of this disease, the first object is to get rid of the preternatural accumulation of watery fluid; the second, to prevent its collecting again; for *D.* is generally a symptom or sequence of other disorders, and rarely a disease itself. In active or febrile anasarca, general blood-letting is often of great advantage, as it not only helps to relieve the congestion upon which the effusion depends, but it tends to abate the undue action of the heart; in other cases, however, blood-letting would be very injurious, from its enfeebling the patient; and as it frequently occurs from weakness, or living on poor or unwholesome food, the treatment must consist of a generous diet, with tonics. In general the object is to augment the discharge of watery fluid from one or more of the secreting surfaces of the body; and it is often a matter of great nicety to determine by what surface or channel this ought to be attempted. In some cases it is best to seek to promote this discharge by way of the kidneys; in others, by the mucous lining of the alimentary canal; in others, by the external skin. — Sometimes great present relief is afforded to the patient by tapping; but it is generally only temporary, and can only sometimes be resorted to.

(*Bot.*) A disease in succulent plants, from an excess of water.

Drop'-table, *n.* (*Mach.*) A machine used for removing the wheels of locomotive-engines.

Drop'-tin, *n.* (*Metall.*) A sort of fine tin.

Drop'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ŒNANTHE.

Drosch'ke, *n.* Same as DROSKY, *q. v.*

Drosera, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Droseraceæ,* q. v.

Drosera'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *droseros,* dewy, from the dew-like secretion.] (*Bot.*) The Sun-dew family, an order of plants, alliance *Berberales.* — DIAG. Regular symmetrical flowers, parietal placentæ, and stamens alternate with the petals, or twice as many. They are bog or marsh plants, found in all parts of the world excepting the Arctic regions. They possess slightly acid and acrid properties. The species of the typical gen. *Drosera,* the Sun-dew, are interesting, from the peculiar irritability of the hairs on their leaves. The plant commonly known as Venus's Fly-trap is a species of *Dionæa,* another genus of this order, and exhibits in a most striking manner this irritability. (See DIONÆA.) Some of the sun-dews communicate a beautiful purple stain to the paper upon which they are dried, and also yield a yellow color when treated with ammonia. They may, therefore, be expected to furnish valuable dyes, and should be examined with this view by the practical chemist. The order includes 7 genera and 90 species.

Dros'ky, Droschke, Droitzschka, *n.* [Russ. *droitzschka.*] A low, four-wheeled vehicle without a top, used by the Russians.

Drosom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *drosomètre,* from Gr. *drosos,* dew, and *metron,* measure.] (*Physics.*) Any instrument for measuring the quantity of dew that collects on the surface of a body exposed to the open air during the night.

Dross, *n.* [A. S. *dros,* from *dreosan,* to perish.] The excrement, scum, or despumation of metals thrown off in process of fusion. — Rust or incrustation formed upon the surface of metals by oxidization. — Refuse; debris; waste matter; worthless remains of anything; impure dregs or sweepings.

"Treasures and all gain esteem as *dross.*" — *Milton.*

Dross'iness, *n.* State of being drossy; rust; feculence; impurity.

Dross'less, *a.* Without dross or impurity.

Dross'y, *a.* Like dross; pertaining to or containing dross; abounding with scorious matter; worthless; foul; impure.

"So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine." — *Davies.*

Drought, Drouth, (*drout,*) *n.* [Contracted from A. S. *drugothe,* from *drigan,* to dry. See DRY.] Dryness; want of rain or of water, particularly dryness of the weather; aridity; long continuance of dry weather.

"Torrents in the *drought* of summer fail." — *Sandys.*

—Dryness of the throat and mouth; thirst; parchedness; want of drink.

"His carcase pin'd with hunger and with *drought.*" — *Milton.*

—Lack; want; scarcity; destitution; as, a *drought* of talent.

Drought'iness, *n.* State of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

Drought'y, *a.* Dry, as the weather; arid; in need of rain; as, a *droughty* country. — Thirsty; parched; dry; needing drink.

Drouth, *n.* See DROUGHT.

Drouyn de Lhuys, EDOUARD, (*droo'awng de(r) lweece.*) a French statesman, B. at Paris, 1805. He was elected deputy in 1842, and was one of the most earnest of those who combined to overthrow M. Guizot in 1848. In the first cabinet of Louis Napoleon, after he became president, Drouyn de Lhuys was appointed foreign minister, and acquitted himself with considerable ability in those difficult times. He was afterwards sent as ambassador to England, and, subsequently, in 1852, being again foreign minister, addressed to the various powers, despatches announcing the establishment of the empire under Napoleon III. During the dispute between Turkey and Russia, his endeavors for peace were strenuously exerted. He took part in the conferences at Vienna in 1855, and, on their breaking up without any result, resigned his office. In 1863 he was recalled to his old post, and was minister of Foreign Affairs during the Dano-German war, and resigned again in 1866. He is a senator, and decorated with the grand cross of the Legion d'Honneur. D. March 20, 1881.

Drove, *imp.* of DRIVE, *q. v.*

Drove, *n.* [A. S. *draf,* from *drifan,* to drive. See DRIVE.] A collection of cattle driven; a number of animals driven in a body; as, a *drove* of sheep. — Any collected number of animals of the brute creation, moving or being driven.

"The sounds and seas with all their finny *drove.*" — *Milton.*

—A concourse of people in a state of motion: as, a *drove* of visitors. — In England, a road upon which cattle are driven.

(*Agric.*) A narrow channel for draining land.

Drov'er, *n.* One who drives animals, particularly cattle and sheep, to market; also, one whose business is to purchase live-stock, and drive them to market for sale.

Drown, *v. a.* [A. S. *adrencan;* Dan. *drukne;* Ger. *ertränken;* from the root of *drink* or *drench.*] To drench, sink, plunge, or immerge in water; to immerse; to overwhelm in water; to submerge; to deluge; to inundate.

"Dew the sovereign flow'r, and *drown* the weeds." — *Shaks.*

—**To extinguish life by immersion in water, or other fluid; to suspend animation by submersion.**—To plunge and lose in anything; to overwhelm; to stifle; to overpower.

"He *drown'd* his cares in sparkling wine."—*Sir C. Sedley.*

—**To overcome**; to overpower, as sound.

"My voice is *drown'd* amid the senate."—*Addison.*

—*v. n.* To be suffocated in water, or other fluid; to perish by submersion in water.

"O Lord, methought, what pain it was to *drown!*"—*Shaks.*

Drown'er, *n.* He who, or that which, drowns.

Drown'ing, *n.* (*Med.*) The suffocation produced by the immersion of the body under water, or, according to some, by the exclusion of atmospheric air from the lungs by any liquid. The necessity of air to life is well known, and any exclusion of it, even for a few minutes, produces death. When a human being unable to swim falls into the water, if it is not of a great depth, he first goes to the bottom; but on account of the air in the lungs rendering the specific gravity of the body lighter than the water, he immediately rises to the surface. The efforts made by him to maintain himself at the surface diminish the quantity of air in the lungs, and he again sinks to the bottom, but soon rises again; and this alternate rising and sinking may occur several times in succession. The air expelled from the lungs is seen to rise to the surface in the form of bubbles, and with every expiration the specific gravity of the body is increased; the powers of sensation and voluntary motion rapidly diminish, and the body settles at the bottom. A feeble motion may still be perceived in the chest for a short time, but that, too, ceases, and death ensues. In *D.*, death is effected by the impure condition of the blood. The impure or venous blood of the system is constantly being carried to the lungs, where, being brought into contact with the air, its impurities are carried off, and it is converted into pure or arterial blood. When, by any means, as in *D.*, the lungs are shut out from communication with the external air, this operation cannot be carried on, impure instead of pure blood is carried through the system, the brain is immediately affected, sensation and volition rapidly diminish, and at length cease. The period during which life may continue in submersion varies in different persons. In some instances bodies submerged but one minute have been found to be lifeless; and in many cases recovery has taken place after a submersion of eight or ten minutes. Occasionally, animation has been restored after a submersion of 15 or 20 minutes, or even of half an hour. In general, if the body has not been in the water longer than from 5 to 8 minutes, the prompt use of the proper means will restore animation. When the body is recovered after *D.*, the skin is cold and pale, presenting sometimes patches of livid discoloration. The expression is usually placid, the eyes half closed, the pupils dilated, the tongue swollen and pressed forward, and the lips and nostrils covered with a mucous froth. The fingers are sometimes found torn and abraded, and the hand grasping gravel or other substances, which have been seized in a convulsive struggle at the bottom of the water. Internally, the epiglottis is found to be raised; bloody foam appears in the windpipe and bronchial passages; the lungs are soft and distended; a large quantity of black, fluid blood is collected in the right, and less in the left cavity of the heart; and the vessels of the brain are swelled and filled with impure blood. The following plan of treating a drowned person is generally found to be the best. 1. Treat the patient instantly, on the spot, in the open air, except in severe weather, freely exposing the face, neck, and chest to the breeze. 2. Send with all speed for medical aid and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c. 3. Place the patient gently on the face, with one arm under the forehead, so that any fluids may flow from the throat and mouth, and without loss of time,—I. *to excite respiration.* 4. Turn the patient on his side, and, *a*, apply snuff or other irritants to the nostrils; *b*, dash cold water in the face, previously rubbed briskly until it is warm. If there be no success, again lose no time, but II. *to imitate respiration.* 5. Replace the patient on his face (when the tongue will then fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free); then, 6, turn the body gently but completely, on the side and a little beyond (when *in*spiration will occur), and then on the face, making gentle pressure along the back, when expiration will take place alternately. These measures must be repeated deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, 15 times in the minute only. Meanwhile, III. *to induce circulation and warmth,* continuing these measures: 7. Rub the limbs *upwards* with a firm pressure and with energy, using handkerchiefs, &c., for towels. 8. Replace the patient's wet clothing by such other covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat, waistcoat, &c. These rules are founded on physiology and comprise all that can be done immediately for the patient, excluding all apparatus, galvanism, the warm bath, &c., as useless, not to say injurious, especially the last of these, and all loss of time in removal, &c., . fatal.

Drowse, *v. n.* [Belg. *droosen,* to be sleepy; A. S. *dreosan.*] To nod slumberously; to doze; to sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to be heavy or spent with disposition to sleep; to be heavy or dull.

"They rather *drows'd,* and hung their eyelids down."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To make heavy with sleep; to cause to be dull or stupid.

—*n.* A dose; a short slumber; a slight sleep.

Drow'sihead, *n.* Drowsiness; predisposition to sleep.

Drow'sily, *adv.* Sleepily; heavily; sluggishly; in a dull, stupid manner; idly; slothfully.

Drow'siness, *n.* Heaviness with sleep; inclination to slumber; disposition to sleep; sluggishness; laziness.

"*Drowsiness* shall clothe a man with rags."—*Prov.* xxiii. 21.

Drow'sy, *a.* Heavy with want of sleep; inclined to sleep; dozy; lethargic; somnolent; as, a *drowsy* congregation.

"*Drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid."—*Addison.*

—Lulling; soporific; conducing to sleep.

"*Drowsy* am I, and yet can rarely sleep."—*Shaks.*

—Heavy; dull; stupid; sluggish; as, *drowsy* reasoning.

Drub, *v. a.* [A. S. *drepan.*] To beat or strike with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel; as, to meet with a *drubbing.*

—*n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

Drub'bing, *n.* A beating; a flogging.

Drudge', *v. n.* [From A. S. *dreogan,* pp. of *drogen,* to do, to work.] To work hard; to labor in mean offices; to labor with toil and fatigue.

—*v. a.* To consume tediously or laboriously

—*n.* One who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue; one who labors hard in servile employment; a slave; a menial.

Drudge'-horse, *n.* A horse used for hard work.

Drudg'er, *n.* A mean laborer; a drudge.—A dredging-box; a dredger.

Drudg'ery, *n.* Hard labor; toilsome work; ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

"That dry *drudgery* at the desk's dead wood."—*C. Lamb.*

Drudg'ingly, *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

Drug, *n.* [A. S. *drig, dryg,* dry; Fr. *drogue*; It. *droga.*] A name applied to all articles used for medicinal purposes, though the term should, perhaps, be strictly confined to what are called simples, balsams, gums, resins, and exotic products used as medicaments in a dry state.

—An article of slow sale, or in no demand in the market.

—*v. a.* To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines; to season with drugs or ingredients; to tincture with something offensive; to dose to excess with drugs or medicines.

Drug'get, *n.* [Fr. *droguet.*] (*Com.*) A coarse and flimsy woollen texture, chiefly used for covering carpets. It was formerly extensively employed as an article of clothing by the poorer classes, more especially of females; but this and similar fabrics are now almost wholly superseded by cotton goods, which induce greater cleanliness, and are less liable to retain infectious and contagious poisons.

Drug'gist, *n.* [Fr. *droguiste.*] One who deals in drugs; properly, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation.

Dru'id, *n.* [Fr. *druide*; Gael. *druidh,* a sorcerer, a Druid; W. *derwydd,* from *derw,* or *derwen*; Gr. *drys,* an oak.] (*Hist.*) A name given to the order of priests which existed in ancient times among certain branches of the Celtic race, if not among all. Various writers have endeavored to establish a connection between the *D.* and some of the other early heathen sects. Some argue that the Druidical and Persian religions were identical; others regard them as connected with the Hindoos; others with the Egyptians, and so on. They only became known in history about the first century before Christ, and they were then chiefly found in Gaul and Britain. Julius Cæsar is the ancient author who has given the clearest and most minute account of them. According to him they formed one of the two orders of rank and dignity in Gaul. They were engaged in things sacred, conducting the public and the private sacrifices, and interpreting all matters of religion. They were held in great honor among the people, and a number of young men resorted to them for the purpose of instruction. They determined almost all controversies, public and private; decreed rewards and punishments; and if any one did not submit to their decision, they interdicted him from the sacrifices, which, among them, was the most heavy punishment, such persons being shunned by all, and deprived of all civil rights and privileges. Among the *D.* there was one who possessed supreme authority over them, who was either elected by the suffrages of the others, or, if pre-eminent in dignity among the rest, was at once elected. They assembled at a fixed period of the year, in a consecrated place in the territories of the Carnutes, which is reckoned the central region of the whole of Gaul; and hither all who had disputes assembled from every part, and submitted to their decrees and determinations. They did not go to war or pay tribute like the rest, being exempted from military service, and having a dispensation in all matters. They learned by heart a great number of verses, for they regarded it unlawful to commit these to writing; and hence, some remained in training for 20 years. In almost all other matters in their public and private transactions, they used Greek characters. One of their leading tenets was, that the souls do not become extinct, but pass, after death, from one body to another; and they thought that men, by this tenet, are in a great degree excited to valor, the fear of death being disregarded. They likewise discussed and imparted to the youth many things respecting the stars and their motion; respecting the extent of the world and of our earth, the nature of things, and the power and the majesty of the immortal gods. This institution is supposed to have come from Britain; and even now those who desire to gain a more accurate knowledge of that system, generally proceed thither for the purpose of studying it. As to the amount of knowledge possessed by the *D.*, we have little means of determining. They unquestionably, however, possessed some knowledge of the heavenly bodies beyond what simply pertained to the regulation of their religious festivals, inasmuch as they computed the yearly lunations, which supposes an acquaintance also with the solar year; and various relics have been found in Ireland, among Druidical remains, which are thought to be astronomical instruments designed to show the phases of the moon. At the same time, there was not a little of astrology, divination, and magic mixed up with their purer science. In their doctrine of medicine particularly, there was far more of superstition than of knowledge. To a great many plants they attributed a sacred, mystic character. The oak was especially regarded as sacred among them, and in the oak-groves they frequently performed their rites, deriving, according to some, their name from the oak. Most sacred of all, however, was the mistletoe, which they esteemed as an antidote to all poisons, a cure for all diseases. It was gathered at certain seasons, with the most formal and pompous ceremonies. According to Pliny, as soon as it was discovered upon the oak, the *D.* collected in crowds about the tree; a priest in white vestments ascended, and, with a knife of gold, cut the mistletoe, which was received by another standing on the ground; sacrifices were offered up, and the day spent in rejoicings. There were certain other plants which were regarded as potent remedies for various diseases, and were carried about as charms, as well as amber beads, which the *D.* manufactured for warriors in battle, and which are still found in their tombs. A still more powerful talisman was, according to Pliny, the serpent's egg. It was formed, he says, by the poisonous spittle of a great many serpents twined together. It was gathered by moonlight, and afterwards worn in the bosom. Their profounder ceremonies, those which they celebrated in the depths of the oak-forests or of secluded caves, are known to us only through the most vague traditions, and in the stupendous but dilapidated stone mounments which still exist in some parts of France and Britain. It is said that human sacrifices

Fig. 875.—DRUIDICAL SACRIFICE.

were frequently offered up upon their altars. They consisted of three distinct classes—the *bards,* the *vates* or *prophets,* and the *priests proper.* The bards were poets, not only of a religious, but also of a martial and satirical class. The vates were the diviners or revealers of the future, who were charged with the conduct of sacrifices and other external ceremonies, and who stood as mediators or interpreters between the people and the higher order of priests. These dwelt in the depths of the oak-forests, cultivating the more secret and mystic doctrines of their faith. They exercised judicial functions, and were resorted to in great numbers by the youth for instruction. When Gaul was subdued by the Romans, the Druidical religion gradually retired before the classic heathenism, and, step by step, withdrew at first into Armorica, and then into Great Britain, where, in the time of Nero, it was attacked, and mostly suppressed. It lingered as a public worship longest in the island of Anglesea, whence it was finally driven out by the Roman troops, amid a great deal of slaughter. Nevertheless it continued, as a superstitious belief, to hold sway for many years thereafter over the minds of the Celtic tribes and their descendants.

Dru'idess, *n.* A female Druid.

Druid'ic, Druid'ical, Druid'ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Druids.

Dru'idism, *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction taught by the Druids; or their doctrines, rites, and ceremonies.—See DRUID.

Dru'ids, Order of. A secret society in the U. States and in England, not differing essentially in their aspirations from similar societies. They are most numerous in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York. Their number in the U. S. is estimated (1897) at 15,000.

Drum, *n.* [A.S. *dream;* Ger. *trommel;* Icel. *thruma,* thunder.] (*Mus.*) An instrument of percussion, formed by stretching a piece of parchment over each end of a cylinder formed of thin wood, or over the top of a cauldron-shaped vessel of brass; the latter is hence called a *kettle-drum.* The large drums which are beaten at each end are called *double-drums,* and are used chiefly in military bands. Small drums, hanging by the side of the drummers, and beaten with great rapidity, are called *side-drums.* Kettle-drums are always used in pairs; one of which is tuned to the key-note, the other to the fifth of the key. The drum is principally used for military purposes, especially for exciting the soldiers under the fatigue of march or in battle. The drum is supposed to be an Eastern invention, and to have been brought into Europe by the Arabians, or perhaps by the Moors. The

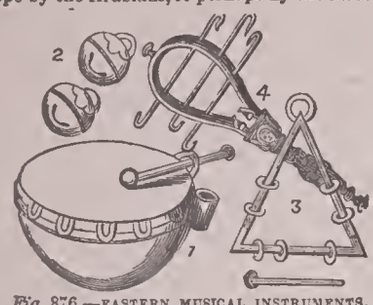


Fig. 876.—EASTERN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
1, Drum; 2, Bells; 3, Triangle; 4, Cymbals.

kettle-drum, the bass-drum, and tambourine are common in the East, and they are probably all included in the Hebrew name *Toph.*

(*Mil.*) One who plays the drum in a military band; a drummer.

(*Anat.*) The tympanum of the ear; the hollow part of the ear behind the tympanum. See TYMPANUM, and EAR.

(*Mach.*) A hollow cylinder fixed on a shaft, for driving another shaft by a leather or gutta-percha band.

(*Arch.*) The upright part under or above a cupola.—The same term is sometimes applied to the solid part or vase of the Corinthian and Composite capitals.

—A small cylindrical box, in which fruit, &c. is packed; as, a *drum* of figs.—A fashionable assembly; a rout.

"Not unaptly styled a *drum,* from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment."—*Smollett.*

(*Zoöl.*) See POGONIAS.

—*v. n.* To beat a drum with sticks; to bent or play a tune on a drum; as, to *drum* a tattoo.—To beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks.—To beat with a pulsatory motion; to throb, as the heart.

"Now, heart, take rest... for thou shalt *drum* no more." *Dryden.*

—To go about seeking to enlist men;—preceding *for;* as, *drumming for* recruits.

—*v. a.* To expel with beat of drum; to assemble by beat of drum;—with *out* or *up;* as, to *drum out* a man from the ranks, to *drum up* customers.

Drum'ble, *v. n.* To be sluggish; to go about anything confusedly or awkwardly.

Drum'-fish, *n.* See POGONIAS.

Drum'-head, *n.* The upper part of a drum.

(*Naut.*) The circular head of a capstan, containing holes for receiving the capstan-bars.

Drum'-head Court-martial, *n.* (*Mil.*) A court-martial is so called in England when the council of officers is convoked in haste to punish any soldier who has committed an offence which requires to be dealt with in a summary manner. The big drum was formerly used as a table, round which the officers composing the council assembled; whence the name.

Drum'-major, *n.* (*Mil.*) The chief or first drummer of a regiment.

Drum'mer, *n.* One who drums; a person who beats a drum in military exercises, marching, &c.—A commercial traveller; a bag-man; one who solicits orders for goods.

(*Zoöl.*) A species of cockroach found in the West Indies, and so named from its habit of keeping up a continual knocking noise during the night. They are said to attack people when asleep; and this is probably correct, since they have been seen to prey on the extremities of the dead. See BLATTIDÆ.

Drum'mond, CAPTAIN THOMAS, an English engineer, b. at Edinburgh, 1797, chiefly known for the invention of the Drummond light, called also *Lime-light,* and of a heliostat much employed in surveying. D. 1840.—See LIME-LIGHT, and HELIOSTAT.

Drum'mond, SIR WILLIAM, a Scottish poet, b. in 1585. His sonnets are the best specimens of his Muse, although even in them one looks in vain for sustained harmony or great originality of thought. D. 1649.

Drum'mond, a central co. of prov. of Quebec. *Area,* abt. 1,644 sq. m. It is watered by the St. Lawrence River. *Cap.* Drummondville.

Drum'mond's Island, the most W. of the Manitoulin Islands, in Lake Huron, abt. 30 m. E. of Mackinaw. It is abt. 20 m. in length from E. to W., by 10 m. in width. It belongs to Chippewa co., Michigan.

Drum'mond Lake. See DISMAL SWAMP.

Drum'mond Town. See ACCOMAC COURT-HOUSE.

Drum'mondville, a village of prov. of Ontario, Welland co., on the Niagara River, near its Falls, abt. 24 m. N.N.W. of Buffalo, N. Y.

Drum'mondville, a village of prov. of Quebec, Drummond co., on the St. Francis River, about 90 m. S.S.W. of Quebec.

Drum'more, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Lancaster co.

Drum's, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Luzerne co.

Drum'stick, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten, or a stick shaped for the purpose of beating a drum.

—The thigh of a fowl; as, a *drumstick,* broiled and devilled.

Drunk, *a.* [From DRINK, *q. v.*] Soaked with liquor or liquid; as, "arrows *drunk* with blood." *Deut.* xxxii. 42.

—Intoxicated; inebriated by ardent liquor; tipsy; fuddled.

"Gloriously *drunk,* obey th' important call."—*Cowper.*

Drunk'ard, *n.* One addicted to strong drink; any person given to an excessive indulgence in ardent liquors; one who is habitually or frequently intoxicated by drink.

Drunken, (*drunk'n,*) *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated with strong liquor; given to drunkenness; intemperate in drinking.

"They reel and stagger like a *drunken* man."—*Ps.* cvii. 27.

—Drenched or saturated with liquor or moisture.

"Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood."—*Shaks.*

—Proceeding from intoxication; caused from over-indulgence in strong drink.

"The *drunken* quarrels of a rake."—*Swift.*

Drunk'enly, *adv.* In an intoxicated or drunken manner; as, "*drunkenly* caroused."—*Shaks.*

Drunk'enness, *n.* State of being drunk through the agency of strong liquors; intoxication; inebriety; habitual inebriety, or intemperance in drinking.

(*Med.*) The habitual use of ardent spirits, or malt liquor, is the parent of more diseases than ever sprung from rotten fens or Levantine contagion. How many of those organic diseases, that form so large a portion of the mortuary list of the present day, are to be traced directly to this vice! And how many others have, through the same cause, become hereditary taints, that doubly punish the offender by the suffering he has to witness in his children!! Under ALCOHOL we have described the phenomena which accompany and follow Intoxication; under DELIRIUM TREMENS and OINOMANIA, are pointed the most ordinary consequences of habitual *D.;* and under INTOXICATION we shall examine briefly the system of moral conduct proposed for the curation of the diseased action which prompts the vice of *D.* For the present, to dispel as quickly as possible the effects of an occasional excess, and enforce on the excited nerves a sudden sobriety, one of the most effectual remedies is a small dose of sal volatile, or volatile salts, in a wineglass of water,—such as 20 drops of the former, and 15 grains of the latter,—repeating the dose in half an hour. The Scotch are in the habit of taking a basinful of cold broth for the same purpose, and the effect of such a remedy is sometimes very signal. An emetic is, however, the most speedy way of effecting a cure, and following it up by the sal volatile and water half an hour after.

—Intoxication or bewilderment of the mind; disorder of the faculties, arising from another cause than liquor.

"Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind."—*Spenser.*

Drupa'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AMYGDALEÆ.

Drupaceous, (*dru-pa'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *drupacé.*] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, producing, or consisting of drupes.

Drupe, *n.* [Lat. *drupa;* Gr. *druppa; drupētēs,* ready to fall—*drip,* a tree, and *pipto,* to fall.] (*Bot.*) A pulpy pericarp or fruit without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel, as the plum, peach, &c.

Dru'ry, in *Illinois,* a township of Rock Island co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Drury's Landing, in *Illinois,* a village of Rock Island co., on the Mississippi River.

Dru'ses, the popular name of a race, which inhabit a district in the N. of Syria, comprising the whole of the S. range of Mount Lebanon, and the W. slope of Anti-Lebanon. In this district they hold exclusive possession of about 400 towns and villages, and divide the possession of abt. 200 more with the Maronites, *q. v.,* while 80 villages in other parts of Anti-Lebanon are peopled by them. In religion, they pass among the Maronites for atheists. The great body of the people are certainly indifferent to any religious form; but a certain sect, styling themselves *Akels,* are very rigid in the practice of their faith, in which the doctrines of the Pentateuch, the Christian Gospel, the Koran, and the Sufi allegories, are wonderfully interwoven. The *D.* are about 80,000 in number; they are a brave, handsome, and industrious people, and are almost all taught to read and write. Polygamy is unknown among them. They have, with incredible toil, carried the soil of the valleys up and along the hillsides, which are laid out in terraces, planted with mulberry, olive, and vine. From the produce of these the hardy mountaineers draw the greater part of their sustenance. Their chief trade is the manufacture of silk. Corn is also raised, though in very small quantity. Deir-el-kammer is the principal town. The *D.* are noted for their hospitality; but their resentment is easily roused, and this characteristic was artfully used by the Turkish authorities in fomenting the massacre of the Christians in Lebanon, in 1860. From May to Oct. of that year, it is said that the *D.* slew about 12,000 men, women, and children, of whom 200 were priests; besides destroying 163 villages, 220 churches, and 7 convents. In August of the same year, an expedition was sent out from France to Syria, with the consent of the Great Powers, for the purpose of protecting the Christian residents and the so-called *Maronite Christians.* The Sultan dispatched Fuad Pasha as commissioner to restore tranquillity. The consequence was, that 167 of the most guilty *D.* were publicly executed at Damascus, Aug. 20, and many others sent to Constantinople to undergo imprisonment and hard labor.

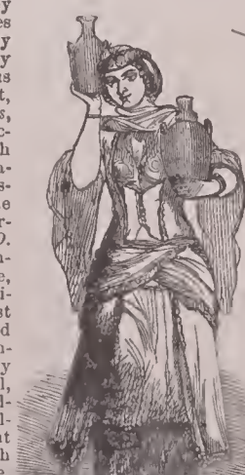


Fig. 877.
A DRUSE GIRL.

Druse, *n.* [Bohem. *druza.* See DROSS.] (*Mining.*) A hole in a rock, filled with water, either in a liquid or crystallized form.

Drusil'la, the youngest daughter of Herod Agrippa I., and sister of the younger Agrippa and Berenice, celebrated for her beauty, and infamous for her licentiousness. She was first espoused to Epiphanes, son of Antiochus king of Comagena, on condition of his embracing the Jewish religion; but as he afterwards refused to be circumcised, *D.* was given in marriage by her brother to Azizus king of Emessa. When Felix came as governor of Judea, he persuaded her to abandon her husband and her religion, and become his wife. Paul bore testimony before them to the truth of the Christian religion (*Acts* xxiv. 24). She and her son afterwards perished in an eruption of Vesuvius.

Dru'sus, CLAUDIUS NERO, commonly called *Drusus Senior,* to distinguish him from his nephew Claudius, the son of Tiberius, was the stepson of the Emperor Augustus, and younger brother of the Emperor Tiberius. B. in 38 B. C., he began his public career in 19, and signalized himself when only 23 years old by his defeat of the Rhæti and other Alpine tribes which infested the north of Italy. In 13 B.C. he was sent into Gaul, then in revolt, and, after crushing the rebels there, pushed across the Rhine in pursuit of their German allies. In this campaign he subdued the Sicambri and Frisii, and forced his way to the German Ocean, being the first Roman general who had done so. From this time he made the business of his life to establish the Roman supremacy in Germany, partly by conquest, and partly by the execution of great military works. In 11 B.C. he conquered the Usipetes, the Cherusci, and the Suevi; in the following year the Chatti, the Nervii, and was prosecuting the work of subjugation in 9 B. C., when a fall from his horse cut short his brilliant career in his 30th year. For his exploits in Germany, Drusus was rewarded with the title of *Germanicus,* but care must be taken not to confound him with the celebrated Germanicus, his own son.—See GERMANICUS.

Dru'sy, Drused, *a.* (*Min.*) Studded with numbers of small crystals.

Drux'ey, Drux'y, *a.* Having white, spongy veins, as timber.

—*n.* Timber in a state of decay, having spongy spots or veins.

Dry, *a.* [A. S. *dri, drig,* or *dryg.* See the verb.] Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; arid; not moist; free from rain or mist; as, *dry* weather, or *dry* soil.—Free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not green; as, *dry* timber.—Without tears; not shedding tears; as, *dry* eyes.—Not yielding milk or nourishment; as, to milk a cow *dry.*—Athirst; craving drink; thirst; as, a *dry* throat, to feel *dry,* &c.—Barren; jejune; unembellished; uninteresting; plain; as, a *dry* subject, a *dry* book, a *dry* sermon.—Severe; sarcastic; keen; hard; harsh; as, a *dry* manner, a *dry* retort, a *dry* kind of man.

"His brain's as *dry* as the remainder biscuit after a voyage." *Shaks.*

(*Fine Arts.*) Frigidly exact; coldly precise in execution; wanting delicacy of outline in form, or easy gradation of color.

Dry wine, wine in which the saccharine element is scarcely perceptible to the palate;—in contradistinction to *sweet wine;* as, *dry* champagne.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *drygan;* L. Ger. *drogen;* Dan. *droogen.*] To free from water, or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; to desiccate; to deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness; to drain; to exhaust; as, to *dry* the eyes, to *dry* clothes, to *dry* meat, to *dry* herbs, the sun *dries* the ground, &c.

To dry up, to parch with thirst; to scorch with the action of heat; to exhaust utterly of water or moisture; as, land *dried up* by drought.—To cease speaking; to stop talking; to give up chattering. (Colloquially used, and vulgar.)

—*v. n.* To grow or become thirsty or parched; to lose moisture; to be drained of juice or liquid matter.

—To evaporate wholly; to be exhaled;—frequently preceding *up;* as, the river has *dried up.*

Dry'ad, *n.* [Gr. *dryades,* pl. from *drys,* a tree.] (*Myth.*) One of the nymphs supposed to have presiding power over woods and trees.

Dryan'dra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Australian plants, order EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Dry'-beat, *v. a.* To beat violently, or so as to be dry and light.

Dry'-beaten, *a.* Beaten with severity, or so as to be dry and light.

Dry'-blow, *n.* A violent or hard blow.

(*Med.*) A blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood.

John Dryden

1601–1700

Dry'-boned, *a.* Possessing dry bones; with a paucity of flesh.
Dry'-castor, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A variety of beaver, called also *parchment-beaver*.
Dry Creek, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Fayette co.
Dry Creek, in *California*, rises in El Dorado co., and after a W.S.W. and S. course enters the Moquelumne river about 20 m. above where the latter joins the San Joaquin.—No. 1, traverses Yuba co., and joins the Bear river about 5 m. from its mouth.—No. 2, traverses Yuba co., and joins the Feather river about 6 m. above the month of Bear river.—No. 3, traverses Yuba co., and enters the Yuba river.
Dry Creek, in *Iowa*, a former P. O. of Linn co.
Dry Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Crawford co.
Dry Creek, in *Ohio*, a tributary of the Vernon River, which it enters near Mount Vernon.
Dry Creek, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Lancaster dist.
Dry Creek, in *Tennessee*, a village of Monroe co.
Dry'den, JOHN, an English poet, b. at Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire, 1601. He belonged to a respectable Puritan family, and received a good education at Tichmarsh, and at Westminster School. In 1680 he was elected to a scholarship in Trinity College, Cambridge; took the degree of B. A. 1653–1654, and was made M. A. in 1657. After leaving the university, he proceeded to London, where he published his first poem of importance, entitled *Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell*. On the return of Charles II., *D.*, with equal splendor of diction, and perhaps with equal sincerity, congratulated the Restoration in a second poem, entitled *Astræa Redux*. He afterwards turned his attention to the stage, planned *The Duke of Guise*, and wrote his first acted play, *The Wild Gallant*. In Dec., 1663, he married a daughter of the first

Fig. 878.—DRYDEN'S HOUSE IN FETTER LANE, (London.)

Earl of Berkshire, and in 1670 he was appointed poet-laureate and historiographer. In 1671, the Duke of Buckingham produced his attack on the English heroic drama of which *D.* was the head. This satirical piece was entitled *The Rehearsal*, and when it was brought on the stage, the town was amused. Although personally satirized, *D.* endured his castigation in silence, and, awaiting his opportunity, immortally revenged himself on the witty and profligate duke by making him the hero of *Absalom and Achitophel*. This great poem appeared in 1681; and, enraged at its success, *D.*'s enemies hovered around him like a cloud of venomous gnats. In the same year he published *The Medal*. Elkanah Settle, one of the most virulent of his foes, replied with some effect; and *D.*, thoroughly roused, issued next year the *Mac Flecknoe*, and the second part of *Absalom and Achitophel*.—After the death of Charles II., *D.* became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. This event was announced to the world by the publication of *The Hind and Panther*, in 1687. At the Revolution, he was deprived of his laureateship, and, somewhat straitened in circumstances, he fell back upon his old occupation of writing for the stage. His translation of *Virgil* was begun in 1694, and completed by the close of 1696. A month after the publication of *Virgil*, appeared the *Ode on Alexander's Feast*. In 1698 he commenced his *Fables*, and completed them in a year and a half. Although the great bulk of *D.*'s works are composed of plays, and although these are, for the most part, devoid of character, feeble in sentiment, false to all external nature, and exaggerated in expression, he remains one of the prime glories of English literature. His *Satires* and his *Fables* are masterpieces. In these, he is almost always masculine and natural, and his versification flows on broad, deep, and majestic. Nor is he famous only as a writer in verse; in his prefaces, and his *Essay on Dramatic Poesy*, he proves himself to be a master of what he so finely calls "that other harmony of prose." D. 1700.
Dry'den, in *Iowa*, a former P. O. of Tama co.
Dryden, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Lapeer co., about 80 m. E. of N. of Lansing.
Dryden, in *Minnesota*, a flourishing township of Sibley co.
Dryden, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Tompkins county, about 8 miles E. of Ithaca.
Dry'-dock, *n.* (*Naut.*) A graving-dock. See DOCK.
Dry'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, dries; that which exhausts of moisture or greenness. See DRIER.

(*Chem.*) The tendency of *linseed oil*, q. v., to solidify by exposure is much increased by heating it with about $\frac{1}{20}$th of litharge, or $\frac{1}{10}$th of binoxide of manganese; these oxides are technically known as *dryers*, and oil so treated is called *boiled linseed oil*. The action of these metallic oxides is not well understood.
Dry-eyed, (*drī'īd,*) *a.* Without tears; not betraying visual emotion.
Dry'-fat, *n.* A vat to hold dry articles.
Dry'-fist, *n.* A contemptuous term for an elderly, withered woman.
Dry'-foot, *n.* A dog trained to hunt game by the scent of the foot.
Dry Fork, in *Illinois*, a village of Bond co., about 67 m. S. of Springfield.
Dry Fork, in *Indiana*, an affluent of Whitewater River, rising in Franklin co., and joining the main stream in Ohio.
Dry'-goods, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) In the U. States and Canada, a term implying all kinds of articles pertaining to the clothing of the person;—synonymous with the English words, *drapery*, *mercery*, *haberdashery*, &c.
Dry'ing, *a.* Adapted to drain or exhaust moisture; as, a *drying* wind.—Becoming quickly dry and solid; as, *drying* paint.
Drying-oil, *n.* See LINSEED-OIL.
Dry'ite, *n.* (*Pal.*) Fragments of petrified or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognized.
Dry'ly, *a.* In a dry, barren, severe, or repelling manner.

"Virtue is but *dryly* praised, and starves."—*Dryden.*

Dry'-measure, *n.* A measure of quantity for dry, coarse, or bulky articles.
Dry Mills, in *Maine*, a post-office of Cumberland co.
Dry'ness, *n.* State of being dry, or without moisture or sap; siccity; aridity; want of succulence or greenness; barrenness; jejuneness; want of lively or entertaining qualities; harshness or closeness of character; as, *dryness* of soil, language, manner, style, &c.
(*Painting.*) A term by which artists express the common defect of the early painters in oil, who had but little knowledge of the flowing contours which so elegantly show the delicate forms of the limbs and the insertions of the muscles; the flesh in their coloring appearing hard and stiff, instead of expressing a pleasing softness. The draperies of those early painters, and particularly of the Germans, concealed the limbs of the figures, without truth or elegance of choice; and even in their best masters the draperies very frequently either demeaned or encumbered the figures.
Dry'-nurse, *n.* A nurse who brings up a child by hand, or without the breast;—opposed to *wet-nurse*, who suckles.
—*v. a.* To foster or bring up without suckling.

"Romulus . . . *dry-nursed* by a bear."—*Hudibras.*

Dryobal'anops, *n.* [Gr. *drus*, oak; *balanops*, acorn; *ops*, aspect.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Dipteraceæ*. The species *D. aromatica*, or *camphora*, is a large tree, found in Sumatra and Borneo. From its stem a liquid called liquid camphor, and a crystalline solid substance named Sumatra camphor, are obtained.—See CAMPHOR.
Dry'os, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of mistletoe.
Dry'-pipe, *n.* (*Mach.*) In steam-engines, a pipe to let off dry steam from a boiler.
Dry'-point, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) A sharp needle used by engravers for stippling, or making fine delicate lines or dots.
Dry'-pointing, *n.* The grinding of needles and table-forks.
Dry Pond, in *Georgia*, a P. O. of Jackson co.
Dry Ridge, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Grant co., about 50 m. N.N.E. of Frankfort.
Dry Ridge, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamilton co.
Dry Ridge, in *Penn.*, a former P. O. of Bedford co.
Dry'-rot, *n.* The name given to the decay of timber, proceeding from the fermentation of sap that is left in the wood, and which is brought about by the influence of warmth, combined with a certain degree of moisture and the want of proper ventilation. It appears in timber that has not been properly seasoned, or which has been cut in the spring of the year, when the sap is rising, as in the case of oak-trees, which are cut at this time for the sake of the bark. When the sap has fermented, the vegetation of fungi follows, which spreads through the wood, destroying the fibres to such an extent that they crumble into dust under any slight pressure. The mode of preservation against dry-rot will be described under KYANISING WOOD, *q. v.*
Dry'-rub, *v. a.* To rub or polish without the aid of anything moist.
Dry Run, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Scott co.
Dry Run, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Prentiss co.
Dry Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 165 m. W. of Philadelphia.
Dry Run, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Pendleton co.
Dry'-salter, *n.* A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c.; also one who vends or trades in drugs, chemicals, &c., generally.
Dry'-saltery, *n.* The commodities dealt in by a dry-salter; business, or place of business, of a dry-salter.
Dry'-shod, *a.* Without wetting the feet; not having the feet wetted.

"*Dry-shod* to pass, she parts the floods in tway."—*Faërie Queene.*

Dry'-stone, *n.* Stone holding without mortar.
Dry'-stove, *n.* A glazed structure for containing the plants of dry, arid climates; such as the cactuses, alas, and other succulents of S. America and Africa.
Dry'town, in *California*, a post-village of Amador county, on Dry Creek, about 11 miles N.N.W. of Jackson.
—A town of Calaveras co., on Dry Creek.

Dry Tortu'gas, (The.) See TORTUGAS.
Dry Valley, in *Tennessee*, a village of White co., about 90 m. E. of Nashville.
Dry'-vat, *n.* A vat or other vessel for preserving dry articles.
Dry'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.
Dry Wood, in *Iowa*, a village of Jones co., about 32 m. N.N.E. of Iowa City.
Dry Wood, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Bates co., about 150 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.
Drywood Creek, in *Missouri*, Bates co., flows N. into Marmiton Creek. A skirmish took place on its banks, about 15 m. from the Kansas border, Sept. 7, 1860, between a force of Union troops under Gen. "Jim" Lane, and a body of Confederates commanded by Price, when the latter retreated.
Du'ad, *n.* [Gr., from *duo*, two.] Duality.
Du'al, *a.* [Lat. *dualis*, from *duo*, two.] Expressing the number two; pertaining to two; as, a *dual* number.
Dual number. (*Gram.*) That form of the verb and substantive by which, in the ancient Greek, Sanskrit, and Gothic, and the modern Lithuanian languages, *two* persons or things are denoted, in contradistinction to *plural*, which expresses an indefinite number of persons or things.
Du'alism, *n.* [Fr. *dualisme*; from Lat. *duo*, two.] (*Phil.*) A term applied to those systems which refer all existence to two ultimate principles. This doctrine was held by many of the ancient Greek philosophers, who regarded the universe as constituted by two principles, the one *active*, the other *passive*; the one *spiritual*, the other *material*. A mythological *D.* was held by Zoroaster and the Magi, who accounted for the present state of things by maintaining the existence of a good and an evil principle. The Gnostics and the Manichæans subsequently adopted this belief. Those systems of philosophy which regard matter and spirit as distinct principles are also a species of *D.* in opposition to materialism. The term dualism is also applied to a theory of *perception*, q. v. The opposite of dualism is *monism*.
Du'alist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of dualism.
Dualis'tic, *a.* Consisting of two; pertaining to duality or dualism.
Dual'ity, *n.* That which expresses two in number; division; separation; the state of being two.
Du'an, *n.* [Gael.] (*Lit.*) A canto, or hook, in a poem;—sometimes applied to the poem itself; as, the *Duans* of "Ossian."
Duane', in *New York*, a post-town of Franklin co., about 140 m. N. by W. of Albany. *Pop.* (1897) 450.
Duanes'burg, in *New York*, a post-town of Schenectady co., about 23 m. W.N.W. of Albany. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,650.
Du'archy, *n.* [Gr. *duo*, two, and *archē*, government.] A form of government in which the power is divided between two individuals.
Dub, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *adouber*; from L. Lat. *adobare*, to furnish with arms.] To make one a knight by a blow on the shoulder with a sword.

"Knight, knight! What I I am *dubb'd*; I have it on my shoulder."—*Shaks.*

—To confer any dignity or new character.

"A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth."—*Pope.*

—To teazle cloth in order to raise a nap.—To dab; to smear; as, to *dub* one's boots with grease.
(*Tanning.*) To dress leather with grease, in the process of tanning
(*Carp.*) To cut down or reduce with an adze; as, to *dub* a board.
(*Sports.*) In angling, to dress a fly for bait.
To dub out, to render an uneven surface level.
—*v. n.* To make a hasty, loud noise. (R.)
Du Barry, COUNTESS. See BARRY.
Dub'ber, *n.* He who, or that which, dubs.
—In India, a globose bottle or vase, made of leather.
Dub'bing, *n.* Act of investing with the dignity of knighthood.
—Act of conferring any new character upon.
—Smoothing; dressing; rubbing; as, *dubbing* leather.
—A greasy mixture of oil, tallow, &c., used for softening leather.
Dub'bing-tool, *n.* A tool used by carpenters for smoothing the surface of wood.
Du Bellay, (*doo-bel'lai,*) JEAN, a French cardinal and statesman, who enjoyed the favor of Francis I., and was sent as ambassador to Henry VIII. of England and the Pope, Paul III. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom during the absence of Francis, who was engaged against the emperor Charles V. in Provence. Falling into disgrace on the death of this king, he retired to Rome. B. 1492; D. 1560. This cardinal protected and encouraged letters, and it was at his suggestion that the College of France was founded. Rabelais was attached to his establishment.—His brother GUILLAUME was one of Francis I.'s bravest generals, and was viceroy of Piedmont, where he defeated the Imperialists; he wrote some interesting memoirs, which he called *Ogdoades*.
Dubi'ety, *n.* [Lat. *dubietas*.] Dubiousness.
Du'bious, *a.* [Lat. *dubius*. See DOUBT.] Wavering or fluctuating in opinion; doubting; unsettled; undetermined; doubtful; as, a *dubious* policy.—Not clear or plain; ambiguous; equivocal; as, *dubious* light.—Uncertain; precarious; resting in doubt.
Du'biously, *adv.* In a dubious manner; doubtfully.
Du'biousness, *n.* Doubtfulness; a state of wavering and indecision of mind; uncertainty.
Du'bitable, *a.* Apt to be doubted; uncertain.
Du'bitably, *adv.* In a dubitable manner.

Du'bitancy, *n.* [L. Lat. *dubitantia.*] Uncertainty; state of wavering; doubt. (R.)

Dubita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *dubitatio.*] Doubt; act of doubting.

Du'bitative, *a.* [Lat. *dubitativus.*] With predisposition to doubt.

Dubitza, (*doo-beet'cha,*) a town and fort of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Unna, 25 m. from Gradiska; *pop.* 6,000.

Dub'lin, a county of Ireland, bounded E. by the Irish Sea, N. by the county of Meath, W. by the counties of Meath and Kildare, and S. by the county of Wicklow. *Area,* 354 sq. m. In the vicinity of the city of Dublin the lands are fertile and luxuriant, but in more remote parts, agriculture is not in so flourishing a state.—*Rivers.* The principal is the Liffey. The Dodder is a small stream, falling into Dublin Bay. There are two canals, the Grand and the Royal canals, by which a navigable communication is effected between Dublin and the Shannon. *Pop.* (1895) 431,800.

Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland, stands on both sides of the Liffey for the space of two miles, before it falls into the splendid Bay of Dublin. It is situated in a co. of the same name, prov. of Leinster, Lat. 53° 20′ 38″ N., Lon. 6° 17′ 30″ W. There are few cities of the same proportionate size that exhibit so uniform, handsome, and complete an appearance as *D.* The streets are clean, wide, and spacious. Many of them present high claims to architectural beauty; and some of the squares — St. Stephen's (or *Stephen's Green*) in particular, regarded as the largest in Europe, being a mile in circuit — are extremely imposing. But the great beauty of *D.*, as a city, lies in its public buildings, which, in point of design, architectural taste, and classic beauty, are worthy of all praise; and as these are so arranged as to give a finish to the streets, or present a point of sight or attraction to the ordinary structures, the impression conveyed to the mind of the visitor is one of harmonious completeness, with extreme elegance and beauty. The city has the form of an elongated square or parallelogram, and is surrounded by a road of more than nine miles in circuit. Among the public buildings, the first in antiquity, as in importance, is the royal or official residence, called the *Castle,*—a structure dating its erection from the beginning of the 13th century. Within this residence are contained the vice-regal lodgings and dwellings for all the chief functionaries of state, an extensive armory, treasury, war office, and official chambers for each department, with reception-room, and a chapel, which is regarded as a perfect specimen of the florid Gothic. Next, as objects of curiosity or interest, may be mentioned the Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament), Trinity College, the Custom-house, and the Four Courts. There are monuments to William III. in College Green; of Nelson in Sackville Street; of the late Duke of Wollington in the Phœnix Park, with several others. To the W. of the city, and N. of the river, lies the splendid park and domain, with the vice-regal lodge, the ordinary abode of the lord-lieutenant, known as the *Phœnix Park* — a tract of wood and meadow, garden, plain and lawn, of three miles in length, by two in width, containing many magnificent trees, a large herd of deer, ample accommodation for the reviews of troops, and several beautiful drives. Opposite the park, with its palatial lodge, and on the south of the Liffey, is the celebrated Kilmainham Hospital, the "Chelsea" of Ireland. Nine bridges, seven of stone and two of iron, of different sizes and architectural attraction, span the silvery Liffey; but though it must be confessed that *D.* presents to the notice of the visitor a finer city and more magnificent monuments of national and private taste than most cities of Europe generally, and offers a *coup d'œil* of cleanliness, order, and prosperity, not generally to be met with in any town approaching to such a size and population, yet *D.*, like London, has its leprous spots, its filth, penury, and vice, and which

Fig. 880.—ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, (Dublin.)

appear more loathsome from the beauty and order around, and to which dirt and poverty clings like a reproachful fester. St. Patrick's Cathedral (*Fig.* 880), built in 1190, and dedicated to the patron saint of Ireland, has been completely restored, at a cost of £1,250,000, defrayed by Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., and reopened for worship in 1865. Christ Church, the ancient cathedral of Dublin, built in 1038, is another venerable pile, containing some curious monuments, and recently restored by a liberal citizen of *D.* St. George's Church is a superb edifice, with a magnificent front, and spire 200 ft. high. No city, for its size, abounds more in charitable institutions. These are in general well endowed, and some of them are splendid buildings. There are also many learned societies. The chief trade of *D.* consists in exporting poplins, linens, porter and provisions—*Pop.* (1895) 281,180.

Dub'lin, in *Alabama,* a township of Dallas co.

Dub'lin, in *Georgia,* a village of Butts co., about 8 m. S.E. of Jackson.

—A post-village, capital of Laurens co., near Oconee river, about 120 m. W. by N. of Savannah.

Dub'lin, in *Indiana,* a village of Parke co., on Raccoon creek, about 10 m. S.E. of Rockville.

—A post-town and township of Wayne co., about 45 m. E. of Indianapolis. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,000.

Dub'lin, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Graves co., about 11 m. W. of Mayfield.

Dub'lin, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Harford co., about 12 miles N. by W. of Havre de Grace.

Dub'lin, in *New Hampshire,* a post-town and township of Cheshire county, about 35 miles S.W. of Concord.

Dub'lin, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Franklin co., on the Scioto River, about 12 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

—A township of Mercer co.

Dub'lin, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 7 m. N.N.W. of Doylestown.

—A township of Fulton co.

—A township of Huntingdon co.

Dub'lin Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, into which flows the Liffey, forming Dublin harbor. It has 2 light-houses, one at Howth Head on the N., the other at Kingston on the S.

Dub'lin Mills, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Fulton county.

Dublin Station, (on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad,) in *W. Virginia,* Pulaski co., was the scene of a sharp action, fought May 10, 1864, between the Nationalists under Gen. Crook, and a body of Confederates under Gen. McCausland, in which the latter were defeated.

Dubnića, (*doob-nee'za,*) a town of European Turkey, on the Djerma, 22 m. from Sophia. *Manuf.* Iron works. *Pop.* 6,000.

Dubois, Guillaume, (*doo-bwaw',*) a French cardinal and statesman, b. in Brives-la-Gaillarde, 1656. He was the son of a poor apothecary in Limousin, and became valet to the superior of the college of St. Michael at Paris, where he studied, and entered into orders. Being appointed private reader to the Duke de Chartres, afterwards duke of Orleans and Regent, he received the rich abbey of St. Just, and subsequently became counsellor of state. In 1717 he was sent to England as plenipotentiary to sign the triple alliance, which had been entered into against Spain, between England, France, and Holland. On his return, he was made minister and secretary of state, and obtained the archbishopric of Cambray. In 1721 the Pope advanced him to the cardinalate, and, in the following year, he was appointed first minister of state. From that time he reigned absolute master, and the French court, already so depraved, sank still lower in its vices; but happily his death soon put an end to his power. He possessed great talents, but these were sullied and clouded by his vices of debauchery, avarice, and guilty ambition. D. 1723.

Dubois', in *Illinois,* a post-office of Washington co.

Dubois', in *Indiana,* a S.W. co.; *area,* about 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Patoka, and the E. Fork of White River. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Jasper. *Pop.* (1890) 20,253.

Du Bois-Reymond, Emil, a German physiologist, b. 1818, in Berlin. After having zealously studied geology, anatomy, and physiology, he began, in 1841, his examinations and studies on animal electricity; to which he has devoted most of his life. In 1843 appeared his treatise *Ueber den sog. Froschstrom und die elektro-motorischen Fische;* and his graduation thesis, *Quæ apud veteres de piscibus electricis extant argumenta.* After many years of labor and study, he issued his great and well-known work, *Untersuchungen über thierische Elektricität,* in which he diffuses an entirely new idea and theory on the electrical action of the muscles and nerves of the animal and human systems. In 1851 he was elected to the Berlin Academy of Science, and in 1858 to the chair of professor of physiology in the university. *D.* is one of the most famous representatives of the physical school of physiology. Of his other works are to be mentioned: *Gedächtnissrede auf Johannes Müller; De fibræ Muscularis reactione ut chemicis visa est acida;* and *Beschreibung einiger Vorrichtungen und Versuchsweisen zu elektro-physiol. Zwecken.*

Dubnque', in *Iowa,* an E. county, bordering on Illinois and Wisconsin; *area,* about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Fall, and Little Makoqueta rivers. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Min.* Lead. *Cap.* Dubuque. *Pop.* (1890) 49,848.

—A city, the capital of the above co., situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, about 450 m. above St. Louis, Mo. Among the principal buildings may be mentioned the Market House, City Hall, U. S. Custom House, Episcopal seminary, &c. *D.* is the depot for the lead-mining region W. of the Mississippi and a center of trade for Eastern Iowa. From 5 to 10 million pounds of lead are shipped from here annually, worth from $350,000 to $500,000. *Manuf.* Iron, shot, flour, lumber, &c. *D.* has an extensive railroad commerce with Chicago, and river trade with St. Paul, St. Louis and New Orleans. This town was first settled in 1788 by a Frenchman named François Dubuque, but the colony was soon driven away by the Indians, who claimed the territory. The whites returned in 1830, and from 1833, the title of the Indians being extinguished, the town rapidly increased in population and importance. *Pop.* (1897) about 33,500.

Du'cal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ducalis.*] Pertaining to a duke; having reference to a duke; as, the *ducal* dignity, a *ducal* coronet.

Du'cally, *adv.* After the manner of a duke.

Du Cange, Charles Dufresne, (*doo-kang',*) a French historian and philosopher, b. at Amiens, 1610. He wrote a *History of Constantinople under the French Dynasty of Emperors,* and other works, the most celebrated of which is his *Scriptural Glossary,* a book of constant reference. D. 1688.

Duc'at, *n.* [Lat. *ducatus,* duchy.] A gold coin, formerly much used throughout the currency of Europe. It derives its name from the legend found on the first pieces of the kind, which were coined in Sicily during the 12th century. The legend runs: *Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, Ducatus,* "Let that duchy be thine, O Christ, which thou rulest." After the 12th cent. the issue of *D.* increased largely in Italy: Venetian *D.* were called *Lecchini,* from Lecca, where they were coined. In 1559, Germany adopted the *D.* into the currency, and shortly afterwards its use spread over the whole of the north of Europe. The *D.* varies in quality and weight. The ordinary *D.*, which is current in Russia, Austria, Hamburg, &c., weighs 54 grains troy, and has a value of about $2.33.

"Dead, for a *ducat,* dead."—*Shaks.*

Duca'to, (Cape,) a cape at the S. extremity of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian Isles. It is the Leucadian promontory, or "Lover's Leap," of the ancients.

Ducatoon', *n.* [Sp. *ducaton.*] A silver coin formerly used in some European states; a little ducat.

Ducha'teau, in *Wisconsin,* a former P. O. of Door co.

Duchesne, (*doo-shain',*) André, a French historian, b. 1584. He published a series of original works on the History of France, in 5 vols. folio; and was named the "father of French history." D. 1640.

Duches'nois, Josephine Rufin, a celebrated French actress, b. 1777. She performed at the *Théatre Français* from 1802 till 1830. D. 1835.

Duch'ess, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse.*] The consort or widow of a duke; also, a lady holding the sovereignty of an independent duchy; as, Mary, *Duchess* of Burgundy.

Duch'y, *n.* [Fr. *duché.*] A dukedom; territory or jurisdiction of a duke or duchess; as, the *Duchy* of Lancaster.

Duch'y-court, *n.* The seigncurial or sovereign court of law of a duchy.

Du'cis, Jean François, a French dramatist, b. at Versailles, 1733. He took Shakspeare for his model, and the majority of his plays are free imitations of the English poet, altered to accommodate the taste of the times. D. 1816.

Duck, (*duk,*) *n.* [Swed. *duk,* cloth; Ger. *tuch,* Intensive of L. Sax. *tog.*] A kind of coarse cloth or canvas of light texture, used for small sails, bed-sacking, awnings, &c.; also, a description used for men's wearing apparel; as, *duck* trousers.

Duck, *n.* [See the verb.] (*Zoöl.*) See Anas.

—A sudden inclination of the head downward, as a mark of respect or obeisance;—derived from the action of a *duck* in water; as, "without *duck* or nod." (*Milton.*)

—A stone made to ricochet on the surface of the water; as, to play at *ducks* and drakes. See Drake.

—*v. a.* [Ger. *ducken.* See Dip and Dive.] To dip; to immerse; to plunge into water, and suddenly withdraw; as, to *duck* a bather in the sea.—To plunge, as the head, in water, and immediately withdraw it; as, to *duck* a child in a wash-tub.—To drop the head by a sudden motion, to evade a missile; as, "the bullets will *duck* his head aside." (*Swift.*)—To bow; to stoop; to bend the head obsequiously;—followed by *to* in most cases.

"The learned pate *ducks to* the golden fool."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To plunge into water, and immediately withdraw; to dip; to take a header into water.—To bow; to cringe; to incline the head, as a mark of respect, reverence, or deference.

Duck, *n.* [Dan. *dukke.*] A word of endearment, implying a pet, a darling; any fondly regarded object; as, a *duck* of a man, a *duck* of a dress, &c.

"My dainty *duck,* my dear-a."—*Shaks.*

Duck'-bill, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Ornithorhynchus.

Duck'-billed, *a.* Having a bill or beak resembling that of a duck.

Duck Creek, in *Delaware,* a hundred of Kent co.; *Pop.* (1897) about 4,300.

—Forms the boundary between New Castle and Kent cos., and empties into Delaware Bay.

Duck Creek, in *Georgia,* a post-office of Walker co.

Duck Creek, in *Illinois,* a former post-office of Warren co.

Duck Creek, in *Indiana,* a township of Madison co., about 18 m. N.N.W. of Anderson.

—Joins the Whitewater River near Brookville.

Duck Creek, in *Ohio,* a tributary of the Ohio River, which it enters about 2 m. above Marietta.

Duck'er, *n.* One who ducks, plunges, or goes headforemost into water.—A cringer; an obsequious dependant; one who fawns upon, or bends to.

Duck'ers, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Woodford co.

Duck-hawk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Peregrine Falcon.

Duck Hill, in *Mississippi,* a post-office of Carroll county.

Duck'ing-stool, *n.* A chair in which scolding and vixenish wives were formerly securely fastened, to re-

ceive the punishment of being ducked in water. The woman was placed in the chair with her arms drawn backwards; a bar was placed across her back and inside her elbows, while another bar held her upright; in this uncomfortable position she was securely tied with cords. The persons appointed to carry out the punishment, by raising their end of the beam, caused the unfortunate culprit to go overhead into the water. By pulling down their end with a chain, she was once more brought to the surface; and the ducking was repeated, according to the greatness of her offence. Sometimes the *D. S.* was combined with a tumbrel. A *D. S.* of this description (Fig. 881) was in use at Leominster, Eng., up to the year 1809; the beam was 23½ feet in length. The practice of using the *D. S.* commenced in the 15th cent., but had

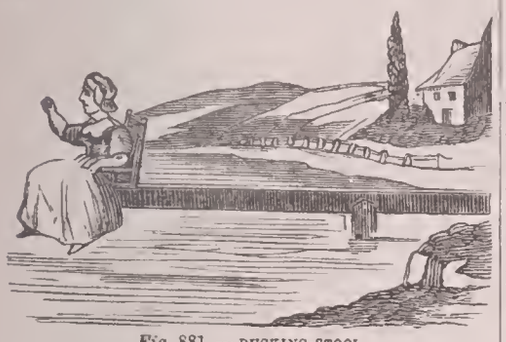


Fig. 881. — DUCKING-STOOL.

almost died out by the close of the 18th. The *cucking-stool*, often confounded with the *D. S.*, was a different punishment; it was used unreservedly for men and women, who were fixed in a stool at their own doors, to be pelted and hooted at by the mob.

Duck Island, off the coast of Great Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron.

Duck-legged, (*duk'legd,*) *a.* Having short legs, like a duck.

"*Duck-legged*, short-waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss."—*Dryden.*

Duck'ling, *n.* A young, tender duck.

Duck'-meat, Duck's-meat, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEMNA.

Duck River, in *Tennessee*, rises near the W. base of the Cumberland Mountains, and after a general S.W., W., and N.W. course of about 250 m., enters the Tennessee River in Humphreys co.

—A post-office of Hickman co.

Duck River, in *Wisconsin*, rising in Outagamie co., and flowing N.E. through Brown co., into Green Bay.

Duck's'-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PODOPHYLLUM.

Duck'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Duck-meat. See LEMNA.

Du'clos, CHARLES PINEAU, a French novelist, B. at Dinan, in Brittauy, 1705, became secretary of the French Academy, and succeeded Voltaire as historiographer of France. His principal work is, *Considerations sur les Mœurs du* XVIII*me. Siècle.* D. 1772.

Ducross' Station, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Bernard parish.

Duct, (*dukt,*) *n.* [Fr. *duit*, from Lat. *ductus* — *duco*, to lead.] Any tube or canal for the conduct and transmission of a fluid or other substance, particularly in the internal structure of animals or plants; as, the capillary *duct.*

Duc'tile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ductilis*, from *duco*, I lead, draw.] Easy to be led, drawn, or managed; docile; tractable; pliant; yielding; flexible.

"Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon." — *Addison.*

—That may be spun or drawn out into wire-like threads or processes; as, a *ductile* metal.

"All bodies *ductile* and tensile."—*Bacon.*

Duc'tilely, *adv.* In a pliant, ductile manner; yieldingly.

Duc'tileness, *n.* State or quality of being ductile.

Ductil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *ductilité.*] (*Physics.*) The power possessed by certain bodies, and especially by the metals, in virtue of which they are capable of being drawn out in length, while their diameter is diminished, without fracture or separation. Among the metals it may be called the property of being able to be drawn out into wires. The order of the metals which are ductile is almost similar to the order of those which are malleable; it is as follows: — Gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, zinc, tin, lead, nickel, palladium, cadmium. Platinum wire has been produced only $\frac{1}{3000}$th of an inch in diameter. Glass is exceedingly ductile at a high temperature. The property is also possessed by other substances; such as gums, glues, resins, &c., when softened by moisture or heat.

Ductilim'eter, *n.* [*Ductility*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for comparing the ductility of lead, tin, etc.

Dud'der, *v. a.* An English provincialism for to confuse or overpower with noise.

Dud'der, *n.* One who peddles in, or hawks about, spurious or flashy articles for sale.

Dud'dery, *n.* Locally, in England, a rag-and-bone shop; a marine-store.

Dudgeon, (*duj'n,*) *n.* [Ger. *degen*, a sword, allied to Sansk. *tij*, to sharpen.] A small dirk or dagger, or the handle therefor; as, "It was a serviceable *dudgeon.*"—*Hudibras.*

Dudgeon, *n.* [W. *dygen.*] Inward anger or resentment; sullenness; concealed malice or ill-will; discord.

"Civil *dudgeon* first grew high."—*Butler.*

Dudevant, MADAME. See SAND, (GEORGES.)

Dudley, (*dud'le,*) EDMUND, an English minister of state under Henry VII., B. 1462, executed with Empson at the commencement of the following reign, 1510. — His son, JOHN, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, B. 1502, was the father of Lord Guilford Dudley, whom he married to Lady Jane Grey, (*q. v.*) He was executed for treason, 1553. — AMBROSE, another son of the Duke, B. 1530, was called the "*Good* Earl of Warwick." D. 1589. — ROBERT, his fifth son, see LEICESTER, (EARL OF.) — SIR ROBERT, son of the last-named, and of the Lady Douglas, B. 1573, was celebrated for his skill in hydraulic engineering. D. 1630.

Dud'ley, in England, an important town in the co. of Worcester, 8½ m. W. by N. of Birmingham. *Manuf.* Nails, flint glass, and iron implements. Mining, smelting ore, and quarrying limestone are extensively carried on. *Pop.* 49,778.

Dud'ley, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Edgar co., abt. 27 m. N.N.W. of Terre Haute.

Dud'ley, in *Indiana*, a thriving township of Henry county.

—A village of Jackson co., abt. 60 m. S. by E. of Indianapolis.

Dud'ley, in *Iowa*, a village of Mitchell co., abt. 57 m. N.N.W. of Cedar Falls.

—A village of Polk co., on the Des Moines River, abt. 10 m. below Fort Des Moines.

Dud'ley, in *Massachusetts*, a post-town of Worcester co., about 50. m. S.W. of Boston. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,100.

Dud'ley, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Stoddard co.

Dud'ley, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 76 m. N. of Wilmington.

Dud'ley, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Hardin co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Dud'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Huntingdon co.

Dud'leytown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 78 m. S. by E. of Indianapolis.

Dud'leyville, in *Alabama*, a village of Tallapoosa co., abt. 150 m. E.S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

Dud'leyville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Bond co.

Duds, *n. pl.* Cast-off garments; old clothes; — sometimes used, in a colloquial and vulgar sense, for wearing apparel in general.

Due, (*dū,*) *a.* [Fr. *dû*, pp. of *devoir*; Lat. *debĭo, debĭtas*, to owe — *de*, and *habeo*, to have. See HAVE.] Owed; owing; that ought to be paid or done to another; as, there is twenty dollars *due* to him, to pay *due* respect, &c. — Proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; as, I shall apply it to its due purpose. — Seasonable; exact; that ought to have arrived, or to be present, before the time specified; as, a bill *due* four months after date, he is *due* by the next mail, &c.

"Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepared for dinner."—*Milton.*

—*adv.* Directly; straightly; exactly; duly; as, a ship heading *due* South.

—*n.* That which is owed or owing; that which one contracts to pay, do, or perform for another; that which law or justice requires to be paid or done; that which office, rank, station, social relations, or established rules of right or decorum require to be given, paid, or done; that which is demanded by legal or moral right; as, give every man his *due.*

"The *due* of honour in no point omit."—*Shaks.*

—Right; just title; proper claim.

Due'-bill, *n.* (*Law.*) An acknowledgment of a debt in writing. It differs from a promissory note in many particulars. It is not payable to order, nor is it assignable by mere indorsement.

Du'el, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *duellum*, L. Lat. *duellium* — from *duo*, two; It. *duello.*] A premeditated combat between two persons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference, or establishing some real or fanciful point of honor; a single combat; — hence, any duality of personal contention, contest, or competition. — See DUELLING.

—*v. n.* or *a.* To meet as foes, and engage in single combat.

"He might have been genteelly *duelled* into another world." *South.*

Duel, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Bay co., about 25 m. N.W. of Bay City.

Du'eller, *n.* One who fights a duel, or single combat; a duellist.

Du'elling, *n.* Act or practice of fighting in single combat. — Duels usually arise out of private quarrels, and the general practice is for the party insulted to send a friend to demand an apology. If he refuses, he is requested to name his friend; and the two friends, or *seconds* as they are called, arrange the preliminaries for the combat. They also choose the ground, regulate the mode of fighting, place the weapons in the combatants' hands, and enforce compliance with the rules which they have decided upon. Although the duel is now of very rare occurrence, it is comparatively a modern institution. Among the ancient Greeks and Romans no such practice existed, and the word *duellum* meant a war between two nations. Afterwards, under the belief that God would interfere miraculously in behalf of the innocent against the guilty, judicial disputes were decided throughout Europe by trial by battle. (See BATTLE, or BATTEL.) Probably the duel originated in a belief in the same principle. It seems to have had its origin among the Germanic nations. Louis le Débonnaire was the first French king who permitted disputants to resort to arms. Henri II. prohibited *D.* on account of a combat between his friend François de la Chastaigneraie and Guy Chabot de Jarnac, in which the latter was slain. The practice of *D.*, however, still continued. François I. openly encouraged it, and set an example by challenging Charles V. Several ineffectual attempts were made to put down the practice; but to such an extent was it carried on during the sovereignty of Henri IV., that in the first eighteen years of his reign 4,000 gentlemen lost their lives in duels. Henri was compelled by popular feeling to endeavor to abolish the custom by adding death, in extreme cases, to the penalties then in force. He, however, did not look with an unfavorable eye upon *D.*; consequently, although very unlawful, it became very fashionable. During the reign of Louis XIII. *D.* became so prevalent that it was said in Paris that no Frenchman was worth looking at unless he had killed his man. Although *D.* was so common, the law against it was carried out with great rigor, and several noblemen and gentlemen of high renown were beheaded for persisting in fighting. During Louis XIV.'s reign, duels of three, four, and five a side were common; but the king at last enforced the laws with such firmness, that, for the time, *D.* was almost abolished. *D.* appears to have been introduced into England about the time of the Norman Conquest; but it was principally in its public or judicial form. Private *D.* was very prevalent in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It declined during the Commonwealth, but broke out again in the reign of Charles II. During the reign of William III. attempts were made to abolish *D.*; and in 1712 a bill was introduced into Parliament, but was thrown out, notwithstanding that its objects had been strongly advocated in Queen Anne's speech. After the wearing of swords was abandoned, *D.* diminished for a time; but the pistol soon began to take the place of that weapon. After a time, chance took the place of skill, and ghastly, albeit absurd, duels were fought at two or three paces, one pistol being loaded and the other not. This sort of *D.* seems to have reached its climax when the disputants made choice by lot between two pills, one made of bread, and the other containing poison. From this point *D.* declined, and has now quite fallen into disrepute; in England, indeed, it may be said to be abolished. By the laws of that country, any man killing another in a duel, however fair it may have been, is considered guilty of murder; but in England, as in France, *D.* is not looked upon unfavorably by the public, and no jury has been found who would convict any one charged, in the case of a fair duel. The duels among the German students are merely fencing-matches with sharp weapons; and although some ugly cuts in the face are given and received, they are never absolutely dangerous, as armed seconds are always on the alert to prevent any serious wounds. *D.* has been known in the U. States since the original settlement, the first duel taking place in 1621, at Plymouth. Among the most celebrated duels fought in this country are the following: Gen. Hamilton and Col. Burr, in 1804, in which the former was killed; Henry Clay and John Randolph, in 1826: Benton, in closing his account of the fight, says: "Certainly duelling is bad, but not quite so bad as its substitutes—revolvers, bowie-knives, blackguarding, and street assassination under the pretence of self-defence." Gen. Jackson killed Mr Dickinson in a duel, and was also engaged in other affairs. Col. Benton killed a Mr. Lucas, and had other affairs of honor on his hands. By the common law, when one of the parties to a duel is killed, the survivor and the seconds are guilty of murder, and the participants in a duel where there is no fatal result, are held liable for misdemeanor; but many of the States have modified this rule by legislative enactment, and in more than half the Union the legislation against duelling has been ineffective. In the Northern States, nevertheless, the force of opinion is strongly against duelling. In the American navy and army, an officer implicated in a duel with a brother officer, either as principal or second, is liable to be cashiered upon conviction by a court-martial.

—*p. a.* Pertaining, or having reference to, a duel; requisite for a duel; as, *duelling* pistols, the *duelling* code, &c.

Du'ellist, *n.* A dueller; one who meets and fights another according to the code of honor; one who upholds the theory and practice of duelling; as, a noted *duellist.*

"He hath no honour lost, our *duellists* say." — *Ben Jonson.*

Duel'lo, *n.* [It.] A duel, or single combat.

—Practice of duelling; code of laws which regulates duels, or affairs of honor.

"The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello* avoid it."—*Shaks.*

Duen'na, *n.*; *pl.* DUENNAS. [Sp. *dueña*, from Lat. *domina*, the mistress of a family. See DOMINATE.] An old widow, or other elderly female, placed in attendance on a younger woman, as a safeguard.

"I bribed her *duenna.*" — *Pope.*

—The title formerly given to the lady-in-waiting on the queens of Spain.

Du'et, *n.* [It. *duetto.*] (*Mus.*) A two-part composition, either vocal or instrumental, with or without a bass and accompaniment. To form a good *D.*, the execution should be pretty equally distributed between the two parts; the melodies so connected, intermingled, and dependent on each other, as to be entirely inseparable, but at the same time perfectly related and concinnous when heard together.

Dufaure', JULES ARMAND STANISLAS, a French statesman, B. 1798. Becoming an influential member of the liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies, he became Minister of the Interior in 1848–9; Minister of Justice 1871; and in 1874–5 he became a member of the Broglie cabinet. D. June 27, 1881.

Duff, *n.* A term applied by sailors to a pudding made of suet and flour, occasionally with raisins added; as, plum-*duff.*

Duffel, Duffle, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth, resembling frieze.

Dufferin and Ava, FREDERICK, MARQUIS OF, an English author and statesman, B. in 1826; after holding

various high offices of state became in 1872 Governor-General of Canada, and (1884) Viceroy of India; appointed ambassador at Rome (1886), and at Paris (1892); elected president of Royal Geographical Society (1878). Wrote *Letters from High Latitudes; Speeches in India*, &c. Died February 12, 1902.

Dufrenoy'site, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral. Sp. gr. 5·549. Lustre metallic; color blackish lead-gray; streak reddish-brown. *Comp.* Sulphur 22·10, arsenic 20·72, lead 57·18=100.

Dug, *n.* [Swed., Goth. *daeggja*, to suckle; Sansk. *dah*, to milk; probably allied to Heb. *dad*, breast, pap.] The pap or nipple of the breast; now applied only to a cow or other beast, unless in contempt.

"Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips."—*Shaks.*

Dug, *imp.* and *pp.* of DIG, *q. v.*

Du'gan's Landing, in *Arkansas*, a village of Jefferson co.

Du'gansville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Mercer co.

Dug'dale, SIR WILLIAM, an English antiquary and herald, B. at Coleshilt, Warwickshire, 1605. He was made Chester herald in 1644; accompanied Charles I. throughout the civil war; and after the Restoration, on being appointed Garter king-at-arms, received the honor of knighthood. His chief work is the *Monasticum Anglicanum*; but he also wrote *The Baronage of England*, 3 vols.; *The History of St. Paul's Cathedral*; *Origines Juridicales*, and several other works of merit. The "Monasticon" was the joint work of Dugdale and Roger Dodsworth, and appeared in 3 vols. folio; the first vol. in 1655, the third in 1673. A new and considerably extended edition was projected in 1812, and completed in 6 vols. folio, in 1830. D. 1686.

Dugdemo'na, in *Louisiana*, a village of Catahoula parish, on Bayou Castor, about 40 miles W. of Harrisonburg.

Dugom'nier, a French general, native of Guadaloupe, B. 1736. He early entered the army, and after honorable service, for which he received the cross of St. Louis, he retired to Martinique, where he possessed a large estate previously to the French Revolution. He espoused the Republican cause, and being nominated colonel of the national guards of the island, he defended it against a body of royalist troops sent from France. He afterwards went to France, and being made commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, he gained many important advantages over the Austro-Sardinian army. He took Toulon, after a sanguinary contest, in 1793. He next commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and, in 1794, gained the battle of Alherdes, and seized the post of Montesquieu, taking 200 pieces of cannon, and 2,000 prisoners. He continued his career of victory till he fell in an engagement at St. Sebastian, 1794.

Du'gong, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MANATEE.

Dug'-out, *n.* A kind of canoe hollowed out of a log or trunk of a tree, used on the Western rivers of the U. States.

Dug Springs, a locality in *Missouri*, 19 m. S. W. of Springfield, memorable for a skirmish that occurred Aug. 2d, 1861, between bodies of Union and Confederate troops, commanded by Gens. Lyon and Rains, respectively, in which the latter sustained a reverse. Loss on both sides trifling.

Duguay-Trouin, RÉNÉ, one of the most celebrated naval officers of France, was B. 1673, at St. Malo. left the school at Caen, where he was to have studied theology, with the reputation of a good-for-nothing fellow, and betook himself to the sea. His career, which was very brilliant, may be divided into two parts, the first extending from 1689 to 1697, and the second from 1697 to the close of his life. During the former, he cruised about as a sort of privateer, inflicting immense damage on the enemies of France. The English merchantmen suffered severely from his attacks. In the Channel, on the coasts of Ireland and Holland, in the Spanish Main, everywhere fortune followed *D. T.* Louis XIV., as a reward for his daring exploits, admitted him into the state navy, and gave him the command of a frigate. The second part of his career was as brilliant as the first. In 1707 he engaged a part of the English fleet at the entrance of the Channel, burned one ship, captured three others, and about 60 transports; but the most glorious of his triumphs was the attack and capture of Rio Janeiro, in 1711, after hostilities had lasted for 11 days. The city was ransomed for 610,000 cruzados. The South American expedition of *D. T.*, which cost Portugal in all about 30,000,000 francs, put the seal to the celebrity of the French commander. He was successively named *chef d escadre*, member of the council of the Indies, lieutenant-general, and naval commander at Brest. In 1731, Louis XV. sent *D. T.* into the Levant, to chastise the barbarians inhabiting the neighboring coasts, and to obtain reparation for the damages done to French commerce. In this, also, *D. T.* was successful. D. 1736.

Dugueselin, BERTRAND, (*dōō-gaï'klang,*) a renowned French warrior and statesman, and Constable of France in the 14th cent., was born about 1314. Though deformed in person, and of a fierce and untractable disposition in his youth, he persevered in his endeavors to eclipse these defects by the brilliancy of his actions; and mainly to him must be attributed the expulsion of the English from Normandy, Guienne, and Poitou. *D.* was captured by the brave English commander, Sir John Chandos, at the battle of Auray in 1364, and was ransomed for 100,000 francs. Sent to subdue the roving companies of soldiery, then wasting France, he placed himself at their head, and led them to foreign wars. While serving in Spain against Peter the Cruel, he was again made prisoner by the English under the Black Prince, but was soon liberated. He was soon after made constable of France. Suspicion unjustly falling upon him, he proudly resigned, and determined to retire to Spain. Before setting out he went to assist in the siege of the castle of Randan, and there D. 1380. So highly, indeed, was he esteemed even by his enemies, that the governor insisted on placing the keys of the fortress on the coffin of the hero. There are several French Lives of this hero, and a new *History of his Life and Times*, by D. F. Jamieson, was published in 1864.

Duguetia, (*du-gu-e'she-a,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Anonaceæ*. The only interesting species is *D. guitarensis*, a native of Guiana, which furnishes the strong elastic wood called *lancewood*. This is chiefly used by coach-makers.

Du'ida, a mountain of Veneznela, in South America, stands in Lat. 3° 30′ N., and Lon. 66° 10′ W. It is of conspicuous form, being perpendicular on two sides, and bare at the summit. Rising, moreover, to the height of 8,500 ft., it forms a safe landmark for the voyager on the Orinoco.

Duisburg, (*doo'is-boorg,*) a strong town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 14 m. from Düsseldorf. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, soap, leather, tobacco.

Duke, *n.* [Lat. *dux*, a leader, a general; Fr. *duc;* It. *duca.*] An honorary title given in England and in France to noblemen, or military commanders of the highest rank. The term is first used in history in *Gen.* xxxvi. 15, with reference to the grandsons of Esau, and probably signifies their position as heads or founders of families or tribes, as it could have no political meaning further than this at that early period. It was applied as an especial title of rank to the military governors of provinces of the Roman empire abt. the year 325, in the reign of Constantine the Great, when they ceased to exercise the civil functions which had hitherto formed a part of the duties of the Roman governors or procurators. There were from 30 to 40 of these *duces* or dukes, 10 of whom were particularly distinguished by the appellation of *comes*, or companion, in allusion to the closer relationship into which they were brought to the emperor, by virtue of the high dignity with which they had been invested. The title of *comes* in late ages became *count*, and then implied a rank subordinate to that of duke, although it had previously been superior to it. (See COUNT.) The early Roman counts and dukes were distinguished by wearing a golden baldrick or band, and they received considerable emoluments from the state, to enable them to support their dignity in a becoming manner. Their power was entirely restricted to their military command, other officers being appointed to collect the revenues and administer justice. The title of *D.* was preserved in succeeding ages, and for the most part applied to military commanders of high rank, by the northern tribes, who asserted their supremacy over the south of Europe in the latter days of the Roman empire. At the time of the conquest it was given to persons exercising almost absolute and kingly power over large tracts of territory called *dukedoms*, acknowledging the superiority of the monarch, of whom they were supposed to hold their lands by fendal tenure, by some slight and occasional act of homage. (See FEUDAL SYSTEM.) It was, however, no uncommon thing for the *D.* to enter the lists with his fendal lord on very slight grounds of offence, and successfully hold his own against him. Such were the dukes of Normandy, Gascony, Aquitaine, and Burgundy. Their dominions and titles were hereditary in all cases. The title is applied even in the present day to the sovereigne of many petty German states, sometimes with the prefix *grand* or *arch*; as the grand-duke of Baden, the archduke Charles, &c. In England the Norman and Plantagonet kings assumed the title by virtue of their continental possessions, acquired by inheritance or marriage; but it was first conferred as an honorary distinction by Edward III. on his son Edward, the Black Prince, whom he created *D. of Cornwall* in 1335; since which time the title has always belonged to the Prince of Wales for the time being, by prescriptive right. There are at present 29 dukes in Great Britain,—the *D.* of Cambridge, a *D.* of the blood-royal, being excepted,—of whom 20 are English, 7 Scotch, and 2 Irish. The *D.* of Norfolk is the *premier* or senior *D.* of England, by priority of creation; the *D.* of Hamilton, the premier *D.* of Scotland; and the *D.* of Leinster, of Ireland.

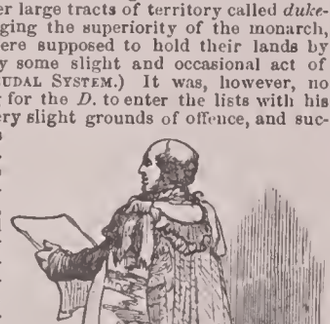


Fig. 882.
ENGLISH DUKE, IN HIS STATE ROBES.

To dine with Duke Humphrey, to go without dinner. This phrase is said to have originated from the habit of persons needing a dinner lounging about the tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in old St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in hope of an invitation from a passer-by.

Duke'dŏm, *n.* The territory, possessions, or jurisdiction of a duke; a duchy.

"Prospero found his *dukedom* in a poor isle."—*Shaks.*

—The title, dignity, or quality of a duke; as, the *dukedom* of Norfolk.

Duke'ling, *n.* A poor, insignificant duke; (applied in contempt.)

Duke of Ex'eter's Daughter, *n.* (*Hist.*) An instrument of torture resembling the rack in construction. It is said to have been invented in England, during the reign of Henry VI., by the dukes of Exeter and Sussex. According to Blackstone, it was never put into use. It was at one time exhibited along with other instruments of torture in the Tower of London.

Dukes, in *Massachusetts*, an extreme S.E. co., consisting of several islands separated from Barnstable co. by Vineyard Sound, the principal of which is Martha's Vineyard. *Area*, abt. 118 sq. m. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Edgartown.

Duke'ship, *n.* State or quality of being a duke.

Dula'ney's Valley, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Baltimore co.

Dulcamara, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SOLANUM.

Dulce, (*dool'sā,*) a lake of Guatemala, abt. 102 m. N E. of the city of New Guatemala, cap. of the state. *D.* is abt. 25 m. in length, and averages 10 in breadth. It is connected with the Gulf of Honduras by the river Dulce and a smaller lake called the Golfete.

Dul'ce, or GOLFO DULCE, an arm of the Pacific Ocean in Costa Rica, between the points of Burica (Lat. 8° N., Lon. 83° W.) and Gorda (Lat. 8° 32′ N., Lon. 83° 50′ W.), on the latter of which is a fort.

Dulce, (Rio,) a river of La Plata, rising in the dist. of Tucuman, and flowing S.E. past Santiago into Porongas Lake.

Dulcet, (*dul'set,*) *a.* [It. *dolciato*, sweet, from Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and *melos*, from Gr., an air, a song.] Luscious; sweet or delicious to the taste; as, "*dulcet* creams."—*Milton.*

—Sweet and captivating to the ear; harmonious; full of softness and melody.

"*Dulcet* symphonies, and voices sweet."—*Milton.*

Dulcia'na, *n.* [Lat. *dulcis.*] (*Mus.*) A sweet-toned organ-stop.

Dulcification, (*dŭl-si-fi-ka'shon,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of making dulcet, or sweet.

Dulcified, (*dŭl'si-fīd,*) *p. a.* Sweetened; as, *dulcified* spirits of nitre.

Dulcif'luous, *a.* Falling sweetly. (R.)

Dul'cify, *v. a.* [Fr. *dulcifier*, from Lat. *dulcis.*] To sweeten; to free from harshness or acidity.

"Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt."—*Arbuthnot.*

Dulci'gno, a town of Montenegro, in Albania, formerly belonging to Turkey. *P.* 8,000. See MONTENEGRO.

Dulciloquy, (*dul-sil'o-kwē,*) *n.* [From Lat. *dulcis*, and *loqui*, to speak.] A soft, engaging style of speaking.

Dulcimer, (*dul'sim-ẽr.*) *n.* [Sp. *dulcemele*, from Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and *melos*, from Gr., an air, a song.] (*Mus.*) An instrument, seemingly of the wind species, in use among the Jews. It is now sometimes applied to a small instrument of stretched metallic wires, beaten with light hand hammers.

Dulcora'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *dulcoratio.*] Act of sweetening.

Duledge, (*dul'lig,*) *n.* (*Ordnance.*) A wooden bolt connecting the follies of the wheel of a gun-carriage.

Du'lia, *n.* [L. Lat.] Adoration of saints. See LATRIA.

Dulich'ium, *n.* [Gr. *duo*, two, and *leichen*, scale; alluding to the glumes in two rows.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Cyperaceæ*. They are perennial plants, with leafy stems. Spikes axillary, racemose.

Dull, *a.* [A. S. *dol*; L. Ger. *dull*; Ger. *toll*; root in Dan. *dölge*, Middle High Ger. *delhem*, to hide.] Slow of understanding; obtuse; stupid; slow and heavy of mental perception; doltish; as, a *dull* intellect.—Heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; slow of motion; slow of hearing or seeing; inapt or unready to learn or comprehend; awkward; as, "He was *dull* at classical learning." (*Thackeray.*)—Blunt; obtuse; wanting keenness of point or edge; without sharpness; as, a *dull* razor.—Sleepy; drowsy; heavy in manner; insensible; gross; cloggy; not pleasing or inspiriting; as, *dull* company.—Wanting expression or animation; uninteresting; heavy in quality; melancholy; cheerless; cloudy; as, a *dull* book, a *dull* day, a *dull* occupation, &c.

"To make dictionaries is *dull* work."—*Dr. Johnson.*

—Obscure; dim; not vivid; not bright or clear to the sight; wanting in variety or liveliness of color; gloomy; as, *dull* light, a *dull* sky, a *dull* mirror, a *dull* color.

—*v. a.* To make dull; to stupefy; to make insensible, or slow to perceive, as the intellect; as, to *dull* pain.—To blunt; to deprive of edge or sharpness; to obtund; as, to *dull* a knife.

"Borrowing *dulls* the edge of husbandry."—*Shaks.*

—To sully; to tarnish; to cloud; to render dim or gloomy.

"The breath *dulls* the mirror."—*Bacon.*

—To make sad, listless, or melancholy; to damp; to render inactive, as the attention; to make heavy or slow of life or motion; to depress; as, to *dull* one's interest in anything.

"Union in bodies *dulleth* any violent impression."—*Bacon.*

—*v. n.* To become dull, or blunt; to become obtuse or stupid.

Dull'ard, *a.* [From *dull.*] Blockish; stupid.

—*n.* A stupid person; one slow to learn, comprehend, or perceive; a dunce; a blockhead; a dolt; a numskull.

Dull'ardism, *n.* Stupidity; dulness of sense or intellect.

Dull'-brained, *a.* Having a dull intellect; stupid; thick-headed.

Dull'-browed, *a.* Bearing a gloomy or overcast countenance.

Dull'-Disposed (*dis-pōzed*) *a.* Having a tendency to dullness or melancholy.

Dull'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, dulls or deadens.

Dull'-eyed (*dull'id*), *a.* Presenting a vacant, inanimate expression of countenance.

Dull'head, *n.* A dullard; a dunce; a slow-witted person; one of dull comprehension.

Dull'-ish, *a.* Somewhat dull, monotonous, tiresome.

Dul'ly, *adv.* Without life or spirit; listlessly; stupidly.

Dul'ness, Dull'uess, *n.* State or quality of being dull; slowness of comprehension; weakness of intellect; want of quick perceptiou or eager desirc; heaviness; drowsiness; disincliuatiou to energy or motion, whether of miud or body; want of clearuess or luster; bluntness; waut of edge; obtuseness.

Dulse, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RHODOMINIA.

Dulude River, in *Michigan.* See BLACK RIVER.

Duluth, in *Minnesota*, a city, cap. of St. Louis co., situated at the W. end of Lake Superior, forming one of the eastern termiui of the Northern Pacific R. R., and the northern terminus of the St. Paul and Duluth R. R. It is 126 miles N. N. E. of St. Paul by rail. Its position at the head of navigation of the great lakes gives it a great advantage as a commercial city, and large quantities of agricultural produce and ores are shipped, its elevators haviug a capacity of 20,000,000 bushels. It has also large manufacturiug interests and important fisheries. *D.* has grown with great rapidity. In 1869 its site was a forest; in 1880 the total population was 838, and in 1895 it had grown to 59,396.

Du'ly, *adv.* [From *due.*] Properly; fitly; regularly; in a suitable or becoming manner.

Du'mal, *a.* [From Lat. *dumus*, a hush.] Bushy; pertaining to bushes, briers, or underwood.

Du'marau, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in Lat. 10° 30' N., Lon. 120° E. Ext. 20 m. by 20; has a town with a pop. of abt. 2,000.

Du'mas, ALEXANDRE DAVY, one of the most popular and prolific of all modern Freuch romance-writers, B. at Villers-Cotterets, 1803. M. Dumas was a Creole by extraction, — Gen. Alexandre Davy Dumas, his father, who distinguished himself during the war arising out of the revolution, being the illegitimate son, by a colored woman, of the Marquis de la Pailléterie, a wealthy planter of St. Domingo. *A. D.* began his literary career at an early age, and to the remarkable gift of his facile diction has added a fecundity of thought and power of delineation that, despite the immense tax made on his imagination for so many years, seems as vigorous and prolific in his creations now as when he first startled the reading world by the originality and vigor of his scenes and characters. As an expeditious, imaginative, and exciting writer of fiction, *D.* is unrivalled. His works constitute in number a perfect library, exceeding 1,200 volumes, embracing, in this vast catalogue, nearly a hundred acted dramas, historical, social, and domestic novels and romances, besides travels, memoirs, and histories. A man of such unquestioned ability as *A. D.*, and an author of such universal popularity, may be allowed the harmless exercise of personal vanity; still it must be confessed that his egotism, as exhibited in his travels and biographical sketches, is as transcendent as his literary talent is unquestionable. Out of the extensive list of this author's productions, the works on which his fame most deservedly merits to rest, are *Les Trois Mousquetaires*, and *Monte Christo*,—romances which possess great originality of construction, conjoined to powerful situations, natural dialogue, and a vigorous delineation of character. D. 1870.

A. DUMAS (father) A. DUMAS (son).
Fig. 883.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, a French novelist and dramatic writer, son of the above, born at Paris, 1824. He was early introduced into the society of literary men, actors, and actresses, and became conspicuous for his wit and precocity. *Dumas fils*, as he was commonly styled, seemed to have a microscopical power of delineating and magnifying the worst side of society in his dramas. He belonged to the sensuous school of French literature, and was considered by the public the greatest living dramatist of the *demi-monde*. His principal work of fiction, *La Dame aux Camélias*, created a great sensation, and was reproduced in Verdi's opera, *La Traviata*. *D. fils* was not nearly so prolific as his father; he nevertheless wrote many dramatic pieces which have been generally successful. In 1875 he became a member of the Academy. Died November 27, 1895.

Dumas, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French chemist and botanist, b. at Alais, 1800. In 1823 he received the appointment of demonstrator of chemistry at the Polytechnic School, and was also made professor of chemistry at the Athénée of Paris. From this period the science of organic chemistry stands deeply indebted to his exertions. In 1829 he founded the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, and, in 1834, became professor of organic chemistry in the School of Medicine. In 1845 he was made president of the Society for the Encouragement of Industry, and, in 1849, received the *portefeuille* of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1851 he acted as vice-president of the Great Exhibition in London, and subsequently became vice-president of the superior council of public instruction in France. M. Dumas' *Theory of Substitution* is one of his most important works, and his treatise on chemistry, as applied to the arts, is another. Elected to the *Academy* in 1875. D. at Paris, April 11, 1884.

Duma'sine, *n.* [Named after the French chemist *Dumas.*] (*Chem.*) An oily liquid, obtained, among other products, by distilling acetate of lime.

Dumb, (*dum,*) *a.* [A. S. *dumb;* Ger. and O. Ger. *stumm;* Heb. *dum*, to be silent.] Having the powers of speech stopped; tongue-tied; mute; without the faculty of articulation; as, the *dumb* creation.

"Like *dumb* statues, or unbreathing stones."—*Shaks.*

—Silent; not speaking; unwilling to utter speech; as, *dumb*-show.

"On their own merits modest men are *dumb*."—*Colman.*

—Wanting brightness or color; void of lustre; dim.

"Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white."—*Defoe.*

Deaf and dumb. See DEAF AND DUMB.

To strike dumb. To confound with fright, awe, or astonishment; to confound the senses, or deprive of the power of speech.

"*Struck dumb*, they all admir'd the god-like man."—*Dryden.*

Dumbar'ton, or **Dunbar'ton,** a co. of Scotland, bounded N. by Perthshire, E. by the cos. of Stirling and Lanark, S. by the Clyde, W. by Loch Long, and Argyleshire. *Area*, 297 sq. m., in 2 detached portions. *Rivers.* The Leven. *Lakes.* Numerous, the largest being Loch Lomond. *Surface*, mostly mountainous, but fertile in the low-lands. *Min.* Coal, iron, freestone, and limestone. *Manuf.* Cotton and paper, with large print-fields on the Leven. *Pop.* 52,034.

—A seaport town of Scotland, cap. of the above co., on the W. bank of the Leven, 13 m. N.W. of Glasgow; *pop.* 8,250. The ancient castle of Dumbarton crowns a lofty and precipitous rock, which rises abruptly from a level plain at the confluence of the Clyde and Loven, by which its base is washed on two sides. It has a barrack, containing 1,500 stand of arms, and an armory, in which is the double-handed sword of the patriot Wallace, *q. v.* It was from this castle that Mary, Queen of Scots, whilst yet a child, was conveyed to France; and it was to it that her friends intended to conduct her after her escape from Loch-leven.

Dumb'-bell, *n.* (*Gymnastics.*) An instrument used for calisthenic purposes, one for each hand, and employed for the purpose of opening the chest and developing the muscles of the superior extremities. It is formed of two globes of iron or wood, joined by a horizontal shank, of 4 or 6 inches in length, sufficient for the hand to grasp,—the fingers being protected from injury by the extending ball at either end. The body being drawn up erect, with the muscles in a state of tension, the operator, grasping a *D.-B.* in either hand, extends his arms horizontally before him, at their utmost length, the bells being so held that the balls at their extremity point upwards and downwards, each instrument, at the same time, touching the other. The body being kept rigid, and firmly planted on the feet, the arms are to be swung slowly outwards, as far back as the operator can endure the strain, care being taken to keep the arms in the same line, level with the top of the shoulder, during the operation. The hands are then to be brought rapidly forward till the bells strike in front, and again, with the recoil, carried outwards and backwards, repeating the same movements as long as the operator has endurance for the task. As the *D.* are made of different sizes and weights, it is advisable always to begin with the lightest weights first, such as the *four-pound D.*; and when the muscles have, after a week or two of practice, become accustomed to the strain, the *seven* or *ten-pound bell* may be used, and continued till the operator is enabled to make them meet behind his back with the same concussion they encounter in front. For public singers, declaimers, and those who require a capacious chest and an uninterrupted play of lung, the use of the *D.* is of immense service. At the same time their steady employment materially improves the figure by giving an erect carriage and manly bearing to the body.

Fig. 884.—DUMB-BELL.

Dumb'-cane, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CALADIUM, and DIEFFENBACHIA.

Dumb'ly, *adv.* Mutely; silently; without speech.

Dumb'ness, *n.* State of being dumb; silence; want of articulation; voluntary omission of speech; muteness.

"There was speech in their *dumbness*."—*Shaks.*

Dumb'-show, *n.* Pantomimic representation; gesture without words.

Dumb'-waiter, *n.* A table placed on a movable frame, enabling viands, &c., to be passed from one story of a house to another: thus dispensing with the attendance of servants for that purpose.

Dumesuil, MARIE FRANÇOISE, (*dū-māi-neel'*,) a celebrated French actress, B. 1713. She first appeared on the stage in 1737, rose to the highest eminence as a tragical performer, and surpassed all her contemporaries in parts requiring queenly dignity, deep pathos, or the vehement display of the fiercer passions. D. 1803.

Du'metose, *a.* [From Lat. *dumus.*] (*Bot.*) Resembling a bush; of bush-like character.

Dum'found, Dum'founder, *v. a.* To strike dumb with confusiou, surprise, or other sudden emotion. (Colloquial and vulgar.)

Dumfries, (*dum-frēēz',*) a co. in the S. of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the Solway Frith, E. Cumberland, N. Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, and W. by Ayrshire and Kirkondbright *Area*, 1,129 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Annan and Nith. *Surface*, mostly mountainous; *soil*, suitable for pasturage. *Min.* Coal, lead, and freestone. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Cap.* Dumfries.

—A burgh and seaport of Scotland, cap. of the above co., on the E. bank of the Nith, 64 m. S.W. of Edinburgh. *Manuf.* Hosiery, hats, baskets, leather, and shoes. *Exp.* Cattle, sheep, and grain.

Dumfries', in *Virginia*, a post-village of Prince William co., on Quantico Creek, abt. 90 m. N. of Richmond.

Dum'mer, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Coos co., on the Androscoggin River, abt. 100 m. N. by E. of Concord.

Dum'merston, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windham co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 100 m. S. of Montpelier.

Dum'my, (sometimes written DUMBMY,) *n.* A dumb person.

(*Games.*) In whist, the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play; as, to hold *dummy's* cards.—See WHIST.

—A dumb waiter. (Used as a colloquial contraction.)—A lay figure to show off clothing, mode of dressing hair, &c., exposed at shop-doors, or in the windows, to attract customers.—A sham copy of an original packet or package of any salable commodity; also, one whose exterior is belied by the contents.

(*Mach.*) A locomotive-engine worked by steam-condensers.

—*a.* Silent; mute; wanting, or not expressing in, speech.

—Make-believe; fictitious; counterfeit; as, a *dummy* volume on a library shelf.

Du'mont D'Urville, JULES SÉBASTIEN CÉSAR, (*door-veel,*) a French navigator, B. 1790. He was not merely a good sea-captain; he was a good botanist, entomologist, draughtsman, and writer, as may be seen from his interesting account of the French expedition of 1819–20 to the shores of the Archipelago and the Black Sea. As second in command to M. Duperré, in *La Coquille*, he visited Peru, China, Oceania, &c., and he brought home immense stores of both knowledge and specimens of natural history. In 1828 he was intrusted with a mission to discover, if possible, some traces of the unfortunate La Perouse. On his return he published a most interesting account, in which he pretty clearly proved that the shipwreck occurred off an island to the south of Santa Cruz. Being subsequently sent to approach as nearly as possible to the South Pole, he acquitted himself with his usual skill. We have from his pen, besides the narrative already mentioned, *A Picturesque Journey round the World.* This skilful and brave man was killed, with his wife and child, by the fatal Versailles railroad accident, 1842.

Du'montville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Fairfield co.

Dumouriez, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, (*doo-moor'e-ai,*) a French general, B. at Cambrai, 1739. He entered the army early in life, and at 24 years of age had received 22 wounds, and was made a knight of St. Louis. In 1772, Louis XV. sent him with communications to Sweden, but he was arrested, and for a long time confined in the Bastile. However, in 1789, we find him a principal director of the Jacobin Club, which was composed of all who aspired to be accounted the friends of liberty. He afterwards became a minister of Louis XVI., when he strongly advised the monarch to yield the direction of the interior affairs of the kingdom to the council of the assembly then sitting, and to declare war against the foreign foes of France. The advice was disregarded, and *D.* was dismissed. Still determined to devote himself to the service of the army, he proceeded to Valenciennes, where he soon gained immortal fame by his valor and his firmness, displayed at the head of the French soldiers, having succeeded La Fayette in the command of the army of the North. He rendered very important service to his country by the stand he so skilfully made against the Prussian invaders in the forest of Argonne, in Sept. 1792; the famous "Cannonade of Valmy" taking place on the 20th of the same month. His rapid conquest of Belgium followed. Notwithstanding his success, the Directory, not without motive, entertained suspicions regarding his designs. *D.* had entered into secret negotiations with the enemy, and on learning that an accusation of treason was to be brought against him, he, with several of his officers, fled to the Austrian headquarters. He refused, nevertheless, to serve against his country; wandered for some time through several parts of Europe, and lastly settled in England, where he D., 1823.

Du'mous, Du'mose, *a.* [Lat. *dumosus.*] Bush-like; abounding with brushes, twigs, or briers; resembling a brake or thicket.

(*Bot.*) Possessing a bushy form.

Dump, *n.* [From *dumb;* Dan. *dom*, bell.] A dull, gloomy, morose state of the mind, in which one is disposed to be silent and reserved; despondency; melancholy;—generally used in the plural; as, she is in the *dumps.*

"A college joke to cure the *dumps*."—*Swift.*

—Absence of mind; pre-occupation of the intellect; reverie.

—A sad, dismal, musical strain; as, "tune a deplorable *dump*."—*Shaks.*

—In England, a leaden disk used in playing chuck-farthing.
—*v. n.* To knock or fling down with a heavy, dull sound.
—In the United States, to throw down violently, as in emptying a cart by tilting it over; as, to *dump* a load of coals.

Dump'age, *n.* The privilege of dumping loads from carts, especially loads of refuse matter; also, the fee paid for such privilege.

Dump'ing-cart, *n.* A cart that may be tilted over, to free it from its contents.

Dump'ish, *a.* Dull; in the dumps; melancholy; dejected; the reverse of lively; as, a "dead, *dumpish*, and sour life." — *Herbert.*

Dump'ishly, *adv.* In a dull or dumpish manner.

Dump'ishness, *n.* State or condition of being dumpish.

Dump'ling, *n.* [From *dumpy.*] (*Cookery.*) A kind of thick pudding, or mass of paste, usually covering an interior of fruit; as, an apple-*dumpling.*

Dump'lin Rock Light, in *Massachusetts*, a lighthouse on one of the Dumplin Rocks, in Buzzard's Bay. It shows a fixed light 43 ft. above the sea-level. Lat. 41° 32′ 10″ N., Lon. 70° 55′ 40″ W.

Dump'y, *a.* [Icel. *doomp*, a squat, thick-waisted servant-maid.] Squat; short and thick; lumpy; plenty in a small compass of size; as, "I hate a *dumpy* woman." *Byron.*

Du'mus, *n.* [Lat., bush.] (*Bot.*) A low and much-branched shrub.

Dun, *a.* [A. S.] Of a dark, dull color; of a dull brown color, resembling coffee; swarthy; as, a *dun* horse.

"*Dun* wreaths of distant smoke."—*Scott.*

—Gloomy; dark; obscure; as, the "*dunnest* smoke of hell." — *Shaks.*
—*v. a.* To cure, as codfish, in order to impart to them a dull color.

Dun, *v. a.* [A. S. *dynan*, to din. See DIN.] To claim a debt from with clamor and importunity; to demand a payment from in a pressing manner; to call upon for payment repeatedly; to urge importunately for anything; as, "I shall be *dunning* thee every day."—*Bacon.*
—*n.* A clamorous, importunate creditor, who urges for payment.

"A *dun*, horrible monster! hated by gods and men."—*Philips.*

—An urgent request of demand for money, made in writing. — A mound. See DUNE.

Du'na Veese, a town of Central Hungary, 40 m. from Pesth; *pop.* 9,000.

Dun'bar, a sea-port town of Scotland, co. Haddington, 27 m. E. by N. of Edinburgh. *Manuf.* Cordage, sailcloth, iron-foundries, and breweries. *Pop.* 3,977. — John Warren, Earl of Surrey, defeated John Baliol, in a great battle fought here, 1296, which for the time decided the fate of Scotland as a conquest of Edward I. In 1567 Queen Mary and Bothwell (*q. v.*) took refuge in the castle, which was afterwards demolished by order of Parliament. Cromwell gained a victory over the Scottish army at the Race of Dunbar, near this place, 1650, killing 4,000 men, and taking 10,000 prisoners.

Dun'bar, WILLIAM, an early Scottish poet, B. in Lothian, 1460. He wrote several beautiful effusions, among them the *Thistle and Rose*, and *Merle and Nightingale.* D. about 1520.

Dun'bar, in *Mich.*, a former P. O. of Grand Traverse co.

Dun'bar, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Washington co.

Dun'bar, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Fayette co., about 5 m. S. of Connellsville.
—A township of Fayette co.

Dunbar'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-town of Merrimack co., about 10 m. S. by W. of Concord.

Dunbar'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Adams co.

Dunbartou, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Barnwell co.

Dun'-bird, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The POCHARD (*q. v.*).

Dun'can, ADAM, LORD, a British admiral, born in 1731. He early rose in the service, and distinguished himself under Admiral Keppel at the taking of Havana, and under Lord Rodney in his victory over the Spaniards and subsequent relief of Gibraltar. In 1795 he became commander-in-chief of the N. Sea fleet, and gained a decisive victory over the Dutch at Camperdown, June 11, 1797, for which he was created Earl of Camperdown, and granted a pension of £1,000 per annum. Died 1804.

Dun'can, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Mercer co.

Duncan, in *Penna.*, a former P. O. of Allegheny co.

Dun'can Chan'nel, in *Alaska*, an inlet in Priuce of Wales' Archipelago.

Dun'can Island, one of the Galapagos group of the Bahama Islands.

Duncan'non, a maritime village of Ireland, in Leinster co., Wexford, on Waterford Harbor, about 2 m. S. of Ballyhack. *Pop.* about 1,700. It was from here that James II., after the battle of the Boyne, embarked for France, in 1690.

Duncan'non, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Perry co., on the Susquebanna river, 14 m. N.W. of Harrisburg. Here are extensive rolling mills and iron works producing nails, hardware, pig iron, &c. Has other important industries. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,250.

Duncan'non, in *Ill.*, a former P. O. of Stephenson co.

Dun'cansby Head, the extreme N.E. headland of Scotland co., of Caithness, 1½ m. from John O'Groat's House; Lat. 58° 39′ N., Lon. 3° 1′ W.

Dun'can's Creek, in *North Carolina*, a former post-office of Cleveland co.

Duncan's Creek, in *South Carolina*, enters the Ennoree river in Newberry co.

Dnnean's Falls, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., on the Muskiugum river, about 9 m. below Zanesville.

Duncan's Mills, in *California*, a P. O. of Sonoma co.

Duncan's Mills, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Fulton co.

Dun'can's Mills, in *Iowa*, village of Mahaska co., on Skunk river, about 65 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.

Duncan's Mills, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Scott co.

Duncan's Retreat, in *Utah*, a hamlet of Kane co.

Dun'cansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Blair co., about 3 m. W. of Hollidaysburg.

Duncansville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Barnwell dist., about 70 m. S.S.W. of Columbia.

Dun'canville, in *Georgia*, a village of Thomas co., about 212 m. S. by W. of Milledgeville.

Dunce, (*duns,*) *n.* [From *Duns Scotus*, the great leader of the schoolmen, afterwards called *Duncemen*, who were violently opposed to classical learning.] One slow at learning; a person of limited or weak intellect; a thickskull; a blockhead.

"How much a *dunce* that has been sent to roam,
Excels a *dunce* that has been kept at home." — *Cowper.*

Dun'cery, *n.* Slowness at learning; dulness.

Dun'ciad, (THE.) (*Lit.*) The name of a famous satire, written by Alex. Pope. See POPE.

Duncical, (*dun'sik-l,*) *a.* Like a dunce; thick-headed.

Dun'cish, *a.* Somewhat stolid or thick-witted.

Dun'cishness, *n.* Duncery; stupidity; blockishness.

Dundaff, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., near Crystal Lake, about 10 m. N. of Carbondale.

Dundalk, (*dun-dâwk',*) a sea-port town of co. Louth, Ireland, on the E. part of Dundalk Bay, 45 m. N. of Dublin. *Manuf.* Flax-spinning, pin and starch-making, &c. Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce (*q. v.*), was slain in battle here. *Pop.* 10,000.

Dundalk' Bay, a shallow inlet of the Irish Sea, in co. Louth, Ireland, between the Cooley and Dunany Points. *D.* is about 8 m. in length, by about an equal breadth. It receives the rivers Dee, Fane, and Castletown.

Dundas', HENRY, (VISCOUNT MELVILLE.) See MELVILLE, (VISCOUNT.)

Dundas', an E. co. of prov. of Ontario, bordering on the St. Lawrence river. *Area*, about 277 sq. m. *Rivers*, St. Lawrence. *Cap.* Cornwall. *Pop.* (1895) 20,132.

Dundas, a town of prov. of Ontario, co. of Wentworth, at the head of Burlington Bay, which is formed by the W. extremity of Lake Ontario. *Manuf.* Iron, machinery, soap, combs, woollen goods, &c.

Dundas', in *Illinois*, a post-office of Richland co.

Dundas, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Rice co., about 10 m. N.N.E. of Faribault.

Dundas, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Vinton co.

Dundas, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Calumet co.

Dundas Island, off the E. coast of Africa, between the equator and Lat. 1° 30′ S. — Also, a strait in N. Australia, 18 m. across, which separates Melville Island from Coburg Peninsula.

Dundee', a flourishing borough and sea-port of Scotland, in co. Forfar, on the Tay, 8 m. from the sea, and 37½ m. N.E. of Edinburgh. It is well built in its modern quarters, and the suburbs are adorned with elegant villas. It has a fine harbor, and splendid docks. *Manuf.* Osnaburgs and other coarse linens, canvas and bagging for export, and colored threads and gloves. *D.* possesses many shipyards, sugar refineries, tanneries, and machine-shops. The linen trade of *D.* is the largest in Great Britain.

Dundee, (VISCOUNT.) See GRAHAME.

Dundee, a vill. of prov. of Quebec, co. of Beauharnais, about 78 m. S. W. of Montreal.

Dundee, a village of prov. of Ontario, co. of Northumberland, abt. 19 m. W. of Brighton.

Dundee, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Kane county, on Fox River, about 48 m. N.W. of the city of Chicago.

Dundee, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Monroe co., on the Raisiu River, about 15 m. above Monroe co.

Dundee, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Dundee, in *New York*, a post-village of Yates co., abt. 190 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Dundee, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Tuscarawas co.

Dundee, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Fond du Lac co.

Dun'der, *n.* A term applied in the W. Indies to the lees of cane-jnice used in the manufacture of rum.

Dun'derhead, Dun'derpate, *n.* A thick-skull; a dunce; a stupid person; as, the "formal *dunder-head.*" *Scott.*

Dun'-diver, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MERGUS.

Dundon'ald, THOMAS COCHRANE, EARL OF, a famous English admiral, B. 1776. At the age of 17, being then Lord Cochrane, he entered the navy, and in 1800 became commander of a sloop-of-war of 14 guns, with which he, in ten months, captured and destroyed 33 French and Spanish vessels of war, and in 1801, took by boarding, after a severe action, a Spanish frigate of 32 guns, off Barcelona. He afterwards distinguished himself by a series of dashing operations on the French coast, in cutting out vessels and storming land-batteries. In 1809, he led, in the depth of night, a fleet of fire-ships under the batteries of Basque Roads, and destroyed the French squadron lying at anchor under their protection; Lord Cochrane firing with his own hand a fire-ship containing 1,500 barrels of gunpowder. For this exploit he received the cross of the Order of the Bath. In 1807 he entered Parliament as member for Westminster, but speedily rendered himself obnoxious to the government by the outspoken liberalism of his political sentiments. In 1814, Lord Cochrane was made the dupe of some fraudulent stock-jobbers, and became involved in troubles resulting therefrom. He was tried for fraud, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000, and to suffer a year's imprisonment. The government gladly took advantage of this event to expel him from the House of Commons, and also to deprive him of his professional rank and honors. Lord *C.*, however, escaped from prison, and was again triumphantly returned to parliament for Westminster. In 1818, longing for a more active life, Lord *C.* accepted the chief command of the Chilian navy, and swept the Spanish fleet from the South American seas, becoming the mainstay of the young republic then fighting for its independence. He defeated fleet after fleet sent out against him, and chiefly contributed to the ultimate success of the Chilians. He was afterwards appointed by the Emperor, Don Pedro, commander-in-chief of the so-called Brazilian navy, consisting of two half-rotten vessels, with which he, however, managed to utterly annihilate a Portuguese squadron then blockading Rio de Janeiro. After thus freeing Brazil of the naval power of the Portuguese, the emperor created him *Marquis do Maranhao.* In 1827–8, Lord Cochrane fought for the Greeks in the war of independence. In 1831, he succeeded his father as the tenth *Earl of Dundonald.* In 1847, Queen Victoria restored to the veteran his professional rank and dignities in the English service, appointed him commander-in-chief of the N. American squadron, gave him the Grand Cross of the Bath, and created him Vice-Admiral of Great Britain. In 1855, he submitted a plan to the English government for the destruction of the Russian fleet, and the taking of Sebastopol, which was, however, not accepted. In 1857, he published the almost unequalled story of his adventurous life, in the *Autobiography of a Seaman, by the Earl of Dundonald.* D. in 1860, and buried in Westminster Abbey.

Dun'drum Bay, an arm of the Irish Sea, in the co. of Down, Ulster, between St. John's Point on the N.E. and the Mourne Mountains on the S.W. Breadth of entrance about 10 m.

Dune, or **Down,** *n.* [Fr. *dune;* A. S. *dûn*, a hill.] A hill of movable sand; they are met with along the sea-coasts of Holland, Belgium, and the northern depts. of France, where they serve to protect the fertile land behind them from the inroads of the ocean. They have been formed by the wind blowing great quantities of sand inland whenever it sets dead on shore. A few kinds of grass, such as the *Carex arenaria* or Sea-carex, the *Festuca rubra* or Creeping fescue-grass, and the *Arundo arenaria* or Sea-reed, grow on these sand-banks, and are of material benefit in binding the loose surface together. These sand-hillocks are to be found on the coasts of Brittany and Gascony, and also in some parts of Spain. They correspond with the English *Downs.* — See DOWN.
—In England, the term *down* is applied to any elevated and slightly undulated table-land of some extent; such as the Down of St. Austell; the Epsom Downs, &c.

Dunferm'line, a manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. N. of the Frith of Forth, and 16 N.W. of Edinburgh. The palace here was a favorite residence of the Scottish kings. (*Manuf.*) Table linens, diapers and damask, rope, tar, soap, tobacco.

Dun'fish, *n.* Prepared cod-fish of a dun, brown color. See DUN.

Dung, *n.* [A. S.; Swed. *dynga;* Dan. *dynge*, a heap. Etymol. unknown.] The excrement of animals; — hence, manure; compost.
—*v. a.* To manure with dung; as, to *dung* a pasture. (*Manuf.*) In calico-printing, to steep in a bath of cow-dung, and warm water, as calico.
—*v. n.* To void excrement.

Dungan'non, a town of Ireland, co. Tyrone, 12 m. N. W. of Armagh. *Manuf.* Linens, earthenware, linen. *Pop.* 4,000. *D.* was the ancient seat of the O'Neills, earls of Tyrone, and *de jure* kings of Ulster, till 1607.

Dungan'non, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 142 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Dungar'van, a sea-port town of Ireland, co. Waterford, on a bay of the same name. It exports grain, butter, and cattle, but its main support is the herring fishery. *Pop.* abt. 5,886.

Dung'-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name commonly given to many coleopterous insects of the *Scarabæidæ*, which feed upon the dung of the animals, and for the most part live in it. They are also called Coprophagi (Gr., dung-eaters). *Gertrupes stercorarius* (*Fig.* 885) is an example.

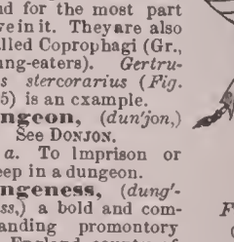


Fig. 885. — DUNG-BEETLE. (*Gertrupes stercorarius.*)

Dungeon, (*dun'jon,*) *n.* See DONJON.
—*v. a.* To imprison or keep in a dungeon.

Dungeness, (*dung'-ness,*) a bold and commanding promontory in England, county of Kent, on the English Channel. It has a light-house; Lat. 50° 55′ N., Lon. 0° 58′ E.

Dung'-fork, *n.* A fork, usually with three or four prongs, employed to remove dung, as from a stable, or to spread it over land.

Dun Glen, in *Nevada*, an unimportant mining village of Humboldt county, about 30 miles N.E. of Unionville.

Dung'hill, *n.* A heap or mound of dung: — hence, any mean or vile abode or situation.

"Every cock crows on his own *dunghill.*"—*Eng. Proverb.*

—*a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile.

"His *dunghill* thoughts no higher dare aspire."—*Spenser.*

Dung'lison, ROBLEY, an eminent American physician, and medical author, B. at Keswick, England, 1798. In

1819, he commenced the practice of medicine in London, and, in 1824, removed to the U. States, on his appointment to the professorship of medicine in the university of Virginia, which he held till 1833, when he accepted the chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, &c., in the sister university of Maryland. While in Virginia, he enjoyed the friendship of President Madison, to whom he dedicated his *Human Physiology*, published in 1832. In 1836, Dr. *D.* was elected to the newly-created chair of Medicine, &c., in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. This post he honorably filled for more than 30 years; during a large portion of which time he was Dean of the Faculty. Besides the above, *D.* is author of many professional works of the highest value and character; among them may be mentioned here his *Directory of Medical Science*, of which a number of revised editions have been published from time to time, and which has been very largely employed as a standard text-book in various medical colleges; *Elements of Hygiene*; *General Therapeutics and Materia Medica* (1836); and *New Remedies* (1839). He, besides, edited *Majendies' Formulary*, and *The Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine* of Drs. Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly. *D.* was a member of numerous literary and scientific societies, both European and American. *D.* 1869.

Dung'ueer, Dung'uere, *n.* A manure-pit; a place in a farm-yard for the deposit of duug, compost, &c.

Dung'y, *a.* Full of duug:—hence, low; mean; base; worthless.

Dung'-yard, *n.* A yard or place where dung is collected and piled up.

Dun'ham, in *Illinois*, a vill. and township of McHenry co., abt. 200 m. N.N.E. of Springfield,

Dun'ham, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Washington co., on the Ohio river, about eight miles below the town of Marietta.

Dun'ham's Basin, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co., about 54 miles N. by E. of Albany.

Dunk'ard, or DUNCARD, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Greene co.

Dunk'ard Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Monongahela River from Greene co.

Dunkerque, Dunkirk, (*dun-kerk'*,) a fortified seaport-town of France, dep. Nord, 40 m. from Lille. It is, in general, well built, and has several churches, a theatre, concert-hall, hospitals, a college, public library, and military prison, and is defended by a citadel. The churches are less remarkable for architecture than for the paintings they contain. Large sums were expended by the French government on its harbor and docks; these it was agreed to demolish at the peace of Utrecht, but their destruction was never completed, and at the peace of 1783 they were restored. *Manuf.* Soap, starch, and cordage.—In 1388 this town was burned by the English; after which period its possession was repeatedly contested by the French and Spanish. In 1658 it was given up to the English by Turenne; and, in 1662, sold by Charles II. to Louis XIV., for $1,000,000. It was made a free port in 1826. *Pop.* (1895) 39,480.

Dunk'ers, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See TUNKERS.

Dun'kinsville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Adams co.

Dun'kirk, in *France*. See DUNKERQUE.

Dunkirk, in *Ind.*, a post-town of Jay co. *Pop.* 1,200.

Dunkirk, in *Maryland*, a post office of Calvert co.

Dunkirk, in *New York*, a flourishing port of entry and manuf. city of Chautauqua co., on a bay of Lake Erie. *Pop.* (1897) about 11,000.

Dunkirk, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hardin co., about 26 miles E. by N. of Lima.

Dunkirk, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Dane co., about 20 miles S.E. of Madison.

Dunklin, in *Missouri*, a S.E. co., bordering on Arkansas; *area*, about 760 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Francis and Castor rivers. In the E. part is Lake Pemiscot. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile in some parts. This co. suffered severely from the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812. *Cap.* Kennett. *Pop.* (1890) 15,085.

Dun'lap, in *Iowa*, a post-town of Harrison co. *P.* 1,200.

Dunlap, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hamilton co.

Dunlap, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Sequatchee co., about 28 miles N. by W. of Chattanooga.

Dunlap's Creek, in *Virginia*, rising in Monroe co., and flowing generally N. E. into the Jackson river near Covington.

Dun'lapsville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Union co., on the E. fork of Whitewater river, about 70 miles E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Dun'leith, in *Illinois*, a former post-office of Jo Daviess co., on the Mississippi river, opposite Dubuque, Iowa.

Dunleith, in *West Virginia*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Dun'lin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TRINGA.

Dun'lop, *n.* A rich, white sort of cheese, manufactured at Dunlop, in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Dun'more, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., 3 miles E. N. E. of Scranton, on the Erie & Wyoming Valley R. R. Has extensive coal mines. *Pop.* (1897) about 9,800.

Dunmore, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Pocahontas co.

Dunmore Bay, on the W. coast of Ireland, Lat. 52° 44′ N., Lon. 9° 35′ W.

Dunmore Head, in Lat. 52° 6′ N., Lon. 9° 35′ W.

Dun'mow, a village of England, co. Essex, 12 miles N.N.W. of Chelmsford. This place is celebrated for an ancient custom which has prevailed from time immemorial of presenting a gammon of bacon to any married couple "who for a year and a day after their nuptials have neither quarrelled or become offended the one with the other, nor in any way repented in thought, either sleeping or waking, of their state of wedlock." The "Flitch of Bacon" is carried in triumphal procession, and awarded to the successful competitors, who, as may be surmised, are "few and far between." The Dunmow flitch is mentioned in Langlande's *Vision of Piers Plowman*, and also in Chaucer's *Wife of Bath's Prologue*. It is also the subject of an interesting novel by William Harrison Ainsworth, who, in 1855, himself presided at the ceremony, and awarded the "flitch" to two blissful couples. In 1859, the "flitch" again found a claimant, and two years later, no fewer than *three* cases of matrimonial felicity were proved entitled to it; among them the Chevalier de Châtelain, a well-known French literary gentleman, and his wife, a lady also known in the field of letters.

Dunn, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Moultrie co.

Dunn, in *Wisconsin*, a W. co.; *area*, about 864 sq. m. *Rivers.* Menomonie or Red Cedar, Chippewa, and Eau Galle rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Sandstone. *Cap.* Menomonie.

—A township of Dane co.

—A township of Dunn county, on the Menomonie River.

Dunnage, (*dun'ij*,) *n.* (*Naut.*) Loose brushwood, gunny-bags, &c., placed at the bottom of a ship's hold to raise heavy cargo from its immediate surface, and thus prevent damage by sea-water; also, loose articles of cargo placed or wedged between other and more bulky goods, to prevent friction during the rolling of the ship in a heavy sea.

Dun'ner, *n.* A dun; one employed to collect payment of small debts.

Dunnet Head, the N.E. head-land of Great Britain, having on it a light-house 340 ft. above the sea. Lat. 68° 40′ N., Lon. 3° 21′ W.

Dun'niness, *n.* State of being partially deaf.

Dun'ning Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Raystown Branch of Juniata River from Bedford co.

Dun'ning's Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, extending through Blair and Bedford cos., and into the State of Maryland.

Dun'ningsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Dun'nish, *a.* Somewhat dun in color.

Dunn's Rock, in *North Carolina*, a former post-office of Transylvania co.

Dunn's Store, in *Virginia*, a former post-office of Caroline co.

Dunns'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Clinton co., on the Susquehanna River, opposite Lock Haven.

Dunns'ville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Albany co.

Dunns'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Essex co.

Dunn'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dunn co., on the Menomonie River, about 13 m. S. of Menomonie.

Dun'ny, *a.* Dull of apprehension; obtuse in mind; dilatory.

Dunois, JEAN, (*doo'nwaw*,) COUNT DE LONGUEVILLE, and called *The Bastard of Orleans*, B. 1402, was an illegitimate son of the Duke d'Orleans, and so successful was he in his military career, particularly in the share he bore in the expulsion of the English from France, that Charles VII. honored him with the title of *Restorer of his Country*. D. 1468.—This is the warrior alluded to in the opening line—

"C'était le jeune et brave *Dunois*"—

of the French *imperial-national* air "Partant pour la Syrie," which was composed by Queen Horteuse (Beauharnais), the mother of Napoleon III.

Dun'reith, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Henry co.

Duns Sco'tus, JOHN, a celebrated scholastic philosopher, and a Franciscan monk, B. about 1275. Whether he was a native of England, Scotland, or Ireland, is uncertain. He afterwards taught at Paris, and acquired the title of "Doctor Subtilis." He obtained extraordinary reputation by his defence of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin. In philosophy he was the opponent of Thomas Aquinas, and the founder of a school named the *Scotists;* the followers of Aquinas being called *Thomists.* The former were "Realists," the latter "Nominalists." The works of *D. S.* form 12 vols. folio. D. soon after his arrival at Cologne, 1308. "Duns," as a term of reproach used by the Thomists, has become, with a modified meaning, the familiar "Dunce."

Dun'sinane. (*Hist.*) The army of the usurper Macbeth was defeated at *D.*, in Perthshire, 1054, by Malcolm, the eldest son of the murdered Duncan, assisted by an English force under Siward, Earl of Northumberland. Macbeth escaped to Lanphananan, where he was slain in 1056.

Dun'stable, a town of England, co. Bedford, 18 m. S.W. of Bedford. *Manf.* Straw plait. *Pop.* 4,117.

Dun'stable, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., on the N. boundary of the State, about 30 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 500.

Dun'stable, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clinton co., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, below Lock Haven; *pop.* abt. 475.

Dun'stan (St.), Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the greatest of ecclesiastical statesmen, B. at Glastonbury, England, of a noble family, was educated at its monastery, then famed as a seat of learning. His studies and accomplishments were very varied—mechanical, scientific, literary, and artistic. Brain-fever resulted from his over-application to study, and left behind it the belief that he had personal conflicts with the devil. The legend runs that his Satanic majesty on one occasion visited *St. D.* in the shape of a handsome female, when *St. D.*, penetrating the identity of his tempter, plucked the tongs red-hot from the fire and with them grasped the devil's nose, so that he was but too glad to be suffered to depart with no worse punishment than a hurnt proboscis. He became a favorite at the court of Athelstan, especially with the ladies, but falling under suspiciou of magical arts, was subjected to the ordeal of water and banished. A severe struggle ensued between affection and ambition; he was in love with a lady of the court, and he was urged to become a monk. He finally resolved to enter the Benedictine order, and became an anchorite at Glastonbury. In 943 he was named abbot, when he introduced the rule of St. Benedict, richly endowed the monastery, and made it at once a house of monks and of scholars. He was soon called to be one of the councillors of King Edmund, and in coöperation with the great Chancellor Thurketul and Archbishop Odo, set himself to carry out his principles of reform in church and state. He was the friend, as well as the minister, of Edred, and his power constantly increased. On the coronation of Edwy he disgraced himself by his violent conduct when sent by Odo to recall the young king to the banquet. He forced the crown from Edwy's head, and dragged him from his wife's bower to the hall. The subsequent horrible mutilation of the young queen was also the work of his agents. A reaction in the popular mind led to his retirement, and not being able to account for moneys which had come into his hands as treasurer of Edred, he was banished. Recalled in 957, he was made bishop of Worcester and of London, and in the following year, after two disappointments, archbishop of Canterbury. In the reign of the licentious Edgar, *D.* was virtually sovereign, and by his wise policy procured for Edgar the title of the *Pacific.* Many important measures of social as well as ecclesiastical reform were carried out under his direction. After the accession of Ethelred, *D.* retired to Canterbury, and devoted himself to his spiritual duties. D. at, and was buried in the cathedral of, Canterbury, 988.

Dun'ter-goose, *n.* An English provincialism for the eider-duck.

Duns'ton, in *Maine*, a village of Cumberland co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Portland.

Dun'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Cook co., abt. 21 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Dunveg'an, a fort on the Peace River, British North America, in Lat. 56° 14′ N., Lon. 117° 30′ W.

Dunn'ville, a village and river-port of prov. of Ontario, co. of Haldimand, on Grand River, abt. 38 m. W. by N. of Buffalo, N. Y.

Du'o, *n.* [Lat. and It., two.] (*Mus.*) A duet.

Duodecahe'dral, *a.* See DODECAHEDRAL.

Duodecahe'dron, *n.* Same as DODECAHEDRON, *q. v.*

Duodecen'nial, *a.* [Lat. *duodecim*, twelve, and *annus*, year.] Comprising twelve years.

Duodec'imal, *n.* [Lat. *duodecim*, twelve.] (*Arith.*) Numbered by twelve.

D. scale. An operation or rule by which the contents of any surface or solid are estimated by multiplying together its linear dimensions, expressed in feet, inches, and lines. It is principally used by contractors and artificers in finding the contents of their work. Cross-multiplication is another term applied to the same system of calculation. As an example, supposed it were required to ascertain the superficial contents of a piece of timber 12 ft. 9½ inches long and 3 ft. 7 in. wide. In order to calculate this by the *D. S.*, one dimension must be put under the other, the feet being placed under the feet and the inches under the inches. The half inch is expressed in lines, 6 lines going to the half-inch, 12 lines to the full inch. In this calculation, ft. are considered as units of measure, and inches are so many twelfths of units. The units thus form the first place in the column, the twelfths the second, and the one hundred and forty-fourths the third. When the first line is multiplied by 3 feet or 3 units, the result is 38 feet, $\frac{4}{12}$ of a foot, and $\frac{6}{144}$ of a foot. When the upper line is multiplied by $\frac{7}{12}$, the six lines are made equal to $\frac{42}{1728}$. The $\frac{9}{12}$ multiplied by $\frac{7}{12}$ are equal to $\frac{63}{144}$, which, added to the other, make $\frac{66\cdot5}{144}$, or $\frac{5}{12}$ and $\frac{6\cdot5}{144}$. $6\frac{1}{2}$ is therefore placed in the third column, and the $\frac{5}{12}$ is carried forward. The ultimate result is as above, 45 sq. ft. and 120½ sq. inches. To practical men the operation described is much simpler than the explanation, and beginners have great difficulty in mastering it. The *D. S.* is not generally inserted in ordinary books of practical arithmetic.

	12	9	6
	3	7	
	38	4	6
	7	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$
	45	10	$0\frac{1}{2}$
		12	
	120		$\frac{1}{2}$

Duodec'imals, *n. pl.* (*Arith.*) A system of numbers the scale of which is twelve. (See above.)

Duodec'imfid, *a.* [Lat. *duodecim*, and *findere*, to cleave.] Consisting of, or divided into, twelve parts.

Duodec'imo, *a.* [Lat. *duodecim.*] Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet; as, a book of *duodecimo* size.

—*n.* A book in which every sheet is folded six times, so as to make 12 leaves or 24 pages. It is usually abbreviated into 12*mo.*

Duodec'uple, *a.* [Lat. *duo*, two, and *decuplus*, double.] Consisting of twelves; as, *duodecuple* proportion.

Duoden'ary, *a.* [Lat. *duodenarius.*] Twelve-fold; relating to the number twelve; multiplying by twelves; as, *duodenary* arithmetic.

Duode'num. [Lat. *duodenus*, consisting of twelve.] (*Anat.*) The name given to the first portion of the small intestine, and which was so called by the ancients because it was supposed not to exceed the breadth of twelve fingers; but as they dissected only animals, this does not hold true in the human subject. It is from 8 to 9 inches in length, and commences at the pyloric end of the stomach. It first inclines upward, backward, and to the right, and, having arrived near the neck of the gall-bladder, it bends vertically downwards, and again changes to a transverse direction, thus forming two

curves or angles. It is in this intestine that chylification of the food takes place. — See DIGESTION.

Duolit'eral, *a.* [Lat. *duo*, two, and *literalis* — *litera*, letter.] Comprising two letters only.

Dup'able, *a.* That may be duped or cajoled.

Du Page, in *Illinois*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 340 sq. m. *Rivers.* E. and W. branches of Du Page River. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Napierville. *Pop.* (1890) 22,551.

—A township of Will co.

—A post-village of Will co., on Du Page River, about 14 m. N. of Joliet.

Dupan'loup, FELIX ANTOINE PHILIBERT, Bishop of Orleans, a distinguished French prelate and theologian, B. 1802. After receiving his clerical education at Paris, he became, in 1827, confessor to the Duc de Bordeaux, and in 1830 filled a similar post to the Dauphin. In 1838, *D.* soothed the dying-bed of his friend, the great Prince de Talleyrand, and, in 1841, was elected to the chair of theology at the Sorbonne. Since 1849, he has been bishop of Orleans. In 1871 he entered the National Assembly. D. Oct. 12th, 1878.

Dupe, *n.* [Fr. See the verb.] A person who is cheated, deceived, or humbugged; one who is easily led astray by his credulity.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *duper.*] To deceive; to cheat; to trick; to cajole; to humbug; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity; as, to *dupe* a confiding woman.

Dup'ery, *n.* Art, act, habit, or practice of making dupes.

Dupin, ANDRÉ MARIE JEAN JACQUES, (*dŏŏ'pang,*) a distinguished French jurist and statesman, B. at Varzy, dep. Nièvre, 1782. He was familiarly known as *Dupin L'aine*, being the eldest of three brothers, all of whom obtained distinction; and of whose mother it is related that she desired no other epitaph than this — *mother of the three Dupins.* André was brought up to the law, and was called to the bar in 1802. He rose to high reputation in his profession, and in 1811 was named member of the commission appointed for the classification of the laws of the empire. In May, 1815, he was elected deputy to the Chamber of Representatives, and with great firmness and independence resisted the last efforts of Napoleon and his adherents to save the empire. He supported the Restoration, but was soon driven by the follies and tyranny of the government to become its stout and persistent opponent. His greatest reputation as advocate was won in those days when he was the zealous and powerful defender of the freedom of the press, and of the adherents of the fallen dynasty who were subjected to prosecution. He took part with the two Berryers in the defence of Marshal Ney; defended Sir Robert Wilson and his associates, who aided the escape of Lavalette; and among others also defended Gen. Savary, De Pradt, and the popular poet Béranger. One of his most celebrated efforts was the successful defence of the *Journal des Débats*, in 1829. He remained a popular leader throughout the reign of Charles X., and was the vigorous opponent of the Polignac ministry. In the measures for the elevation of Louis Philippe, Duke d'Orleans, to the throne, he took an influential part; and the king, whose consulting lawyer he had been since 1820, rewarded him with the appointment of Procureur-Général to the Court of Cassation, which he held for twenty-two years. He was a firm supporter of the government, and made himself unpopular by condemning revolutionary excesses. In 1832 he was chosen president of the Chamber of Deputies, and was annually re-elected till 1840. At the revolution of Feb., 1848, it was *D.* who presented the young Comte de Paris to the Chamber of Deputies, and proposed his election as king under the regency of the Duchess of Orleans. He was an active member of the Constituent, and afterwards of the Legislative, Assembly; and was president of the latter. He remained passive at the Coup d'Etat of 2d Dec., 1851, but on the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family, he resigned his post of Procureur-Général, and retired from public life. To the surprise of his friends he resumed it, and became a senator in 1857; thus lending the weight of his name and character to the system of Napoleonic imperialism. He justified his position by saying that he had ever belonged to France, but never to any political parties. *D.* was Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from 1837, member of the French Academy since 1832, and member of the Institute. D. at Paris, 1865.

D., CHARLES, BARON, brother of the above, B. 1784. He entered the French navy in 1803, as an engineer, and became professor of mechanics and the physical sciences in the Ionian Academy, which he assisted in forming, at Corfu. In 1812, he returned to Paris, and, in 1813, instituted the Maritime Museum at Toulon. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1828, and when the change of 1848 was effected, he became a representative in the Constituent assembly, and also in the Legislative Assembly. After the revolution of 1851, he became a senator. He has written a great number of important works connected with the science of engineering. D. 1873.

Du'pion, *n.* [Fr. *doupion.*] The double cocoon woven by silk-worms.

Duplain', in *Michigan*, a post-township of Clinton co.; *pop.* about 900.

Duplain'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a P.O. of Waukesha co.

Du'ple, *a.* [Lat. *duplus.*] Double; as, a *duple* ratio.

Duple ratio. (*Math.*) See RATIO.

Du'plex, *a.* [Lat., from *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold.] Double; twofold; as, a *duplex* escapement.

Duplex ratio, (*du'pleks rā'she-o,*) *n.* (*Math.*) The ratio of the squares of two quantities, or the square of their ratio.

Du'plex-lathe, *n.* (*Mech.*) In turnery, a lathe working two turning tools at one and the same time.

Duplex-watch, *n.* (*Horol.*) A watch having a duplex escapement. See HOROLOGY.

Duplicate, (*dū'pli-kāt,*) *a.* [Lat. *duplicatus*, from *duplico* — *duo*, and *plico*, to fold.] Double; twofold; duplex; as, *duplicate* numbers.

—*n.* A double or second copy: a copy; a transcript; as, a *duplicate* of a letter. — Another corresponding to the first, or a second thing of the same kind; as, a *duplicate* key.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *duplico, duplicatus.*] To double; to fold; to make a transcript or counterpart of; as, to *duplicate* ideas.

Duplica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *duplicatio.*] Act of doubling; a fold; a doubling; the multiplication of a number by two; as, the *duplication* of a cube.

Duplication of the cube. (*Math.*) The operation of finding a cube, the value of which is equal to double that of a given cube.

Du'plicative, *a.* Having power or disposition to double or duplicate.

Du'plicature, *n.* [Fr.] A fold; anything doubled; as, *duplicature* of the membrane.

Duplicity, (*du-plis'e-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *duplicité*, from L. Lat. *duplicitas*, from Lat. *duplex*, double.] Doubleness of heart or speech; act of dissembling one's real opinion, with a design to mislead; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit; guile; deception.

Du'plin, in *North Carolina*, a S.E. co. *Area*, 828 sq. m. *Rivers.* North branch of Cape Fear river, and Goshen creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, mostly sandy, but fertile near the larger streams. *Cap.* Kenansville. *Pop.* (1890) 18,690.

Dupont', JACQUES CHARLES, (styled *de l'Eure,*) a leader of the French liberal party, B. at Neubourg, 1767. In 1813 he became a member of the legislative body, and acted as vice-president when this assembly was convoked by Louis XVIII. on the fall of Napoleon. During the Hundred Days he was elected to represent the department of Eure, and, after the battle of Waterloo, became vice-president of the Chamber of Representatives. After the revolution of 1830, he was appointed Minister of Justice, but at the end of six months sent in his resignation, and took his place in the ranks of the opposition. After the revolution of 1848, during the session of the 24th February, *D.* took the president's chair, and so far silenced the tumult of the populace, as to render it possible to appoint a provisional government of which he was proclaimed president. His political friends styled him the most virtuous among the virtuous, the Aristides of French liberalism. D. 1855.

Dupont', in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Madison.

Dupont, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Putnam co.

Dupont, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Waupaca co.

Düp'pel, Düp'peln, or **Dyb'böl.** (*Hist.*) This village of Schleswig, separated from the island of Alsen by a narrow sound, has been the scene of several conflicts in the struggles for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. (See DENMARK.) Here the Danes defeated the Prussians, May 28, 1848, and compelled them to retreat to Gravenstein. A second engagement took place June 5, 1848, when the Danes were driven from their position, which, however, they regained June 6. It was carried by an assault of the Saxons and Bavarians, April 13, 1849. — The bulk of the Danish army having taken up its position at Düppel, Feb. 6, 1864, the village was besieged by the Prussians, who commenced a bombardment, March 15, which terminated in the defeat of the Danes, April 18.

Du Pont, SAMUEL FRANCIS, an American rear-admiral, B. at Bergen Point, N. J., 1803. He was commissioned a midshipman when 12 years old. During the Mexican war, being then a commander, he saw much active and gallant service on the California coast. In 1856 he was made a captain, and the following year was placed in command of the steam-frigate Minnesota, which conveyed Mr. Reed, the American minister, to China. In 1862 he was put in command of the S. Atlantic blockading squadron. He sailed from Fortress Monroe, Oct. 29, in his flag-ship the Wabash, accompanied by a fleet of 50 sail; reached Port Royal Nov. 5, and two days after attacked two strong forts, on Hilton Head and Bay Point, which were evacuated after a severe engagement of four hours. This distinguished officer was nominated rear-admiral in Aug., 1862. He has greatly contributed to the organization of the Naval School at Annapolis, and is the author of a very remarkable report on the use of floating-batteries for coast-defence. D. 1865

Dupuis, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a French philosopher, B. near Gisors, 1742. His celebrated work, *Origine de tous les cultes, ou la religion universelle*, originated the scientific exploration of Egypt in the period of its occupation by Bonaparte. D. 1796.

Dupuytren, GUILLAUME, BARON, (*doo-pwe'tren,*) B. in Limousin, 1777. One of the most distinguished surgeons of modern times, and an eminent example of the beneficial results of the system of public competition established in France. By his industry and talents he became surgeon to the Hotel Dieu at twenty-six, and professor of surgery at thirty-three. He visited the hospital morning and evening at six o'clock, and for 12 years was never once absent; each morning he attended to 300 patients, delivered a clinical lecture, performed several operations, gave advice to some hundreds of outpatients, and then walked home to breakfast at half-past ten. After this he saw his private patients, attended to the examination of medical students, performed his private operations, and at six in the evening again went the rounds of the hospital. His principal work is his memoir on artificial anus, which forms a happy application of the principles developed by John Hunter. *D.* possessed a remarkably fine person and strong constitution, so as to enable him to undergo immense bodily fatigue. But he possessed an extremely irritable temper, which made him insupportably capricious and inconsistent, often impelled him to rash and wrong acts that he would fain have recalled in his cooler moments, and ultimately destroyed his nervous system. He was a most successful practitioner, having left $1,500,000 to his only daughter, besides numerous endowments connected with his profession. D. 1835.

Duquesne, ABRAHAM, MARQUIS, (*doo-kain',*) a celebrated French seaman, first went to sea under his father, who was in the service. He distinguished himself at so early an age, that at 17 he had the command of a vessel, in which he fought several successful actions with the Spaniards. In the troubles which occurred in France during the minority of Louis XIV., he was in the service of Sweden, and defeated the Danish fleet commanded by King Christian IV. Recalled to France in 1647, he got together a squadron at his own expense, and was engaged several times both with the English and Spanish. In the French war of 1672 with Holland, Louis XIV. sent him against De Ruyter, and *D* defeated him in a terrible engagement near Messina, in 1676. He afterwards gained great successes against the pirates in the Mediterranean, and humbled the dey of Algiers. As he was a Protestant, Louis XIV. did not raise him to those high positions which his services entitled him to; and thus he never became an admiral. D. 1688.

Duquesne, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Reserve township, Allegheny co.

Duquesne, in *Pennsylvania*, a fort formerly occupying the site of Pittsburg, *q. v.*

Duquoin, in *Illinois*, a city of Perry co., 77 miles N. of Cairo; has extensive coal mines. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 4,600.

Dur, *a.* [Ger., from Lat. *durus*, hard, firm, vigorous.] (*Mus.*) Major; in the major mode; as, *C dur*, that is, C major.

Durabil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *durabilitas.*] Quality of being durable; power of lasting or continuing uninterruptedly in any given state, without perishing; as, the *durability* of the Roman Catholic Church.

Du'rable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *durabilis*, from *duro*, to last, from *durus*, hard; W. *dur*, steel; *durau*, to harden.] Not easily penetrated; lasting; continuing; having the quality of continuing or remaining long in being, without perishing or wearing out; permanent; firm; stable; constant; as, a *durable* condition, a *durable* coat, &c.

"Words more *durable* than brass." — *Swift.*

Du'rableness, *n.* Power of lasting; continuance; permanence in one condition; durability; as, the *durableness* of metal.

Du'rably, *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance or prolonged permanence.

"His fame engraved *durably* in men's memories." — *Sidney.*

Du'ra Ma'ter, *n.* [Lat., hard matter.] (*Anat.*) The external and strongest membrane of the brain. The *D. M.* is a white, tough, fibrous membrane, that lines the whole internal cavity of the skull, and sends down folds or processes which divide the brain into hemispheres, and part the brain proper from the cerebellum, or small brain, and at the same time form channels or sinuses for the venous blood returning from the organ, and which eventually terminate in the jugular veins. See BRAIN, and MENINGITIS.

Dura'men, *n.* [Lat., hardness.] (*Bot.*) The fully formed central layers of the wood of Exogenous trees; which is called in common language the *heart wood.* It is the sap of wood solidified by the introduction of various secretions into the interior of the cells or tubes of which such wood is composed.

Du'rance, *n.* [O. It. *duranza*, from Lat. *diuturnitas*, length of time.] Continuance; duration; endurance.

"Of how short *durance* was this new-made state." — *Dryden.*

—Restraint of the person; imprisonment; custody of a jailer; as, "Base *durance* and contagious prison."

Shaks.

Du'rance, Du'rant, *n.* [Fr. *durant.*] A sort of heavy, stout cloth, resembling buckskin leather, formerly used for men's wearing apparel; as, "a good suit of *durance*." — *J. Webster.*

Du'rance, a river of France, rising in the Alps, and joining the Rhone between Avignon and Tarascon after a course of 170 miles.

Du'rand, or DURAND STATION, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Winnebago co., abt. 16 m. S.W. of Beloit.

Durand, or DURANT, in *Iowa*, a post-town of Cedar co., about 19 miles N.N.W. of Davenport.

Durand, in *Wisconsin*, a city, cap. of Pepin co., on Chippewa river, 16 miles N.E. of Pepin. *Pop.* (1895) 1,372.

Durau'go, a central dept. or state of the Mexican Confederation, lying between Lat. 23° 37′ and 27° 45′ N., and Lon. 102° 30′ and 107° 17′ W. *Area*, about 48,489 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous and rocky, being traversed by the Sierra Madre. *Rivers.* Rio-de-las-Nasas, Rio Conchas, and Rio Parras. *Soil*, mostly barren and used for pasturing, except along the streams, where it is extremely rich and fertile. *Min.* Gold, silver, iron. *D.* suffers greatly from the incursions of several Indian tribes, especially the Comanches (*q.v.*). *Cap.* Durango. *Pop.* (1895) 196,852.

—A town, cap. of the above dept., on a branch of the Tecapan River, 7,295 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 24° 25′ N., Lon. 103° 34′ 37″ W. *D.* contains several churches and convents, a mint, and numerous woollen and cotton manufactures. It has tramways and telephones, and much improved of recent years. *Pop.* about 27,000 in 1897.

Durau'go, in *Colorado*, a city, capital of La Plata co., situated in the middle of the picturesque valley of the Animas river, above 450 m. S.W. of Denver. Founded (Sept. 1880) in a rich mining district, *D.* became at once the commercial and smelting center of the entire San Juan region. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,000.

Duran'te, *a.* [Lat., from *durare.*] During; as, *durante vita*, during life.

Durate, (*du-ra'tā,*) *a.* [It., from Lat. *durus.*] (*Mus.*) Harsh and repellent to the ear.

Duration, (*du-rā'shon,*) *n.* [Lat. *duratio.*] Continuance in time; length or extension of existence indefinitely; as, the *duration* of human life. — Power of continuance; permanency; as, the *duration* of a partnership.

Durazzo, (*doo-rats'o.*) (Anc. *Dyrrachium.*) A fortified town of Turkey in Europe, on the E. shore of the Adriatic, in Lat 41° 17′ 32″ N., Lon. 19° 26′ 44″ E.; *pop.* 6,480.

Dur'bar, *n.* [Hind. *darbār.*] In Hindostan and Persia, a court of audience held by a monarch or ruler of a state or territory; — hence, the audience or reception itself; as, the Nizam received the Governor-general in full *durbar.*

Dur'bin's Corners, in *Ohio*, a village of Williams county.

Dure, *a.* [From Lat. *durus*, harsh.] Toilsome; difficult; hard to bear or endure; rough; as, "Life is *dure* and rude." — *W. H. Russell.*

Durell', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bradford county, on the Susquehanna River, below Towanda.

Du'ren, (anc. *Marcodurum,*) a town of Prussia, on the Roer, 15 m. from Aix-la-Chapelle. *Manuf.* Woollens, paper, leather, iron and steel wares.

Dürer, (*du'rer,*) ALBRECHT, the greatest painter of Germany, born in Nuremberg, 1471. He was a pupil of Michael Wohlgemuth in his native city, and afterward travelled through Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy, in order to perfect himself in his art. His singular and powerful genius soon gained him an eminent rank among the first artists of his period, and challenged the admiration even of Raphael. While the latter was the confessed head of the classic school, *D.* was the leading representative of the Gothic type of art. His paintings evince a deep appreciation of the sublime and solemn, although he sometimes permitted himself to be unduly influenced by his tendency to the fantastic. Among his grandest works are, the *Adoration of the Trinity*; *Christ taken from the Cross*; the *Adoration of the Wise Men of the East*; and the *Assumption of the Virgin.* His fame as an engraver is hardly less than that of painter;

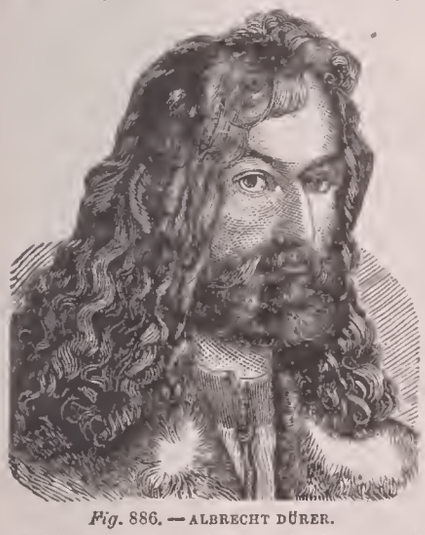


Fig. 886. — ALBRECHT DÜRER.

among his best works in this branch of art are, *Melancholy*, *St. Jerome*, and *The Knight, Death, and the Devil.* *D.* was appointed court-painter by Maximilian I., and afterwards by Charles V. When the Reformation came to pass, he embraced the new doctrines with fervor, and became the firm friend and admirer of Luther and Melancthon. Soon after this change of faith he produced his two paintings, *St. John and St. Peter*, and *St. Mark and St. Paul*, which are among his very best, as they were among his last performances. Died at Nuremberg, 1528. See Life of *D.*, by Thausing (Lond., 1877).

Duress', *n.* [O. Fr. *duresse*, from *dur.*] Constraint; imprisonment; durance; restraint of liberty.

(*Law.*) *D.* is of two kinds,—*duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty, and *duress by menace* or *threats*, as when a person is intimidated by the fear of loss of life or limb. Fear of battery, however, is no *D.*, therefore, is imprisonment, or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act.

—*v. a.* To hold in duress or durance; to imprison. (R.)

Duress'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who subjects another to duress.

Durga, *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) Same as DOORGA, *q. v.*

Durham, JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, EARL OF, an English statesman, b. 1792. He was a Whig in politics, and supported both Mr. Canning's government and that of Lord Goderich. On the accession of Earl Grey to power, Mr. Lambton was elevated to the peerage, and became Lord Privy Seal, and subsequently, on laying down the seals, was further advanced to the dignity of *Earl of Durham.* Besides taking a leading part in the Reform Bill, the Earl was twice sent to the Russian Court in the quality of ambassador, and afterwards to Canada as Governor-General, from whence, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the home govt., he returned abruptly, and d. 1840.

Durham, a maritime co. of England, having E. the German Ocean; N., Northumberland; W., Cumberland and Westmoreland; and S., Yorkshire. *Area*, 973 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tyne, Tees, Wear, Skerne, and Derwent. *Surface.* In some parts mountainous, and with valleys and moors in others; *soil*, mostly unfertile. *Prod.* Mustard, and the usual kinds of grain. *Min.* Coal, lead, iron, and grindstones. *Manuf.* Cordage, glass, earthenware, and ship-building. *Cap.* Durham. *Chief towns.* Sunderland, Gateshead, S. Shields, Darlington. *Pop.* (1895) 1,150,506.

—A town, cap. of the above co., on the Wear, 230 m. N.W. of London. *D.* has a university originally founded by Cromwell and re-established in 1831. *Manuf.* Mustard, woolens, hats, iron and brass goods. *Pop.* (1895) 15,200.

Durham, a S. co. of prov. of Ontario, bordering on Lake Ontario. *Area*, about 620 sq. miles. Port Hope. *Pop.* (1895) 32,848.

Durham, or ST. FRANCIS, a village of prov. of Quebec, co. of Drummond, on the St. Francis river, about 56 m. S.E. of Port St. Francis.

Durham, or ORMSTOWN, a village of the province of Quebec, county of Beauharnais, about 45 miles S.W. of Montreal.

Durham, in *Connecticut*, a town and township of Middlesex co., about 20 m. S. of Hartford.

Durham, in *Florida*, a former P. O. of Columbia co.

Durham, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Hancock co., about 14 m. S. of Burlington, Iowa.

Durham, in *Maine*, a post-town and township of Androscoggin co., on the Androscoggin river, about 80 m. S.W. of Augusta.

Durham, in *North Carolina*, a thriving city, cap. of Durham co., 26 m. N.W. of Raleigh, noted for its very extensive manufactures of tobacco; has also cotton and woolen mills, and fertilizer factories. From a village of 250 in 1870, it has grown (1897) to a city of nearly 8,000 inhabitants.

Durham, in *N. Hampshire*, a post-town of Strafford co.

Durham, in *New York*, a post-town of Greene co., on Catskill creek, about 30 m. S.W. of Albany.

Durham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bucks co., on the Delaware river, about 50 m. N. of Philadelphia.

Durham Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Delaware river from Bucks co.

Durham Hill, in *Wisconsin*, a former post-office of Waukesha co.

Durhamville, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., about 125 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Durhamville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Lauderdale co., about 190 m. W. by S. of Nashville.

During, (*ppr.* of *dure*, an obsolete verb,) *prep.* For the time of the continuance of; as, *during* the day.

Du'rio, *n.* [From Malay *dury*, thorny.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Sterculiaceæ.* The species *D. zibethinus* yields the fruit called the durion, which is highly esteemed in the S.E. parts of Asia, being accounted next in value to the delicious mangosteen. (See GARCINIA.) It has, however, a strong smell, which renders it disagreeable at first to those unaccustomed to it; but the dislike to this smell is generally soon overcome.

Du'rion, *n.* [Malay.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Durio zibethinus.* See DURIO.

Du'rity, *n.* [Lat. *duritas.*] Hardness; firmness; endurance; as, indissoluble *durity.*

Dur'keeville, in *Idaho*, a village of Nez Percé co., about 30 m. E. of Lewiston.

Dürk'heim, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Isenach, 18 m. N. of Landau; *pop.* 5,388.

Dur'lach, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, on the Pfinz, 3 m. E.S.E. of Carlsruhe; *pop.* 5,175.

Dur'lach, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., about 38 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Du'roc, in *California*, a village of El Dorado co., about 35 m. E. by N. of Sacramento.

Du'roc, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Benton co.

Durra, *n.* See HOLCUS.

Dürrenstein, (*dur'ren-stīne,*) a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, abt. 40 m. N.W. of Vienna. It

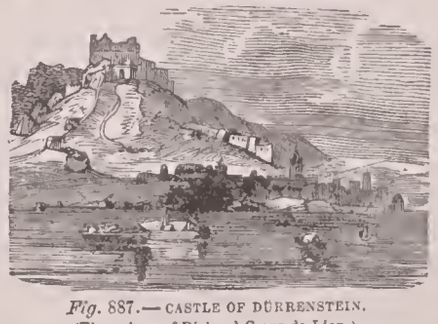


Fig. 887.— CASTLE OF DÜRRENSTEIN.
(The prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion.)

contains the ruins of the castle in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was kept a prisoner for 15 months by the Archduke Leopold of Austria (1193–94). Here, also, the Austrians and Russians under Kutusoff, were defeated by the French under Mortier, Nov., 1805. *Pop.* 485.

Duroc, MICHAEL, (*doo'rok,*) DUKE DE FRIULI and Marshal of France, was b. 1772, and entered the army in 1792. Being subsequently appointed aide-de-camp to Bonaparte, he accompanied him to Egypt, where he eminently distinguished himself, and was severely wounded by the bursting of a howitzer. On the formation of the imperial court in 1805, he was created grand-marshal of the palace: and was afterwards employed in diplomatic missions, though he still took his full share of peril and glory in the wars of France, till the time of his death, which happened at the battle of Wurtzchen, in 1813. Napoleon, who was firmly attached to *D.*, wept over him on his death-bed; and perhaps he never had to lament the loss of a more faithful friend or a braver soldier.

Durr'-See, a lake of Switzerland, 38 m. from Berne, and 4,000 ft. above sea-level.

Durst, *imp.* of DARE, *q. v.*

Durwaz, (*door-waz',*) a mountainous territory of Tartary, inhabited by the Tajike, in Lat. 37° N., Lon. 71° E. It is very mountainous, but grows and manufactures cotton for export. *Pop.* unascertained

Duse, *n.* See DEUCE.

Dushore, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-town of Sullivan county, 20 m. S. of Towanda.

Dusk, *a.* [A. S. *thrustrig*, dark; L. Ger. *düster*; Du. *duister.*] Dark, dim, or obscure; tending to darkness, or moderately dark; inclining to a dark or black color.

—*n.* A tending to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; as, the *dusk* of the evening. — Tending to a black color; darkness of color or complexion.

Dusk'ily, *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to darkness or blackness.

Dusk'iness, *n.* State of being dusky; moderate degree of darkness.

Dusk'y, *a.* Obscure or dim in color; tending to darkness in color; partially black; dark-colored; not bright or vivid; as, a *dusky* red, a *dusky* savage. — Partially dark or obscure; inclining to darkness; not luminous; tending to opacity; as, a *dusky* glen. — Gloomy; sad; melancholy; as, "this *dusky* scene of horror." (*Bentley.*) — Intellectually clouded; as, "a *dusky* sprite." (*Pope.*)

Düsseldorf, the cap. of a district of same name, prov. of the Rhine, Prussia; situate at the confluence of the Düssel with the Rhine, 23 m. N. of Cologne, and 310 S.W. of Berlin. The city is divided into the *Altstadt* (old town), the *Karlsstadt* (Charles's town), the *Friedrichsstadt* (Frederick's town), and the *Neustadt* (new town). It contains many beautiful parks, the *Hofgarten* being one of the finest in Germany. The principal public buildings are the Governor's Palace, the City-Hall, the Palace of Justice, the Cabinet of Antiquities, and St. Andreas' and St. Lambert's churches. There is also a gymnasium, a polytechnic school, a commercial college, an academy of painting, and a theatre. The most prominent feature of *D.*, however, is the celebrated Art Gallery, containing a vast number of water-color drawings, engravings, and casts. The grand works of the Flemish and Dutch masters, which formerly adorned the gallery, were transferred to Munich in 1805. *D.* is a great focus of steamboat and railroad communication, and the transit trade on the Rhine is here very brisk. *Manuf.* Cotton goods, tapestry, mustard, leather, carriages, and tobacco. Under Napoleon I., *D.* was incorporated with France, but, in 1815, it was re-united with Prussia.

Dust, *n.* [A. S., Fris., Scot., and Icel. *dust*; Sansk. *tusta*, dust.] Dry particles of earth, or other matter, so finely attenuated as to be susceptible of being moved or wafted by the wind; powder; fine, dry atoms of earth; anything finely pulverized; as, a cloud of *dust.*

"Hearts as dry as summer *dust.*"— *Wordsworth.*

—Earth; unorganized earthy matter; — hence, the grave; the earth, as man's last resting-place.

"The actions of the just smell sweet, and blossom in the *dust.*" *Shirley.*

—A mean and dejected state or condition.

"To the vile *dust*, from whence he sprung."—*Scott.*

—Triturated particles of gold; gold-dust; — hence, money; specie; as, down with the *dust*, *i. e.*, pay the money. (Used colloquially.)

"If you like the security, down with the *dust.*"—*Swift.*

(*Script.*) Two remarkable instances of casting dust recorded in Scripture seem to illustrate a practice common in Asia: those who demanded justice against a criminal were accustomed to throw dust upon him, signifying that he deserved to be cast into the grave. Shimei cast dust upon David when he fled from Jerusalem. (2 *Sam.* xvi. 13.) The Jews treated the apostle Paul in a similar manner in the same city: "They cried out, 'Away with such a fellow from the earth; for it is not fit that he should live.' And as they cried out, and cast off their clothes, and threw dust into the air, the chief captain commanded him to be brought into the castle." (*Acts* xxii. 22-24.) To shake off the dust of the feet against another was expressive of entire renunciation. (*Matt.* x. 14; *Mark* vi. 11; *Acts* xiii. 51.) The threatening of God, recorded in *Deut.* xxviii. 24, "The Lord shall make the rain of thy land powder and dust: from heaven shall it come down upon thee, until thou be destroyed," means that, instead of fertilizing rain, clouds of fine dust, raised from the parched ground and driven by fierce and burning winds, shall fill the air.

(*Meteor.*) When a ray of sunlight enters a partially darkened apartment through any small aperture or chink in the shutters, or when a flood of intensely brilliant light from the same source pours into a room through Venetian blinds or other means taken to exclude it to a certain extent, we can distinctly see small particles of various substances, familiarly called *motes*, floating about in the track of the sunbeam, and moving with greater or less rapidity, according to the extent to which the air is agitated in which they are suspended. Under ordinary circumstances these motes, or *atmo-*

pheric dust, are invisible to human sight, being so minute that they can only be seen under the conditions that have been mentioned, through the reflection of strong sunlight from their surface, or by the aid of a powerful microscope. But, whether they are visible to us or not, they are always present in the atmosphere that we breathe; and it is considered that the lower strata of the air immediately in contact with, and above, the surface of the earth, are constantly impregnated with these small particles, of unappreciable weight and size, that are fragments of various organic and inorganic substances, that have been worn away from the bodies of which they originally formed a part, by friction and other causes. Scientific meteorologists ascribe the suspension of these small particles to the internal friction of the air, the resisting power of which increases very rapidly in proportion to the diminution of the particles themselves; that is to say, that, supposing we have two very small particles, one being the 1,000th part of an inch in diameter, and the other the 10,000th part of an inch, the power of the air to sustain the latter would be a hundred times greater than it would be to keep up the former, although the diameter of the smaller particle has only been diminished to the tenth part of the greater one; so that it follows that when particles of dust are of an extremely minute size, they would be held suspended almost in a state of perfect rest, provided that the air itself were free from agitation from any exciting cause. In many parts of the world vast collections of this atmospheric dust are frequently formed, from causes that have not hitherto been explained, and to such an extent that they assume the appearance of thick haze and banks of clouds, from which the terms *dust-haze* and *dust-storm* are frequently applied to them. In the island of Teneriffe these clouds of dust seem to be constantly present in the atmosphere, often affecting the transmission of light to a great extent, so as to obscure the rising and setting of the sun, and to render the observation of the stars by day quite impossible, besides gathering round the summit of the Peak of Teneriffe in horizontal strata, and almost concealing portions of it from view. This atmospheric haze, occasioned by particles of dust, has been noticed in South Africa, and on the Himalaya Mountains. It has been discovered by Professor Ehrenberg, of Berlin, that the particles carried about by the wind, when submitted to chemical tests, consist of minute fragments of all kinds of mineral substances, mixed with mould and various organic bodies.

(*Bot.*) The pollen of the anthers in flowers.

To raise a dust; to kick up a dust. To cause a pother about anything; to make a rumpus or commotion; — used colloquially; as, he *kicked up a dust* about it.

Dust, *v. a.* [Icel. *dusta.*] To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or scatter away dust from; as, to *dust* furniture. — To sprinkle, as with dust; as, to *dust* a cake with sugar. — To levigate; to triturate.

Dust'-brush, *n.* A brush used for removing dust from the surface of anything.

Dus'tee, or **Doos'tee**, a river of Beloochistan, which rises in the prov. of Mechran, and falls into the Arabian Gulf, in Lat. 25° 3′ N., Lon. 61° 50′ E., after a course of abt. 1,000 m.

Dust'er, *n.* One who, or that which, removes dust; specifically, a piece of cloth or rag, used to sweep dust from furniture, &c.; also, an utensil, resembling a sieve or dredger, used in kitchens. — A light overcoat, of dust color, worn by persons to protect their underclothing while travelling.

Dust'iness, *n.* State of being dusty.

Dust'man, *n.*; *pl.* DUSTMEN. A person whose vocation is to remove away the dirt and garbage of cities.

Dus'tonville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Juneau co., abt. 3 m. E. of Manston.

Dust'-pan, *n.* A domestic utensil for the carrying away of dust, &c., from the floor of a room.

Dust'-point, *n.* A game played by boys.

Dust'y, *a.* [A. S. *dystig.*] Filled with dust; clouded, covered, or sprinkled with dust; as, *dusty* as a miller. — Resembling dust; partaking of, or presenting the color of dust; as, a *dusty* white.

Dutch, (*dutsh,*) *a.* [Du. *duitsch*; Ger. *deutsch.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Holland (properly, *Holländisch*), (or the Netherlands), or to its inhabitants (*Der Holländer*); as, the *Dutch* school of painting.

—*n.* The people born in Holland; Dutchmen.—The language of the people of the Netherlands, or Holland.

—*v. a.* To harden and clarify by steeping in hot oil, &c.; as, to *dutch* a goose quill.

Dutch Cheese, *n.* A small, round, hard cheese, resembling a cannon-ball, made in Holland, Germany, &c., from skim-milk.

Dutch Clinker, *n.* A kind of yellowish fire-brick made in Holland.

Dutch Creek, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 35 m. S.W. by. S. of Iowa City.

Dutch Drops, n. *pl.* (*Med.*) A nostrum at one time in great demand in this country, and popularly considered a specific in cases of rheumatism, lumbago, and most affections of the kidneys, as well as being esteemed a capital styptic for cuts and wounds. *D.D.* are a rectified spirit, made by distilling purified spirits of turpentine from guaiacum, oil of amber, oil of cloves, and spirits of nitre.

Dutch'ess, in *New York*, an E. S. E. co., bordering on Connecticut; *area*, 853 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Hudson and Fishkill rivers; Wappinger's and other smaller creeks. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron, lead, marble, slate and limestone. *Capital.* Poughkeepsie. *Pop.* (1890) 77,879.

Dutch Flat, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co., abt. 32 m. N.N.E. of Auburn.

Dutch Foil, *n.* A thin sheet of beaten copper and zinc, mixed in parts, and used in the lacquering of toys, &c. (Called also *Dutch leaf, Dutch gold, Dutch metal.*)

Dutch Gap Canal, in *Virginia*, cut by General Butler's army through a neck of land formed by the James River, abt. 15 m. below Richmond.

Dutch Gold, *n.* See DUTCH FOIL.

Dutch Island, in *Rhode Island*, in Narragansett Bay. It exhibits a fixed light on its S. end, Lat. 41° 29′ N., Lon. 71° 24′ W.

Dutch Liq'uid, *n.* (*Chem.*) When olefiant gas is mixed over water with chlorine in equal proportions, oily drops of a heavy, sweetish, aromatic liquid condense and sink in the water. This product is called *Dutch liquid*, from the circumstance of its having been discovered in Holland, and its oily appearance gives the name to olefiant gas. It is a very interesting substance to chemists, having been extensively employed by Faraday and Regnault in the elucidation of the theory of substitutes.

Dutch'man, *n.*; *pl.* DUTCHMEN. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Holland, or the Netherlands.

Flying Dutchman. (*Naut.*) A phantom ship, formerly believed, by sailors, to cruise in stormy weather about the Cape of Good Hope. The legend goes, that one Vanderdecken, a Dutch captain, meeting with adverse winds when off that Cape, swore a bitter oath that he would double it if he beat to and fro till the day of judgment. This legend forms the subject of several novels and sea-tales.

Dutch'man's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Catawba River from Lincoln co.—Another, enters the Yadkin River from Davie co.

Dutch'man's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Wateree River from Fairfield dist.

Dutch'man's Pipe, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARISTOLOCHIA.

Dutch Metal, *n.* See DUTCH FOIL.

Dutch Neck, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of Trenton.

Dutch Oven, *n.* An apparatus for cooking small articles of food before a fire, as cheese and the like. It is made of tin, with a shallow bottom dish, and has a screen at the back to reflect and confine the heat. — In the U. S., a pot used in baking between hot coals.

Dutch Pink, *n.* (*Painting, &c.*) A bright, yellow pigment used in distemper, and for paper-staining, &c. See PINK.

Dutch Rush, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EQUISETUM.

Dutch School, *n.* (*Painting.*) This school of art cannot be said to possess the perfections that are to be observed in the Flemish school; their subjects are derived from the tavern, the smith shop, and from vulgar amusements of the rudest peasants. The expressions are sufficiently marked; but it is the expression of passions which debase, instead of ennobling human nature. It must be acknowledged, at the same time, that the Dutch painters have succeeded in several branches of the art. If they have chosen low subjects of imitation, they have represented them with great exactness; and truth must always please. If they have not succeeded in more difficult parts of the chiaro-oscuro, they at least excel in the most striking, such as in light confined in a narrow space, night illuminated by the moon, or by torches, and the light of a smith's forge. The Dutch understand the gradations of colors. They have no rivals in landscape-painting, considered as the faithful representation of a particular scene; but they are far from equalling Titian, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, &c., who have carried to the greatest perfection the ideal landscape; and whose pictures, instead of being the topographical representation of certain places, are the combined result of everything beautiful in imagination or in nature. — The greatest of the Dutch masters, though not the most characteristic, is Rembrandt van Rhyn, for portraits and figures; F. Bol, G. Flinck, F. Hals, and Vanderhelst were also excellent portrait-painters; G. Douw, Terburg, Metzu, Mieris, and Netscher were admirable at conversation pieces; Bruwer, Ostade, and Jan Steen are as distinguished for the low subjects they painted as for the ability displayed in their execution; Ruysdael, Hobbema, Cuyp, A. Vanderneer, Berghem, and A. Both are among the greatest of landscape-painters; Ph. Wouvermans and Huchtenburg are unsurpassed as battle-painters; W. Vandevelde the younger, and Bakhuysen, excelled in marine pieces; and Willemkalf, A. Van Utrecht, Van Huysum, and De Heem are unrivalled as painters of still life and flowers.

Dutch Settlement, in *Louisiana*, a village of St. Mary's parish, on Bayou Teche, abt. 100 m. W.S.W. of New Orleans.

Dutch Tile, *n.* An ornamental, and variously colored glazed tile, originally used by the Dutch to decorate the jambs of their chimneys, fire-places, &c.

Du'teous, *a.* [From *duty.*] Performing those duties which are justly required, or such as are prescribed by law, justice, or propriety; dutiful; obedient.

"A *duteous* daughter, and a sister kind."—*Dryden.*

—Obsequious; subservient; ready at any beck or call.

"A serviceable villain, *duteous* to the vices of thy mistress."—*Shaks.*

Du'teously, *adv.* In a duteous or obedient manner.

Du'teousness, *n.* Quality of testifying duty, respect, or obedience.

Du'tiable, *a.* [See DUTY.] Liable to duty; subject to the imposition of customs-duty; as, *dutiable* goods.

Du'tied, *a.* Having a duty imposed upon, as goods.

Du'tiful, *a.* Disposed and accustomed to perform duty; performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety: duteous; obedient; submissive to superiors; as, a *dutiful* child, a *dutiful* subject. — Expressing respect; reverential; testifying a sense of duty; required by duty; deferential: as, "*dutiful* reverence."—*Sidney.*

Du'tifully, *adv.* In a dutiful or reverential manner.

Du'tifulness, *n.* State of being dutiful; quality of showing due reverence, obedience, or submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty; respect.

"*Dutifulness* to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans."—*Dryden.*

Du'totsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Monroe co., on the Delaware River, abt. 4 m. E. of Stroudsburg.

Du'trochet, RENÉ JOACHIM HENRI, a French physiologist and physician, B. in Poitou, 1776; author of several valuable works, but chiefly known by his researches on the passage of fluids through animal and vegetable substance. D. 1847.

Dutteeah, (*doot-te-a′,*) a rajahship of Hindostan, in Bundelcund; *area*, 850 sq. m.; *pop.* 120,000.—*D.*, its cap., is in Lat. 25° 40′ N., Lon. 78° 31′ E.; *pop.* abt. 50,000.

Du'ty, *n.* [See DUE.] That which is due from, or which is owing to, another; that which is bound, by any natural, moral, or legal obligation, to pay, do, or perform, or to refrain from doing. — Exercise of submission; act of obedience; performance of submission; any business, service, or office, particularly in a naval or military sense; as, a soldier on *duty*, a ship detached from a squadron for special *duty*, daily *duties*, &c.—Act of reverence, respect, or regard.

(*Com.*) A tax, toll, or impost; any sum of money levied by a government upon the export, import, or consumption of commodities; as, customs-*duty*, excise-*duty*, stamp-*duty*, &c.

(*Mech.*) The amount of work performed by a steam-engine, or other machinery.

Duum'vir, *n.*; *pl.* DUUM'VIRI. [Lat., from *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.] (*Rom. Hist.*) One of a duality of Roman functionaries, engaged in various magisterial and municipal duties. The chief *D.* were the *D. sacrorum*, to whom were intrusted the care and interpretation of the Sibylline books.

Duum'viral, *a.* [Lat. *duumviralis.*] Relating, or pertaining, to the office of the duumviri.

Duum'virate, *n.* [Lat. *duumviratus.*] Rank, office, or status of the duumviri.

Du'val, in *Florida*, a N.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers*, St. John's and Nassau. *Surface*, low and even; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Jacksonville. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 40,000.

Duvall's Bluff, in *Arkansas*, a village of Prairie co., on the White river. It was taken by the Federals under Gen. Gorman, Jan. 15–19, 1863.

Duver'ney, JOSEPH GUICHARD, a French anatomist, B. in Feurs, 1648; was professor of anatomy at the Jardin du Roi, in 1679, and was the author of a *Traité de l'Organs de l' Ouïe*, often reprinted and translated into several languages. Died 1730.

Dux'bury, in *Massachusetts*, a post-town and township of Plymouth co., on Massachusetts Bay, about 30 m. S.E. of Boston. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 2,200.

Duxbury, in *Vermont*, a township of Washington county, on the Onion river, about 15 miles W. of Montpelier.

D'-valve, *n.* (*Mach.*) See SLIDE-VALVE.

Dwaar'skill, in *New York*, a P. O. of Ulster co.

Dwale, *n.* [O. Ger. *dwallen*, to mope, to be stupid.] A soporific draught; a stupefying potion.

(*Bot.*) A popular name of *Atropa belladonna*, from its poisonous properties.

(*Her.*) A sable or black color.

Dwam'ish, in *Washington*, a post-village of King co., on the Dwamish river, about 25 m. S. of Seattle.

Dwaraka', a town and celebrated temple of Hindostan, prov. of Guzerat; Lat. 22° 21′ N., Lon. 69° 15′ E.

Dwarf, *n.* [A. S. *dweorh*; D. *dwerg*; Ger. *zwerg*; Dan. *dverg*, a dwarf.] Anything wanting or stunted in growth, or small and deformed; an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind;—particularly, a human being who never grows beyond 3 feet in height.

(*Hist.*) The custom of employing *D.* to contribute to the amusement of the great is of high antiquity in the East, where the art of retarding human growth was successfully practised. This art passed into Greece B. C. 324, and thence to Rome about A. D. 50. Domitian exhibited gladiatorial contests between *D.* and beautiful women in 81, and the Roman ladies employed them as domestic servants. The passion for *D.* reached its height in Europe during the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. of France (1515–1559). The last prince who kept them for his amusement was Stanislaus, duke of Lorraine, whose favorite *D.* died in 1764. In our time, the American dwarf, Charles S. Stratton, born in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1832, acquired a world-wide celebrity under the name of "General Tom Thumb." He was not 2 feet in height, and weighed less than 16 pounds when 5 years old. He was remarkable for his agility and bodily symmetry, and had some success as an actor in Paris and London. D. 1883. "Commodore Nutt" is another American contribution to this Lilliputian genus of humanity.

Dwarf, *v. a.* To prevent from growing to the full or natural size; to stunt; to lessen; to make or keep small; to hinder development.

Dwarf'ish, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the ordinary size or stature; very small; little: paltry; despicable; as, a *dwarfish* man, a *dwarfish* tree.

Dwarf'ishly, *adv.* Dwarf-like; after the manner or appearance of a dwarf.

Dwarf'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being dwarfish; smallness of stature; littleness of size, physically or mentally; as, *dwarfishness* of intellect.

Dwarf-wall, *n.* (*Arch.*) A low wall of less height than the story of a building.

Dwell, *v. n.* [*Imp.* and *pp.* DWELLED, usually DWELT.] [Icel. *dvel, dvelia,* to abide; Old A. S. *biduellan,* to stay; Mid. High Ger. *twellan,* to tarry.] To abide in any country as a permanent resident; to live in a place; to have an habitation for some time or permanence; to inhabit; to reside; to sojourn; to stay; to be domiciled.

"There *dwelt* all that 's good, and all that 's fair."—*Waller.*

To dwell on or *upon,* to be fixed in attention; to continue long; to hang on with fondness; to be absorbed with; to detain to tediousness; as, *to dwell upon* the merits of a thing in conversation.

—*v. a.* To inhabit.

"We, sometimes, who *dwell* this wild."—*Milton.*

Dwell'er, *n.* An inhabitant; a resident; an occupier of a place of abode.

Dwell'ing, *n.* Habitation; place of residence; domicile; abode.

Dwell'ing-house, *n.* A house occupied by persons as a domestic residence; contradistinguished from an official domicile, as an office, club-house, store, or any place devoted to the transaction of business.

Dwell'ing-place, *n.* Place of residence.

Dwelt, *imp.* of DWELL, *q. v.*

Dwight, TIMOTHY, an American divine, celebrated both as a pulpit orator and lucid expounder of the Scriptures, b. at Northampton, Mass., 1752. He studied at Yale College, and was licensed to preach in 1777. During the War of Independence, he was for some time a chaplain in the American army. In 1783 he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church in Greenfield, Connecticut, where he also conducted an academy for twelve years with distinguished success. In 1787, the College of Princeton, New Jersey, conferred on him the degree of D.D.; and in 1795 he was elected President of Yale

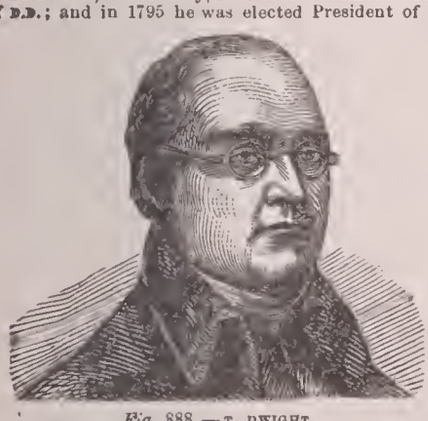


Fig. 888.—T. DWIGHT.

College and Professor of Divinity. *D.*'s principal work, published since his death, as several of his other works, is his *Theology Explained and Defended* (5 vols., 1818.) *D.* was not a great or original thinker; but his mind was fertile in the production of respectable ideas, which, though sufficiently commonplace, were yet pleasing, both in themselves, and from the important nature of the subjects to which they referred. Among his other writings may be mentioned, *The Conquest of Canaan, an Epic Poem* (1785); *Travels in N. E. and New York* (1821), reckoned by Southey the most important of his writings; and two vols. of *Sermons* (1828). D. 1817.

Dwight, in *Arkansas,* a village of Pope co., on Illinois Bayou, about 9 m. S.W. of Dover.

Dwight, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Livingston co., about 37 m. S.S.W. of Joliet.

Dwight, in *Michigan,* a township of Huron county.

Dwi'na, or DVINA, (NORTHERN,) a river of Russia, formed in the south of the prov. of Vologda by the junction of the two streams Suchona and Jny. It flows N. for about 50 m., and receives the Vytchegda from the E. At this point the *D.* becomes navigable, and here it alters its direction, and proceeds N.W. toward the Gulf of Archangel, into which it flows, having been joined on the right by the Pinega, and on the left by the Waga, and having traversed a course of about 700 miles. The basin of the *D.* comprehends an area of 123,900 square miles. Its average width is from 500 to 600 feet. The waters of the *D.*, the largest river that falls into the White Sea, are abundantly supplied with fish. Vessels of more than 14 feet draught cannot enter the *D.*, on account of the shoals at its mouth.—For SOUTHERN DWINA, see DUNA.

Dwin'dle, *v. n.* [Formed from A. S. *dwinan,* to pine.] To become less by degrees; to diminish; to shrink; to fall away gradually; to degenerate; as, *dwindled* to next to nothing.

—*n.* Decaying powers; a shrinking; degeneracy.

Dwine, *v. n.* Meaning essentially the same as DWINDLE, *q. v.*

Dwt., a contraction for *penny-weight.*

Dyad'ic, *a.* [Gr. *diadikos.*] Pertaining to the number two; having reference to, or comprising two parts, qualities, or substances; as, *dyadic* arithmetic.

Dy'berry, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Wayne co.

Dy'berry Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters the Lackawaxen River from Wayne co.

Dyce, ALEXANDER, B. A., an English critic and commentator, b. 1798. After graduating at Oxford, he took holy orders, and, in 1827, settled in London, and thenceforward devoted himself to critical literature. In this dept. his labors were great and valuable. *D.* edited editions, with notes and biographies, of the principal old English poets and dramatists, and his annotated edition of Shakspeare is a notable example of his erudition, taste, and research. D. 1869.

Dyce, WILLIAM, R. A., an English historical painter, b. 1806. His most important works are, the *Baptism of Ethelbert,* in the House of Lords, Westminster; *King Lear and the Fool; Meeting of Jacob and Rachel,* &c. *D.* ultimately became a convert to the pre-Raphaelite school, and his later compositions bear, accordingly, a diminished reputation. D. 1864.

Dyck. See VANDYCK.

Dyckesville, in *Wisconsin,* a P. O. of Kewaunee co.

Dye, (*dī,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *deagan;* Lat. *tingo,* for *tinguo;* Gr. *teng-gō,* to stain.] To stain; to tinge; to color; to give a new and permanent color; as, to *dye* cloth.

—*n.* Color; tinge; a coloring liquid or matter.

Dye'-house, *n.* A place where the art of dyeing is carried on.

Dyeing, (*dī'ing,*) *n.* (*Arts and Manuf.*) The object of this beautiful art is to fix certain coloring-matters uniformly and permanently in the fibres of wool, silk, cotton, and other materials. Coloring-matters which effect this without the intervention of a third substance, or mordant, are called *substantive* colors, while those which require such aid are called *adjective.* The exact way in which dye-stuffs act upon fibrous materials has not yet been investigated as fully as it deserves; the generally received opinion is that the fibre has an affinity for the coloring-matter in the case of substantive dyes, and for the mordant, which in its turn has an affinity for the coloring-matters of adjective dyes. Another opinion is, that the fibres contain pores which absorb the dye, forming an insoluble lake in the case of the mordanted dyes. However this may be, it is certain that different materials take dyes in different proportions. Thus silk and wool take the aniline dyes in the most perfect manner, but cotton requires the intervention of a powerful mineral or animal mordant. The operations that take place in dyeing are, mordantiug, ageing, dunging, dyeing, and clearing. The principal mordants used are alumina, extensively employed for woollens and silks in the form of alum and cream of tartar; and peroxide of iron, which is much used in the form of protacetate for logwood and madder. Peroxide of tin and several other metallic oxides are used for the same purpose; also albumen, caseine, and other animal substances in different forms. After the fabric has been mordanted, it is generally hung up in a room through which a current of steam and air is passing, by means of which the union between the fibre and the mordant is quickened very considerably. The cloth is then dunged, in order to remove the superfluous mordant not absorbed by the fibre. This was formerly effected by passing the fibre through a mixture of cow-dung and water; but this filthy operation has been superseded in a great measure by the introduction of what are termed *dung substitutes.* The principal dung substitutes in use at present are the arsenic, arseniate, and silicate of soda, phosphate of lime, and caustic soda. The action of these is chemical; whereas that of the cow-dung was supposed to be merely mechanical, by supplying the unabsorbed mordant with a fibrous material in a firm state of division. Dunging is one of the most important processes in dyeing, great care being taken to keep the dunging-liquor at a proper strength and temperature. The next process is the dyeing proper, which is effected by running the fabric through the solution of the dye-stuff, the color being modified, more or less, by the nature of the mordant used. It would be impossible in a short space to give an account of the different methods adopted of dyeing different colors; but a description of the means used to produce the more common colors will be interesting to the reader. *Blacks* are generally produced by logwood or galls, with an iron mordant. Common black silks are dyed with logwood and fustic, iron being used as a mordant. The best silks are dyed black on a blue ground. Woollen goods are first dyed blue with indigo, and afterwards with sumach, logwood, and green copperas or sulphate of copper. Cotton and linen goods are dyed black in a very similar manner. Chromate of potash is also sometimes used with logwood; practical dyers say that it possesses no great advantages over blue or green copperas. *Blues* are produced from indigo, either in the form of sulphate or in aqueous solution. Prussian blue, with a persalt of iron or tin as a mordant, gives a very splendid dark blue; and, of late, several blues of novel shades have been produced from aniline. *Reds* are obtained by using cochineal, safflower, lac-dye, madder, or logwood, with a tin mordant. Fine crimson purples are obtained from aniline, and are known under the popular name of magenta. The most important *yellow dyes* are quercitron, fustic, turmeric, arnotto, and French or Persian berries. By combining these different colors, and by adapting the mordants, colors of every conceivable shade and hue are easily obtained. When the fabric has received the color intended, it is washed in a solution of soap to which a little alkali has been added, after which it is boiled in water with or without the addition of solution of tin or other brightening substance. It is then said to be fast, which means that it will not be washed out. The chemistry of dyeing has of late years attracted the attention of our greatest chemists, and has reached such perfection that a loose color is almost unknown. The most important discovery in the art of *D.* is that of the artificial coloring matters from aniline, which, for many purposes, has superseded most of the above-named coloring substances and simplified the dyeing processes, many of them having, besides their incomparable brilliancy and infinite variety of tints, the advantage of being used without any previous chemical treatments. See CALICO PRINTING.

Dy'er, MARY, a Quakeress, and victim to the persecution which prevailed against her sect in the early days of Massachusetts. By a statute of the government, all Quakers were, under penalty of death, excluded the limits of the State. Mary Dyer was imprisoned, tried, and condemned to be executed; and though reprieved upon the scaffold against her own remonstrances, and forcibly conducted from the State, yet such was her religious enthusiasm, that she voluntarily returned, and was hanged on Boston Common, June 1, 1660.

Dy'er, *n.* One engaged in the business of dyeing cloths, &c.

Dy'er, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Lake co., abt. 30 m. E. of Joliet, Ill.

Dy'er, in *Tennessee,* a W. co., bordering on the Mississippi river; *area,* 495 sq. m. *Rivers.* Obion and Forked Deer rivers. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Dyersburg. *Pop.* (1890) 19,578.

Dy'er Brook, in *Maine,* a post-office of Aroostook co.

Dy'er Bay, in *Maine,* an arm of the Atlantic ocean, extending into Hancock co.

Dy'ersburg, in *Tennessee,* a city, cap. of Dyer co., on Forked Deer river, 75 m. N.E. of Memphis. *Pop.* 2,100.

Dy'ersville, in *Iowa,* a post-town of Dubuque co., about 30 m. W. of Dubuque. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,500.

Dyer's weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RESEDA.

Dye's Mill, in *Virginia,* a former post-office of Fairfax co.

Dye's Mills, in *Missouri,* a village of Grundy co.

Dye'-stuffs, *n. pl.* Materials used in dyeing.

Dye'-wood, *n.* Any wood from which dye or coloring-matter is extracted.

Dy'ing, *a.* Mortal; destined to death; perishable.

"This same flower, that smiles to-day, to-morrow will be *dying.*"
Herrick.

—Containing or supporting one who is dying; as, a *dying*-bed.

—Pertaining to death.

"By foreign hands thy *dying* eyes were closed."—*Pope.*

Dy'ing, *n.* Death; act or state of expiring; as, "the *dying* of the Lord Jesus."—2 *Cor.* iv. 10.

Dy'ingly, *adv.* In a dying manner.

Dy'ingness, *n.* Exhaustion, as of a person dying;—hence, lassitude; languor; state of being dissolved in pleasure; languishment.

Dyke, *n.* Same as DIKE, *q. v.*

Dyle, (*dile,*) a river of Belgium, flows through the province of South Brabant and Antwerp, and joins the Nethe, 4 m. below Mechlin.

Dy'mel, a river of Westphalia, which falls into the Weser.

Dyn'am, *n.* [Gr. *dynamis,* power; Fr. *dyname,* a word first proposed by C. Dupin as a substitute for the term *horse-power,* originally used by Watt.] The dynamical unit, or the effect equivalent to a weight of one pound raised to the height of one foot in a second.—See DYNAMICS.

Dynam'eter, *n.* [Fr. *dynamètre,* from Gr. *dynamis,* power, and *metron,* measure.] (*Optics.*) An instrument for measuring the magnifying-power of a telescope.

Dynamet'rical, *a.* [Fr. *dynametrique.*] Relating or belonging to a dynameter.

Dynam'ic, Dynam'ical, *a.* [Gr. *dynamikos,* from *dynamis,* power, strength, force, from *dynamai,* to be able; probably allied to Heb. *din,* to govern.] Pertaining to strength or power; belonging to dynamics.—Relating or referring to the motive powers of natural forces; as, *dynamic* science.

Dynam'ics, *n. sing.* (*Mech.*) That part of Mechanics in which motion is contemplated in connection with the forces of which this motion is the effect. Force may be defined as any cause which changes, or tends to change, a body's state of rest or motion. The case of force tending to move bodies from rest will be found under the subject of STATICS. The case of force actually producing motion, or changing motion, belongs to *D.* Some of the most distinguished philosophers have given much time and labor to the investigation of this branch of mathematics. Among these may be mentioned Newton, Huygens, Euler, D'Alembert, Poinsot, and others. The doctrine of dynamics is divided into several distinct heads. First, the names and definitions of the various terms employed; such as force, velocity, accumulating velocity, moving velocity, motion, accumulating motion, &c. The second branch of *D.* treats of the movement of points, and is divided into two classes of problems—direct and inverse. In the first case the path of a point is determined when the forces acting upon it are given; and in the second case the force or forces acting upon a point are determined when the path of the point is given. In the third branch of *D.* the motion of a rigid system of points or a solid body is treated of. D'Alembert first laid down the general method for treating problems in rigid dynamics. Motions of rotation are treated of in the fourth branch of *D.* The three laws of motion upon which most of the problems in dynamics depend are as follows:—First, a body under the action of no external force will remain at rest, or move uniformly in a straight line. Second, when any number of forces act upon a body in motion, each produces its whole effect in altering the magnitude and direction of the body's velocity, as if it acted singly on the body at rest. Third, when pressure produces motion in a body, the momentum generated in a unit of time, supposing the pressure constant, or which would be generated supposing the pressure variable, is proportional to the pressure.—See CENTRAL FORCES, FORCE, PERCUSSION, PROJECTION.

Dynamom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *dynamis,* power, and *metron,* a measure.] The name given to all instruments that are constructed for the purpose of measuring the power

that can he exerted by the human frame, animals or machinery, whether by a single effort of strength or by a continuous series of efforts exercised during any given time. In estimating the amount of work performed by any motive power by means of a machine contrived for the purpose, we have to consider the force that has been applied and the space through which this force has been exerted. If a horse pull a hundred-weight along a mile of level ground in half an hour, or half a hundred-weight over two miles in the same time, he will have performed the same amount of work in both cases; but if he continue to perform the same task for an hour in either case, it is manifest that he will have done double the quantity. We see, then, that the amount of work done must he estimated by the force applied to accomplish it, and the space of time for which the application of the force is kept up; in other words, it will be measured by the force exerted multiplied by the space of time through which it continues to act. To ascertain this with accuracy, a *D.* is required. The simplest kinds of these instruments are those used to determine the force which any man or animal can exert by a single effort. They vary considerably in form, as the force happens to be applied to the machine by tension or pressure, or by striking it with the clenched fist to determine the weight of the blow that a person can deliver. The amount of power exerted is indicated by a needle moving along a horizontal or circular scale. Fig. 889 shows a *D.* constructed for trying the tenacity of a rod. It consists of a heavy iron frame, at one end of which is a box containing a stout steel spring. A pointer connected with this spring moves over a graduated arc on

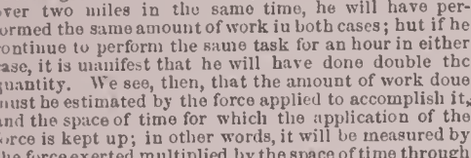


Fig. 889. — DYNAMOMETER.

the top of the box. On the frame are two movable blocks, or slides, one of which is attached to the spring, while the other may be carried backward and forward by a screw and crank. The rod whose tenacity is to be tried is stretched between the two slides, and the crank is then slowly turned so as to pull upon the rod until it breaks. The force upon the rod bends the spring; the pointer shows how much force it took to break the rod.

(*Mus.*) The doctrine of the degrees of force in tone.

Dyn'amism, *n.* The doctrine advanced by Leibnitz, that force is involved in all substances or bodies.

Dynamomet'ric, Dynamomet'rical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a dynamometer.

Dynas'tic, *a.* Relating or belonging to a dynasty; as, a *dynastic* line of monarchs.

Dy'nasty, *n.* [Fr. *dynastie;* Gr *dynasteia*, from *dynastēs*, a lord or chief, from *dynamai*, to be able, strong, or powerful.] Power; rule; — hence, government; sovereignty; a race or succession of kings or rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; as, the Guelph *dynasty*.

"Greece was divided into several *dynasties*." — *Pope.*

Dys, an inseparable prefix, from the Greek, signifying bad, ill, hard, difficult, unpropitious, and the like.

Dys'clasite, Dys'dacite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as OKENITE, *q. v.*

Dys'crasy, *n.* [Gr. *dyskrasia.*] (*Med.*) A morbid state of the constitution.

Dys'crasite, *n.* (*Min.*) An orthorhombic mineral of a metallic lustre; color and streak silver-white. *Comp.* antimony 22, silver 78 = 100. Sp. gr. 9·44–9·82.

Dysenter'ic, Dysenter'ical, *a.* Pertaining to dysentery; accompanied with, or proceeding from, dysentery; as, *dysenteric* symptoms. — Suffering from dysentery; as, a *dysenteric* patient.

Dys'entery, *n.* [Fr. *dyssenterie*, from Lat. and Gr. *dysenteria* — Gr. *dys*, bad, and *enteron*, intestines, from *entos*, inside.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by frequent mucous or bloody stools, attended with griping pains in the abdomen, straining, and tenesmus. It differs from diarrhœa in that, while in the latter the stools are fæcal, in this there is a retention of the natural fæces, or they are expelled from time to time in small, hard, separate lumps, termed *scybalæ*. *D.* consists essentially in inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestines, and, in the acute form or stage of the disease, is attended with fever. *D.* is one of the pests of hot climates, and in all tropical countries, at certain seasons of the year, it is very prevalent and destructive. It is, however, among fleets and armies that this malady most displays its deadly power; so that it has been termed the *Scourge of armies and the most fatal of all their diseases.* The forms of this disease, and the circumstances under which it prevails, are infinitely various, and many speculations have been formed regarding it. It is now a primary, now a consecutive, and now a symptomatic disease. It has been ascribed to exposure, to wet, and to cold; to the use of unwholesome food, to the agency of malaria, and to contagion. Generally the most violent forms of this disease occur in warm climates, and in situations where the body is exposed to extreme alternations of heat and cold; and hence there is every reason to believe that these influences are largely concerned in its production. It is doubtful, however, whether the use of unwholesome food or malarious poison would induce it as a primary disease; and the general opinion among medical men is that it is not contagious. Generally one of the earliest symptoms of *D.* is an uneasiness of the abdomen, soon amounting to pain of a griping character, particularly in the umbilical region, attended with an inclination to go to stool, and temporarily relieved by evacuation. As the disease becomes developed, the relief is but transient; the desire to go to stool is more frequent and importunate; the discharge is scanty, and what is voided is either altogether a jelly-like mucus, or, more commonly, it is mucous and bloody — the *bloody-flux* of old authors — mixed with films and membranous shreds and fragments resembling flesh. The scanty evacuations now produce distress rather than ease, and the patient is tormented by a sensation that there is still something to come away, the expulsion of which would cure him, and is irresistibly impelled to strain violently to get rid of the irritation. In an advanced state the stools become greenish or black, and very fœtid the bladder frequently sympathizes with the rectum, and nausea and vomiting sometimes ensue. The patient passes sleepless or dreamy and disturbed nights, and is low-spirited and desponding. In fatal cases the pulse becomes very small and rapid, the features sharpen, the surface grows cold, and death at length sets in. The duration of this disease is very various. In some cases it may prove fatal in a few days, or even hours; in others it may last for weeks or months. Two stages of this disease are recognized — the inflammatory, and that of ulceration. In the inflammatory form, when the fever is high, and the pain intense, blood-letting from the arm is generally recommended, and also the local abstraction of the blood by leeches or cupping. Dover's powder is also given as a sudorific, and profuse sweating encouraged. Purgatives are to be employed with great caution. If the colon be distended with feculent matter which it cannot discharge, then the mildest purgatives, such as castor-oil, should be administered, and cautiously repeated until the whole of the irritating matter is removed. If, on the contrary, there is no accumulation of feculent matter, the use of purgatives is to be avoided. After the inflammatory state has been reduced by blood-letting, and the accumulated fæces ejected by purgatives, the great object is to soothe the irritated membrane by opiates, and to strengthen the system by gentle tonics and a light, nourishing diet. If the disease is not cut short by this method, but has reached the second stage, and become chronic, the most effectual remedies appear to be laxatives and opiates given alternately, and combined with such medicines as promote perspiration. The abdomen should be swathed in flannel, and much benefit may be obtained from the employment of clysters, if there is not too much tenesmus to admit of the introduction of the pipe. The food should be farinaceous and simple, and great care must be taken during convalescence to prevent a return to improper diet, and any fresh exposure to cold.

Dyso'dia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*. They are annual plants, with leaves mostly opposite and pinnately parted or toothed; heads paniculate or corymbose; flowers yellow.

Dys'odile, *n.* [Gr. *dysodes*, fœtid.] A combustible mineral, found in secondary limestone, of a yellowish color, either compact or in foliated masses which are composed of paper-like and flexible laminæ, with impressions of fishes and plants. It burns with a crackling noise, giving off much flame, and a very fœtid smell.

Dy'son's, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Guernsey co.

Dysop'sy, *n.* [Fr. *dysopsie.*] Dimness of the eyesight.

Dys'orexy, *n.* [Fr. *dysorexie.*] (*Med.*) Diminution of appetite.

Dyspep'sia, Dyspep'sy, *n.* [Fr. *dyspepsie*, from Gr. *dyspepsia* — *dys*, and *pessō*, later *pepsō*, to digest.] (*Med.*) Bad digestion; indigestion, or difficulty of digestion. It is by means of digestion that the food which is taken into the stomach is converted into nutritive matter for supplying the waste that is constantly going on in the system; hence anything that interferes with the due supply of nutritive matter, materially affects the system, and may introduce a long series of ills. The complicated series of operations by which digestion is carried on renders indigestion one of the most prevalent of the ills to which human flesh is subject — it is the prevailing malady of civilized city life. It is in the stomach, as is well known, that the principal change is effected in the food. Whenever food is taken into the stomach, there is in the natural state a secretion of gastric juice, which acts chemically upon it, and by which it is dissolved or converted into chyme. While this process is going on, it is facilitated by a sort of churning or revolving movement of the stomach, and at length it passes by degrees through the pyloric extremity of the stomach into the intestines. *D.*, therefore, may be occasioned by a deficient supply of gastric juice, so that the food is not properly dissolved, or from a too torpid or too irritable condition of the muscular fibres of the stomach, in consequence of which the chyme is detained too long, or ejected too soon. A weak dyspeptic stomach acts very slowly, or not at all, on many kinds of food. They undergo spontaneous changes, promoted by the mere warmth and moisture of the stomach; gases are extricated, acids are formed, and, perhaps, the half-digested mass is at length expelled by vomiting, or it passes, undissolved, into the duodenum, and becomes a source of irritation and disturbance during the whole of its passage through the intestines. One of the most frequent signs of indigestion is a loss of appetite, no desire for food, or, perhaps, even an absolute repugnance and disgust at the very thought of eating. Sometimes the appetite is capricious and uncertain, or may even be morbidly craving and ravenous. Sometimes nausea comes on immediately after the food is swallowed; and sometimes without any nausea, but after the lapse of some time the food is ejected by vomiting. There is, also, usually an obscure feeling of uneasiness, fulness, distention, and weight in the region of the stomach, occasionally amounting to pain, or even severe pain, with flatulence and eructation. Some persons suffer pain when the stomach is empty, others immediately after taking food, or the pain may not begin for two or three hours after a meal, and then continue for some hours. Sometimes the pain comes on at uncertain intervals in the most violent paroxysms, accompanied by a sensation of distention, much anxiety, and extreme restlessness. Costiveness is a very frequent concomitant of *D.*, but sometimes it is attended with diarrhœa. Among the innumerable disorders in more distant parts that are produced by *D.* are palpitations of the heart, irregularities of the pulse, asthma, pain in the head, with the loss of mental energy, and some confusion of thought. One of the worst of the occasional concomitants of *D.* is that state of mind which is known as *hypochondriasis*. There is languor, listlessness, or want of resolution, with an apprehension of some great evil in the future. Such persons are particularly attentive to the state of their own health, and, from any unusual feeling, perhaps of the slightest kind, they apprehend great danger, or even death itself. Among the causes that induce *D.* are indigestion, noxious or irritating substances taken into the stomach as food and drink — such as tainted meat, decayed vegetables, unripe fruits, very acid matters, alcoholic liquors, &c.; and even wholesome food taken too frequently, or in too large a quantity, especially when its nature is very nutritious, or in a very concentrated form, or rendered too stimulating by being highly seasoned. The abuse of fermented and spirituous liquors is one of the most frequent causes of *D.*; and the consumption of large quantities of fluids, particularly during meals, is very injurious. Among the more remote causes of *D.*, or those which affect the stomach through other organs, are want of exercise or of pure air, intense study, or too close application to business, strong mental emotion, or exposure to a cold or moist atmosphere. In the treatment of *D.* it is to be borne in mind that it is not so much medicines that will remove the present discomfort that are required, as a discontinuance of those habits which have generated the discomfort. Hence one great and indispensable principle in the treatment of *D.* is that of restricting the quantity of food taken at any one time. The amount of food introduced into the stomach should be kept within the limits of its capacities and powers. Another very important principle is, that the stomach should have time to perform one task before another is imposed upon it. From three to five hours ought to be allowed for the digestion of a meal, and one hour more for the stomach to rest in. As different articles of food are soluble in the stomach with various degrees of readiness, it is of importance to select those articles that are soluble with least difficulty, as well as to avoid mixing together in the stomach various substances which are of different degrees of solubility; hence it is salutary to dine off one dish. Animal food is much easier of digestion in the human stomach than vegetable, and a much less quantity of it is needed for nutriment, while it is not so likely to generate acidity. This, with a moderate portion of thoroughly-cooked vegetables, is, perhaps, the diet best suited for a feeble stomach. As regards the use of spirituous or fermented liquors, most dyspeptic persons would be better without any of these drinks. Finally, change of air, change of scene, change of society, usually exert a very beneficial effect in this disorder.

Dyspep'tic, Dyspep'tical, *a.* [Gr. *dys*, and *peptikos*, conducive to digestion.] Afflicted with bad digestion; pertaining to, or consisting in, dyspepsia; as, a *dyspeptic* habit of body.

Dyspep'tic, *n.* One who suffers from bad or imperfect digestion.

Dyspha'gia, Dis'phagy, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, bad, and *phagein*, to eat.] (*Med.*) Difficulty of swallowing. — Paralysis, stricture of the œsophagus, enlarged tonsils, relaxed uvula, a debilitated state of the muscular coat of the pharynx and œsophagus, spasm of the organs concerned in deglutition, and inflammation, are among some of the leading causes which occasion difficulty of swallowing; it is also an attendant upon hysteria, hypochondriasis, tetanus, trismus, and hydrophobia. The treatment will depend upon the prevailing cause.

Dyspnœ'a, *n.* (*Path.*) See SECTION II.

Dyspno'ic, *a.* (*Path.*) Having a difficulty of breathing; relating to dyspnœa.

Dysthe'sia, *n.* (*Path.*) A morbid bodily condition.

Dysthet'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dysthetos.*] (*Med.*) Pertaining to morbid action of the blood-vessels with regard to the circulation of blood.

Dysthym'ic, *a.* [Gr. *dysthymikos*, morbidness.] (*Med.*) Dejection of the mind or spirits; morbid despondency.

Dys'tome, Dystom'ic, Dys'tomous, *a.* (*Min.*) Difficulty of cleavage.

Dysu'ric, *a.* Relating to, or suffering from dysury.

Dysu'ria, Dys'ury, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, and *oyros*, urine.] (*Med.*) Difficulty in voiding the urine. A common symptom in cases of gravel, inflammation of the urinary organs, spasm, and stricture. The nature of the relief must depend upon the exciting cause.

Dze'ron, DZERON, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope which inhabits China, Thibet, and Tartary.

Dzoon'garia, SOONGARIA, a mountainous country of Central Asia, forming part of the Chinese Empire, in Lat. between 42° and 50° N., and Lon. between 75° and 90° E. It is inhabited by nomad tribes.

D.—SECTION II.

Dab'ney, Robert Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Presbyterian divine, born in Louisa co., Va., March 5, 1820. He studied at Hampden Sidney College, the University of Virginia, and Union Theological Seminary in the same State, graduated in 1846, and subsequently became professor in the Theological Seminary. In 1883 he was appointed professor of Philosophy in the State University of Austin, Tex. During the Civil War he served as major in the Confederate army, and in 1862 was made chief of staff of the Second corps. He was moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly (South) in 1870, and is the author of *Life of General Thomas J. Jackson; Defence of Virginia and the South; Sacred Rhetoric,* &c.

Daco'tah. See Dakota.

Da'cres, Sir Sidney C., admiral, was born at Totness, Devonshire, Eng., Jan. 9, 1804; entered the British navy in 1817 with the rank of captain, and received rapid promotion, becoming admiral in 1870. He was senior Lord of the Admiralty from 1868 to 1872, and later Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Numerous foreign orders have honored him with medals, and he was created a K.C.B. Died in March, 1884.

Dacryd'ium, *n.* [Gr. *dakry,* a tear.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Taxaceæ,* or Yew family. It includes several valuable timber-trees; as, the huon pine of Australia, *D. Franklinii;* the Kakaterro of New Zealand, *D. taxifolium;* and the imou pine, *D. cupressinum.*

Dacryglo'sis, *n.* [Gr. *dakry,* a tear, and *glôssa,* to laugh.] (*Path.*) A species of insanity in which the patient weeps and laughs at the same time.

Dacryo'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dakryo,* to weep.] (*Path.*) A closing of one or more of the *puncta lachrymalia,* or tear ducts, causing an effusion of tears.

Dactylol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos,* a finger, and *logos,* discourse.] The art of spelling words, or discoursing, by placing the fingers in such positions as to signify the letters of the alphabet. See Deaf and Dumb.

Dactylop'terus, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos,* and *pteron,* a wing or fin.] (*Ichth.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, the characteristics of which are: a large and long flat head, rising suddenly from the muzzle; the preoperculum furnished with an elongated strong spine; the jaws armed with masses of minute conical teeth; six branchiostegous rays; the sub-pectoral rays numerous, very long, and connected by a membrane; body covered with hard, carinated scales. By means of their large fins, these fishes dart out of the water when pursued, and are able to sustain themselves in the air for several seconds. The sea-swallow, or flying gurnard, *D. volitans,* of the Atlantic coast of America, is 6 to 14 inches long.

Dade'ville, in *Alabama,* a town, cap. of Tallapoosa co., 45 m. N.E. of Montgomery. *Pop.* (1897) 1,050.

Dadeville, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Dade co., about 34 m. W.N.W. of Springfield.

Dagnan-Bouveret, Pascal Adolphe Jean, *genre* painter, was born in Paris, 1852; studied with Gérôme, one of the greatest artists of the modern French school. His first notable canvas was *The Accident;* another greatly admired is *Horses at the Watering Trough;* and the work considered by many as his best is *The Parental Blessing,* which was purchased by the Russian government. He has been awarded the Prix de Rome; a third-class medal at the Salon of 1878, and one of the first-class at that of 1880. Received a medal of honor at the Paris Exposition of 1889, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1892.

Da'go, *n.* [A corruption of *Diego,* or *Santiago.*] Originally, in sailors' parlance, a person speaking Spanish or Portuguese. More recently (slang), any dark-skinned foreigner, especially an Italian.

Dahl'gren, Frederick August, Swedish poet and critic, born at Wermland, August 20, 1816; a popular song-writer, dramatist, and translator.

Dahlgren, Ulric, son of Admiral John A., born in Bucks co., Pa., in 1842, removed to Washington with his father in 1848, and there became familiar with the use of artillery by frequent visits to the navy yard. In 1858 he began the study of civil engineering, and of law at Philadelphia in 1860, but returned to Washington on the outbreak of the Civil War and was placed in charge of a naval battery on Maryland Heights. Afterward he became aid to General Sigel and served as his chief of artillery at the second battle of Bull Run. In November, 1862, he made an attack on Fredericksburg at the head of Sigel's body-guard of 57 men, took and held the town for several hours, and then withdrew with 31 prisoners. He performed important services at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, but was soon after wounded and lost a foot through amputation. Recovering, he was made colonel, and in March (1864), in concert with General Kilpatrick, made a raid upon Richmond with the purpose of releasing the prisoners in Libby and Belle Isle prisons. The attempt failed and *D.* was slain.

Dahn, Julius Sophus Felix, historian, jurist, novelist, and poet; born Feb. 9, 1834. Completed his course at the University of Berlin in 1853, being subsequently a teacher, and a professor, at Würzburg, resigning the latter position in 1870. After the Franco-German war, became professor of German Law at the University of Königsberg. His works include *Das Kriegsrecht,* a popular treatise on the law of war; *Ein Kampf um Rom; Die Könige der Germanen; Westgotische Studien,* &c.

Dai'ry Hus'bandry. Among the animals kept by man, none is of more value than the milch cow, the breeding and care of which, the production of milk and the obtaining from this of butter, cheese, and other products, constituting a very important branch of agriculture. At former periods the milk of asses, goats, and sheep was extensively used, but now the cow is almost solely kept as a milk-giver, and her powers in this direction have been strikingly developed. For a long time, both in Europe and the U. S., *D. H.* continued the duty of the women of the farm; there was no conjoined effort, and the value of the products depended so largely upon the skill of the dairy women as to cause wide differences in the value of the products. At the same time certain localities, by the use of special methods, yielded peculiar results. To such differences are due the many characteristic kinds of cheese produced in different localities of Switzerland and France. It was by the introduction of the factory system in America that *D. H.* became a distinct branch of agriculture, yielding a uniform and superior quality of product. The first cheese factory was established in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1860, since which date there has been an important progress in dairy methods, one of the most valuable of these being the invention of the centrifugal machine for the rapid separation of the cream from the milk; and a second, the discovery of a cheap, rapid, and accurate method of determining the percentage of fat in milk. The latter is very important in relation to the selection and improvement of dairy cows.—*Selection of stock.* Up to a quarter of a century ago the common cows of the country were used almost exclusively for dairy purposes, and our dairy product is still founded upon the powers of this animal, which, when properly selected and well fed and cared for, will yield from 500 to 600 lbs. of cheese, or 175 to 200 lbs. of butter per annum; the milking period extending from about the 1st of March to some time in December. For years past, however, much attention has been paid by dairymen to the introduction of foreign stock of notable milk-yielding powers. At one time the short-horn breed was a favorite. Then came the Ayrshire. Afterward the Dutch, or Holland, and the Jersey, or Guernsey, cattle came into favor, the former for cheese-dairying, the latter for butter-yielding powers. The common cows of the U. S. have been widely crossed with those breeds, with the result of producing milkers of abundant yield, though not equal in butter-making powers to the pure-blooded foreign breeds.—*Cheese production.* The bulk of the cheese produced in the U. S. closely resembles the Cheddar of England, whose characteristic properties are: mildness in flavor, a clear, sweet, nutty taste, solid texture, or freedom from holes, mellowness and richness of substance, dissolving easily in the mouth, and good keeping qualities. The cheese is white or colored, as it is made from untreated milk or milk colored with annatto. A good Cheddar cheese six months old should yield, on analysis, 33·92 parts of water, 33·15 of butter, 28·12 of caseine, ·96 of milk sugar, lactic acid, and extractive matters, and 3·85 of mineral matter. A very essential point in the making of good cheese is a proper method of curing, much injury being done by ripening cheeses in damp and badly-ventilated rooms, and rooms in which the temperature is not uniform. Experienced dairymen seek to keep the temperature between 70° and 75° F., which they maintain throughout the curing process, and also avoid too great dryness of atmosphere, like that coming from stove heat, as likely to produce an injurious loss of moisture in the cheese. The use of hot-water pipes, arranged along the wall, is considered the best method of heating in cold weather, though other methods, the results of experience, are in use. In addition to Cheddar, other kinds of cheese are produced in the U. S., such as Gruyere and Limburger, sufficient to meet a limited demand, the manufacture being mainly confined to those who learned the art in Europe. Some other kinds are made in small quantities, including some of the soft French cheeses, such as Neufchatel, which has been attempted with the best results.—*Imitation cheese.* A cheese made from skimmed milk, which has been given body by the introduction of a cheaper fat than butter, is one of the products of the American dairy, and is not without merit, though of course not equal to the best grades of whole-milk cheese. Its recommendation is its greater cheapness. In this variety an artificial cream, made from oil and skimmed milk, is employed, by the use of an ingenious machine which yields an emulsion similar to that of the butter globules in the original milk.—*Butter making.* There is no branch of farming that has made more rapid progress in recent years than butter dairying. The improvement began with the establishment of creameries, in which the standard of butter was raised to the highest grade and the greatest uniformity in color, texture, and quality. This has greatly promoted home consumption, the finest butters bringing prices at home which prohibit exportation. Of the more than 1,000,000,000 lbs. of butter produced annually in the U. S., only about 4 per cent. is exported, the remainder being consumed at home. Various methods of obtaining the cream from the milk have been adopted, the first being the pool and pail system—the milk pails being set in pools of flowing spring water. Then came the large shallow pan system, each pan large enough to hold the milk from a herd at one milking, while cold spring water was kept constantly flowing around and under the pans. There followed the deep-setting system, borrowed from Sweden, but improved by American ingenuity, the cans being 9 inches in diameter and 20 inches deep, and set in tanks of ice-cold water. In these the cream separates in from 12 to 20 hours. The most recent and striking method of obtaining the cream from milk is by use of the "Centrifugal Creamer," which obtains the cream from the milk with great rapidity by subjecting it to rapid centrifugal motion. The effort of centrifugal force is to throw the heavier portion (the skimmed milk) to the surface, while the lighter portion (the cream) remains in the center. There are arrangements for drawing each off as fast as they are separated. In churning, the most popular churns are those without any dasher, the churn being a cubical box turning on an axis passing through it diagonally, or a barrel or oblong box, similarly revolved. The action consists in a dashing of the cream violently against the sides of the churn, which concussion causes the globules of fat to adhere together and gradually coalesce into small grains of butter. When these are as large as wheat grains, or peas, at the largest, the buttermilk is drawn off, and the butter washed with cold water or weak brine.—The dairy interest is of vast proportions in the U. S. and Canada, not less than 1,000,000,000 acres of land, with more than 10,000,000 cows being devoted to this industry in its various branches of milk-serving, butter and cheese making, &c. The cows most commonly preferred are the Dutch stock known as Holstein, the shorthorns and Ayrshires, and half breeds of these with native cows. For butter dairying the various grades of the Jersey breed are the most profitable, and these have been largely introduced. Ayrshires and Devons follow next in favor. In America dairying is now the work of men, not of women as it is so largely in Europe. It consists in pasturing, feeding and milking the cows, and otherwise caring for them. On many dairy farms winter butter is made, feeding crops being raised in the summer for winter use. The use of ensilage has been found convenient and profitable in the dairy, and this is rapidly extending. The cheapness and ease of production of this excellent fodder has stimulated the dairy interest in America more than any other circumstance. —*Condensed milk.* The manufacture of this important product has greatly extended in the U. S. Its production in marketable shape began about 1857, and by 1861 a number of factories were in operation, a large demand arising from its use in the Northern armies. In the production of this, as now performed, only the water is removed from the milk and nothing but sugar is added. The product is of the consistency of honey, and needs only dilution with water to be reconverted into milk. What is known as *dry preserved milk* needs to be dissolved in hot water, while cold water will serve

for *condensed milk*. In the production of this article the water is evaporated by heat, dissolved sugar being added where a sweetened product is desired, though unsugared or "plain condensed milk" is largely manufactured. In this the condensation is from 4 to 1; that is, 75 per cent. of water is driven off by evaporation. The annual product of condensed milk in the U. S. is probably more than 20,000,000 lbs., of which a considerable portion is exported.—Nothing need be said here of artificial butter, now so largely produced in the U. S. and in some countries of Europe. This subject will be treated under the heading of OLEOMARGARINE. "Dairy Boards of Trade" have been established—the first in 1870—whose purpose it is to aid in the marketing of the dairy products of the country, which have grown so large as to render some such organized system of operation necessary. These now exist in a number of the States and in Canada, each leading center of dairy production having its sale-days and boards of trade, whose goods can be marketed from week to week as they become ready for sale.

Dai'sy, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name for *Bellis.*—*D.*, AFRICAN. *Athanasia annua.*—*D.*, AUSTRALIAN. *Vittadenia triloba.*—*D.*, BLUE. *Globularia vulgaris.*—*D.*, CHRISTMAS. A popular name for some of the species of *Aster.*—*D.*, MICHAELMAS. A popular garden name for *Aster*, especially for *A. tradescanti.*—*D.*, OXEYE. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*—*D.*, SWAN-RIVER. *Brachycome iberidifolia.*

Dai'sy, *a.* A slang term applied to any person or thing that is particularly attractive, neat, or complete.

Dai'sy-cutter, *n.* In baseball and cricket, a ball batted swiftly on a line not much above the ground level.—A low-stepping trotting horse.

Dakh'ma, *n.* [Native East Indian.] A place where human bones are deposited, especially the towers on which bodies are placed, in some parts of India, to be devoured by vultures.

Dako'ta Forma'tion. (*Geol.*) A group of rocks belonging to the cretaceous strata of America, so called from being first observed in the territory of the Dakota Indians. Its outcrop extends along the western border of the great plains from Texas to Alberta, and is also observed at many points in the eastern border of the plains, while the intermediate portions are overlaid by cretaceous beds of more recent origin. The rocks consist of coarse, yellowish sandstones, with associated shales. The water in which these beds were laid is shown, by fossil shells, to have been partly fresh and partly brackish, while the abundant remains of plants show that it was surrounded by a luxuriant forest. The formation is of industrial importance from its containing a valuable supply of coal, and from the free yielding of artesian water by its sandstones.

Dako'tan, *n.* A citizen or resident of the Dakotas.—One of the tribe of Dakota Indians.

—*a.* Of or pertaining to either North or South Dakota, the residents thereof, or the Indian tribe bearing that name.

Dalias (*dä'le-ăs*), a mining town of Spain, province Almeria, 9 m. from the Mediterranean, and 18 W. S. W. of Almeria. *Pop.* (1895) 9,439.

Dall, WILLIAM HEALEY, naturalist, was born in Boston, Aug. 21, 1845; became a special pupil of Prof. Louis Agassiz, and studied also with Jeffries, Wyman and Gould; had charge of the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s survey for an international line via Bering Strait and Siberia; has made several explorations of Alaska in the service of the U. S. Geological Survey, having been made palæontologist of that bureau in 1884. His works include: *Alaska and its Resources; Meteorology of Alaska*, &c., besides numerous valuable papers on the Mollusca, Brochiopoda, and the ethnology and general history of Alaska.

Dal'linger, WILLIAM HENRY, LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., scientist, born at Devonport, Eng., in 1841; educated privately, and entered the ministry in 1861. He was pastor of a church in Liverpool for twelve years, and then accepted the appointment of governor of Wesley College, in Sheffield. He afterward took up the study of biology, and became lecturer in several institutions, including the Royal Institution of London and University of Cambridge. Was also president of the Royal Microscopical Society in 1883. His works include: *Minute Forms of Life: The Origin of Life*, &c.

Dal'ny, a seaport of Manchuria, on the east coast of Liao-tung peninsula, on Victoria Bay, an inlet of Talienwan Bay. It was founded in 1899, being built by order of Premier de Witte as a Russian commercial town and naval station and was made a free port by Russia in 1901. It lies about 25 miles northeast of Port Arthur and is the principal southern terminus of the Manchurian Railway. It was captured from Russia by the Japanese in 1904. *Pop.*(1903) 41,260

Da'ly, CHARLES PATRICK, LL.D., jurist, born in New York, Oct. 31, 1816; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He rose to the position of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, New York city, in 1857; and since its foundation has been president of the American Geographical and Statistical Society. Besides a *History of the Courts of New York*, he is the author of a number of papers on banking, law, science, &c.

Daly, JOHN AUGUSTIN, playwright and theatrical manager, was born at Plymouth, N. C., in July, 1838; received a common-school education and entered journalism at the age of 20, drifting into dramatic criticism; has been successful as a theatrical manager, his troupes having played throughout this country, Great Britain, France and Germany, as well as at New York and London theaters controlled by him. His first notable dramatic venture was: *Under the Gaslight.* Died June 7 1899.

Dama'raland, a country of west South Africa, extending from the Atlantic to about 19° 45′ E. Lon., and lying between Namaqualand and Ovampoland proper. There is a waterless coast region, 190 miles wide, beyond which is a mountain district, followed farther inland by wide prairies. Copper and other minerals occur abundantly in the mountains. Vegetation is confined to the mountain valleys and the prairie region. The productions include ivory, feathers, skins, &c. The Damaras of Bantre stock are about 80,000 in number, of whom 50,000 are nomad mountaineers owning large flocks and herds. Walvisch Bay, the only harbor, was annexed to Cape Colony in 1884. In the same year the coast region was made a German protectorate.

Damas'cus Blades. Sword blades of remarkable excellence, formerly made at Damascus, and famous since the time of the Crusades for their exquisite temper, which enabled them, in skilled hands, at once to sunder bars of iron and to sever films of floating gauze. It is said that good *D. B.* can be bent like hoops and will fly back without injury. They are also famous for their beautifully lined and watered surface. The secret of their manufacture is unknown, though it is said that blades of equal temper have been produced in Russia.

Damassé (*dăm-ăs-sā'*), *n.* [Fr.] A Flemish or French fabric, woven with flowers and fancy designs.

—*a.* Woven with flowery ornamentation (applied to silk fabrics).—Having white decorations on a white ground (applied to ceramics).

Damian'a, *n.* (*Med.*) An extract made from the leaves of various species of the *Turneria*, a Mexican plant, thought to be valuable as a nerve tonic, especially in cases of sexual atony.

Damien de Veuster, JOSEPH (FATHER DAMIEN), a Roman Catholic missionary; born in Belgium, Jan. 3, 1840. At the age of nineteen he was admitted to holy orders, and thenceforward practiced a life of self-denial which few, if any, have surpassed. Learning of the terrible condition of the lepers, when on a mission to Honolulu, in 1873, he established himself among them. He was physician, teacher, magistrate, and carpenter, and a helper in all things. For twelve years he escaped the fatal disease, and then fell a prey to its virulence, though he worked on in his noble self-sacrifice till the last. Died April 15, 1889.

Dam'rosch, LEOPOLD, M.D., musician; born in Posen, Prussia, Oct. 22, 1832. Graduated with high honors at the University of Berlin and became a physician, but preferred the study of music, which he continued, having as his instructors Hubert Reïs on the violin, and Dehn in composition. In 1854 he gave up the practice of medicine, and started on a tour as violinist, meeting with such success that on his return to Posen he was appointed musical director at the Stadt Theater. He subsequently held a similar position in Breslau, eventually became leader of the Arion Society in New York, founded the Oratorio Society of that city, and later the Symphony Society. Dr. *D.* conducted, in 1881, in the Seventh Regiment armory, the finest musical festival that had ever been given in New York. Died February 15, 1885.

Damrosch, WALTER JOHANNES, musician, son of the foregoing, was born at Breslau, Prussia, in 1862; has resided in the U. S. since 1871. He inherited musical talent from his father, and succeeded him in his enterprises; has become the leading American conductor of oratorio and grand opera and the special exponent, in this country, of the Wagnerian school. Has directed and conducted successful operatic performances in New York and other principal cities for several seasons, producing the greatest works of Wagner and other eminent masters, and has composed some excellent music, including an opera based upon Hawthorne's tale of *The Scarlet Letter*. Mr. *D.* married, in 1890, Miss Margaret Blaine, daughter of the eminent statesman, James G. Blaine, and resides in New York city.

Da'na, CHARLES ANDERSON, journalist; born at Hinsdale, N. H., Aug. 8, 1819. He attended Harvard College two years, but did not graduate on account of a disease of the eyes, though he afterward received the degree of A.M. He took up journalism and for many years held important positions on the New York *Tribune*, but resigned in 1862 in consequence of a disagreement with its editor, Horace Greeley. He entered government service and became Assistant Secretary of War (1863–5). After the war he edited the Chicago *Republican*, which did not succeed, and in 1868 he organized a stock company for the purchase of the New York *Sun*, of which he is still (1897) the able and trenchant editor. While connected with the *Tribune* he was co-editor, with George Ripley, of the *New American Cyclopædia*; he has translated and published *The Black Ant*; edited *The Household Book of Poetry*; wrote, with Gen. James H. Wilson, a *Life of Gen. Grant*; and, with Rossiter Johnson, compiled *Fifty Perfect Poems*. Died Oct. 17, 1897.

Dana, NAPOLEON JACKSON TECUMSEH, U. S. military officer; born in Eastport, Me., April 15, 1822. Graduated at West Point, and began his career by serving chiefly at frontier posts. Was engaged in the Mexican War, afterward became a banker at St. Paul, Minn., entered the Civil War at its outbreak and served to its close, rising to the rank of major-general. Resigned in 1865, and afterward engaged in mining and railroad operations.

Dan'aide. (*Mech.*) A hydraulic machine of ingenious construction and large utilization of power, consisting of two hollow cylinders, one within the other, with a narrow space intervening. The inner cylinder is closed at the bottom and there is an aperture in the center of the bottom of the outer. Partitions radiate from center to circumference between the bottoms, but do not extend into the space between the cylinders. The whole is sustained on a vertical axis, about which it easily turns. If a jet of water be now admitted to the annular space, striking the surface of the cylinder at as near a horizontal tangent as possible, its friction sets the machine in revolution. Soon the revolving water, acting on the partitions at the base, exerts a force upon them which increases the velocity. It has been proved by experiment that from 70 to 75 per cent. of the water-power employed is utilized by this machine. The name comes from the fable of the Danaïdes (*q. v.*), who poured water continually into a vessel from which it as continually escaped.

Dan'cing Mania. (*Path.*) A form of epidemic disorder, allied to hysteria, which has appeared from time to time, various instances of it occurring in Germany in the middle ages, while in Italy a somewhat similar affection, known as tarantism, was attributed to the bite of the spider called Tarantula. Similar epidemics have been observed in India and Abyssinia, and in modern Europe strong religious excitement has yielded similar results. To what extent imposture has entered into these manifestations it is not easy to decide; but it is certain that in many instances the convulsive movements were beyond the control of the will. They were doubtless the result of imitative emotious acting upon susceptible temperaments, perhaps instigated by a craving for sympathy or notoriety. The true *D. M.* of the mediæval period had its seat principally in the cities of Germany, the first instance occurring in 1374 at Aix-la-Chapelle, when assemblies of men and women, excited by the wild and frantic celebration of the festival of St. John, began to dance in the streets, screaming and foaming at the mouth as if possessed. This frenzy spread wildly through other towns, and broke out again from time to time in the following centuries. Examples of the same kind occurred in the U. S. in the early camp meetings of the frontier settlements, in which convulsive movements of the most uncontrollable character were common.

Dan'die Din'mont. A name applied to a variety of short-legged dogs, having long hair, and apparently a cross between the otter-hound and the Scotch terrier.

Dan'enhower, JOHN WILSON, arctic explorer, born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1849. Graduated from U. S. Naval Academy in 1870. Served on the *Portsmouth* in a surveying expedition to the Northern Pacific; helped to quell an insurrection at Honolulu in 1873; and was one of the officers in charge of the *Vandalia* during Gen. Grant's visit to Egypt and the Levant. He joined the *Jeannette* expedition, which started from Havre, France, went to San Francisco and thence sailed (July 8, 1879) for the Arctic Ocean via Bering Strait. The vessel was crushed in the ice and the crew, after dragging their boats for ninety-five days over the ice, took to the open sea. The boats were separated by a storm and all were lost but that of Lieut. *D.*, which landed at Lena Delta, Sept. 17, 1881, and he reached the U. S. in June, 1882. He wrote *The Narrative of the Jeannette*. Died at Annapolis, April 20, 1887.

Dan'ites, or Destroying Angels. (*Amer. Hist.*) A name given by the Mormons to a secret society organized among them in 1838. It comprised originally about 300 men, who are said to have pledged themselves to execute the orders of their leaders, regardless of consequence. During the early history of Utah there occurred many robberies and murders which were ascribed to the *D.*, though this was denied by the Mormons. A train of "Gentile" emigrants was attacked, and the party massacred by this body in 1857; for participating in which crime, twenty years afterward, John D. Lee, a member of the society, was tried, condemned and executed.

Dan'ube Canal. See CANALS.

Dar-Fur, a division of the Soudan in Central Africa, ranging from about 10° to 16° N. Lat., and 22° to 28° E. Lon., though its borders are not well defined. In the N. it is desert in character, but during the rainy season in the S. good crops are raised. Tobacco is largely cultivated. Copper and iron are the chief minerals. Cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. It is inhabited by the Fulahs, a well built and intelligent race. It was annexed to Egypt in 1874, and is now under the control of the Mahdists.

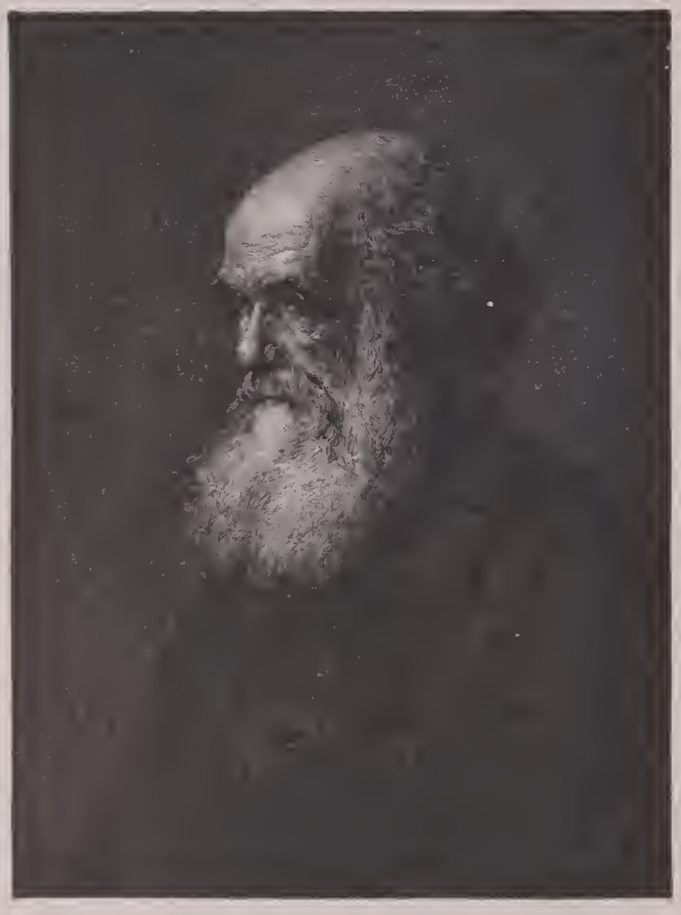
Darjeel'ing. A sanitary station in the lower Himalaya, situated on a narrow ridge 7,167 feet above sea level. It is an increasingly popular summer resort for visitors and invalids. The fashionable month is October, after the rains, when the atmosphere is remarkably clear —*D.* is also the name of a district of Bengal, with an area of 1,234 sq. m., devoted largely to the cultivation of tea.

Dark Room. (*Photog.*) A room from which actinic light is excluded; used for sensitizing and developing plates.

Dar'kle, *v. a.* To appear obscurely or intermittently.—*v. n.* To become gloomy or obscure; to darken.

Dar'ley, FELIX O. C., an American artist and designer, born in Philadelphia, June 23, 1822. As a book illustrator he achieved high popularity, his ablest performances being designs for pictorial editions of the works of Irving, Cooper, Dickens, Shakespeare, &c. Died at Claymont, Del., March 27, 1888.

Dar'ling, GRACE, a young woman noted for heroic daring, was born in Yorkshire, Eng., November 24, 1815. Her father, William *D.*, in 1838, was keeper of a lighthouse on Longstone, one of the Farne islands. In the night of Sept. 6–7, 1838, the *Forfarshire* was wrecked here, and all of the 63 persons on board perished except 9, who, in the morning, were seen clinging to the vessel. Grace besought her father to attempt their rescue, and



Charles Robert Darwin

1809–1882

they together put off in a boat through the angry waves, succeeded in reaching the wreck, and bringing the survivors in safety to the shore. All the world sounded the praises of the brave girl, and money and other tokens of appreciation were showered upon her, but she did not long survive to enjoy her distinction. She fell a victim to consumption, and died October 20, 1842.

Darlingto'nia. [Named in honor of Dr. *Darlington*, of Pennsylvania.] (*Bot.*) A remarkable genus of *Sarraceniaceæ*, found in California. *D. Californica*, known as the *California Side-saddle flower*, or *Pitcher plant*, is a perennial herb growing in marshy places. Its leaves all rise from the root, the adult ones being from eighteen inches to a foot or more in length, the stalk or pitcher tubular, gradually tapering downward and singularly twisted on the axis about half a turn, marked with strong veins and slender veinlets, and the summit vaulted and formed into a sac about the size of a hen's egg, on the under side of which is an oval orifice about half an inch in diameter, opening into the cavity of the pitcher; the upper part of this tube is of a dull orange color. The blade, which is borne on the end of the stalk, or pitcher, is narrowed at the base and deeply divided into two spreading, nearly lance-shaped, lobes, which are curved downward, and also often backward, resembling the lop-ears of some varieties of rabbit. The pitcher inside the hood is furnished with short conical hairs which point downward; and toward the base there are long, slender hairs, also pointing downward; remains of insects are sometimes found at the bottom. The flowers are single and nodding at the apex of a smooth stalk, which is furnished with straw-colored scales, and varies from two to four feet in length. When fully expanded the flower is about two inches in diameter; the calyx consists of five straw-colored acute sepals; the petals, of a like number, and pale purple in color, are narrowed and concave at the apex and broad below; the twelve to fifteen stamens are nearly hidden by the projecting summit of the ovary, which is top-shaped, slightly five-angled, and crowned by a short style with a five-lobed stigma. The fruit is a five-celled capsule about an inch in length, with numerous seeds.

Fig 2810. CALIFORNIA SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER.

Darmstetter (*därm-stā-tĕr*), Arsène, French scholar; born Jan. 5, 1846, educated for a Jewish rabbi, but became interested in the study of philology. No one in this century has done more to throw light upon the history of the French language and literature. In collaboration with M. Hatzfield he spent many years on the production of a new dictionary of the French language. The Doctor'a degree was conferred upon him in 1877, and the same year he published *De la création actuelle de mots nouveaux dans la langue française*, &c. *A View of French Literature in the Sixteenth Century*, which he published jointly with M. Hatzfield, is considered authority upon the subject. During the writing of these, and other works, he was busily engaged in teaching. All that this earnest student produced was full of originality, and his contributions to science have been many. Died Nov. 7, 1888.

Dar'nel, *n.* (*Bot.*) A grass of the genus *Lolium*. The common *D.* or rye-grass is *L. perenne*; the Italian *D.* is *L. Italicum*, both useful fodder plants. The noxious bearded variety is *L. temulentum*.

Dart'mouth College. (*Educ.*) An institution of learning instituted in 1754, at Lebanon, Conn., and subsequently removed to Hanover, N. H., where it was chartered as a college in 1769. As Lord Dartmouth, an English nobleman, took an interest in and made benefactions to the new college, it was given his name. The New Hampshire legislature, in 1816, passed an act changing its name to Dartmouth University and assuming control of its affairs. The trustees opposed this action, brought an action before the Supreme Court of the State, which sustained the legislature, and appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, which sustained the college, Daniel Webster and other able counsel arguing its defence. As a result, the university organization was dissolved and that of the college resumed. *D. C.* has been conservative in its system of teaching, giving honor and precedence to the ancient classics, though it has introduced scientific and other modern studies. With it are associated the New Hampshire Medical College (1798), the Chandler Scientific School (1851), the Thayer Engineering School (1871) and the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (1866). It had in 1896, 46 instructors, 601 students, and a library of 85,000 volumes, the president being Wm. J. Tucker, D.D., LL.D.

Dar'win, Charles Robert, F.R.S., an eminent English naturalist, born at Shrewsbury, in 1809, studied at Edinburgh and afterward at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1831. In the year of his graduation he was appointed naturalist on the *Beagle*, a vessel which was dispatched by the British government on a scientific expedition around the world. His observations during this journey were numerous and valuable, and after his return in 1836 he described them in his *Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the Various Countries visited by H. M. S. Beagle*, a work replete with interest, and which has become almost a classic of travel. Other works which quickly followed were: *The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs; Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands;* and *Monography of the Family Cirrhipedia*. While preparing these works, and later, Darwin was developing in his mind the famous theory with which his name is indissolubly connected, and which he gave to the world in 1859, in his epoch-making work, *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*. This work startled the world of science, new editions were called for at home and were issued abroad, and a war of controversy arose that sorely tried the new principle of organic development which it advocated, though it was widely accepted from the start by the younger school of naturalists. Darwin's following works were: *Fertilization of Orchids* (1862); *Habits and Movements of Climbing Plants* (1865); and *The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868). In 1871 there appeared a work only surpassed by the *Origin of Species* in the sensation it created: *The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex*, in which for the first time he applied to man the theory of origin which he had previously confined to the lower animals. In 1872 he published *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*. Later works from his pen were: *Insectivorous Plants* (1875); *The Efforts of Cross and Self Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom* (1876); *Different Forms of Flowers on Plants of the Same Species* (1877); *The Power of Movement in Plants* (1880); and *The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms* (1881), the last named his latest work, and in which he showed that the mould which covers a large part of the earth is due in great part to the castings of earth worms. For many years Darwin dwelt at Down, in Kent, where he spent his time in careful and minute observations in his conservatories and garden and among his pigeons, fowls and other domestic animals. It was here that he worked out the details of his great theory, and gathered the facts for his supplementary works, which were largely the outcome of personal observations. He first brought the theory of evolution to the favorable consideration of the scientific world, and prepared the way for its general acceptance. He died April 19, 1882, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

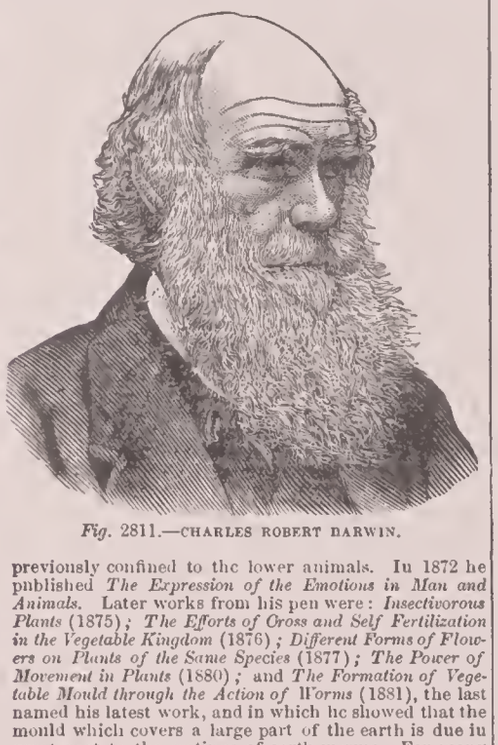


Fig. 2811.—CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

Dar'win, Erasmus, an English physician and poet, born in 1731. He wrote a curious poem, *The Botanic Garden*, which has been greatly admired; and, in prose, *Zoönomia, or the Laws of Organic Life*, and *The Temple of Nature, or the Origin of Society*. Died 1802.

Darwin'ian The'ory. (*Biol.*) The theory of the origin of species advanced by Charles Robert Darwin, often spoken of under the title of Darwinism, may be epitomized as follows: Its dominant feature is the substitution of natural causes for the supernatural influences previously held to prevail, its main thesis being that the appearance of new species is not due to an act of creation, but to a natural change from some preceding species, the influence at work being that which he has named Natural Selection, or, as Spencer has entitled it, the "Survival of the Fittest." It is in this respect a theory of evolution, though Darwin laid no claim to the origination of the evolution conception, which long antedated him, but only to a special application of it. He was by no means the first to advance a theory to account for the origin of species. A number of naturalists preceded him in this, notably Lamarck, in whose view the change from species to species was a result of individual effort on the part of animals; the neck of the giraffe, for instance, being gradually lengthened through persistent efforts to reach a higher level in browsing on the leaves of trees. This explanation, and the others advanced, proved far from satisfactory, and the problem remained open for Darwin and Wallace, both of whom reached the same conception almost simultaneously. Darwin, however, had worked it out so fully in his mind, and presented it with such a wealth of illustration, that full credit for the theory is given to him, Wallace having presented it with little argument or illustration. The theory of natural selection is based on the tendency of all organisms to vary. This is particularly marked in domesticated species, owing to the considerable change in their conditions of life, but it is constantly observable among wild species as well. No two blades of grass are alike, and the natural differences between individuals of the same plant or animal species are occasionally so marked as almost to constitute specific distinctions. Thus varieties arise, which may become permanent if the changed individuals move into a new territory, and are freed from the swamping influence of cross-breeding. A continuance of this process would yield sub-species, and in a further stage species would appear. The principle of variation, therefore, lies at the foundation of the Darwinian theory, as furnishing the basis on which it is built. The second fact to take into consideration is the tendency possessed by all organic beings to increase with extreme rapidity. Each plant produces annually hosts of seeds, each capable of yielding a new plant. Each of the lower animals lays multitudes of eggs or other reproductive elements. Even the higher animals produce young in such numbers that, if they were not kept down, the earth would soon be peopled with the descendants of a single pair. It is, of course, impossible for all the offspring of any species to procure food, escape their enemies, and survive to yield new young. They are destroyed in the germ, in the young, in the mature form, in such multitudes that a very small percentage survive. Between them there is an incessant and intense struggle for existence, each doing its best to obtain a share of the food supply and to escape its enemies. In this struggle the strongest, the best adapted, or the most favored by circumstances, survive, the others perish, and as a general rule the individuals which have varied in any way that gives them an advantage in the struggle, will survive, while those whose variation is of an unfavorable kind will perish. It is this preservation of favorable variations and destruction of unfavorable ones, which we denominate Natural Selection, or, in Spencer's phrase, the Survival of the Fittest.—*Heredity*. But variation is not the only principle to be considered in the phenomena of life. The principle of heredity is of equal importance. This is a tendency in all animals and plants to reproduce the form and characteristics of their parents, a tendency which prevents any extreme deviation in offspring. As a result of these two opposed and constantly acting principles, heredity and variation, all offspring bear a certain close resemblance to their parents, while varying from them in certain minor particulars. In consequence, the deep-seated characters of species are very persistent; while in all species superficial and minor changes incessantly appear. Each organism exerts a vigorous hereditary influence over its offspring, and this is the case with any marked and favorable variety, which tends to transmit to its young the characters to which it owes its survival. Therefore, when in the incessant struggle for food and safety any variety survives while a host of less favored competitors perish, this variety is apt to produce young of the same variety. And by a continuation of this process, aided in many cases by a removal of the favored variety to some new locality, the variety becomes a permanent race. This process repeated yields varieties more and more unlike the original species, a distinct species finally appearing, which, from its being better adapted to the existing conditions of nature, may quite replace the former. In this view it must be borne in mind that changes in the conditions of nature also take place and aid the process described; they growing unfavorable to the old and favorable to the new species. Natural selection may modify the egg, the seed, or the young in its various stages, as easily as the adult; so that the struggle extends downward to the foundation, it existing between germs and young as well as between adult organisms. —*Sexual Selection*. There is another element in the situation to which Darwin gave much attention—that named by him Sexual Selection. This refers to the struggle of the males for the females, as a result of which the most vigorous tends to leave the greatest number of young. In this struggle special weapons of offence, like the spurs of the cock, the stag's horns, &c., are developed, and these are transmitted to the young. Again, the males manifest a choice in the selection of females, and the females much more so in the selection of males, choosing them for some special property, melody of voice, beauty of plumage, size, strength, &c. This agency in selection, no doubt, exerts an important influence in the preservation of varieties. It was through his observation of the agencies at work in domestic breeds, and the great variation they often exhibit, that Darwin came to the most vital of his conclusions. This artificial selection, as it is called, is a principle of long application, special breeds being separated from their kindred and cross-breeding prevented. The consequence has been a series of highly marked varieties, as in the case of the dog, of which numerous persistent and strikingly distinct breeds now exist. The pigeons present another important illustration. In these the carrier, pouter, fantail and tumbler differ decidedly, both within and without; sufficiently so to make of them not only distinct species, but even distinct genera if found in a wild state. Yet they have been proved to have all descended from a common ancestor, the rock-dove (*Columba livia*). Numerous other instances of variation under domestication might be adduced. Thus, two flocks of Leicester sheep, kept equally pure, varied so in fifty years that when compared they appeared to be quite different varieties. Changes of this kind, produced rapidly under domes-

tication, are held to go on slowly in a wild state. Equal variations appear in nature as in domestication, and though the varieties are not artificially separated and bred apart, yet nature to some extent fulfills this function, while the principle of Survival of the Fittest acts to preserve favorable varieties even if no separation from the original stock takes place.—*Laws of Variation.* We are largely ignorant of the causes of variation. Theories have been advanced to explain it, but the evidence is wanting. We know that changed conditions produce at times permanent effects. Thus, one species of shell-fish, when moved from brackish to fresh water, changed so in its character as to seem a widely different species. Habit, use and disuse also yield marked effects, and other influences are doubtless at work. But below all this lies a general law of variation, requiring no special influences, and inherent in organic nature, the changes arising from influences brought to bear upon the germ. —*Objections.* The Darwinian theory has had many difficulties to contend with. Darwin himself weighed it thoroughly, and honestly stated all the objections which occurred to him, explaining them away as far as he could, yet admitting their force. He pointed out (1) the definiteness of species and the variety in which a transitional form between species is seen in nature; (2) the great degree of modification in structure and habits which the theory rendered necessary; (3) the acquirement through natural selection of such marvellous instincts as those of the bee and ant; (4) the sterility of crossed species and the fertility of crossed varieties. Many other objections were made by the opponents of the theory, to some of which Darwin gave satisfactory answers, others of which he failed to set aside. One objection is, that if so many transitional germs appeared as the theory requires, why are not numbers of them found in the geological strata? The explanation of this is the extreme imperfection of the geological record, and the, as yet, minor degree to which it has been explored. Where so few species, of all those that existed, are known, we cannot look for very many linking varieties, and these, when found, are marked as distinct species, the species they connect having usually disappeared. Darwin closes with these words a work which has had a greater effect on the world of science than any other work ever produced: "It is interesting to contemplate a tangled bank clothed with many plants of many kinds, with birds singing on the bushes, with various insects flitting about, and with worms crawling through the damp earth; and to reflect that these elaborately constructed forms, so different from each other, and dependent on each other in so complex a manner, have all been produced by laws acting around us. These laws, taken in the largest sense, being Growth with Reproduction; and Inheritance, which is almost implied by reproduction; Variability from the indirect and direct action of the conditions of life, and from use and disuse; a Ratio of Increase so high as to lead to a Struggle for Life and, as a consequence, to Natural Selection, entailing Divergence of Character and the Extinction of less improved forms. Thus, from the war of nature, from famine and death, the most exalted object which we are capable of conceiving, namely, the production of the higher animals, directly follows. There is grandeur in this view of life, with its several powers, having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms, or into one; and that, while this planet has gone cycling on according to the fixed law of gravity, from so simple a beginning endless forms most beautiful and most wonderful have been, and are being, evolved."—*The Descent of Man.* The Darwinian theory, as originally presented, said nothing about man's origin and descent, Darwin undoubtedly wishing to avoid the flood of adverse criticism to which this would have given rise. Twenty years afterward, when he had won a host of defenders, he presented his views on this subject, arguing that man was a true outcome of the animal line of development, his immediate ancestor being some form of anthropoid ape, kindred to but not identical with the larger apes now existing. As the case of Darwinism stands to-day it must be said that some of the objections urged against it remain unanswered, and many naturalists feel that other influences, perhaps other laws, must be adduced before it can be considered as fully established. Many American naturalists have gone back to the older theory of Lamarck, and evolved what is known as Neo-Lamarckism, in which it is maintained that conscious effort has been an important agency in the development of species. Other hypotheses have been presented in Germany and Britain, and much has been done to elucidate the darker parts of the problem. These, however, belong rather to the subject of Evolution than to that of Darwinism. See Evolution.

Dar'winism, *n.* The doctrine of natural selection advocated by Charles Robert Darwin in his works, *The Origin of Species* (1859), and *The Descent of Man* (1871). See Darwinian Theory.

Date Line, International. The line at which the date of the day changes on going round the globe. If a man could travel round the earth in a day with the sun, he would experience no night, and he would be in the same day at the end as at the beginning of his journey, though he would find it called a day later by the people at his journey's end. But if he travelled more slowly, he would find himself at the close of each day's journey a little behind the sun in point of time, and in completing the circuit, these accumulated losses would make a complete day. He has not really lost a day, however, since he has added a little to the length of each day. If he goes round the earth in the direction opposite to the sun, the effect would be opposite—he gains on the sun; so that his day is shorter, the sun setting an hour earlier for every 15° of latitude. So on completing the circuit of the earth he would gain a day. In the one case, if he made no change in his estimate of time, he would find himself, for instance, in Monday, while the stay-at-home people were in Tuesday. In the other case he would declare the same day to be Wednesday. To avoid this complication it becomes necessary to change the date at some point in the journey, as at the 180th degree of longitude from the starting point. The 180th meridian from Greenwich has been generally adopted as an *I. D. L.*, or one on which this change of date is to be made. On crossing this the eastward traveller, who is gaining on the sun, will change his date from Wednesday back to Tuesday, and the westward traveller will change his from Monday to Tuesday, so as to produce a uniformity of dates, though the variation to each at this point is but half a day. This meridian has been adopted by English and American travellers mainly from the fact that it crosses no land except a few small islands. The lack of attention to this rule has caused a peculiar state of affairs in two groups of Pacific islands. The Sandwich and Society Islands are but a few degrees of longitude apart, yet their inhabitants observe different days as the Sabbath. The missionaries who came to the one travelled eastward, to the other, westward. The former crossed the 180th meridian without adding a day to their reckoning, as they should have done, so that the Society Islands are a day behind the rest of the world in their date.

Daubigny (*dō-bēn'-yē*), Charles François, artist, born in Paris, Feb. 15, 1817. Studied with Edmé *D.* and Paul Delaroche. In the Salons of 1857, 1859 and 1869 first class medals were awarded him, and in 1874 he was appointed officer of the Legion of Honor. In his youth *D.* travelled in Italy, spending some time while there in study, but most of his paintings were executed in France. He had several studios, one of which was a boat, in which he made leisurely trips, painting as he journeyed. Besides his paintings, which have been the delight of many because of their truth to nature, he etched a number of plates, and in this branch of art showed great talent. In landscape painting he stood among the foremost artists of the century. Much of his work is in the U. S., and in the Museum at Rouen is *A Sluice in the Opteroz Valley*, one of the finest of his canvasses. Died in Paris, Feb. 19, 1878.

Daubrie (*dō-brē'*), Gabriel Auguste, mining engineer and geologist, born at Metz, 1814. Attended the Polytechnic School and the School of Mines; entered the corps of mining engineers in 1834, and was appointed one of the commissioners to explore Algeria. He was appointed professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the Academy of Strasburg, also engineer of mines in that residency. Subsequently held other professorships and was inspector-general of mines. In 1872 he was made director of the School of Mines. In 1858 he was appointed officer of the Legion of Honor, and grand officer in 1869. His election as member of the Institute was almost unanimous. He is the author of a number of memoirs in the *Annales des Mines* and in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Academy.

Daudet (*dō-dā*), Alphonse, French dramatist and novelist, born at Nîmes, May 13, 1840. He was educated at the Lyons Lycée. In 1857 he went to Paris with his brother Ernest, and in the following year published a volume, *Les Amoureuses.* His first play was produced at the Odéon in 1862. Some of his best literary work appeared in the form of contributions to journals. His novels are realistic, and his plan of mingling fiction with the facts of the day made his works popular and widely read. His story of *Froment jeune et Risler aîne* was crowned by the French Academy and dramatized by the author. In *Le Nabob* he drew a picture of the Duc de Morny, and others of his characters are recognized portraits. The work entitled *Tartarin de Tarascon* is an amusing satire on the characteristics of the natives of the South of France. These are but a few titles of his many striking works of fiction. Died Dec. 16, 1897.

Daudet, Louis Marie Ernest, novelist and historian, brother of Alphonse *D.*, born at Nimes, France, May 31, 1837. Removed to Paris in 1857 and held a number of official positions, finally becoming chief clerk of the Senate. He early began the writing of novels and historical works, the first named being numerous. Among the best of his novels are *Jean le Guix; La Baronne Amalfi; Madame Robernier,* &c. One of his historical works was crowned by the French Academy and a prize granted to the author—*L' Histoire des Conspirations royalistiques du Midi sous la Revolution.* In 1868 he was admitted to the Legion of Honor.

Dav'enport, Fanny Lily Gipsy, actress, born in London, April 10, 1850. Her first appearance as an actress was made in Boston at the Howard Athenæum. She has played in Philadelphia, and in New York, under the management of Augustin Daly, at the Fifth Avenue Theater, personating many different characters. In Sardou's play of *Cleopatra* she has achieved great success, and has made a number of starring tours through the U. S. She was married in 1879 to Edwin H. Price, but was divorced, and subsequently married to Melbourne McDowell, an actor of leading *rôles.* Died 1898.

Da'vid City, in *Nebraska*, a city, the cap. of Butler co., on the F., E. & Mo. V. R. R., 78 m. W. of Omaha; the shipping center of a productive grain and stock-raising region. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,600.

Da'vids, Thomas William Rhys, a British Orientalist, was born at Colcheater, Eng., May 12, 1843. He studied at the University of Breslau; subsequently entered the civil service in Ceylon, and while a resident of that colony held various judicial appointments. In 1877 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He is the author of *Buddhism; Translation of the Fausböll Collection of Buddhist Birth-Stories; Hibbert Lectures;* and has translated from the Pāli parts of the *Jātaki*, besides various papers on Buddhistic, Jain and Pāli subjects.

Da'vidson, George, A.M., Ph.D., astronomer, born in Nottingham, Eng., May 9, 1825. He came to the U. S. in childhood, and attended the Central High School of Philadelphia, graduating in 1845; joined the U. S. Coast Survey. Among his duties was that of chief engineer of an expedition for the survey of a ship-canal route across the Isthmus of Darien. He also reported upon the products of Alaska, &c., and made a geographical reconnoissance of its coast in 1867. In 1874 he was the conductor of the U. S. transit-of-Venus party to Japan. He travelled in China, India, Egypt, and Europe, for the purposes of scientific study, and besides other important work, took charge of the telegraph-longitude work, and of the main triangulation and astronomical party carrying the geodetic work across the continent. From 1877–84 was regent of the University of California, and has been President of the California Academy of Sciences since 1874. He is the author of numerous works on harbor and river improvements, transit instruments and observations, irrigation, and many communications in the *Proceedings* of the California Academy of Sciences.

Davidson, Samuel, D.D., LL.D., an eminent theologian and biblical critic, born near Ballymena, Ireland, in 1807. Studied at the Royal College, Belfast, giving special attention to philosophy and biblical literature. After his ordination as a Presbyterian divine, he accepted the professorship of Literature and Biblical Criticism in the college at Belfast. A change having taken place in his views with regard to church government, he resigned on account of the opposition against him that was raised by his work, *The Text of the Old Testament and the Interpretation of the Bible*, which was published in 1856. The cause of complaint was a too free treatment of the Scriptures. One of his latest works is *The Doctrine of Last Things Contained in the New Testament, Compared with the Notions of the Jews and the Statement of the Church Creeds.*

Davidson, Thomas, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., palæontologist, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 17, 1817. Studied science and art in both Italy and France, and in 1858 was appointed honorary secretary of the Geological Society of London. For his *Illustrations and History of Silurian Life* he received a Silurian medal; from the council of the Geological Society the Wollaston medal, and in 1870 was presented with the gold medal of the Royal Society, &c. He was twice elected vice-president of Section C., British Association, and was a member of the general committee. His principal work was *British Fossil Brachiopoda.* Died Oct. 16, 1885.

Davidson, Thomas, M.A., scholar, born Oct. 25, 1840, near Fetteranguns, parish of Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; educated at Aberdeen University, graduating with the highest classical honors, and the Simpson Greek prize, in 1860. He spent a number of years in teaching. In 1866 he removed to Canada, and in the following year to St. Louis, where he spent eight years, editing while there the *Western Educational Monthly.* In 1875, he changed his residence from St. Louis to Cambridge, Mass. He has contributed a number of articles to periodicals on philology and philosophy. He lived for several years in Italy and during that period published: Rosmini's *Philosophical System; The Parthenon Frieze, and other Essays; Aristotle and Ancient Educational Ideals.*

Davidson College. (*Educ.*) An institution of learning, founded in 1837, in Mecklenburg co., N. C., which received its name from William Lee Davidson, who donated the estate on which it was built. Maxwell Chambers, of Salisbury, N. C., presented it with an endowment of $258,000. It is under Presbyterian control.

Da'vies, Henry Eugene, Jr., lawyer and general; born in New York, July 2, 1836. He was a student of Harvard, Williams, and Columbia Colleges, graduated in law from the last named, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He entered the Civil War as captain of the Fifth New York Volunteers, rose rapidly in rank, and was made major-general in 1865. In January of the following year he resigned. He was public administrator of the city of New York, from Jan. 1866–69, and assistant district attorney of the Southern district of that city from July, 1870, to Dec., 1872. Died at Middleboro, Mass., Sept. 6, 1894.

Da'vis, Andrew Jackson, an American clairvoyant and author, born in Blooming Grove, Orange co., N.Y., Aug. 11, 1826. His education was limited to five months in a primary school. He was first employed on a farm and then apprenticed to a shoemaker. After the development of his clairvoyant powers he became widely known as the "Poughkeepsie seer," and for many years practiced as a healer of the sick. He claimed that while in the clairvoyant state the most difficult subjects could be understood and discussed. He published a number of works, including *Stellar Key to the Summer Land; Harbinger of Health; Death and the After Life,* &c., calling his system the "harmonial philosophy." With the aid of Prof. Wittig, of Breslau, and Wilhelm Besser, of Leipzig, and under the patronage of a wealthy Russian, Alexander Aksákof, most of his works have been translated into German.

Davis, Cushman K., lawyer and politician, was born in 1838; Governor of Minnesota, 1874–76, and U. S. Senator

Jefferson Davis

1809–1889

from that State, 1887–99; a Republican in politics, a ready debater, and one of the leaders of his party.

Davis, David, LL.D., jurist, born in Cecil co., Md., March 9, 1815. He was educated at Kenyon College, Gambier, O.; read law with Judge Bishop in Lenox, Mass., and at the New Haven Law School in Conn. He sat in the convention of Illinois in 1847 for framing a new State constitution, and, after holding several important official positions, was appointed by President Lincoln associate justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S., Oct. 8, 1862; on his election as U. S. Senator from Illinois he resigned this office. During President Arthur's administration he was president of the Senate. Died in Bloomington, Ill., June 26, 1886.

Davis, Garrett, statesman, was born at Mount Stirling, Ky., Sept. 10, 1801. He studied law and rose to distinction in this profession. He was elected to Congress by the Whig Party in 1839 and became a U. S. Senator at the commencement of the Civil War, remaining in the Senate till his death, Sept. 22, 1872. He devoted much time to agriculture, on which subject he was an authority.

Davis, Henry Gassaway, capitalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 16, 1823. His father dying, he began work young, became a plantation superintendent, then brakeman, conductor, and later station agent on the B. & O. R. R. He subsequently became a leading collier and projected and carried to success the West Va. Central and Pittsburgh Railway, of which he is now president. He is also president of the Piedmont and Cumberland Railway; the Davis National Bank of Piedmont, etc. He became a Democratic member of the West Virginia House in 1865; was State Senator 1867-69; and U. S. Senator 1871-83, when he declined re-election. He has been a delegate to 6 Democratic National Conventions and to the Pan-American Congress, and is a member of the U. S. Intercontinental Railway Commission. In 1904 he was nominated by the Democratic Convention for Vice President of the United States.

Davis, Henry Winter, statesman, was born in Annapolis, Md., Aug. 16, 1817. He studied at Kenyon College and the University of Virginia, and became prominent in the practice of the law. He was several times elected to Congress, opposed secession in Maryland, and secured an amendment to the State constitution emancipating the slaves of that State. He was an advocate of negro suffrage after the Civil War. Died Dec. 30, 1865.

Davis, Jefferson, soldier and statesman, born in Christian (now Todd) co., Ky., in 1808. Educated at Transylvania College, Ky., and at West Point, graduating in 1828, and brevetted 2d lieutenant. Served with distinction seven years in the regular army, mostly on the Indian frontier; resigned his commission in 1835, and became a cotton-planter near Vicksburg, Miss. Entering politics, he gained a reputation as a popular speaker, and in 1845 was elected to Congress, where he took a conspicuous part in debate, particularly in matters relating to war. The next year the Mexican War broke out and *D.* went to the front in command of the 1st Mississippi volunteers, fought bravely at Monterey, and at Buena Vista, where he was wounded. Offered by President Polk a commission of brigadier-general of volunteers, he declined it on the ground that a military appointment by a federal executive was unconstitutional. From 1847 to 1851 he was U. S. Senator, and was chairman of the committee on military affairs. In 1853 he became Secretary of War in President Pierce's cabinet, and exercised a powerful influence in the administration. Returning to the Senate in 1857 he became Democratic leader of the 36th Congress. When his State seceded from the Union, Jan. 9, 1861, he resigned his seat in the Senate, was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Southern army, and on Feb. 18 was elected President of the Confederate States. In 1862 he was re-elected for six years, his military and executive ability, and his devotion to the people of the South and its sectional interests, fully justifying the repeated choice. Upon the downfall of the Confederacy, *D.* was captured at Irwinville, Ga., May 10, 1865, taken to Fortress Monroe and imprisoned two years. On May 13, 1867, he was brought into court at Richmond and released on bail. He was never brought to trial, but finally suffered to go free by the general amnesty declared at Christmas, 1868. In 1881 *D.* published *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.* He died Dec. 6, 1889, at his home in Biloxi, Miss. In 1893 his body was removed to Richmond, Va.

Davis, Jefferson C., soldier, was born in Clarke co., Ind., in 1828. Served in the Mexican War; was in Fort Sumter when it was fired upon in 1861; the following year shot and killed General Nelson at Louisville during an altercation, but was held blameless. Commanded a division of the Federal army at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863; marched with Sherman "to the sea" (1864); fought the Modoc Indians (1873); died in 1879.

Davis, John Chandler Bancroft, LL.D., diplomatist; born at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 29, 1822; studied at Harvard College, and became a lawyer. He held the office of Assistant Secretary of State, from 1869 to 1871, 1873 to 1875, and again 1881–82. He was sent as the representative of the U. S. to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. Became again Assistant Secretary of State, 1873–75, was appointed U. S. Minister to Germany, in 1875, and afterward Assistant Secretary of State, 1881–82. He is the author of: *The Case of the United States at Geneva; Mr. Sumner, the Alabama Claims, and their Settlement.*

Davis, Nathan Smith, LL.D., physician, educator and author; born at Greene, Chenango co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1817. Up to the age of sixteen his school life had been confined to the winter months. He then attended Cazenovia Seminary, and at seventeen began his medical studies. After his graduation from Fairfield Medical College, he began the practice of medicine at Binghamton, N. Y., writing at the same time for the medical journals. He was twice elected president of the National Medical Convention, the first call for which, in 1846, was largely the result of his efforts. After his removal to Chicago, in 1849, he took an active interest in the welfare of that city. Besides his duties at the Rush Medical College, in which he was professor, he took a prominent part in forming the Chicago Medical Society. In 1859, he founded the Chicago Medical College, which now forms the medical department of the Northwestern University; also aided in founding the Chicago Academy of Science, and the Washington Home for Inebriates. He received the honorary degree of A.M., in 1871, and that of LL.D., in 1880, from the Illinois Wesleyan University. He is the author of *A Text-book of Agriculture; History of Medical Education and Institutions in the United States,* &c. He was also editor of various medical journals.

Davis, Rebecca (Harding), novelist, born at Washington, Pa., June 24, 1831. She married, in 1863, L. Clark *D.*, who was at that time editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer.* Her novels have been widely read, and include: *Dallas Galbraith; A Law Unto herself,* and several others. She was a contributor of short stories to magazines and it was one of these, entitled *Life in the Iron Mills,* which attracted attention to her productions, and gave her a reputation as an able writer of realistic fiction.

Davis, Richard Harding, author and editor, born in Philadelphia, April 18, 1864; son of L. Clark and Rebecca (Harding) *D.* Educated at Lehigh University, and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. As a journalist he has been reporter for the *Press* and other Philadelphia newspapers. Was also on the staff of the New York *Evening Sun,* contributing to this paper some of his best short stories. His works include *Gallagher and Other Stories; Van Bibber and Others; The West from a Car Window,* &c. In 1890, he became managing editor of *Harper's Weekly,* but of recent years has been engaged chiefly as special correspondent for various leading daily newspapers.

Davis, William Morris, M.E., meteorologist and geographer, born in Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1850; educated in the Lawrence Scientific School and Harvard University. He was appointed instructor in Geology in Harvard in 1876, and professor of Physical Geography in 1890. He is a corresponding member of the German Meteorological Society, and director of a similar society in New England. His scientific articles and studies are numerous, and his lectures on *Cyclones, Whirlwinds,* and *Tornadoes,* are a valuable introduction to meteorology.

Davitt, Michael, Irish political leader, born at Straide, Mayo, Ireland, in 1846. He began life in a cotton factory, and from the age of fifteen to twenty-one worked in a printing-office. In 1866 he joined the revolutionary movement, and in 1870 was arrested on an indictment of treason-felony and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. After serving part of this sentence he was released on ticket-of-leave. He was a constant promoter of nationalist principles, and in conjunction with Charles S. Parnell and others founded the Land League, becoming its most prominent manager. Subsequently he was made superintendent of the American Land League. In 1892 he was sent to the House of Commons as the member from North Meath.

Dawes, Henry Laurens, statesman, born at Cummington, Mass., Oct. 30, 1816; graduated from Yale College in 1839; studied law and received the degree of LL.D. from Williams and Yale colleges. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature, both in the House and Senate, and was a member of Congress from its 35th to its 43d sessions. He declined the candidacy for election to the 44th, but was subsequently elected (1875) to the U. S. Senate, as a Republican, to succeed Charles Sumner, and was twice re-elected (1881–87, 1887–93). Among the measures in which he took an active interest were various tariff questions and bills for improving the status of the Indians. Died Jan. 5, 1903.

Dawkins, William Boyd, F.R.S., an English geologist and palæontologist, born at Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, Dec. 26, 1838; studied at Jesus College, Oxford. He was the first to explore the caves of Great Britain, and did much by his efforts to advance the knowledge of and interest in prehistoric times. After an examination of the fossil collections in the museums of continental Europe, his work on *Cave Hunting: Researches on the Evidences of Caves Respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe,* was published, and following, came *Early Man in Britain and his Place in the Tertiary Period.* He was on the staff of the geological survey of Great Britain, was professor in Owens College, in 1873, and previously had been appointed curator of the museum in Manchester. He has also lectured and contributed many articles to reviews and magazines. Societies on both sides of the Atlantic have made him a member. Such honors have been well earned, for throughout his career he has not only been a devoted student of Science, but has been noted for his executive ability and excellent judgment.

Dawson, Sir John William, LL.D., F.R.S., geologist; born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, Oct. 13, 1820. He received his education at Pictou College and Edinburgh University. He has devoted himself to geological research, and also to educational work. In the former he made a special study of the geology and mineralogy of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, largely adding to the number of known species of Post-pliocene fossils. His discovery in 1864, in the Laurentian rocks, far below the range of known fossils, of a supposed giant foraminifer which he named *Eozoon canadense,* gave rise to a long-continued controversy, and the organic origin of this form is not generally admitted. He has been superintendent of education in Nova Scotia, principal of McGill College, Montreal, and professor of Natural History. He also established and became principal of the McGill Normal School. Scientific societies both of America and Europe have elected him to membership, and in 1885, he was knighted. His works include: *Acadian Geology; The Story of the Earth and Man; Modern Science in Bible Lands; Modern Ideas of Evolution,* &c. He opposes the extreme Darwinian theory. Died Nov. 29, 1899.

Dawson, Simon James, Canadian civil engineer, born in Scotland in 1824. While he was young his parents moved to Canada. He received an appointment from the Canadian government for the planning and superintending of the engineering works on the St. Maurice river, and also commissions to explore the country westward from Lake Superior to the Saskatchewan, and for the construction of the route to the Red river. Jointly with others he concluded a treaty with the Salteaux tribe of Indians, in 1873. Was a member of the Legislature of Ontario, and from 1878 to 1891, of the Dominion Parliament.

Day, Henry Noble, D.D., LL.D.; born in New Preston, Conn., Aug. 4, 1808. He graduated at Yale College and spent three years there as tutor. In 1836 he was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in Waterbury, Conn. Subsequently became professor of Sacred Rhetoric, in Western Reserve College, Ohio, and in 1850, president of the Ohio Female College. He resigned in 1864, removing to New Haven, Conn., and devoted himself to literary work. He was the author of a number of text books: *The Art of Discourse; Logic; Rhetorical Praxis,* &c. He also contributed to literary, theological and educational periodicals. Died in 1890.

Day, in *Oklahoma,* a W. co., bordering on the Texas "Pan-handle;" the surface is rolling, the soil fertile; a good stock-raising region. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,000. *Cap.* Ioland.

Day'ton, William Lewis, was born in Somerset co., N. J., in 1807; studied law, and began its practice in 1830: became U. S. Senator from his native State in 1842, and again in 1845 and 1851, during which period he was a Whig and opposed the extension of slavery, although he voted against the Fugitive Slave Bill; was a defeated candidate for Vice-President on the Fremont ticket, in 1856; was made Attorney-General of N. J., in 1857, and in 1861 was appointed U. S. Minister to France. Died in Paris, 1864.

Dayton, in *Kentucky,* a city of Campbell co., adjoining Newport, on the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati, O. Has extensive manufactories, distilleries, &c. *Pop.* (1897) about 5,000.

Dayton, in *Tennessee,* a city, the cap. of Rhea co., on the Q. & C. R. R., 38 m. N. N. E. of Chattanooga. Has iron furnaces, flouring mills and pearl button factories; in a mining region. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,000.

Dayton, in *Washington,* a city, the cap. of Columbia co., 38 m. by rail N. E. of Walla Walla. Limestone and marble are mined. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,200.

Daza (*dä-thä*), Hilarion, Bolivian soldier, born at Sucre, 1840. In 1858 he became member of a revolutionary faction and took part in various disturbances. He at one time averted a revolution by carrying the news of the outbreak to La Paz, riding 50 leagues a day. This action won him the grade of colonel. The Bolivians proclaimed him President, May 4, 1876. He declared war on Chile, but, being incompetent as a commander, his soldiers mutinied and he fled to Arequipa. After learning that Campero had been declared President of Bolivia, he retired to France. He subsequently returned to Bolivia and was assassinated Feb. 28, 1894.

Deaconesses. An order of women in the early church, which corresponded to that of deacons. It ceased in the Western Church in the 5th century, but continued in the East till the 12th or 13th. During the Middle Ages its duties of teaching, charity, &c., were assumed by the nuns and Sisters of Charity. Within the 19th century a somewhat similar order was instituted in connection with the Lutheran Church and the Episcopal Church of England and the U. S. In the early church the *D.* were regular officials in every congregation. As now instituted they take the form of associations, known as *D.* in France and Germany, but usually as Sisterhoods in England and America. The largest deaconess institution connected with the Lutheran Church is that at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine. It includes a deaconess-, or mother-house, where the sisters live, and various adjoining buildings, schools, asylums, &c. In 1836 it opened with a single sister. It now contains several hundred, while out-stations have been established in all parts of the world. In England there are many sisterhoods, in connection with the Established Church, the largest and most successful being the Deaconess Home at Mildmay Park, which has many women engaged in mission work in various parts of the world, while in London the sisters work among the most degraded classes, in house visitations, supplying dinners, nursing, teaching, &c. In the U. S. there are several deaconess institutions connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a number of sisterhoods. The oldest deaconess institution is that founded in 1872 for the diocese of Long Island, which has charge of the Church Charity Foundation in Brooklyn, and other charitable institutions. The sisterhoods are somewhat widely distributed, their members being actively engaged in charitable work, while dependent for existence on the charity of the public.

Dead Letter Office. A division of the post-office service to which undelivered mail matter is sent after a specified time, or if of such a character that it cannot be transmitted. Letters and packages are returned to the writer, when the address is given and they do not contain perishable or injurious matter; otherwise they are destroyed.

Dead Reckoning. (*Navigation.*) The calculation of a ship's place at sea without taking a stellar observation. The estimation is made from a known locality, by aid of the rate of sailing, as shown by the logs, and the time elapsed, while the direction is obtained from the compass. *D. R.* is liable to errors, but must be trusted to when the stars are not visible.

Dead'wood, in *South Dakota*, an important city, cap. of Lawrence co., on F., E. & Mo. V. and C., B. & Q. R. Rs. The trade center of the Black Hills region, and has very extensive mining, manufacturing and shipping interests. *Pop.* (1897) about 5,000.

Deal'-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A genus of fishes (*Trachypterus*) of the ribbon-fish family, having a body very much compressed, with a dorsal fin extending the entire length of the back. The tail fin rises almost vertically from the horizontal line of the back-bone, as though dislocated and reset at a right angle. The *D.-f.* is large in size, from 5 to 8 feet long, and is apparently a deep-sea fish, though frequently appearing on the shores of Norway, Iceland and northern Ireland.

Death'tick, *n.* (*Entom.*) A beetle of the genus *Anobium*, which emits a ticking sound, especially at night. Its habitat is usually human dwellings; and since the sound made by this insect becomes quite audible in the stillness of the sick-room, it has come to be regarded by the superstitious as an omen of death; hence the name. The most common form of this ridiculous superstition is the belief that the sound mentioned is a sign that some member of the family will die within 12 months. There are two principal species, *A. tessellatum* and *A. domesticum*. The ticking sound is produced by striking the head against wood work, and is thought to be a sexual call.

Death-trap, *n.* Any structure, edifice or device which imperils life; as a theater or other public building devoid of fire escapes, a mine without adequate means of exit, &c.

Death Valley. (*Geog.*) A narrow valley in California, between the Panamint and Funeral Mountains, so called because a party of emigrants perished there in 1849. The central level is covered with salt and lies 300 or 400 feet below sea level. It is traversed by the Amargosa river, a usually dry channel, though probably at times occupied by deep floods. The salt of the valley is supposed to have been brought by such torrents from the surrounding desert, and left on evaporation of the water. *D. V.* is considered the hottest and dryest place in the U. S. A temperature of 122° F. has been observed there.

Debel', *v. a.* To drive out; to conquer; to expel from a territory. (Rare.)

De Bow', James Dunwoody Brownson, economist and statistician, was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1820; admitted to the bar in 1844, and in the same year became editor of the *Lutheran Quarterly Review;* in 1845 began the publication, in New Orleans, of *De Bow's Commercial Review;* in 1847 took the chair of Political Economy and Statistics in the University of Louisiana, and in 1853 published, in three octavo volumes, *Industrial Resources of the South and West.* Died in 1867.

Debran', *v. a.* To remove bran from; an operation in milling cereals, especially wheat.

Debts, National. The national debt of the U. S. on Jan. 1, 1791, was over $75,000,000, it being due to the assumption by the government of all the debts, State and national, left by the Revolutionary War. For the succeeding fifteen years it remained with little change, and then began to decrease, it being about $45,000,000 at the outbreak of the War of 1812. This war rapidly added to it, raising it to $127,000,000 at the beginning of 1816. During the succeeding years of peace it again fell, each item of the debt being paid off at maturity, the result being that in 1835 the country was not only out of debt, but had several millions of surplus which was in part distributed among the States. The panic and commercial difficulties which soon followed, and the loss of government funds through the failure of unsound banks in which they had been placed, brought back a measure of debt, the amount gradually increasing until July 1, 1860, when it reached about $65,000,000. From that time forward the war loans rapidly added to it, bonds and treasury notes being issued to a great amount, the popular loan authorized Feb. 25, 1862, being for the great sum of $500,000,000. The result was a phenomenal rapidity of increase, the highest amount of debt being reached on Aug. 31, 1865, when the debt, less cash in the treasury, stood in round numbers at $2,763,000,000. Decrease took place with considerable rapidity, the net debt in 1870 being $2,331,000,000; in 1880, $1,919,000,000; and in 1890, $890,000,000. On June 30, 1900, the total debt less cash in the treasury, was $1,107,711,257. This increase since 1890 was due to increased expenses and a diminished revenue, the latter being so marked during the second Cleveland administration, as a consequence of the business depression, that new loans to the amount of $262,000,000 were issued to meet the deficiency. Later came the expenses of the Cuban and Philippine wars, largely met by the imposition of new internal taxes, but also adding an increment to the public debt. In the early years of the twentieth century the pendulum swung in the other direction. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, showed a total revenue of $587,685,638 and a total expenditure of $509,967,353, leaving an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to $77,717,985. In the succeeding year the excess was still greater, though a part of the internal taxes had been removed. This improved condition was largely due to the flourishing state of business, and it was proposed to relieve the public burdens by a still-further decrease in taxation. In addition to the national debt there is a considerable aggregate of State and city debts.—*Debts of the Nations.* The largest national debt is that of France, which was much augmented by the severe war charge imposed by Germany after the Franco-German war. It is followed in the order named, by Russia, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany, each having an indebtedness in excess of $2,000,000,000. The following table shows the debts of the principal nations in 1900, with the per capita proportion and rates of interest paid:

Countries.	*Net Debt.*	*Interest Per Cent.*	*Debt per Capita.*
Argentina	$509,604,414	4½-6	$128.85
Austria-Hungary	1,154,791,000	3 -4	25.80
Austria	642,194,000	3 -5	24.89
Hungary	904,941,000	3 -4	47.75
Belgium	504,459,540	2½-3	75.63
Bolivia	2,336,258	4 -5	1.16
Brazil	480,985,000	3 -6	26.43
Chili	113,240,000	4½-5	36.41
China	287,125,500	4½-7	.72
Columbia	15,809,000	3 -5	3.95
Costa Rica	13,124,000	3 -5	43.75
Denmark	55,795,724	3	24.15
Ecuador	7,882,435	3½-5	6.21
Egypt	500,402,729	3 -4½	53.61
France	5,800,691,814	3 -3½	150.61
German Empire	557,626,622	3 -3½	9.96
German States	2,015,958,000	. . . .	. . . .
Great Britain and Ireland	3,060,929,304	2½-2¾	74.83
Australasia	1,183,055,000	3 -5	263.90
Canada	265,494,000	2½-5	50.59
India (British)	1,031,603,705	2½-4½	4.67
British Colonies (minor)	265,541,000	3 -6	26.43
Greece	168,548,444	4 -5	69.25
Guatemala	20,826,507	4 -5	13.23
Honduras	89,375,920	4 -5	219.60
Italy	2,583,983,780	3½-5	81.11
Japan	206,799,994	4 -5	4.73
Mexico	168,771,428	3 -5	13.36
Netherlands	466,410,294	2½-3	90.74
Nicaragua	4,901,819	4 -6	9.80
Norway	53,211,132	3 -3½	25.08
Paraguay	19,972,000	3 -4½	30.45
Peru	20,321,784	4 -6	4.41
Portugal	670,221,376	3 -4½	143.82
Roumania	280,136,991	4 -5	47.37
Russia	3,167,320,000	3 -5	24.56
Servia	81,972,118	4 -5	33.43
Spain	1,727,994,620	4 -5	95.53
Sweden	85,154,320	3 -3½	16.71
Switzerland	15,919,219	3½	5.10
Turkey	726,511,195	3 -5	29.25
United States	1,107,711,257	2 -4	14.52
Uruguay	124,374,189	3½-5	148.06
Venezuela	37,725,814	4 -5	14.51
Total	$31,201,759,274		$24.15

In the foregoing table the figures given for France are exclusive of the annuities, capitalized at nearly $2,000,000,000, but include the floating debt. The debt of India is figured at 50 cents per silver rupee, and this face value would be reduced about 40 per cent. if expressed in gold.—*Economics of Public Debts.* While indebtedness of any form is ordinarily to be considered a misfortune to the debtor, economists have contended that a public debt, if held chiefly by the citizens of the debtor country, is a public blessing. The argument is that the people, having thus a direct pecuniary interest in the prosperity of the nation and the stability of government, become more loyal from selfish considerations, if from no better motive. Further, the interest paid on a debt so held does not drain the country of its natural wealth and industrial productions. But when a national debt of some magnitude is largely held by foreigners, it is inevitable that a considerable proportion of its annual increase will be diverted to other countries without a return of any kind; and this must be regarded as a national misfortune. The public debt of France, aggregating, with the annuities, the enormous sum of about $5,800,691,814, is less burdensome to that nation than the infinitely smaller debts of many other countries, simply because the debt is chiefly held by the citizens of that Republic, and the resources of the nation as a whole are not largely drawn upon to meet the interest payments.

Debts, Recovery of. According to reliable statistics, a majority of the causes of this character adjudicated in the courts arise from unwillingness or inability to pay, on the part of the debtor, rather than from a just legal defense. A careful record of the operations of the English county courts, covering many years, shows that nearly 95 per cent. of such causes are decided in favor of the plaintiff; which certainly would not be so if the plaintiff had, in any large number of cases, a just reason for resisting payment.

Dec'adrachm, *n.* (*Numis.*) An ancient Grecian coin, worth 10 drachmas.

Dec'agram or **Dec'agramme,** *n.* (*Met. Syst.*) A weight of ten grams, equal to about 154½ troy grains

Decaisnea (*de-kā'ne-ah*). (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lardizabalaceæ*, characterized by an erect shrub with large pith, pinnate leaves, raceмose inflorescence, and greenish flowers; sepals 6, linear and awl-shaped; petals none; flowers sometimes abortive, or becoming staminate or pistillate; stamens six, free or united by their filaments; ovaries three with an oblique style; ovules very numerous, on two thread-like placentas. The fruit consists of follicles filled with pulp. The only known species is *D. insignis*, found at Sikkim and Bhotan in the Himalaya at the height of 6,000 to 10,000 feet, flowering in May and fruiting in October. The fruit is very palatable, and is eaten by the Lepchas.

Fig. 2812.—DECAISNEA INSIGNIS.

Decalcoma'nia, *n.* [Fr. *decalquer*, counter-trace; *manie*, madness.] A method of transferring designs and pictures upon the surface of china, glass, marble, wood, and other substances for decorative purposes. The picture is thinly coated with prepared cement, and the surface to be decorated carefully washed and cleansed. The picture is then placed as desired, and strongly pressed in place with a cloth or roller. Then the paper is wet with a damp sponge, and when sufficiently moist is removed, the picture remaining permanently on the face of the object.

De Camp', John C., Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy, born in New Jersey, Oct. 5, 1812. He began his career as a midshipman in the navy in 1827, and subsequently commanded the *Iroquois* at the passage of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and the capture of New Orleans, and took part in every action on the Mississippi under Admiral Farragut, always winning distinction for gallant bearing. Died in Burlington, N. J., June 24, 1875.

De Candolle', Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyrame, a Swiss botanist, born at Paris, Oct. 27, 1806; son of the celebrated botanist, Augustin Pyrame *de C.* He was educated at Geneva, and studied law, receiving the degree of doctor. Yet he chose for his lifework the science in which his father had become famous. In 1831, he was appointed professor of botany in the Academy of Geneva, but afterward resigned. In 1834, he succeeded his father as Professor of Natural History at Geneva. Much of his time was given to original research, and in 1835, he published his *Géographie botanique raisonnée*, a work of great value, which brought him a world-wide reputation. *De C.* was elected a member of scientific bodies both in America and Europe. He was chosen a foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences, whose list of associates is limited to eight. He continued the publication of his father's celebrated work *Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis*, and wrote several other works on plant life.

De Candolle, Anne Casimir Pyrame, a Swiss botanist, born at Geneva, Feb. 20, 1836. He was educated at the University of Geneva, receiving the degree of Ph.D. He has given special attention to the formation and study of leaves, and among his treatises on this subject an important one is *Considerations sur l'étude de la phyllotaxie.* Much of his time was spent aiding his father Alphonse *de C.* in editing the *Prodromus.* The last four volumes contain numerous monographs written by him on families of plants.

Deca'ni. [L.] (*Eccles.*) Of or pertaining to a dean; as, the *decani* side of a choir (*i. e.*, the side to the right of one facing the altar, opposed to *cantoris*); this being the side occupied by the dean in a cathedral.

Decazes (*deh-käz*), Élie, Duc de, French statesman, born at St. Martin-du-Laye, Sept. 28, 1780. Counselor of King Louis of Holland, and later secretary to Letitia Bonaparte. In 1814, he connected himself with the Bourbon cause, and held several official positions previous to that of Prime Minister, in 1819. This office he resigned when he was charged with being an accomplice in the murder of the Duke of Berry. He was subsequently created a duke, and in 1820, sent as ambassador to England. He supported Louis Philippe after the revolution of 1830, and in 1818 was made duke of Glücksburg by the king of Denmark and sent to that country on a special mission. Died Oct. 24, 1860.

Decazes, Louis Charles Élie Armanien, Duc de, statesman, born in Paris, May 29, 1819, eldest son of Elie *D.* In 1848, was Minister to Spain and Portugal, but retired from this office at the outbreak of the Revolution. He was a member of the National Assembly, and Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1873–77. Died Sept. 17, 1886.

Deceased Wife's Sister. (*Law.*) At one period in Europe marriage with the sister of a deceased wife was prohibited as incestuous, both branches of the Christian Church, Eastern and Western, condemning it. The early canon law forbade marriage between

relatives to the seventh degree (afterward changed to the fourth degree), a decree founded on the Mosaic law respecting the intermarriage of kindred. But this canon law was by no means strictly enforced, papal dispensations being common. By the 19th century restriction in this direction had largely vanished, the only remnant of it being in Great Britain, where the law prohibiting marriage with a brother's widow or a deceased wife's sister is still retained. On the continent of Europe, in the United States, and in most or all of the British colonies, it has been abrogated, and full freedom of action in this direction exists. In Britain this system was confirmed by a law passed in 1835, by which all such marriages were declared null and of no effect. In Scotland, by the law of 1567, all connections prohibited in the 18th chapter of Leviticus are declared incestuous and punishable by death; and in the 18th century Barbara Taunahill was executed for contracting a marriage with the husband of her deceased sister. For many years past agitation for the abrogation of this law has been kept up in Parliament. A bill to repeal the law was offered in Parliament in 1841, but its introduction was refused. Since that date the subject has been brought before nearly every Parliament, but, though several times reaching a second reading, it has invariably been rejected. More recently the supporters of the measure have endeavored to carry it through the House of Lords, but with the same negative result. The main hindrance to legislation seems to have been the opposition of the churches. Despite the law, such marriages are frequent among the poorer classes, and their expediency is upheld by many arguments, but church conservatism still controls the situation.

Decolorim'eter, *n.* An apparatus for testing the bleaching power of a substance, as a bleaching powder or solution.

Dec'orated Style. (*Arch.*) A style in Gothic architecture which prevailed in England from near the end of the 13th to about the end of the 14th century. In this style the simple forms of the early pointed architecture became more complex, the moldings growing more numerous and refined, while the pillars consist of clustered shafts or moldings arranged on a lozenge plan. Various other decorative features are introduced, especially in the tracery of the windows, which becomes intricate and constitutes the most prominent characteristic of the style. In the beginning of the 15th century the Decorated gradually passed into the Perpendicular style.

Decora'tion Day. A day set apart in the United States for visiting the graves of soldiers and decorating them with flowers by surviving comrades or friends; frequently termed Memorial Day. It occurs on May 30, and is a legal holiday in thirty-three of the States, in the territories of Arizona and Oklahoma, and the District of Columbia. Several of the Southern States have appointed a Confederate Memorial Day, the date being April 6 in Louisiana, April 26 in Alabama, Georgia and Florida, and May 10 in North and South Carolina.

Dec'orative Art. The application of the fine arts to objects which have a practical purpose, and are not produced solely as articles of beauty. Thus the term does not apply to painting or statuary, but to the ornamentation of useful things, a practice which is now greatly developed and is receiving increased attention among cultivated peoples. The chief of the decorative arts is architecture—the making of a building beautiful by artistic proportion and gracefulness of form and appropriate ornamentation. But the term applies as well to the ornamentation of furniture, weapons, utensils, &c., its field being a vast one, and its development having begun in the most remote period of human labor. See CERAMICS.

De Cos'ta, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, D.D., historical writer, born in 1831, at Charlestown, Mass.; graduated at the Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H., 1856. After his ordination he settled in New York, and became rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Has edited several journals and has written a number of historical works, including: *Sailing Directions of Henry Hudson; Verrazano, the Explorer; Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen.*

Deems, CHARLES FORCE, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1820. Graduated in 1839, from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and engaged in preaching and teaching, occupying Methodist Episcopal Churches in the South and becoming professor in the University of North Carolina, in Randolph-Macon College, and president of Greensboro Female College. In 1866, established and became pastor of the Independent Church of the Strangers in New York city. Was also president of Rutgers Female College and of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. He edited *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine* and published various works, including: *The Light of the Nations; Wit, Wisdom and Pathos; Devotional Melodies; Home Altar; Chips and Chunks for Every Fireside.* Died Nov. 18, 1893.

Deep Sea Explora'tion. Investigation of the deeper areas of the ocean began well within the 19th century, and its extended prosecution, with the phenomenal results obtained, is a matter of the last 30 years. The 100 fathom line has long been known to navigators as the "deep-sea lead," the water below that depth being considered as the "deep sea." Further research has led to divisions based on more extended knowledge, the ocean depths being laid out on more scientific principles, into two main regions. The first of these is the littoral region, that extending out from the shores of the continents, and comprising that portion of the ocean throughout which light can penetrate, marine algæ grow and herbivorous animals live. The 100-fathom mark may be taken, in a general way, as the extreme depth of this. The gradual slope of the littoral region usually changes somewhat abruptly into much steeper slope, descending to the floor of the ocean, which averages about 2,500 fathoms in depth, and spreads out in a gently undulated plain over a vast area. This is known as the beuthal or abyssal region, while the intermediate sloping area has been called the archibenthal region. These last two regions constitute the "deep sea." For the method of exploring this deep area, see DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS. In the present article we propose to confine ourselves to the efforts and results of exploration. It was long held that the abyssal depths of the ocean were destitute of living organisms, and this opinion was not set aside by the early attempts to explore these depths. The earliest revelation made of the life of the deeper ocean was attained by Sir John Ross, during his first Arctic voyage in 1819, when he sounded to a depth of 1,000 fathoms, and brought up strange forms of life attached to his sounding line. In 1838 some dredging was done by the Wilkes' expedition, and in 1840 Sir John Ross dredged to a depth of 400 fathoms, finding the waters prolific of life at that depth. Others followed, but this depth was not exceeded until 1860, when the *Bulldog*, sent to examine a proposed northern cable route, brought up on her sounding line 13 star fishes from a depth of 1,260 fathoms. A telegraph cable, laid under the Mediterranean, from Sardinia to Africa, was found when taken up to be covered with animals on parts that had lain in water 2,000 fathoms deep. Yet these significant indications made little impression on the minds of naturalists, Edward Forbes advocating, as a result of his researches in the Ægean Sea, that the ocean is barren below the 300-fathom line. His conclusions were generally accepted, the facts to the contrary being overlooked or ignored. Yet still earlier the Professors Sars, father and son, had dredged in the seas off the Norwegian coast and shown the presence of life at depths of from 1,000 to 1,400 fathoms. These researches only served to extend the depth in which known forms could exist, the faunas found being very similar to those of the littoral waters, so that the opinion was still generally held that only stragglers from the surface waters descended to the depths and that their range of descent must be very limited. This scientific dogma was overthrown in 1867, as a result of the explorations made in the Florida straits by the U. S. Coast Survey, the depth reached being 850 fathoms. The result was startling to the adherents of the old theory. The animals brought up were not alone profuse in number, but were so strange and peculiar in character that it became evident that a new world of animal life had been reached, and the interest of naturalists everywhere was strongly aroused. These Coast Survey explorations were diligently continued in the two succeeding years, while on the *Blake*, from 1877 to 1880, Alexander Agassiz and other naturalists obtained most important results. The U. S. Fish Commission entered diligently into the same field of work, with the specially adapted vessels *Albatross* and *Fishhawk*, which have been engaged since 1872, on both shores of America, in explorations of the most valuable and fruitful character.—*European Explorations.* The work thus done by Americans has been ably seconded by the English, French and other nations. Between 1868 and 1872 the deep waters of the Mediterranean and North Atlantic were investigated by Carpenter, Thomson and Jeffreys, in the *Lightning*, *Porcupine*, *Valorous* and *Shearwater*. Norway continued her explorations with the *Voringen*, 1876–78; France followed with the *Travailleur* and the *Talisman*, and Italy with the *Washington*, the result being a vast increase of our knowledge of the abyssal conditions of the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters. But of those explorations far the most important was that made by the *Challenger* (See CHALLENGER EXPEDITION).—*Deep-Sea Life.* The animals found in the depths of the ocean belong to nearly every marine class, the *Challenger* in a depth of over a mile bringing up 200 specimens belonging to 79 species and 55 genera; in a depth of two miles, 200 specimens belonging to 84 species and 75 genera; and in a depth of three miles, 50 specimens belonging to 27 species and 25 genera, not counting Protozoa. Even at a depth of four miles fishes and animals belonging to all the chief invertebrate groups have been found. Algæ, on the contrary, are not found at depths below 200 fathoms, so that this deep-sea animal life must be in great measure nurtured on animal food or on microscopic surface-forms, such as diatoms and oscillatoria, which sink to the ocean depths after death, and yield some relics of nutritious tissue as food. Many of them again prey upon their weaker neighbors, being provided with remarkable adaptations to aid them in this. These are light-yielding or phosphorescent organs, which are supposed to be intended to light up the ocean depths and reveal their prey to carnivorous forms, or otherwise to aid in the exigencies of the dark depths of ocean. These organs vary in character, being in some cases rows of tubercles; in others, eye-like spots extended in rows along the body; again, large round spots of the brightness of mother of pearl, also in rows; and fourthly, diffuse particles of a white glandular substance. All these organs are believed to be light-yielding, and are probably at the command of the fish, which is capable of lighting its way at will. Many of the forms of invertebrate animals are also light-yielding, the contents of the trawl, when drawn to the surface, often being brilliantly phosphorescent. An important argument in favor of this interpretation of the organs mentioned is, that while in many cases the animals brought up are blind, their eyes being atrophied, yet, as a rule, the eyes of deep-sea animals are of large size, and sometimes of immense proportions, indicating their use in vision under circumstances of very feeble illumination. The blind forms often possess enormous tactile organs, touch with them taking the place of vision.—*Affinities of deep-sea life.* It was at first supposed that the deep-sea fauna would yield us antique forms, relatives of the ancient geologic fauna, preserved by the homogeneous temperature and conditions of their habitat. This has not proved to be the case, so far as the forms yet found are concerned. Some of them, indeed, show indications of antique origin, but the mass of them approach in character the forms now dwelling in the littoral region, and probably originated in the gradual descent of such forms. In truth, the range of deep-sea fishes is very great. Certain forms which dwell in the surface waters of some regions have been dredged from great depths in others, and the presumption from this is that littoral forms can, without great difficulty, adapt themselves to the widely different conditions of deep-sea life. This may also serve to explain the variety of coloration found, which is quite considerable; while some of the colors are bright, certain crustaceans being of brilliant red hue. Many of these animals also display indications of protective mimicry, and some have burrowing habits, conditions not likely to arise from the exigencies of a life passed in darkness. Thus, there is much reason to believe that these animals are, generally at least, descendants of recent surface forms, and have preserved some of their original features and habits, while varying in others. They present, it is true, many abnormal conditions of structure, the head or jaw being in some cases enormously developed, while the body is reduced to a ribbon form. Yet, despite this strangeness of appearance, they do not belong to new orders, but are simply modified types of surface genera. As regards the immense pressure of water to which they are subjected—about a ton to the square inch at 1,000 fathoms' depth—they have no difficulty in sustaining it. The tissues of the animals are permeated with the water, and the pressure, thus equalized within and without, is not felt. On bringing them to the surface, however, the effect of the sudden diminution of pressure becomes evident, they appearing often in a dilapidated condition. Deep-sea fishes possess very fragile tissues, and light and fragile bones, at times nearly destitute of calcareous material. The muscular system is also feebly developed, the muscles being thin and the connective tissue loose and feeble. The great pressure may have something to do with this, as it would tend to compress these loose tissues.—*Bottom deposits.* Deep-sea exploration has yielded other information of much interest. Outside the littoral sediments, arising from land drainage, and which extend some distance down the outer slopes, we reach, at a considerable distance from land, pelagic deposits whose origin is in part still a matter of question. The intermediate and most extensive deposit is a so-called "Blue Mud," found just outside the 100-fathom level, of grayish or bluish color, and containing particles of minerals derived from the land, principally quartz. This blue mud is estimated to cover about 14,500,000 sq. miles of the earth's surface, and is found along the coast of continents and large islands, and in all partly enclosed seas. Off the coast of Brazil it is of a red color, from the ferruginous matter brought down by the rivers, while elsewhere it becomes green, due to the presence of the mineral glauconite. Volcanic mud and sand are deposited around islands of volcanic origin, and coral mud and sand around oceanic coral islands. Of true pelagic deposits there are five types, four being of organic origin, the fifth and most extensive, of inorganic origin. The four are named from the remains of organisms they display. Globigerina ooze receives its name from its multitude of dead shells of Foraminifera, largely belonging to the genus Globigerina. These live in the surface waters of the ocean, and after death their shells descend to the bottom and accumulate in moderate depths. On reaching greater depths these gradually disappear, their calcareous substance perhaps being dissolved. Pteropod ooze is closely similar, except that it has a greater abundance of the shells of small surface mollusca, the Pteropods and Heteropods. Diatom ooze is characterized by the silicious shells of diatoms, and Radiolarian ooze similarly by a preponderance of silicious radiolarian shells. In all these oozes there is more or less mingling of forms, their special names coming from the preponderating form. The abundance of shells present shows that there is a considerable and steady rain of the minute surface-forms to the bottom as they die, and indicates the main source of nutriment for deep-sea animals. Nearly the whole of the deeper abysses of the ocean is occupied by a red clay, its color being due to the oxides of manganese and iron. In its shallower regions calcareous fragments appear, but in the deeper red clay only a mere trace of carbonate of lime is present. Siliceous remains are generally found, with minute particles of volcanic origin. Concretions of iron and manganese are often present, of all sizes up to that of a potato. These gather around nuclei, such as sharks' teeth and the ear bones of whales. Red clay, whose origin is not clearly known, appears to accumulate very slowly. It covers in all about 51,000,000 sq. miles of ocean bottom, of which 37,000,000 are in the Pacific.

Deep Sea Soundings. The work of sounding the depth of the ocean began in the 18th century where a depth of 234 fathoms was attained in the Arctic Ocean. In 1818, Sir John Ross reached a depth of 1,000 fathoms, but the true abysmal depths were first sounded in 1843 by Sir James Clarke Ross, who employed a small line with a weight of 300 pounds and touched bottom at the

depth of 2,677 fathoms. In 1843, Commander Davis, of the U. S. Coast Survey, touched bottom off Block Island at 2,100 fathoms, and in 1847, Capt. Stanley, of the British Navy, reported a depth of 2,500 fathoms. Yet the heavy lead and thick line usually employed in these early experiments rendered their results somewhat uncertain, the weight of the rope continuing to drag it down after the bottom had been reached. Iron and steel wires were next used, but they broke from their weight. Thin lines, with heavy weights, were also tried, the line being cut when bottom was touched, and the amount of cord lost estimated by deducting the length of that remaining from the known length of the whole. This system seemed promising, yet proved uncertain in its results. In 1854, John M. Brooke, a passed midshipman in the U. S. Navy, invented a method which is still in general use. The weight on his line had a detaching apparatus, which was thrown off on reaching the bottom, so that only the line, bringing a small sample of the bottom, needed to be drawn in. This method has been improved by Commander Sigsbee, the detachment of the sinking weight being rendered more certain, while the sounding rod is provided with a valve that encloses a satisfactory sample of the bottom. The use of wire in sounding having proved unsatisfactory, hempen line was tried, and this alone was used in the numerous *Challenger* soundings. A machine for using steel piano-wire for this purpose was produced in 1872, by Sir William Thomson. The weight unwinds this wire from a reel, which registers its number of revolutions, thus allowing the length of wire run off to be easily calculated. This device, in connection with the Brooke and Sigsbee detaching apparatus, has revolutionized *D. S. S.* Various contrivances for obtaining specimens of the bottom have been devised, as also for determining the deep-sea temperature by means of self-registering thermometers, while bottles for obtaining samples of water and instruments for determining the direction and force of currents have been added.—*Dredges.* For bringing up specimens of the deep-sea fauna various forms of dredges and trawls are used. The "tangles," which are merely large swabs of hempen rope picked out into twine, are very effective in entangling the spiny forms. Organisms of a rough or spiny character may be brought up in great numbers by this arrangement in places where a rough bottom prevents the use of the dredge. The dredge and the beam-trawl are of the same character as those used in shallow water, the latter being double, so that it will work, no matter which side reaches the bottom. To these steel wire rope is fastened, and steam power is employed to draw in the dredge. Those are for bottom use. To explore the intermediate water, nets or traps of various forms are employed, so made that they can be sent down closed, opened at a certain depth, and closed again before being drawn up, so that the depth at which the catch, if any was made, may be known.

Deer'ing, in *Maine*, a post-township of Cumberland co., adjoining Portland; contains the villages of East Deering, Stroudwater, Stevens' Plains, &c., and is the seat of extensive and varied manufacturing interests. *Pop.* of township (1897) about 5,875.

Defenestra'tion, *n.* Act of throwing out of a window, or the result of such act; a mode of punishment in vogue in Bohemia during the middle ages and perhaps for some time subsequently.

Defen'sor, *n.* [Lat.] A defender; one who defends. —In civil law, one who appears for another before a court of justice, as a guardian.—In old Roman law, a magistrate having charge of the affairs of minors, &c. (*Eccles.*) A guardian of church property; a patron of the church.

De For'est, JOHN WILLIAM, A.M., author, born in Seymour, Coun., March 31, 1826. He entered the Civil War in 1861, serving until 1865; was brevetted major. He has written *Oriental Acquaintance; The History of the Indians of Connecticut; Miss Ravenal's Conversion; The Oldest Courtships*, &c.

Defor'est, *v. a.* To clear of forests; to remove forests, by cutting down or otherwise destroying. (Opposed to *afforest.*)

Deform'ities in Or'ganisms. (*Biol.*) These are variations in the form of a body as a whole, or in one or more of its parts, and embrace three groups: the *hereditary*, the *congenital*, and the *acquired*. In the hereditary group there is a marked tendency for the deformity to recur in the line of descent, as in cases where extra fingers and toes reappear through a number of generations. Preservation of variations of this character is a feature of the Darwinian law of heredity; if of value in the struggle for existence, the variation may maintain itself indefinitely and replace the former condition. Variations which have no such value are apt to disappear after a few generations, and, if sufficiently marked to be considered such, may be classed as *hereditary* deformities. *Congenital* deformities are more frequent and usually more marked in character, probably due to disturbing influences that affect the germ or embryo of what would otherwise prove a normal organism. They arise from defective or from perverted development. In the case of *arrested* development, if the whole body is affected, a dwarf is produced; if only individual parts or organs, there may be a great variety of local lack or partial development of limbs or organs, causing malformation of special regions of the body. In case the local arrest of development is complete, whole organs being absent, what is known as a monstrosity appears. Thus, the creature may be destitute of a brain (*anencephalia*), a skull (*acrania*), a lower jaw (*agnathia*), all the limbs (*amelus*), or one or more of them (*monobrachius, monopus*). In the case of *perverted* development there may be a welding together of two normally distinct parts. Thus, in the "siren-monster," the lower limbs are welded into a single tapering extremity. The causes of these deformities are little known, though recent experiments with eggs and germs show that they can be artificially produced. Thus, by varying the temperature of the hatching apparatus and varnishing the egg-shells, Panum produced deformities in chicks. A similar result occurred when the egg was kept in a vertical position; while by varnishing the whole egg, except a Y-shaped streak on one side, Gerlash produced a double-bodied chicken. More recent experiments with the reproductive germs of invertebrate organisms have yielded a great variety of deformed organisms, and certain types of monstrosities can be produced at will. In the human subject a great variety of malformations are on record. In the case of the "siren-monster," in which the lower limbs are fused, dissection shows that the full double set of bones may be present, though much distorted in position. In the "Cyclops" there is a similar fusion of the eyes, an irregular organ of vision occupying the center of the face. Arrest of size may yield dwarfs of harmonious development, yet less than half the normal height, or it may be confined to a single limb. On the other hand there are cases of excessive development, yielding giants at times more than eight feet in height. Such dwarfs or giants commonly produce normal offspring. Excessive development may also appear locally, yielding perhaps, a finger or toe of such enormous size as to need removal. Again, distortion may arise from partial paralysis at an early stage of development, yielding club foot, club hand, &c.; and natural fissures of the embryo which should close during development may remain open, as in harelip, cleft palate and the like. Duplication of parts may take many forms, from excess of fingers and toes, to a double-headed or a double-bodied monster, reaching its ultimate in two complete but connected organisms, as in the Siamese twins and various other differently connected examples. As regards *acquired* deformities, these arise as the result of disease or injury at any time after birth, and may be due to such injuries as burns, fractures or dislocations, and such diseases as rickets, leprosy, and rheumatic affections. There are also "trade deformities," the result of malformations arising from the pursuit of some injurious industry.

Degenera'tion in Or'ganisms. (*Biol.*) Degeneration is a term applied of late years to cases in which the principle of evolution seems to work backward, the animal or plant descending to a lower stage of existence, or some of its organs losing their full function and becoming atrophied, abortive, and simplified in structure. These changes do not belong to the class of Deformities (*q. v.*), but are true evolutionary results, arising in the gradual way of evolutionary changes generally, and yielding results of advantage to the organism, or dispensing with organs that have become useless, as the eyes in cave animals. In these cases the adult animal may become structurally below the level of its young or larval stages. For instance, the Tunicates show a progressive development until they gain swimming powers, with gill slits and a notochord. Then the larva settles into a fixed habitat, loses its tail and notochord, becomes twisted into a loop, while the gills change into a sieve-like sac. Again, a crustacean whose larval state displays a fully developed eye, may lose this organ in the mature form if confined to a dark habitat. There are many parasitic crustaceans in which similar degeneration appears, the swimming and other organs of the larva being lost, and the creature becoming simplified in structure and fixed in habitat. Thus, in the parasitic Entomostraca the swimming larvæ resemble those of other crustaceans, but after they become attached to other animals they develop into worm-like forms which are little more than food-sucking and reproductive organisms. The barnacles present a degeneration of a somewhat different kind. In all these cases the embryo starts out as if destined to progress into a regular instance of its class of organism; then its development is checked and it descends into a simpler form, in accordance with the demands of its new habitat and mode of life. This degeneration has arisen gradually, from change in mode of life and the consequent uselessness of some organs and the development of new and useful ones. Thus, when a crustacean became a parasite on some other animal, its legs became useless, and gradually atrophied and disappeared, while the mouth parts changed in form and became organs adapted to sucking the mucus or the body fluids of its host. Degeneration must thus be distinguished from reversion to an ancestral type (*Atavism*), or occasional abortion, though gradual abortion is a characteristic feature of the process of degeneration. It may be due to the influences of a new environment, to cessation of function in some organ, or to some constitutional cause of a less evident kind. Absence of certain kinds of food, of heat, light, &c., may withdraw the stimulus necessary for the growth of the organs, or a superfluity of some special food may cause a variation in the general mode of food-getting and cause one group of organs to preponderate over others. Sluggishness, or loss of activity, as in the change from an active to a fixed state, may cause the slow degeneration of organs that are no longer employed. Degeneration is not confined to animals, but many examples of it appear in plants. It is shown in those plants that have assumed a dependent habit, as in parasites and saprophytes, in which the vegetative organs of the plants, not being needed, have atrophied. Thus in the dodder the leaves have degenerated and the stem has become weak and brittle, not needing strength for self-support. In the fungi numerous instances of degeneration appear, in some of them the vegetative functions having largely vanished, while those of reproduction are greatly developed. In the flowering plants also there are many instances of degeneration in the floral organs.

DeGiers', NICHOLAS CARLOVITCH, Russian diplomat, born May 9 (O. S.), 1820; educated at the Imperial Lyceum, and at eighteen entered the Asiatic Department of Foreign Affairs. Was ambassador to Persia (1863), and subsequently to Berne and Stockholm. He was made minister of Foreign Affairs in April, 1882. His policy as regarded the conflict between Russia and Great Britain in Asia, made him prominent, and he long took a leading part in the foreign affairs of Russia. Died Jan. 26, 1895.

Degrees', Col'lege. Originally the degree was simply a certificate that the person holding it was qualified as a teacher of college classes. The mediæval universities had the four faculties of arts, law, medicine and theology, and each of these faculties issued its own special degrees. Those were the baccalaureate, the licentiate and the doctorate—the first, however, not conferring the privilege of public teaching. Each degree required an examination in certain prescribed subjects, and a fixed term of university study. The earliest degree known was that of master, which seems to have been followed by that of doctor, at the University of Bologna, in the 12th century. In England the degree of doctor was first given about 1207. In time the term master became confined to the teacher in the university faculty of arts, while that of doctor was employed in the other three faculties. In Paris, at the close of the 15th century, the terms of study requisite to obtain a teacher's degree in the four faculties were: in arts, four years; in law, seven; in medicine, eight; and in theology, fourteen. In modern universities and colleges the meaning of degrees has differed. A degree in arts now signifies simply a certain measure of proficiency in the subjects taught; but in the case of law, medicine, and theology, which are considered the higher faculties, the degree of doctor permits its holder to engage in these respective professions. A four years' course of collegiate study is now usually sufficient to obtain the degree of bachelor, while that of master requires a further period of graduate study. In German universities the degree of doctor, regarded as the highest distinction, is the only one given, except in theological colleges, which confer that of licentiate also. Of late years certain universities have been founded which do not demand a full course of university study, but confer degrees upon persons who pass examinations in certain prescribed subjects. A further departure from the old system is in the conferring of what are called "honorary" degrees. These are given to persons who have distinguished themselves in spheres of life connected with the line of study for which the degree exists. Thus, the degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on eminent scholars, soldiers and even merchants, who have also achieved eminence in the lines of work properly contemplated by the degree LL.D. Degrees have even been obtained, in not a few instances, by purchase, or on such easy conditions that their significance is quite lost. The Pope has long held the privilege of conferring degrees upon whom he pleases, but in Protestant countries the right of conferring degrees can be granted only by the State. At the present time the range of degrees granted is greatly extended over that of the past. The degree of Doctor is given in dentistry, civil-engineering, and other special branches of study, while outside of professional courses the degree of Doctor of Philosophy ranks as the highest distinction. A person may now become bachelor, master or doctor of music, science, or almost any special branch of study. This is particularly the case in the U. S. In Germany the right of conferring degrees is restricted to 21 universities, and in Great Britain to a much smaller number, while in the U. S. there are not less than 300 colleges and universities which exercise this function.

De Haas (*häz*), MAURICE FREDERICK HENDRICK, artist, born in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1832. Studied with Louis Meyer and other eminent artists. His specialty was marine painting, in which he became distinguished, receiving in 1871 the appointment of artist to the Dutch Navy. In 1857 he came to the U. S., settling in New York. His pictures are noted for their truth to nature. *Farragut Passing the Forts* is one of his best works. Died in New York, Nov. 23, 1895.

Dehy'drate, *v. a.* To deprive of water. —*v. n.* To lose water; to dry up.

De Ko'ven, REGINALD, musician, born in Middletown, Conn., April 3, 1859. Educated at Oxford University. He studied music in Stuttgart. The degree of Musical Doctor was conferred upon him by Racine College in 1890. He is the author of several popular operas and numerous songs, which include *Don Quixote; The Fencing Master; Robin Hood*, &c. Has also written musical criticisms for various newspapers.

Delaborde', HENRI, Vicomte, historical painter, born at Rennes, May 2, 1811. Studied with Paul Delaroche. At the Salon of 1847 he was awarded the first-class medal; was made member of the Institute in 1868 and officer of the Legion of honor in 1870. His *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem* is in the Versailles Museum. The Museum at Dijon owns his *Hagar in the Desert*, and in Amiens Cathedral is the *Passion of Christ.*

Delacroix (*del-la-krwä*), FERDINAND VICTOR EUGÈNE, painter, born near Paris, April 26, 1799; pupil of Guérin. He was chief of the Romantic School of 1830. The first of his works to attract the public was his picture of *Dante and Virgil in Charon's Bark.* He is noted as a colorist, and his influence upon the art of his time was great; especially has he affected the modern French school

The *Entry to Constantinople* is in the Louvre Gallery, and his *Battle of Taillebourg* in the Versailles Museum. Died in Paris, Aug. 13, 1863.

Delago'a Bay (*Geog.*) A deep ocean inlet in southeastern Africa, about 26° S. Lat., 63° E. Lon. It has a depth of 55 miles and is 25 miles in width, offers safe anchorage, but is surrounded by an insalubrious country. Vasco de Gama discovered it in 1498, and the Portuguese soon after founded on its shores the factory of Lourenço Marques. But Portugal neglected to exercise any jurisdiction over the country, and it was claimed for Great Britain in 1822, by Capt. Owen, who entered the bay and hoisted the British flag. On his return in 1823, he found the Portuguese in possession. Little further attention was given to the locality until 1868, when the Boers of the Transvaal Republic annexed the country surrounding the bay. This called forth a protest from Portugal, and an international question arose which was finally submitted for arbitration to the President of France, who, in 1875, gave his decision in favor of Portugal. A railway was subsequently started by a British construction company, but was confiscated by the Portuguese government. By 1895 it was extended to Pretoria, 350 miles distant. Great Britain sent a fleet thither in 1897, raising apprehensions of a revival of her claim to ownership. *D. B.* is a harbor nowhere equaled in Africa south of the equator. It is almost landlocked and sheltered from all but infrequent easterly gales. Three navigable rivers flow into it, while it has anchorage for an enormous fleet. But the Portuguese are so apathetic that many of the merchants of Pretoria and Johannesburg prefer to employ the longer and costlier railway routes to Natal and Capetown. An active power in possession of this bay would dominate the coast for a long distance and hold the key to the trade of the gold and diamond mining districts and that of the Transvaal.

Delaine', *n.* [An abbreviated form of Fr. *mousseline de laine.*] A dress fabric, originally of wool, but now made of wool and cotton, without twill.

Deland', MARGARETTA WADE (CAMPBELL), poet and novelist, born at Allegheny, Pa., Feb. 23, 1857. She was educated at New Rochelle, New York. Began her career as a teacher of drawing in New York City. In 1880 she married L. F. D., of Boston, where she now resides. She is best known by her theological novel of *John Ward, Preacher*, which was very widely read. The next in popularity was *Sidney*. She has also published *Mr. Tommy Dove, and other Stories.*

Deland', in *Florida*, a thriving town, cap. of Volusia co.; on J., T. & K. W. R.R., near St. John's river, 75 m. S. of Palatka; seat of the John B. Stetson University, founded by the eminent Philadelphia philanthropist of that name; in the center of a rich fruit-growing region, and a famous health resort. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,300.

De la Rame, LOUISA, known in the literary world as OUIDA, born at Bury St. Edmunds in 1840. Lived for a while in London, but since 1874 has spent most of her time in Florence. Her earliest contributions to literature were published in *Colburn's New Monthly* and *Bentley's Magazine.* She is a prolific and popular writer, having published more than twenty books, the principal of which are: *Under Two Flags; In a Winter City; Strathmore; Idalia; Pascarel; Two Little Wooden Shoes*, and *Moths.*

Delaroche, HIPPOLYTE (called PAUL), historical painter; born in Paris, July 17, 1797. He was the head of the modern eclectic school of art, in France. Studied under Baron Gros. Was awarded the grand gold medal at the Salon of 1824. He was made member of the Institute in 1832; the following year professor of painting in the *École des Beaux-Arts*, and in 1834 an officer of the Legion of Honor. The famous *Hemicycle*, in the *École*, is the work of his brush and occupied him from 1838–41. One of his best known works is the *Floating Martyr*; others which were at once accepted by the public as additions to famous paintings are: *The Princes in the Tower* and *Death of Queen Elizabeth*, now in the Louvre; *Charlemagne Crossing the Alps*, in the Versailles Museum. Died in Paris, Nov. 4, 1856.

De la Rue, WARREN, Ph.D., F.R.S., English physicist and inventor, born on the island of Guernsey, Jan. 18, 1815. Educated in Paris and afterward followed his father's business, the manufacture of paper wares, for which he invented new processes and machines. He was a member of the International Electrical Congress at Paris in 1861; held presidency of the Royal Astronomical Society, and other posts of honor. The reports published by him of original observations in chemistry, astronomy and physics are considered of the highest value. Died April 19, 1889.

Delaunay, CHARLES EUGÈNE, F.R.S.L., mathematician and astronomer, born near Troyes, France, April 9, 1816. Graduated from the Polytechnic School in 1836 with the highest honors. Was appointed professor of mechanics in the Polytechnic School and in the Faculty of Sciences. He received honors and distinctions, both at home and from abroad; was an officer of the Legion of Honor, a member of the Institute, a member of the Academy of the Bureau of Longitude, and director of the Parisian Observatory. His books include *Théorie de la lune*, and *Rapport sur le Progrès de l'Astronomie.* He was drowned at Cherbourg, Aug. 5, 1872.

Delaunay, JULES ELIE, figure and portrait painter, born at Nantes, France, June 12, 1828. Studied with Flandrin. In 1856 he was awarded the Grand Prix de Rome. Received the first class medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and at that of 1889 the medal of honor. He was made officer of the Legion of Honor and a member of the Institute. His portraits are considered masterpieces, the drawing and composition of his work ranking among the best. His *Diana* is in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris, and the *Death of the Centaur, Nessus*, in the museum at Nantes. Died in Paris, Sept. 5, 1891.

Del'aware Indians. (*Anthrop.*) A tribe of American Indians, of Algonquin descent, who, on the settlement of Pennsylvania, were found occupying the region adjoining Delaware bay and river. They called themselves the Lenui-Lenape, and claimed to be the source of all the Algonquin tribes, which the other tribes acknowledged by calling them "grandfathers." Originally powerful, they seem to have been subdued by the Iroquois, and forced to lay down their arms and assume the position of mediators between the warlike tribes. Their relations with the Quaker settlers were of the friendliest character, but at a later date they were fraudulently treated and many of them joined the French in their war with the English, taking part in Braddock's defeat and in the later Pontiac's conspiracy. The pressure upon them drove them westward until by 1768 they had all migrated beyond the Alleghanies. Here in 1774 they joined the Shawnees and other tribes, under the celebrated chief Logan, in a war of reprisal on the settlers. In 1778 they signed a treaty with the government, the first treaty made between the U. S. and an Indian tribe. Part of the tribe had embraced Christianity; and these, though quiet and unresisting, were subjected to many outrages, and, in 1781, were attacked and many of them brutally massacred. In despair they withdrew to Canada, where their descendants still remain. The warlike Delawares took part in all the Indian wars of the remainder of the century, but in the war of 1812 they were friendly to the U. S. In 1829 they were removed to a reservation in Kansas, which was to be their permanent home. Yet in time they found themselves so crowded and maltreated by settlers that they sold their reservation to the U. S. and in 1868 removed to the Indian Territory, where they accepted lands in severalty and became citizens of the U. S. They now (1897) number about 1,900 souls.

Del'bruck, MARTIN FRIEDRICH RUDOLPH, LL.D., a German statesman, was born at Berlin, April 16, 1817. He studied at the Universities of Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin; read law, and practiced for a short time at Halle, when he entered the civil service. He was made assistant in the ministry of finances, and afterwards in that of commerce. To the study of economic questions, he gave special attention, and in 1859 was made director of the division of commerce and industry. The commercial separation of Prussia and Austria, and the commercial treaties of the smaller German states with Prussia, were largely due to him. He was made president of the federal Chancery in 1867, and used the influence given him by this position to promote the advancement and transformation of the Prussian monarchy. His reputation subsequently declined, the charge of too freely using the French war contribution in industrial enterprises (which had proved unfortunate) being brought against him. He resigned the presidency of the Chancery in 1876. He was elected afterwards to the Reichstag and combatted vigorously Bismarck's protectionist ideas; also opposed the Elbe navigation act.

De'leb or **Delaeb Palm.** (*Bot.*) *Borassus Æthiopum*, also called as the ETHIOPIAN FAN PALM; a common and widely distributed tree of Central Africa, where, in the domestic economy of many negro tribes, it often replaces in great measure the date palm. It produces a large, hard nut, which is eaten both in the fresh state and after it has been planted and begun to germinate. In the latter case the young embryo, sweetened by germination, is eaten either raw or cooked.

Del'egate, Walk'ing. A member of a trades-union who visits other organizations of a similar character for the purpose of inducing united action for the accomplishment of a common purpose.

Delft'ware, *n.* See CERAMICS.

Delibes (*deh-leeb'*), CLEMENT PHILLIBERT LEO, opera composer, born at Saint-Germain-du-Val, France, Feb. 21, 1836. Studied at the Paris Conservatory. At the beginning of his career he was accompanist at the *Théâtre Lyrique* and subsequently at the *Grand Opéra*; was also second chorus-master under Massé. He was a member of the Institute and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The best of his operas was *Lakme*, produced in Paris in 1883. Others were *Sylvia; Jean de Nivelle*, &c. He was appointed Professor of Composition in the Conservatory. Died Jan. 16, 1891.

Delitzsch (*dā'-litch*), FRANZ, theologian, born in Leipzig, Feb. 23, 1813. Studied at the University of Leipzig. He wrote commentaries on Genesis, Isaiah, Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, and Hebrews; also, translated the New Testament into Hebrew. He held a foremost place as an exegetist. His theological and devotional works were numerous, among which are *History of Jewish Poetry; Biblico-Prophetic Theology; Christian Apologetics*, &c. Died in Leipzig, March 4, 1890.

Delius (*dā'-li-us*), NICKLAUS, a philologist, born in Bremen, Sept. 19, 1813; educated at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, devoting himself to the study of languages. In 1846 he removed from Bremen to Bonn, and was made professor extraordinary in 1855, subsequently becoming full professor. He gave some time to lecturing on Sanskrit, but afterward devoted more attention to Romance literature, and made a special study of the works of Shakespeare. His first work upon this subject was *Macbeth*, which was followed by others, treating of Shakespeare's text, his critics, and the English stage in his time. He contributed numerous articles to the press on the subject of early France, and on the subject in which he acquired fame, that of Shakespeare. He published an edition of *Provencalischen Liedern*, and a treatise on the *Sardinian Dialect of the 13th Century.* Died in 1888.

Del'la-Crus'can, *n.* A member of the Florentine *Accademia della Crusca* (Academy of Chaff), which was founded in 1582 for the avowed purpose of purifying the Italian language and literature.—One of the imitators of the school of poets originating in this academy, whose sentimentalities were at one time largely copied by the English.

—*a.* Relating to or resembling the *Accademia della Crusca* or the principles there advanced.

Delmar', ALEXANDER, political economist, born in New York city, Aug. 9, 1836; educated in Spain. After his return to the U. S. he wrote for the New York press, chiefly on financial subjects. He was organizer and director of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, and from 1864 to 1866 editor of the *Social Science Review.* He is the author of *Essays on Political Economy; International Almanac; What is Free Trade?* &c.

De Long', GEORGE WASHINGTON, lieutenant-commander of the U. S. Navy, born in New York, Aug. 22, 1844. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1865, and served in the *Juniata* on her trip to Greenland in search of the *Polaris.* James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, subsequently purchased a vessel for a polar expedition which, by special act of Congress, was named the *Jeannette*, and was allowed to sail under American colors with all the rights of a government vessel. On July 8, 1879, the *Jeannette* sailed from San Francisco and made her way through Bering Strait to the seas north of Siberia. On June 13, 1881, she was crushed by the ice and sank, and De Long, with a number of the party, perished on the banks of the delta of the Lena in Siberia, in October, 1881.

Del'pit, ALBERT, French author, born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 30, 1849. Educated at the College of St. Barbe and at the Lycée of Bordeaux. He received the Cross of the Legion of Honor for distinguished services in the war with Prussia. He was awarded several prizes for his writings, one for an *Eloge de Lamartine.* A poem, *Le Repentir, ou Récit d'un curé de campagne*, and his first volume of verse won Montyon prizes, and in 1880 he received from the Academy the award of the Vitet prize. His novels were numerous and include: *La Vengeresse; Jean Nu-Pieds; Les Fils de joie*, &c. Died in Paris, Jan. 4, 1893.

Del Rio, in *Texas*, a town, the cap. of Val Verde co., on the Southern Pacific R. R., 72 m. N. E. of Eagle Pass. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,400.

Delsarte', FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE NICHOLAS CHÉRI, born at Solesmes, France, Dec. 17, 1811. He was the son of a physician, but in early life was left an orphan and was forced to gain his living as a rag-picker. When but twelve years of age he devised an original system of musical notation, which attracted the attention of Bambini, a musician, who adopted the boy and gave him a musical education. His voice failing under the training of the Conservatoire, he abandoned singing and became a teacher and investigator. For years he sought to discover a natural and scientific basis for musical and dramatic expression, and won such fame that leading exponents of oratory and music sought his institution. The medal of arts and sciences and the cross of a chevalier of the Gnelph order were conferred on him by the King of Hanover. The results of his studies were not published, only charts and fragmentary writings remaining in evidence of his philosophical system. Died in Paris, July 19, 1871.

Delsarte' Sys'tem. The system developed by François Delsarte, now looked upon as the basis of the highest art-criticism and culture, has no records to indicate its full character, being largely traditional. Delsarte based it on the dogma: "There is in the world a universal formula, namely, the trinity, that may be applied to all the sciences and to all things possible." This trinity, as applied to man, includes sensation, mind and soul; or a vital, mental and emotional nature; each distinct in itself, yet indissolubly united to the other two. Of this trinne nature, the vital portion is expressed by tones, the mental by words, the emotional by gestures. Again, in the body the limbs are the agents of the vital nature, the head of the mental, the trunk of the emotional; and each of these, again, has three subdivisions in accordance with the trinity hypothesis; in the trunk the abdominal region being vital, the lung mental, and the heart emotional in expression. This theory is applied to the bodily motions, of which, in Delsarte's idea, all those from the body are vital, those toward the body mental, and those centered around the body emotional. Delsarte carried his principles into a philosophical system of expression, illustrating his conceptions by a series of facial and pantomimic movements. The Delsarte system has become popular in the U. S., and has been made practicable by its application to the development of health. Three series of movements are employed; one consisting of relaxing motions for removing nerve strain and conserving the vital energies; a second of movements for directing and increasing the nerve energy; and a third—of an æsthetic character—for harmonizing the threefold powers of man. Health, harmonious development, and natural expression are held to be resultants of these exercises.

Del'ta Metal. (*Metall.*) A brass, or alloy of copper and zinc, to which manganese has been added. Ferro-manganese is employed for this purpose, and a little silicon—usually present in the ferro-manganese—is added. The use of this substance adds iron to the compound, but this needs to be small in quantity. The properties of *D. M.* are similar to those of phosphor-bronze, the silicon and manganese modifying the properties of copper in the same way as phosphorus

does in phosphor-bronze. *D. M.* is used for parts of machinery and for ornamental work.

Delun'dung, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Prionodon gracilis*, a carnivorous animal inhabiting the forests of Java, referred to the family *Viverridæ*, but regarded as a connecting link between that family and *Felidæ*. It is of slender form, with a long cylindrical tail, and is prettily streaked and spotted.

Fig. 2813.—DELUNDUNG.

Demagnetiza'tion of Watches. (*Elec.*) The electric dynamo, useful as it is in so many directions, has developed one unpleasant feature—the tendency to magnetize the steel parts of watches in case of too close approach to the machine, which appears to be surrounded by an intense magnetic field. The results are disastrous to the performance of its duty by the timepiece. Happily it can be overcome without difficulty. Various methods of *D. of W.* have been proposed, of which the following is effective: The watch, held by its chain, is slowly lowered to the bottom of a conical coil of wire, and as slowly withdrawn. This coil, wound with a single turn at top and gradually increasing in number of turns to the bottom, is connected with a source of rapidly alternating currents. The watch, as it descends into the coil, becomes more and more powerfully magnetized with alternately opposite polarities. This removes all previous polarity, and as it is slowly lifted from the coil the magnetism decreases. If it be raised high above the apex of the coil before removal, all sensible traces of magnetism will disappear.

De Mille, JAMES, Canadian author, born at St. John, N. B., in Aug., 1837. He graduated from Brown University, R. I., and was appointed professor of Classics at Acadia College, and subsequently of History and Rhetoric at Dalhousie College. He was the author of *Helene's Household; The Soldier and the Spy; The American Baron; An Open Question*, &c. Died at Halifax, N. S., in 1880.

Dem'ing, in *New Mexico*, a post-town of Grant co., on the A., T. & S. F. and So. Pacific R. Rs., 90 m. W. of El Paso, Texas; an important shipping point for a rich mining and fruit region. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,500.

Democrat'ic Party. (*Amer. Pol.*) One of the two leading political parties of the U. S. It is interesting to note that it is the only one that has existed since the origin of the government, and that it was originally known under the name of its present great rival, the Republican Party. The first political parties in this country were the Federal and Anti-Federal, but the latter vanished in 1788, after the adoption of the Constitution by the requisite number of States. For the first three years after the inauguration of the new government all the public men of the U. S. were nominally Federalists, including Jefferson, Madison, Burr, and other later Republicans, and the idea prevailed that there would thereafter be but one party in the country. Yet the Anti-Federal opposition was not quite dead; opposition was manifested to the centralizing policy of the new government, fears being entertained that the country would be ruled by an aristocracy if it did not eventually become a monarchy. Of this opposition Jefferson, who had witnessed the opening scenes of the revolution in France, was the leading spirit, and in a letter to Washington in 1792 he first spoke of the adherents of his views as Republicans "who wished to preserve the government in its present form." The party thus named was then a very small one. The leaders were Jefferson, Madison, Randolph, and a few of lesser renown, while its principles were ill defined. Shortly afterward a new feeling of opposition to the government arose, springing out of a wide-spread sympathy with the revolutionists of France. What were called "Democratic clubs" sprang up all over the country, their membership composed of French sympathizers, their demand being for universal suffrage; while in their meetings political discussion first made its way down to the masses of the people. About 1795 a coalescence took place between these two opposition factions, largely as an effect of the "Whisky Insurrection" of 1794 and Jay's treaty with England of 1795, the latter being bitterly opposed by the masses of the people, though supported by the government. The name "Republican" was alone used by the members of the party, that of "Democrat" being applied by their opponents as a term of contempt. The new party, however, gradually became known by the people at large as the "Democratic-Republican" and as such is most generally spoken of in history. The original party was little more than a Virginian faction. Its union with the Democratic club members gave it a national standing, and it grew so rapidly in strength that in the 1796 election Jefferson received 68 electoral votes to 71 for Adams, and became vice-president. The alien and sedition laws of the Adams administration completed the transformation of the governmental policy, giving a vigorous development to the doctrine of State sovereignty, and calling forth express declarations to that effect from the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, the latter, prepared by Jefferson, asserting the right of nullification (by a State) of laws affecting its sovereign rights. These resolutions were not supported by the other States, but the strength of the Democracy grew, and in the election of 1800 Jefferson and Burr each received 73 votes to 65 for Adams. With this election the supremacy of the Federal Party vanished. Its two great opponents, Jefferson and Madison, remained at the head of the government for the succeeding 16 years, and by 1816 the Federal Party had so weakened as to be able to offer but a shadow of opposition to Monroe. In the succeeding four years it vanished as a party, and Monroe entered his second administration by a practically unanimous vote, the country again having but one party, the Democratic-Republican.—*New Policies.* But though there was only one party, there was more than one policy. A second U. S. Bank was established in 1816. In the same year a slightly protective tariff on woolen and cotton goods was enacted. Gradually the tariff was increased until in 1828 the average rates of duty reached nearly 50 per cent. About 1822 the policy of public improvements became prominent, and rivers and harbors began to be improved, roads and canals built, at government expense. All this was an abandonment of the Jeffersonian policy, and naturally made discord in the councils of the party. In 1824 there was still but one party, though several candidates, but by 1828 the discord had grown into a party division. Those who favored a high tariff and a national bank assumed the title of National Republicans, from the fact that they favored the increase of the powers of the national government, while their opponents, long known as Democratic-Republicans, dropped the latter portion of their name, and were thenceforth known only as Democrats. They denied the constitutional right of the government to build roads or canals, to impose a tariff for any other purpose than that of obtaining revenue, or to charter a national bank. The first presidential contest on these party questions took place in 1828, and was won by the *D. P.*, Jackson receiving 178 electoral votes to 83 for Adams, his opponent.—*Rotation in Office.* It had been a theory with Jefferson that there should be a popular control of all officials by frequent elections, and by removal of officials under the government when the people, by changing their President, showed a desire for a change. This theory was not put into effect by Jefferson, and it remained for Jackson to carry it out to its ultimate. Jefferson, in his eight years, had removed 39 office holders. Jackson, in 1829, turned not less than 2,000 men out of office and filled their places with his own adherents. It will suffice to say concerning this system of removal that it has never become specially a party principle, and that Civil Service reform, or a return to the old system of removal only for cause has in late years been carried out by Presidents of both ruling parties. Jackson also refused a new charter to the U. S. Bank, but more through personal than political hostility. His veto of the Maysville Road Bill in 1830 ended the national improvement system, even though he felt himself compelled, afterward, to sign several such bills. But, though opposed to the principle of a protective tariff, the claim of a right in a State to nullify a national law was further than Jackson was ready to go, and he promptly and decidedly put an end to the effort of South Carolina to nullify the national tariff in 1832. A tariff with lower duties was, however, passed.—*The Whig Party.* In 1834 the National Republicans assumed the name of Whigs, but the Democrats retained the control of the government until 1840, when the Whigs nominated and elected Harrison by the great electoral vote of 234 to Van Buren's 60 For 40 years, from 1800 to 1840, the Democrats had been in power. Nor was their lapse from power long. Harrison died in a month after his inauguration, and Tyler, the vice-president, succeeded him, and brought back a virtually Democratic administration, he proving as strongly opposed to high tariff, internal improvements, and a national bank as Jackson himself.—*Slavery Extension.* In the succeeding years new questions arose, which for the time set aside special attention to the fundamental party distinctions. The controversy over slavery extension, set aside in 1820 by the Missouri Compromise law, was reopened and this, with the new doctrine of abolitionism, occupied public attention almost exclusively. Democracy was strong in the South and became the political dogma of the pro-slavery advocates, while the activity of the small anti-slavery party in the North aroused a strong pro-slavery feeling there. The result was the election of Polk, the Democratic candidate. An outcome of this was the Mexican War, the acquisition of a great new section of territory, and the development of a vigorous slavery extension advocacy. In 1848 several parties were in the field. The Democrats nominated Lewis Cass; the Whigs, Zachary Taylor; the new Free Soil (anti-slavery and abolitionist party), Martin Van Buren. The Whigs had far the most popular candidate. Taylor was the people's hero of the Mexican War, and was elected by a majority of 36 electoral votes. Again they were unfortunate in their choice. Taylor died in a little over a year, and Fillmore, the vice-president, took his place. Meanwhile the country was disturbed by the slavery political contest, the Whig party weakened and split into two sections, and in 1852 went practically to pieces; Pierce, the Democratic candidate, receiving the electoral votes of all but four states. Once more the *D. P.* had gained the high distinction of being the only national party. It maintained its organization intact, while the Whigs had practically disappeared, and had almost no membership in the South. The Free Soil party was sectional, not national. Yet this state of disorganization was not of long continuance, the various elements of opposition to the pro-slavery principle then maintained by the Democracy gradually fused together, and in the election year of 1856 a new party appeared, the Republican, its title that which the party of Jefferson had for more than twenty years maintained. In the election that ensued the new party developed unexpected strength, Fremont, its candidate, receiving 114 votes to 174 for Buchanan, his Democratic opponent. Only one question was now prominent in men's minds and in party councils. The shadow of the great coming contest was cast backward over the land; pro-slavery and anti-slavery were the rallying cries of the great parties. But the pro-slavery sentiment in the North was not decided enough to please the South; the *D. P.* was divided into Northern and Southern sections, each nominating its candidate, and in the 1860 election Lincoln, the Republican candidate, carried the field against all his opponents, receiving 180 electoral votes, while Breckenridge, the Southern Democrat, received 72; Douglas, the Northern Democrat, 12, and Bell, the candidate of a remnant of Southern Whigs and Northern Know-Nothings, received 39.—*After the War.* From 1860 to 1884 the *D. P.* remained a party without a president, the Republicans continuing in the ascendency. After the war the slavery question, which had so long held a dominating influence over American politics, gradually disappeared. State-rights also, which had been one of the leading principles fought for in the war, lost its standing, the result of the war having clearly settled the long-debated question of State sovereignty. Slowly then the *D. P.* settled back into its main fundamental dogma, that of tariff for revenue only, all the other questions which had arisen from time to time having vanished or sunk for the time into the background. For many years, therefore, after the period of reconstruction excitement, practically only one question remained in American politics, that of free trade or revenue tariff, as advocated by the *D. P.*, versus protective tariff, as advocated by the Republicans. It cannot fairly be said that the Republican party was invariably successful in the elections from 1860 to 1880. The result of the election of 1876 needed to be decided by an electoral commission, and though the decision was given in favor of the Republican candidate, it was looked upon by the Democrats generally as unjust, they maintaining that their candidate had been elected and had been deprived of his just rights. This is a question which cannot easily be settled to general satisfaction and must remain a matter of controversy. Since 1880 the struggle for supremacy has been nearly even between the two great dominant parties, as shown by the election of Garfield (Rep.) in 1880; Cleveland (Dem.) in 1884; Harrison (Rep.) in 1888; Cleveland (Dem.) in 1892; and McKinley (Rep.) in 1896, the intervening "off-year" elections of Congressmen showing an equivalent variation in public sentiment. Up to 1896 the tariff question was the dominant issue; but in that year the national quadrennial battle was fought out on monetary and financial lines. A period of commercial and industrial depression, dating from 1893, had revived controversial discussion as to the demonetization of silver in 1873, which act, it was maintained, had brought wealth to the money power and poverty to the masses, encouraged (with the help of the tariff) the formation of trusts, and led to an undue concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. This position, long held by the Populists, was assumed by the *D. P.* at their Chicago convention, where William J. Bryan was nominated for the presidency on a platform demanding the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, with the usual party declarations respecting the tariff, and certain other "planks" which were construed to be covert attacks upon the Supreme Court and the Federal judiciary in general, the power of the U. S. government, &c. This action resulted in a split in the party, a second Democratic ticket being nominated at a convention held later at Indianapolis, in which the remonetization of silver was condemned and the Chicago platform declared to be contrary to genuine Democratic principles. That the Chicago declarations were the more popular with the masses of Democracy is shown by the fact that the Bryan ticket received over 6,500,000 votes, while that of the Indianapolis convention, headed by John M. Palmer, received only 132,056. Many Democrats voted the Republican ticket, while the Populists and National Silver parties joined the regular Democracy. In the Presidential contest of 1900, William J. Bryan was again nominated on a platform repeating the financial declaration of that of 1896 The gold Democrats, while continuing their organization, did not deem it expedient to make any nomination. In the political campaign, however, comparatively little was said about free silver, the party making anti-imperialism and anti-trusts the leading subjects in its appeal to the people. The passage of a gold standard bill by Congress and the great increase in gold production removed the coinage question from the issue in 1904, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency pronouncing strongly in favor of a gold standard. In

the National Convention of that year Alton B. Parker, of New York, was nominated for President and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for Vice President.

Demogeot (*deh-mō-zhe-ō*), JACQUES CLAUDE, author, born in Paris, July 5, 1808; studied at the University of Paris and taught in the colleges of Beauvais, Rennes, Bordeaux, and Lyons. He subsequently became professor of rhetoric at the Lycée Saint-Louis in Paris. He was the author of an essay on *Les Lettres et les Hommes de Lettres au XIXe Siècle*, which was crowned by the Society of Authors. His *Histoire de la Littérature Française* has reached its nineteenth edition, and has been translated into English. *D.* has prepared good text-books on French literature, and has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals.

Demonetiza'tion, *n.* (*Fin.*) Act of demonetizing, or depriving of monetary character or power; literally, "the taking money out of" (silver, gold, paper, &c.), implying that the substance or object demonetized had been previously endowed with monetary attributes, presumably by a power identical with or equivalent to the power which demonetizes. A universally satisfactory definition is rendered difficult by the various meanings ascribed to the term "money," and the resulting differences of opinion as to the extent to which monetization may be effected by law. (See MONEY.)—*D. of Silver.* Prior to 1871 the only countries that maintained the single gold standard of currency were as follows: Great Britain and her colonies (officially since 1816, but practically since 1774), Portugal, Turkey, Persia, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic. The single silver standard was in vogue in Germany, Holland, Austria, Russia, the Scandinavian countries, Egypt, India, China, Japan, Mexico, Central America, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. In all other countries the double standard (silver and gold) was legally maintained, although the metals were not concurrently circulating in all. In 1871 the German Reichstag passed a law providing for the establishment of the gold standard, which went into full effect in 1873. This was speedily followed by a similar action by the Scandinavian countries, and by the U. S. in 1873, at which time neither gold nor silver was circulating in this country, and the bullion price showed that, at our legal ratio of 16:1, our silver dollar was worth, as metal, at least 2½c. more than the gold dollar. (See BIMETALLISM.) The Latin Union (*q. v.*) suspended silver coinage in 1876, and Holland did the same. In 1879 the Austrian mints were closed to silver, and 13 years later that nation took active steps to establish the single gold standard. About the same time Roumania took similar action; and in 1893 the mints of British India were closed to silver, as a first step in the direction of establishing the single gold standard of the Empire. Santo Domingo, Russia and Japan are among the latest important nations to renounce the use of silver as standard money, the two last named being now (1897) upon an actual paper basis.—It should be clearly understood that, in economic usage, *D.* does not mean the disuse of a substance—as silver—in the currency, but its disuse as standard money, or "money of final redemption." All gold standard countries employ silver in their subsidiary coinage, and some of them circulate it as a full legal tender. *D.* occurs when a metal is no longer recognized as a so-called "standard of value," and is denied unlimited coinage as such.

Demote', *v. a.* To reduce in rank or class; opposed to *promote.* (A word of late coinage and local use in the U. S., but of seeming usefulness and not devoid of etymological warrant.)

Demo'tic, *a.* [Gr. *dēmos*, people.] Of or pertaining to the people, or the masses.

Dendro'dus, *n.* (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct fishes, whose fossil teeth occur in the old red sandstone beds of Scotland, in the neighborhood of Elgin. On transverse section these teeth exhibit under the microscope a beautiful and singularly complex structure, due chiefly to the presence of radiating lines, which, proceeding from the center, branch out and enclose leaf-like bundles of dentinal tubes. This labyrinthic or dentitric character suggested the generic name employed by Prof. Owen.

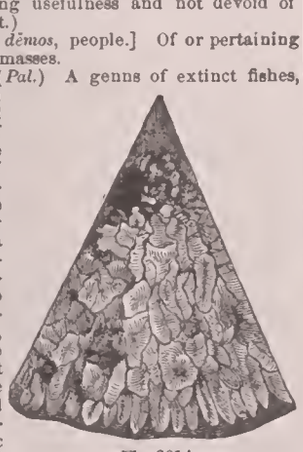


Fig. 2814.
TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE TOOTH OF DENDRODUS.

Denis (*deh-nē*), JEAN FERDINAND, author, born in Paris, Aug. 13, 1798. He held the office of librarian of the ministry of public instruction. This office he resigned, and accepted that of couservator of the Ste.-Geneviève library, and in 1865 became administrator of the Ste.-Geneviève, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. He was the author of numerous articles for the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale* and other cyclopædic works. Some of his best known books are *Chroniques Chevaleresques de l'Espagne et du Portugal; Scènes de la Nature sous le Tropique.* Died in Paris, Aug. 2, 1890.

Den'ison, GEORGE TAYLOR, soldier, born in Toronto, Canada, Aug. 31, 1839; educated at Upper Canada College. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, subsequently entered the militia and eventually rose to the command of the governor-general's bodyguard. He was twice sent on a mission to Great Britain as the representative of Ontario in emigration matters. The prize of 5,000 rubles offered by the Czar of Russia for the best work on the *History of Cavalry* was awarded to *D.* Among the other works are: *Manual of Outpost Duties; Modern Cavalry,* &c.

Denison, in *Texas,* a flourishing and important town of Grayson co., on M., K. & T. and H. & T. C. R. Rs., 40 m. N. E. of Gainesville. Here are extensive and varied manufacturing establishments; a large shipping trade in cattle, fruit, cotton and other farm products; coal and iron are plentiful near by. *Pop.* (1897) about 15,000.

Denison University. An institution of learning established at Granville, O., in 1831, under Baptist auspices. Named in 1832 the Granville Literary and Theological Institution, it was renamed in 1845 Granville College, and in 1856 was given its present name. In 1896 it had 21 instructors and 380 students, with a library of 17,000 volumes. Shepardson College, for women, is associated with it.

De no'vo. [*Lat.*] From the beginning; anew.

Den'tiphone, *n.* Same as AUDIPHONE (*q. v.*).

Dent'istry, *n.* The art or profession of the dentist, which is made up of *Dental Surgery* (the treatment of diseases of the teeth) and *Mechanical Dentistry* (the replacing of the teeth when lost). This art, though it has been greatly developed of late years, appears to have been a very ancient one. Artificial teeth made of ivory and wood, some of which were mounted on gold, are said to have been found in Egyptian tombs; and an Etruscan skull, found in 1885, was fitted with a set of animal teeth. Again, the Roman laws of the Twelve Tables spoke of "teeth bound with gold," which it was lawful to burn or bury with the body. During the present century the art of dentistry has wonderfully advanced, particularly within the United States, whose dentists have become celebrated for their proficiency in treatment and skill in mechanical adaptations. The first of American dentists of whom we have any knowledge was John Greenwood, who practiced in New York subsequently to 1788, and had the honor of providing Gen. Washington with a set of artificial teeth. These were carved from ivory and held in place by the aid of spiral springs. During the century and more that has elapsed since Greenwood began practice, the art has enormously developed; many thousands of dentists are engaged in practice, and instruction in *D.* has become a recognized branch of professional education, many schools being established. The first of these was founded in Baltimore in 1839; in 1845 one was started in Cincinnati, and others in Philadelphia in 1856 and 1865. Many others have since been instituted, some of them as branches of University training, while a considerable variety of dental periodicals is published, and a large number of societies of dentists have been organized. In all these respects the U. S. is considerably in advance of Europe, and a high standard of proficiency is demanded in this country for graduation at dental colleges and the right to practice. As regards the making of porcelain teeth, which was once done by the dentist himself, it has for many years been performed by manufacturers, with a great improvement in the merit of the work, while dental implements and materials of every description are similarly produced.—*Operative Dentistry.* The work of the dentist takes two forms: the one being to arrest decay in the teeth and repair its ravages; the other to remove the diseased teeth. These, with the supplying of artificial teeth when the natural ones are lost, constitute the main business of the dentist. The simplest of these operations is that of scaling, or removing the "tartar" from the teeth. Tartar, or salivary calculus, is a deposit from the saliva, of different densities and colors, and frequently found at the necks of the teeth. Unless removed in time it is apt to cause the teeth to loosen and fall out. Its removal is effected by suitably shaped implements, which are inserted under the free edge of the mass of tartar at the gum, lifting it away from its adhesion. Remaining particles are then removed and the surface smoothed with chalk or pumice stone.—*Regulating.* Another important process, in many instances, is that of regulating; the teeth of the second or permanent set often becoming crowded or misplaced. To remedy this defect the displaced tooth or teeth must be pressed into the natural position, and if no room exists one or more of the teeth must be removed. If the dental arch is malformed the trouble may be overcome by regulated and continued pressure, various contrivances being employed for this purpose. The operation of regulating teeth is one that needs considerable time, they only yielding slowly to pressure, while they must be held in the new positions until they have firmly set themselves there. This operation is one that requires much skill and judgment on the part of the dentist, and often results in a marked improvement in the appearance of the mouth.—*Filling.* When the teeth have become affected by decay they can only be preserved by removing the decayed portion and preventing a continuation of the process. This is done by what is known as filling, one of the most usual, and at the same time most important and delicate operations of the dentist. The first step in the process is the removal from the cavity of all decayed and decaying substance, which is done in part by the use of slender excavating steel implements of various shapes, and now, more frequently by the employment of the dental engine, which acts by means of small steel drills and file-headed points, rapidly rotating and cutting away the decaying portion of the tooth substance. If pain is produced by this process, the sensitiveness must be reduced by the use of suitable chemical materials, and if the nerve cavity be opened the pulp may be removed by the aid of a slender serrated probe, or its vitality destroyed by the use of some caustic preparation, such as arsenious acid, or the opening may be capped with some non-irritant substance, and the pulp left undisturbed. The cavity prepared, it is carefully cleaned by some antiseptic preparation, dried, and filled with one of a number of substances. For temporary fillings gutta percha is serviceable, and oxychloride and oxyphosphate of zinc are also employed. These set quickly, their color resembles that of the tooth, but they lack durability, and are only used when the tooth is not in condition for a permanent filling. For the latter purpose gold or some form of amalgam is usually employed. Amalgam is an alloy of two or more metals, silver and tin being principally used. In a powdered state it is made into a paste by the aid of mercury, and is easily prepared and quickly inserted, being pressed into the cavity till it is completely filled. For front teeth it is unsightly, growing black in color. It is also liable to shrinkage, thus permitting a renewal of the decay. It is, however, very commonly employed, and gives reasonable satisfaction. Of the metals, gold is much preferred, on account of its purity and its resistance to mastication and the action of the mouth fluids. It is usually employed in the form of gold-leaf, which is pressed bit by bit into the tooth, and consolidated there by hand pressure with a plugger or light hammering with a mallet. The surface is then smoothed off and burnished. Of other metals, tin foil comes next to gold. It is introduced in the same way, but more quickly, and is much less expensive. In the operation of filling, the fluids of the mouth must be kept from entering the tooth. For

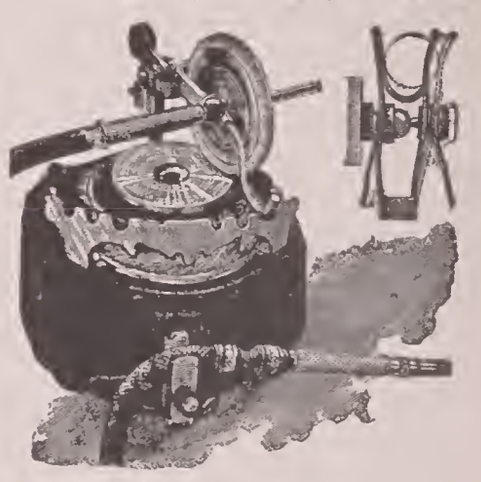


Fig. 2815.—ELECTRIC DENTAL ENGINE.

this a rubber coffer-dam is used, being a sheet of thin rubber, with a small hole, which is slipped over the tooth and grips it so tightly as to exclude all moisture. A siphon tube for carrying off the saliva from the mouth is another very useful appliance. Another method of filling is that known as porcelain-filling. In this a piece of porcelain is shaped so as exactly to fill the cavity, inserted, and cemented in place with thinly mixed phosphate of zinc. In some cases pulverized glass is fused in the tooth. In these cases the color of the tooth can be closely imitated, but the fillings are not as durable as is desirable, the cement being acted on and dissolved by the fluids of the mouth. In case of long-continued decay, or at times from other causes, the pulp may lose its vitality and putrefy, and an abscess form at the root of the tooth. To cure this it is usually necessary to perforate the tooth and permit the putrefactive gases and fluids to escape, after which the dead pulp tissue must be removed and the cavity treated with antiseptics. The dental canal is then filled. The treatment of an abscess is a slow and often very painful process.—*Extraction.* When the removal of a tooth becomes necessary, it is performed by the use of forceps of various shapes, adapted to the different teeth or their positions in the mouth. The tooth is grasped at that portion of the root which first emerges from, or perhaps is just within, the socket, and removed not by direct pulling, but by a lateral or rotary twist which breaks up its adhesions and permits it to be easily lifted from the socket. In old dentistry this operation was performed by an instrument called a turnkey, which forcibly removed the tooth, and sometimes a part of the jaw-bone with it. It is now very customary to avoid the pain of extraction by the use of anæsthetics. Ether and chloroform were formerly used for this purpose, but they have been replaced by nitrous oxide, as less dangerous and more evanescent in its effects. Local anæsthetics are also employed, to reduce the pain of extraction and also to render filling and other operations less painful. The spray of such volatile liquids as sulphuric ether has been employed to freeze and benumb the parts, but cocaine is now generally employed.—*Oral Surgery.* This term applies to the treatment of all lesions, diseases or abnormal growths in the mouth, aside from those affecting the teeth, and such surgical operations as become necessary in the same region. An operation of this character which falls directly within the province of *D.* is the insertion of a human tooth from another mouth in a prepared socket in the jaw. This has been

frequently done, with a large percentage of successful results. In this process the tooth to be inserted has its root canal thoroughly reamed out and filled with gutta percha, capped with a minute gold plug. It is, before insertion, kept for a time in a sterilizing solution of mercuric bichloride, at suitable temperature. A cavity is prepared for its insertion by making an incision into the soft tissues covering the jaw-bone at the selected point, then drilling into the bone to the necessary depth, reaming the hole to the required size and irrigating it with a sterilizing liquid. The prepared tooth is then inserted and fixed by ligatures to adjoining teeth. After a week or ten days the ligatures are removed and the tooth is found to be firmly fixed. A new bony material grows around it in the socket, retaining it like a natural tooth.—*Mechanical Dentistry.* This consists in the preparation and insertion in the mouth of sets of artificial teeth, which are made of porcelain, and attached to a base plate which covers and closely fits a portion of the dental arch and roof of the mouth. Here they are retained in place by suction, and in some cases by clasps surrounding adjoining teeth. Teeth for this purpose were formerly made by the dentist himself, but are now produced in large factories, of which there are not less than fifty in the United States, and probably half as many abroad. Platinum pins are inserted in the porcelain material before burning and serve as a means of attaching the tooth to the plate. The colors or shades of natural teeth vary considerably, and are imitated by the use of coloring matters in preparing the porcelain, dental factories producing teeth of a great variety of tints.—*Metal Plates.* Of the metals used in making plates for teeth, gold is in much the greatest favor, silver, formerly used considerably, not being liked. In making the plate, an impression of the mouth is first taken, usually with plaster of Paris mixed with water. This sets very quickly and forms an exact mold. A plaster cast is taken from this impression, and from the latter a duplicate in zinc is produced, while a reverse or counter-die of lead is prepared. Between the die and counter-die is laid a piece of gold plate of the requisite shape, which by swaging is made to assume the shape of the zinc die. To the plate thus prepared, the teeth, after being ground to fit, are attached by means of pieces of heavier gold plate, soldered at once to the plate and the platinum pins of the teeth. The plate is then carefully smoothed and polished.—*Vulcanite Plates.* The cost of gold plates places them beyond the reach of the masses of the people, and plates made of hard rubber or vulcanite are much more commonly employed. These only need a plaster impression and model, the rubber plate, after being prepared by suitable manipulation, being vulcanized by subjection to an intense heat for a suitable time. The teeth, which have first been set up on a wax model, which is removed and replaced by warm rubber, become firmly cemented to the hard vulcanized plate. The plate is then trimmed and polished. Plates are also made of celluloid in much the same manner. In these plates the teeth are usually employed in blocks of two or three, while their pins have rivet heads that they may hold firmly in the plate substance.—*Continuous Gum Plates.* The production of what is known as continuous gum work was first performed by Dr. Allen, of New York, in 1848. It consists in the making of a plate of porcelain with a platinum base. The swaging of the platinum into form and the fastening to it of the teeth is done as in other metal work, but the lingual surface of the plate is then covered with a thin layer of porcelain "body" and fired in a furnace. This done, a second coating is put on in the same way, followed by a final layer of pink gum enamel, and a third firing. The cleanliness and beauty of this work has brought it into favor, the tinting of the porcelain to the exact color of the natural gums concealing its artificial character. It is looked upon as the most artistic performance in mechanical dentistry, but its expense, the brittleness of the porcelain, and difficulty of repair stand in the way of its wide introduction.—*Crown and Bridge Work.* Of recent years dentists have devised means of inserting artificial teeth without the aid of a plate, and often with very satisfactory results. The attaching of an artificial crown to a natural root, whose crown had been lost through decay or accident, was practiced in a rude way a century ago, but is now done very skillfully and artistically. For this purpose porcelain crowns are now employed. In these a pivot, or dowel, of tough hickory wood was first employed, the dowel being forced into the hole in the base, which was reamed out to the necessary size. Now a gold or platinum dowel is inserted into the crown when made, a gold or platinum ferrule being placed around the exposed part of the root to prevent its splitting on the forcible insertion of the dowel. In the use of metal dowels a cement of gutta-percha or zinc phosphate is used for their firm retention, and also for the prevention of decay. Bridge work is an extension of crown work, employed for the insertion of several teeth without the use of a plate. In this two teeth or roots at the ends of the space to be covered are necessary as abutments to the bridge structure. These terminal teeth have metal caps fitted to them, or crowns inserted if they are merely roots. In the space between these are placed the necessary number of crowns, of gold or porcelain, resting on and fitted to the toothless base. They are all then firmly united together with gold solder and properly smoothed and polished. This work completed, the bridge is placed in position, the dowel crowns or metal caps having been lined with zinc phosphate that they may become firmly cemented when forced into place. When properly done such a bridge becomes a permanent part of the masticating apparatus, and this method is looked upon as the most satisfactory and artistic of recent improvements in dental operations. In some cases the intermediate crowns, or "dummies," are alone united, and arranged so as to be fastened to the crowns or caps when in position. A bridge of this character can be readily removed for repair or cleansing—a useful arrangement, since, closely as dummies may fit in place, foreign substances are apt to work their way under them. In some cases a permanent bridge is constructed of porcelain and platinum in a single piece. A platinum bar is extended across the space and fitted to cavities prepared in the pier teeth. Porcelain crowns are then arranged upon it, fixed in place by porcelain "body," and fused in a furnace. Thus prepared, the bridge is fixed in position by insertion of the ends of the bar in the prepared cavities.

Den'ton, William, M.A., theologian and author, was born at Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1815; educated at Oxford; vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Cripplegate, London (1850). His theological works are numerous, and he also wrote (1877) *Montenegro: its People and their History.*

Deuntri'tion, *n.* (*Path.*) Wasting away of the tissues of a body because of lack of nourishment, especially when due to absence of power to assimilate alimentary matter.

Deo'dorizer, *n.* A chemical substance employed to absorb or destroy the odoriferous principles evolved by decomposing organic matter, and belonging to the class of substances known as Antiseptics and Disinfectants. Thus, freshly burned charcoal is a vigorous *D.*, absorbing the fumes of sulphur dioxide, ammonia and other odorous gases.

Deogurh', the largest town of the Santal Pergunnahs, Bengal, Lat. 24° 29′ 43″ N., Lon. 86° 44′ 36″ E. It is a place of pilgrimage, and contains great temples of Siva. Its railway station, called Baidyanath or Baijnath, is 4 m. N.W. of the town. *Pop.* (1895) 4,160.

Deotsuh', an elevated table-land of Bulti, in Little Tibet, S. of the valley of Iskardo. It is about 30 m. long and 15 m. broad, and is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 34° 30′ N., Lon. 75° 20′ E.

DePauw' University. (*Educ.*) An institution of learning located at Greencastle, Ind., and founded in 1837 by the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its grounds are 150 acres in extent, on which are erected eight buildings for educational purposes. This institution was known until 1884 as the Indiana Asbury University, and consisted of a college and a preparatory school. In that year it received, through the will of Hon. W. C. DePauw, an endowment of about $1,000,000. He had also largely contributed to it during his life. In recognition of these benefactions the name of the institution was changed to *D. U.*, and professional schools of theology, law, music, art, &c. were added, widely extending its educational usefulness. The institution has a corps of 34 instructors and its students number about 700.

Depew', Chauncey Mitchell, LL.D., born at Peekskill, N. Y., April 28, 1834. He graduated from Yale College in 1856, and subsequently received the degree of LL.D. from that institution. Studied law. In public life he has held the positions of Minister to Japan, member of the New York Assembly, and Secretary of the State of New York. He has acquired prominence as a railway manager, and his services as a lawyer have been frequently sought by railway organizations. In 1882 he was elected second vice-president of the New York Central Railroad Company, and president in 1885. He is also president of the West Shore R. R. He has won fame as an orator and extemporaneous speaker, and delivered the oration at the opening exercises of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Oct. 21, 1892. He is particularly notable in oratory for his rich vein of humor, and may be classed among the most racy and amusing of modern speakers. In 1884 he declined the U. S. Senatorship tendered him by the Republicans, and in 1888 was one of the candidates for the Presidential nomination. He became U. S. Senator from New York in 1899.

De Peys'ter, John Watts, author, born in New York City, March 9, 1821, descendant of a Huguenot family. He became a merchant and held important offices. Visited Europe, investigating the military systems of the Continent. On the military reorganization of the State of New York, his suggestions were of great value, and he was assigned to the command of the twenty-second district; in 1855, he became adjutant-general, and in 1866 was brevetted major-general. He assisted in organizing the present police force of New York. He has devoted much time to the study of the early history of the Dutch in America, and is noted as a writer on military matters. His publications include: *The Dutch at the North Pole; Carausius; Personal and Military History of Gen. Philip Kearney,* &c.

Deprez (*deh-prā*), Marcel, electrical engineer, born at Aillont-sur-Milleron, Loiret, Dec. 27, 1843; studied at the Lycée, St. Louis. He was noted as a mechanical and electrical inventor, and was made famous by giving the first practical example of the electrical transmission of power to a distance. The experiment was made by means of an ordinary telegraph wire from Munich to Miesbach, a distance of 35 miles. In 1883, the money was furnished by a syndicate (at the head of which was M. Rothschild) for more extensive experiments, which took place on one of the railway lines of France and proved a great advance on any previously made. *D.* was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and subsequently officer; was elected member of the Academy, and since 1890 has been professor of Electricity at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, and of Physics at the College of France.

Der'by, Edward Henry Smith Stanley, 15th Earl of, an English statesman, born at Knowsley Park, in Lancashire, July 21, 1826. He was a student of Rugby, and of Trinity College, graduating in 1848 with high classical honors. He was returned to Parliament for Lynn-Regis, and represented that borough for a period of nineteen successive years. After the death of his father, his position in the House of Commons was that of one of the strongest among the modern conservatives. He held a number of cabinet positions, and finally that of Secretary of State for foreign affairs. The difference with his fellow-ministers regarding the occupation of Cyprus was the cause of his retiring from Beaconsfield's cabinet. He afterward became Colonial Secretary under Mr. Gladstone. Died in 1893.

Derby, George Horatio, military officer and humorist; born in Dedham, Mass., April 3, 1823; graduated at West Point, in 1864; and was appointed, in 1860, captain of topographical engineers. He served in the war with Mexico and was severely wounded at Cerro Gordo; subsequently employed in various surveys, public works, and explorations, including the charge of the military roads. Department of the Pacific (1854–56), and lighthouse engineer (1857–59). While stationed in California, he wrote a number of humorous sketches under the name of John Phœnix. His work of *Phœnixiana* was a collection of these sketches. Died in New York, May 15, 1861.

Derby, Orville Adelbert, geologist, born at Kelloggsville, N. Y., July 23, 1851; studied at Cornell University, and received the degree of M.G. in 1874. He was appointed instructor of geology at Cornell, which position he resigned to join the geological commission of Brazil; he was subsequently appointed curator of the National Museum. He was the organizer of the geographical and geological commision of São Paulo. On the physical geography and geology of Brazil he is the highest living authority, and has been employed in several scientific commissions by that government. He is a fellow of numerous scientific associations, including the London Geological Society, and the papers published by him on the geology, palæontology, &c., of Brazil are exceedingly valuable.

Derby Day. (*Eng. Sports.*) The second day (Wednesday) of the summer races which take place at Epsom in late May, or sometimes early June. On this day, which is that on which the best horses run, the famous Derby stakes, instituted by the Earl of Derby in 1780, are the prize of the contest. When the first Derby was run for, there were only 36 subscribers at 50 guineas each. A century later there were 278, and the total value of the stakes exceeded £7,000. Then the members began rapidly to decrease, the conditions being onerous; but new regulations being made in 1888, the entries in 1890 rose again to 238. *D. D.* is a great English holiday, all who can get out of London leaving it on that day on their way to Epsom. Not only members of Parliament and people of the higher social ranks, but men and women of every grade in life are borne thither in the most heterogeneous series of vehicles, ranging from the showiest carriage to the humblest van and wagon; while great trains arrive every few minutes at the station, adding their thousands to the crowd, until the entire Downs are covered with a vast mass of moving humanity. At the Derby the course is a mile and a half in length. This was gone over in 1861 in 2 minutes and 43 seconds, the swiftest running up to that time. In 1887 and 1888 the race was run in the same time, notwithstanding that 4 lbs. had been added to the weight. In the original Derby the weights were 8 stone (112 lbs.) for colts and 7 stone, 11 lbs. (109 lbs.) for fillies. They have now been raised to 9 stone (126 lbs.) for colts and 8 stone, 9 lbs. (121 lbs.) for fillies.

Dermepen'thesis, *n.* (*Surg.*) The transplanting of tissues from one man or animal to another; tissue-grafting.

Deroulede, Paul, politician, born in Paris, Sept. 2, 1848; studied law. He was active in the political world and chief of the "Patriotic League." When Boulanger became Minister of War, in 1884, *D.* became his firm supporter and did all in his power to further a vigorous foreign policy. After the condemnation of Boulanger he still continued loyal and was always his zealous defender. In Sept., 1889, he was elected a Boulangist deputy. He is the author of *Chansons d'un Soldat; Nouveaux Chansons; De l'Education Nationale;* and *Refrains Militaires.*

Descent of Man. Much controversy has existed within late years in regard to the descent of man or the origin of the human race. Regarding this there are two opposite theories. The older one, which is still very widely held, maintains that man is the product of a special creation, divine in his lineage and an offspring of the Deity, more or less directly. The newer one holds that man has not descended, but has really ascended, through a long series of animal forms, his genealogy extending backward to the first beginnings of life. This theory is a part of the general evolutionary hypothesis. It neither affirms nor denies God's agency in man's creation, but sets back the period and changes the mode of that creation, if such there were. We may here epitomize the line of descent attributed to man by the late Prof. E. D. Cope, one of the most recent writers on the subject: He traces man's ancestry back, through the successive steps of progress, to the Palæozoic fishes. Beyond this he cannot go, as the origin of these fishes is unknown. In his view, the

immediato ancestor of man was an enthropoid, or manlike ape, kindred to the gorilla, chimpanzee and orang, though a different and earlier member of this family. The second step back is not to the monkeys, or lower apes, but to the lemurs—animals of the Eocene period allied to the monkeys, whose direct desceudants still exist in Madagascar. The third step tekes us to the falee lemurs, a primitive branch of tho family of hoofed animals. In the fourth step the hoofed animals are reached, specially the Condylartha, a hoofed mammal of tho earliest Eocene period. Tho fifth step reaches the Creodonta, clawed placental mammals with carnivorous teeth. In the sixth we reach the Pantotheria, Jurassic forme resembling somewhat the opossums. Tbe seventh step recedes to the Protodonta, Triassic mammals between the marsupials and monotremes and closely allied to the carnivorous reptiles. The eighth step is to the Theromorous reptiles, belonging to tho Permian period. These approach the mammals in organization. Next we reach the Stegocephalous Batrachians (primitivo Salamanders), of the carboniferons or coal period. The tenth and last treceable step takes us to the early fishes, though just what type of fish is uncertain. Haeckel, the German naturalist, a number of years ago offered an elaborate series of steps of descent; this of Prof. Cope is based on later studies of analogies in animal anatomy, though these analogies are far too technical to be here introduced. See DARWINIAN THEORY; EVOLUTION.

Des Chutes River, in *Oregon*, rises on tho E. slopo of the Cascade range, near Lat. 43° 13′ N., runs nearly northward, with a small deviation toward the E., intersecte Wasco co., and enters the Columbia river about 12 miles above The Dalles. Its length is estimated at 320 miles. It traverses a hilly or mountainoue region, a large part of which is of volcanic formatiou.

Desenza'no, a towu of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 m. E.S.E. of Brescia, on the S.W. bank of Lago di Garda. It is detended by an old castle, and has nnmerous manufactories of silk hosiery. It is a favorite summer resort. *Pop.* (1895) 4,260.

Desgoffes, BLAISE ALEXANDRE, artist; born in Paris, Jan. 17, 1830, studied with Flaudrin. His works show great attention to detail, every part being carefully fiuished. His subjects were often ivories, enamels, brouzes &c. His *Amethyst Vase*, and *Crystal Vase and other Objects*, are in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris. The second-class medals of the Salons of 1863 and 1878, and the third-class medal of the Paris Exposition of 1889, were awarded him.

Desh'ler, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Henry co., on tho B. & O. and C., H. & D. R.Rs., 37 m. S.S.W. of Toledo; has manuf. of harrels, shingles, &c. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,200.

Design, Schools of. (*Educ.*) The Crystal Pelace International Exhibition, held in London in 1851, first convinced English menufacturers that they had fallen behind the Continental nations in the arts of industrial design, and led to the establishment of *S. of D.* in that country for the purpose of stimulating the study of drawing and its relation to the industries. Previonsly, drawiug had been taught only in its relation to the fiue arts, and in schools generally it was treated as an accomplishment of little practical valne. The few echools in which the arts of design were taught were small and poorly supported, and did little in the way of educating Industrial designers or teachers of tho art. The stimulation produced by the World's Feir in England had its effect in the U. S., in awakening attention to this branch of art. The earliest institution in which indnstrial art education wes given was the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, established in 1824, one of whose purposes was the instruction of young meu in mechanical and architecturel drewing. Other mechanice' institutes followed. Their instruction, given to night classes, and chiefly elementary, represented for nearly fifty years almost the only means in the U. S. for obtaining education in industrial drawing. It is interestiug to observe that the first school in this country established for this express purpose was intended for women. This was the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, founded in 1847. In the following year it was followed by the Schools of Art and Design of the Maryland Institute. These schools were in advance of the timo in this country, and struggled along with poor support for many years. Others were etorted from time to time, there being eight such echools in the country by 1860. In 1861 the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was established, its course of instruction covering the industrial arts more fully than had previouely been done, and serving as a model for the newer clase of *S. of D.* In 1870 a movement began in Massachusetts to havo drawing taught in the public schools, in answer to a petition from manufacturers to the effect that they could not fairly compete with their foreign rivals from lack of workmen skilled "in drawing and other arts of design." By 1874 twenty of the cities and large towns of the State had complied in a measure with the law, although qualified teachers were greatly lacking, showing how the art had been neglected. In 1873 a State Normal Art School was established in Bostou under tho direction of Mr. Walter Smith, previonely head master of the school of art at Leeds, England. It is largely due to his efforts that art eduction in the public echools of Messachusetts and other Statee has had its recent greet development. But America, like England, still needed a thorough awekening to the needs of industrial art education, and it came here, as it had come in England, through a realizing perception of her inferiority. The Centennial Exhibiti n at Philadelphia in 1876 proved the turning point in American industrial art. Visited, as it was, by teachers, artists and mechaniclans from all sections of the country, it became generally perceived that this nation was far behind Europe in that field of industry. In textile fabrics, paper hangings, oil cloths, pottery, glass, and ornamental metal work tbe deficiency in art ideas was etrongly apparent, tbe American products being either mere imitations of European products or iuferior efforts at orighal design. The discovory of this deficiency produced an immediate and vigorous stimulation. The few *S. of D.* in existence were enlarged and more liberally endowed, others were started, and museums of iudustrial art were fonnded, in which artisans might see examples of the best work iu their special fields. Of the direct results of the Exhibition, a very important one was the founding of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, the museum being displayed in Memorial Hall (the art gallery of the Exhibition), where is now collected perhaps the finest museum of industrial art products iu the country, while the school associated with it is one of the most advanced and prosperous. The stimulation to other art institutions in Philadelphia was marked. The School of Design for Women moved to larger quarters and has become immensely developed in its usefulness; the Academy of the Fine Arts reorganized its system of instruction, the Spring Garden Institute and Franklin Institute enlarged their facilities for art instruction, and in the little more than twenty years following the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 industrial art education in Philadelphia has increased enormously, it being now a recognized branch of the public school system, a higher branch of which, tbo Manual Training Schools, is largely devoted to it. The activity tbus displayed iu tho city of the Centennial Exhibition has been equally shown in other cities. Boston, which had already established elementary drawing in its public schools, founded new art schools, which were soon filled with pupils trained in elementary drawing. Cincinnati organized schools of decorative art which rivalled thoso of Boston. Baltimore reorganized the old schools of the Maryland Institute, which now becamo thoroughly equipped schools of design. New York fouuded uew schools in counectiou with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and added industriel drawing to the branches taught iu some other institutions. Throughout the country, in fact, the importance of this branch of art instruction became ackuowledged, and the teeching of industrial art has now made its way into a multitudo of educational institutions, whilo instruction in drawing has become a permanent featnre in the public schools of the principal citiee as a necessary branch of a general education. Industrial drawing is also taught es an essential in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, tho U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and in the principal universities, colleges and preperatory schools of the country.

Des'mids, *n. pl.* [Gr. *desmos*, chain; *eidos*, form.] (*Biol.*) A family of single-celled, microscopic algæ, (*desmidiaceæ*) dwelling iu fresh water and numbering in all about 1,100 species. They closely approach the Diatoms, but, unlike those, possess true chlorophyll, to which their greeu color is due, and lack silicified wells. They vary in form from fusiform to cylindrical and disk-shaped, and are often much constricted in the middle portion. Some of them have self-power of movement. They reproduce by fission, a constriction taking place which yields two individuals differing in size, separated by a partition. The smaller lobe now grows, and separation usually takes place, though in somio cases they remain ettached and form long filaments. There is also a sexual reproduction, of the form known as conjugation. In this, two cells break open and their conteuts unite into a single mass, which soon becomes surrounded by a thick wall. The contents afterward eeparate into two parts, each of which in the end becomes a new desmid.

Des'moid, *a.* [Gr. *desmos*, band, *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) Resembling, or consisting of, a ligament; fibrous.

Detaille, JEAN BAPTISTE EDOUARD, military painter, born in Paris, Oct. 5, 1848; a pupil of Messonier. He was awarded medals of honor from the Salon of 1888 and the Parie Exposition of 1889. He is counted one of the foremost painters of the day, is a careful and accurate draughtsman, and his military pictnres take high rank in tho modern French school. Among them are: *Skirmishing near Paris*, and *French Cuirassiers bringing in Bavarian Prisoners*, the former in the Vanderbilt collection, N. Y., and tho latter in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C.

De Trobriand', PHILIP REGIS, author and officer in the U. S. Army, born June 4, 1816, in Tours, France. After his removal to the U. S. he took part in the Civil War, giving his support to the Union cause, and attained the brevet rank of major-general of volunteers. At the close of the war he served in the West; retired March 20, 1879. He was the author of *Quatre ans de Campagnes à l'armée du Potomac*, and *Les Gentilshommes de l'Ouest;* also, editor and publisher of the *Revue du Nouveau*, and editor of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*.

Devel'opment The'ory. See DARWINIAN THEORY; EVOLUTION; DESCENT OF MAN, &c.

Dev'ens, CHARLES, Ja., jurist, born in Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820; graduated from Harvard and studied law at Cambridge; was U. S. marshal for the district of Mass. at the time when the case of Thomas Sims, a fugitive elave, attracted general attention, *D.* delivering Sims to his master in accordance with the law, and afterward endeavoring to free him by purchase, and finally succeeding after the outbreak of the Civil War; served iu the Federal Army (1861–65), retiring with the full rank of brigadier-geuerel and the brevet rank of major-general; resumed his legal work (1866); was Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court (1873), and Attorney-General of the U. S. (1877); afterward (1881) resuming his plece on the Supreme Bench of his native State. Was prominent in the G. A. R., serving one term as Commander-in-Chief. Died Jan. 7, 1891.

De Vere', AUBREY THOMAS, a poet and political writer, born at Curragh, Chase, Ireland, Jan. 10, 1814; edncated at Trinity College, Dublin. He has published *The Waldenses*, a lyrical tale (1842); *Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred* (1856); *Inisfail* (1861); *The Infant Bridal* (1864); *Irish Odes* (1869); *The Legends of St. Patrick* (1872); *Alexander the Great* (1874); and *Religious Poems of the Nineteenth Century* (1893), &c. His prose works include: *English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds* (1848); *Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey* (1850); *The Church Settlement of Ireland* (1866); *Ireland's Church Property and the Right Use of It* (1866), and many others. He edited, in 1878, a correspondence on religious and philosophical subjects, under the title of *Proteus and Amadeus*.

Dev'il-fish, *n.* (*Ichth.*) A neme epplied to several fishes of forbidding aspect, especially the large ray (*Manta birostris*) found in the warmer American waters, and said to be a formidable enemy alike of other fishes and mankind; the octopus, or large cuttle-fish; the angler; and, on the Pacific coast, the gray whale. The *D.-f.* of Australia is *Lacepædia cataphracta*, a cirritoid fish of the southern Pacific.

Dewey, GEORGE, Admiral U. S. Navy, was born in Montpelier, Vt., December 26, 1837; graduated at Naval Academy 1858; served with much credit in the civil war on the Mississippi and at Fort Fisher. After varied service afloat, he occupied several positions under the Navy Department at Washington. In 1898, as commodore of the squadron at Hong Kong, he was ordered to Manila to attack the Spanish fleet, which he did with such success as to sink the entire fleet without loss on his side. Received the thanks of Congress and was promoted rear-admiral, and in February, 1899, was made admiral, a renk previously held only by Farragut and Porter. He took part in tho capture of Manila, served on the Philippine Commission of 1899, and in 1901 presided over the Schley Court of Inquiry.

Dew'ey, MELVIL, B.A., M.A., born in Adams Center, Jefferson co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1851. He was educated in Amherst College, graduating in 1874. Previous to gradnation and for the two succeeding years he was acting librarian at the college. He was founder of the American Library Association in Boston; served as its secretary for fifteen years, and was then appointed president. In 1883 he became chief librarian of Columbia College, and the next year director of the School of Library Economy of that college. One of his most valuable contributions to education was the careful revision and expansion of the laws of New York pertaining to higher education, including libraries. This was known as the "University Law." He is the author of *Rules for Authors and Classed Catalogues*, now published, with the addition of other rules, as *Library School Rules;* and has edited the *Metric Bulletin* and *Metric Advocate; Library Journal*, &c.

Dewey, OAVILLE, D.D., LL.D., Uniterian clergyman, born in Sheffield, Mass., March 28, 1794; educated at Williams College and Andover Theological Seminary; was originally a Calvinist, but adopted the Unitarian belief, preached as the assistant of Dr. Channing in Boston, and held several other pastorates, the last being that of the New South Church in Boston. In 1862 he gave up the ministry, devoted himself to study, and travelled for his health. He published *The Unitarian Belief*, and a volume of European travel. Died in Sheffield, Mass., March 21, 1882.

Dewsbury (*dūz'bry*), a manufacturing town and parish in England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Calder, 8 m. S.S.W. of Leeds. *Manuf.* Blankets, carpets, &c. *Pop.* (1895) 29,400.

Dex'ter, HENRY MARTYN, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, born et Plympton, Mass., August 13, 1821; graduated from Yale in 1840, and Andover in 1844, becoming the same year pastor of a church in Manchester, N. H.; removed to Boston in 1849, and wes minister of the Berkeley Street Congregational church till 1867. Became chief editor of the *Congregationalist*, and was a prolific writer, chiefly on history and Congregationalism, on which subjects he could speak with authority, having been a diligent student and explorer. Published *The Congregationalism of the Last Three Hundred Years;* and a work upon which he had been long engaged and at his death left unfinished wae *English and Dutch Life of the Plymouth Pilgrims*. Died at New Bedford, Mase., November 13, 1890.

Dex'trose, *n.* (*Chem.*) A sugar which largely exists in vegetablo tissuee and honey, and is also found in animal organisms—the liver, urine and blood. The commercial prodnct is mede by treating starch with sulphuric acid, the resulting solid product being termed grape sugar, and the syrupy by-product glucose.

Dhow (*dow*), *n.* A coasting vessel, now common in East Indian weters but prohably of Arabian origin; has one mast, a broad stern, and a sharp bow.

Diamonds, Artificial. Many efforts have been made to produce diamonde through the artificial crystallizetion of carbon, and not without success, thongh with no encouragement from a mercantile point of view. In 1880 J. B. Hanney, of Glasgow, announced that he had prodnced artificial diamonde by inclosing a mixture of paraffin epirit and bone-oil distillate with metallic lithium, in a strong wrought-iron tube, and

exposing it to prolonged heat in a reverberatory furnace. Minute specimens of crystallized carbon were obtained, but these, when placed on the wheel, immediately crumbled. More recently diamonds have been produced by the enclosing of carbonaceous material in steel, in which it is volatilized and absorbed by the steel under the heat of the electric furnace. The steel is then subjected to great pressure, and the carbon crystallizes out during the cooling process. Minute diamonds have been thus produced, but no promise of larger ones appears. It is an interesting fact that diamonds have been discovered in meteorites. In one which fell in Russia, in 1886, about one per cent. of diamontoid carbon was detected, and similar instances have more recently appeared.

Diather'mancy, *n.* (*Phys.*) A term employed by Melloni to designate the property of transmitting radiant heat. It therefore corresponds to *transparency* in the case of light, and the expression "transparent to heat-rays" is occasionally employed. If we have a source of heat placed near a thermometer, a rise of the mercury will be produced; if now a thin plate of rock-salt is introduced between the source and the thermometer, the mercury will fall but slightly, because the rock-salt permits nearly all the heat from the source to pass through it in virtue of its diathermancy; but if a plate of the same thickness of seleuite or amber is placed between the source and the thermometer, a very marked difference will be observed; nearly all the heat will be cut off, and the thermometer will therefore indicate a very slight rise of temperature, because selenite and amber possess very slight diathermancy; that is, they are more or less opaque to heat-rays. Rock-salt is said to be a *diathermanous* substances, while selenite and amber are called *athermanous* substances, but this latter term is not so much used, because all substances allow a certain amount of radiant heat to pass through them. The apparatus employed by Melloni is represented in Fig. 2816, where AB is the thermo-electric pile; *a* is a support for the source of heat—in this case a Locatelli's lamp; F and E are screens, and C is a support for the body experimented upon; while *m* is the pile, and D the galvanometer. The transmission of heat through liquids was re-examined by Prof. Tyndall by

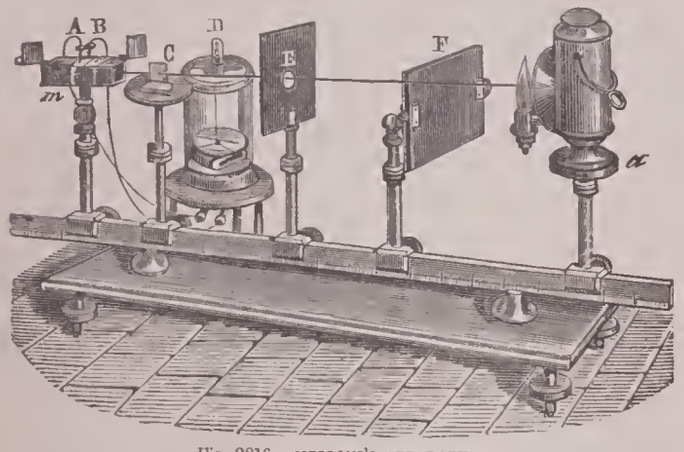


Fig. 2816.—MELLONI'S APPARATUS.

a more satisfactory mode of experiment than that employed by Melloni. The experiments were made in the following way: Instead of employing a glass vessel to hold the liquids under examination, he made use of a little cell whose ends were stopped by parallel plates of rock-salt. The plates were separated by a ring of brass, with an aperture on the top through which the liquid could be poured. As this plate could be changed at will, liquid layers of various thicknesses were easily obtainable, the apparatus being merely screwed together and made liquid tight by paper washers. The instrument was mounted on a support before an opening in a brass screen placed in front of the pile. The source of heat employed was a spiral of platinum wire raised to incandescence by an electric current; the spiral being enclosed in a small glass globe with an aperture in front through which the radiation passed unchanged in its character—a point of essential importance overlooked by Melloni.

Diathermom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *dia,* through, *therme,* heat, and *metron,* measure.] (*Phys.*) An instrument for determining the thermal resistance of liquids. It consists of an air-thermometer terminated above by a brass cone faced with platinum, having its base uppermost and in a perfectly horizontal plane; the base of a second cone of precisely the same area can be approximated to the cone of the air-thermometer, and between the opposite bases the liquid to be examined is introduced. Now if we have a constant source of heat in the upper cone (such as a current of water of known and invariable temperature), it is obvious that by varying the liquids between the cones, and noting the effect in a given time on the column of liquid in the air thermometer, we can obtain results (comparable among themselves) of the relative thermal resistance of the various liquids employed.

Di'atoms, *n. pl.* *Diatomaceæ,* an interesting group of microscopic algæ which, despite their minute size, have played an important part in the formation of geological strata, immense numbers making up for deficiency in size. They were first discovered by Leeuwenhoek in 1702, and some 80 years later O. F. Müller perceived their powers of self-movement; but it was not until after the development of the compound microscope that they could be fully investigated, and their workings still afford a severe test for the powers of microscopes. The *D.* differ from the desmids (*q. v.*) in being inclosed in a silicious shell, or rather a double shell, for the silica is deposited in two halves which fit together somewhat like the body and lid of a box, or the two halves of a pill box. Within this rests the protoplasm of the plant form. The box, as we have called it, varies greatly in shape, becoming elliptical or wavy, squared or pointed, and in some cases unsymmetrically curved. The silicious shells, again, are covered with the most delicate marks and striations, these characteristics varying from species to species. The living protoplasm lines the shell, leaving a central sap cavity, often crossed by filaments of protoplasm. The coloring matter is a variety of chlorophyll marked by a yellow pigment. Starch is absent, but oil frequently appears as minute vacuoles or a single large drop. The *D.* have a peculiar creeping or gliding motion, whose mechanism has not been discovered. Their reproduction is similar to that of the desmids. Some 2,000 species are known, of which 400 reside in fresh water, the remainder being marine. They are distributed throughout all seas, with little regard, apparently, to temperature or climate, individuals of a single species having been observed in glacial waters and in hot springs. They live in enormous abundance at the surface of the sea in all latitudes, forming an important part of the basic food of the ocean fauna; while the mud of the sea bottom is very largely composed of their shells, which after death descend in a steady rain. Harbor mud is full of them, and they teem in all overflowed soils, like that of Egypt. The result of this preservation is that immense beds of diatom shells have accumulated in past ages, strata of vast area and considerable thickness being found in various parts of the earth. These vary in hardness from the loose *Borgmehl* of Siberia and Lapland—which still contains so much undecomposed organic matter that it is mixed with flour in times of scarcity—to accretions hard enough for building stone, and from this to the extremely hard polishing slates of Tripoli.

Diaz (*dē'äs*), PORFIRIO, Mexican general and statesman, born in Oaxaca, Sept. 15, 1830. Studied law, but during the war with the U. S. joined the army and afterward devoted himself to military science. Was strongly opposed to the intervention of the French, and on April 2, 1867, took Puebla by assault. He besieged the city of Mexico and captured it, June 21, 1867. The same year he met with defeat as a candidate for the presidency, but was elected to that office May 5, 1877. During his term of office peace and prosperity reigned throughout the country, but as the Constitution of Mexico forbade the immediate re-election of a president, he was succeeded by Gen. Gonzales. At the end of his term, *D.* was again elected and since—the Constitution having been amended—has been successively re-elected. As President of Mexico he is very popular, and his wise measures have opened a bright future for that republic.

Diaz de la Pena, NARCISCO VIRGILIO, landscape and figure painter, born of Spanish parents, at Bordeaux, Aug. 21, 1808. Was apprenticed to a porcelain painter at the age of fifteen, but desiring to paint in oils, he began without instruction from a master, and about 1831 exhibited in the Salon. He won fame by his landscapes and some of his works attain to a very high level. Though his figures are badly drawn, he stands among the foremost in the Romantic school of France as a colorist. At the Salon of 1848 the first-class medal was awarded him, and in 1851 he received the cross of the Legion of Honor. His painting of *The Storm* is owned by W. T. Walters, of Baltimore.

Di'cey, EDWARD, C.B., journalist, born in Leicestershire, England, May, 1832; educated at Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1854. Became contributor to a number of leading periodicals, and served for several years on the staff of the *Daily Telegraph,* subsequently acting as special correspondent for that paper in different parts of the Continent. Became editor (1870) of the London *Daily News* and later of the *Observer.* Author of *Rome in 1860; The Morning Land; The Schleswig-Holstein War,* &c.

Dick'inson, ANNA ELIZABETH, orator, born in Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1842. She delivered her first public speech at a meeting for the discussion of woman's rights in 1860, achieving success at once as a speaker. During the Civil War she made numerous political and patriotic addresses, and later spoke upon the subjects of woman suffrage, labor-reform, &c. Is the author of the plays of *Marie Tudor* and *Anne Boleyn,* and herself acted the principal part in each of them when they were produced. Owing to impaired health, due probably to overstraining of her physical and mental powers, she has for several years lived in comparative retirement.

Dickinson, DON M., lawyer, born at Port Ontario, N. Y., in 1845. In his childhood he was taken to Detroit, Mich., and has since made it his residence. Studied law at the University of Michigan, and began its practice in Detroit. Received the appointment of postmaster-general in President Cleveland's cabinet Jan. 16, 1888, and held the position till the end of the administration, March 4, 1889.

Dickinson College. (*Educ.*) An institution of learning at Carlisle, Pa., founded in 1783, and the oldest college in the State except the University of Pennsylvania. Its name was given in recognition of the valuable gifts made and personal interest taken by Hon. John Dickinson. Until 1883 it was under the control of the Presbyterian Church, but the division of that church into Old and New Schools seriously affected the finances of the college, and it was passed over to the Methodist denomination, under whose care it still remains. Of late years its endowment has considerably increased, amounting now to $350,000. It has a library of 40,000 volumes.

Dick'son, SIR COLLINGWOOD, soldier, born 1817. Entered the Royal Artillery in 1835 as second lieutenant. Served in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the capture of Balaklava. He gained the Victoria cross for gallantry at the siege of Sebastopol, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. Rose to be general in 1877. From his own government he received a medal with four clasps, and also a medal from the Turkish government. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor, and aide-de-camp to the Queen, and is also knight of the order of Charles III. and of Isabella the Catholic.

Dick'son City, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Lackawanna co., 5 m. by rail N. of Scranton; in a coal mining region; has foundry and machine shops. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,500.

Didier. (*dē-di-ā*), JULES, landscape and animal painter, born in Paris, May 26, 1831. Was awarded the Grand Prix de Rome (1857), and the medals of the Salons (1866 and 1869). At the Paris Exposition of 1889 he won the third-class medal. Among his best works is a *Farm in Roman Campagna.* It is in the Luxembourg Gallery. He has a studio in Paris.

Did'ron, ADOLPH NAPOLÉON, French archæologist, born at Hautvilliers, Marne, March 13, 1806. He published the *Annales Archéologiques,* a work devoted to mediæval art and antiquities, which now numbers twenty-eight quarto volumes, the last volume having been added after the death of the author. Among his works are a *Manual of Christian Iconography,* translated from an ancient manuscript, and *Christian Iconography,* which forms a history of the representations of the persons of the Trinity in art, their attributes, &c. Died Nov. 13, 1867.

Dief'enbach, LORENZ, philologist, born at Ostheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, July 29, 1806; educated at the University of Giessen. Was for 12 years pastor and librarian at Solms-Laubach. In 1848 he made his residence at Frankfort-on-Main and subsequently was appointed second-librarian to that city. He was a writer of remarkable industry, and many of his works are of the greatest value. The most important are *Celtica; Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Gothischen Sprache; Glossarium Latino-Germanicum Mediæ et Infimæ Ætatis,* a supplement to Ducange's *Glossary; Hoch und Nieder-Deutscher Wörterbuch.* Died March 28, 1883.

Dielec'tric, *n.* (*Elec.*) A substance through which electrostatic induction will take place. This property belongs to insulators rather than conductors of electricity, and is possessed in varying degree by solids, liquids and gases. The *D.* value of any substance is measured by the ratio of the capacity of a condenser in which it forms the insulating substance to that of the same condenser in which it is replaced by a vacuum.

—*a.* Transmitting electric force by induction, not by conduction.

Diels, HERMANN, born in Hamburg, Germany, May 18, 1848; graduated at Bonn, 1870. In 1879 his epoch-making work *Doxographi Græci* was issued. He became professor at the University of Berlin in 1880, and a member of the Berlin Academy. He has published an edition of Simplicius's *Commentary on the Physics of Aristotle*; a treatise on the *Chronica of Apolodoerus,* and other works on classical subjects.

Dieterici (*dē-ter-rē'tsē*), KARL FRIEDRICH WILHELM, a German orientalist, was born at Berlin, July 6, 1821; studied theology at Halle and Berlin, and oriental languages under Rödiger and Fleischer. Spent eighteen months in Cairo under the instruction of a learned sheik. Was appointed professor extraordinary in the University of Berlin (1850). He gave special attention to the Arabic philosophy of the 10th century, and has published *Logik und Psychologie; Naturanschauung und Naturphilosophie; Anthropologie,* &c. His works include an Arabic-German dictionary, volumes of travels, and an edition of the poet Mutanabbi. Died in 1859.

Dieulafoy (*dē-uh-lä-fwä*), MARCEL AUGUSTE, engineer and archæologist, born in Toulouse, France, Aug. 3, 1844, rendered famous by his explorations in the ancient monuments of Persia. They are described in his *Ancient Art of Persia* and his *Acropolis of Susa.* His wife has been an assistant in his work, and has herself published several books, entitled *Persia; Susiana; Chaldea;* and *Susa.*

Diez (*deets*), WILHELM, genre and military painter; born at Baireuth, Germany, Jan. 17, 1839; studied in Munich, and became professor at the Munich Academy. His work, even in his large canvasses, shows careful attention to detail. His painting of the *Picnic* is in the National Gallery, Berlin.

Dig'by, KENELM HENRY, author, born in Ireland in 1800; graduated at Cambridge (1823). His *Broad Stone*

of Honor, or Rules for the Gentlemen of England, was written before leaving college. He was a close student of the scholastic theology and history of the Middle Ages, and his *Mores Catholici* embodies the fruit of these studies. His works, fifteen in number, eight of them in poetry, have many and ardent admirers. Died in London, March 22, 1880.

Diko'wa, or Deegoa, a commercial town of Bornou, Central Africa, 60 m. S. of Kouka, and 30 S.W. of Lake Tchadda. *Pop.* (1895) 30,000.

Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, politician, born in Chelsea, England, Sept. 4, 1843; educated at Cambridge, graduating in 1866 and soon after called to the bar. Was returned to Parliament (1868), and re-elected (1874). Was appointed under-secretary of state for foreign affairs (1880), and subsequently made president of the local government board, with a seat in the cabinet. Was chairman of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Working Classes. Defeated for Parliament in 1886, he retired from public life until 1892, when he was again returned as a Liberal by the Forest of Dean with a heavy majority. His great work is entitled *Greater Britain, a Record of Travel in English Speaking Countries during 1866–7*, which passed through several editions and was said to have procured the author's first election to Parliament. He is the author of *The Present Position of European Politics*, &c.; is proprietor of the *Athenæum*, also of *Notes and Queries*, and one of the proprietors of the *Gardener's Chronicle*.

Dilke, Lady Emilia F. (Strong), English author, born in 1842. Her marriage to Sir Charles W. *D.* took place in 1885; her former husband was the Rev. Mark Pattison. She chose the subject of art, and has written: *The Renaissance of Art in France; Claude Lorrain, sa Vie et ses Œuvres; Art in the Modern State*, &c., and has contributed art criticisme for the Academy.

Dill'man, Christian Friedrich August, theologian and Orientalist, born at Illingen, Würtemburg, April 25, 1823. As a student at Tübigen, he gave special attention to the study of Oriental languages. He visited libraries cataloging Ethiopic MSS. On his return to Tübigen, he took up teaching, became professor of Exegetical Theology (1853) and of Oriental languages at Kiel (1860), but was transferred to the chair of Old Testament Exegesis at Giessen(1864), which he resigned to become Hengstenberg's successor at Berlin (1869). He is noted for his works on the Ethiopic language, which include: *Lexicon linguæ Æthiopicæ; Chrestomathia Æthiopicæ*, and editions of the old Ethiopic version of the Bible.

Dil'lon, John, M. P., Irish politician, born in New York city in 1851, son of an Irish agitator, John Blake Dillon, who was obliged to flee to America. He was educated at the Catholic University of Dublin and made a study of medicine. In 1880 he was returned to Parliament for Tipperary, but was suspended in the following year. He has represented East Mayo since 1885, and is one of the most noted leaders among the Parnellites. He has been several times arrested for political causes

Dillon, in *Montana*, a city, the cap. of Beaver Head co., on U. Pac. R. R., 65 m. S. of Butte city; has some manufactures, and is the trade center of a fine grazing and farming region. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,500.

Di'man, Jeremiah Lewis, D.D., Congregational minister and educator, born at Bristol, R. I., May 1, 1831. He was a student of Brown University and, for two years, of Andover Theological Seminary, and subsequently studied in Germany at Halle, Munich, Heidelberg and Berlin. After his return to America in 1856, he graduated at Audover, and the same year became pastor of the First Congregational Church at Fall River, Mass. In 1860 he removed to Brookline, Mass., and after serving there as pastor for a period of four years, became professor of History and Political Economy in Brown University. He made a valuable contribution to philosophy by his work on *The Theistic Argument*. Died at Providence, R. I., Feb. 3, 1881.

Din'gelstedt, Franz, von, poet and novelist, born at Halsdorf in Hesse, June 30, 1814. He studied at the Univereity of Marburg, and in 1836 became a profcssor at Cassel; in 1845 was appointed keeper of the royal library of Würtemburg at Stuttgart; in 1850 lutendant of the royal theater at Munich; director of the imperial opera house in Vienna in 1867, and of the great Burgtheater in the same city in 1871. He was created a baron by the Emperor of Austria in 1876. His works include: *Unter der Erde; Gedichte; Das Haus des Barneveldt*, and *Nacht und Morgen*. Died at Vienna, May 15, 1881.

Diphthe'ria, Antitoxin Treatment of. The antitoxin, or anti-diphtheritic, serum prepared from the microbic poison of this disease, has been widely employed in its cure, and with very encouraging results. A decree of the German Chancellor, calling for reports regarding the treatment, brought forth statistics covering three months of 1895, to the effect that the percentage of deaths in 2,228 cases was only 17.3; whereas in the older treatment the percentage averaged about 50. Statistics collected at Paris yield a similar indication. In 1884 the deaths from diphtheria in Paris hospitals were 1,400, and from 1887 to 1890 averaged about 900 a year. From 1892 to 1894 they averaged 733. In 1895, under serum treatment, they were 239. See Antitoxin.

Dircks, Henry, civil engineer, born at Liverpool, Aug. 26, 1806; has published *The Ghost; Inventors and Inventions*, and works on perpetual motion and electro-metallurgy, besides novels and essays.

Disinfec'tion, *n.* (*Hygiene.*) The destruction of the causes of infectious and contagious diseases by the employment of chemical or thermal ageuts. The theory of *D.* is based on the belief now generally entertained that diseases of the kind mentioned are due to the presence of minute organisms, known generally as microbes, or bacteria, which reproduce rapidly within the body and yield the epecific poison of the disease. The disinfectant is supposed to destroy these organisms. *D.*, however, as ordinarily spoken of, is largely preventive, or consists in an effort to destroy possible dangerous germs, without any assurance that they are actually present, as when we speak of disinfecting sewage, hospital wards, &c. The most certain disinfectant is heat. It may be applied as fire, to destroy dangerous material, or be used in the form of dry hot air, steam, or boiling water. This is the cheapest and most effective method of disinfecting clothing, bedding, and similar materials. Dry heat at a considerable temperature may be used for sterilizing glass, metal, crockery, &c., but is not safe for textile fabrics, which may be charred or otherwise injured. In consequence, the disinfecting oven is now usually replaced by chambers into which steam under slight pressure can be introduced, its pressure being sufficient to prevent deposition of moisture, and so applied as to drive out all air from the interstices of the infected substances. These chambers are usually made of boiler iron, and may be either fixed or movable. The purpose of the process is to kill the disease-producing organism, which can be effected in nearly or quite every case by heat. In some cases cold acts as a natural disinfectant, as in yellow fever, which vanishes as soon as frost appears. But some pathogenic organisms appear to resist the greatest degree of cold. Of chemical disinfectants many are employed, sulphur dioxide and chlorine being used in the gaseous state, carbolic acid and other substances as liquids, and still others in the solid state. Of the latter chloride of lime is one of the most widely employed, particularly for the *D.* of cesspools and privy vaults. Corrosive sublimate is also largely employed in *D.* Other chemical disinfectants which are less commonly used are chloride of zinc, permanganate of potash and various coal-tar products. These, with iodoform, peroxide of hydrogen, &c., are employed in medical and surgical practice, for special purposes, but are less desirable for ordinary *D.*, for several reasons, than the other substances named. By sterilization is meant the destruction of all living things that may be present on some surface or within some space. It implies *D.*, but goes farther, since the latter is only intended to kill the pathogenic microbes, and may leave others unaffected. Sterilization is of the first importance as applied to surgical instruments. It is customary to boil these in water containing two per cent. of common soda. Dental tools also should be carefully sterilized, though this is by no means always done. Of natural disinfectants, in addition to heat, may be named sunlight and air, the light of the one and the drying action of the other being unfavorable to the growth of micro-orgauisms. Air, or its active element oxygen, may exercise an indirect influence on dangerous bacteria, by favoring the growth of the common aërobic microbes which are active in nitrification and decay, and which may either use the pathogenic microbes as nutriment or destroy them by yielding products poisonous to them.

Dissec'tion Wounds. (*Path.*) There are dangers connected with surgery and practical anatomy which have been much lessened in recent years, but still exist in a measure. Ventilation and sanitary measures have done much to render safer the atmosphere of the dissecting-room, formerly loaded with noxious emanations. This condition of affairs added to the danger from *D. W.*, which are always attended with a degree of risk. The purer air and the general use of antiseptic preparations injected into the vessels of the subjects to be dissected have largely reduced this risk, so that now a cut or puncture is rarely followed by severe symptoms; but in cases of post-mortem dissections, if undertaken soon after death from erysipelas, pyæmia, and allied diseases, a wound received may lead to very serious consequences. When a wound is received during dissection, the wounded part should be tightly ligatured and encouraged to bleed freely. If no blood flows it should be sucked, and then freely touched with carbolic acid or other canstic. Such wounds may be followed by irritation and suppuration without serious results. In case of the absorption of dangerous poison the patient feels sensations of illness within twenty-four hours, becomes low-spirited, faint, and chilly, with feelings of nausea. There follow rigors, intense headache, rapid pulse, a coated tongue, sometimes vomiting, and great restlessness. These symptoms increase in severity, and others are added; and the patient may die at or before this stage. Abscesses may continue to form from which the patient may sink more slowly. If he survive, the arm may remain stiff and useless, or some of the fingers may be destroyed by gangrene. The treatment is similar to that employed in cases of pyæmia. In post-mortem examinations, where death has occurred from one of the class of diseases mentioned, the hands of the surgeon should be thoroughly anointed with lard. Very thin India-rubber gloves have been recommended, but they are not suitable because of their constraint on the freedom of action of the fingers.

Dis'trix, *n.* [From Gr. *dis*, privative, and *trix*, hair.] (*Path.*) An affection in which the hairs of the scalp become slender and split at their extremities. The excessive use of salt, night work, and various other causes may induce it. The hair should be cut short, the scalp wetted morning and evening with cold water, and occasionally shampooed.

Div'i-div'i, *n.* [Native West Ind.] (*Bot.*) *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, a shrub of tropical America. Also, the brownish pods of this shrub, used in tanning and dyeing.

Divirigi (*de-vir'e-je*), (anc. *Tephrene*) a town of Turkey in Asia, prov. Rumili, on an affluent of the Euphrates, 28 m. N. N.W. of Arabkir. *Pop.* (1895) about 9,800.

Dix, Dorothea L., an American philanthropist, born about 1794 in Massachusetts: in early life was employed as a teacher; subsequently devoted her life to alleviating the miseries of lunatics, criminals and the poor. Congress, at her repeated intercession (1854) appropriated 10,000,000 acres of public land to endow hospitals for the insane, which action was, however, vetoed by President Pierce. Died July 19, 1887.

Dix, John A., soldier and statesman, born in Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798. In 1812 his father, Lieut.-Col. *D.*, was stationed at Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, and he entered the army as cadet; was made ensign (1813); was soon promoted to be 3d lieutenant, and was made adjutant of an independent battalion of 9 companies; rose to be captain (1825), but resigned his commission in 1828. He was appointed adjutant-general U. S. A. in 1830. He graduated at Brown University (1830) and completed his studies in a French college at Montreal. He had studied law while in the army, took up its practice at Cooperstown, N. Y., and entered the political field. He was the successful Democratic candidate for the office of Secretary of State in 1833; was comptroller of New York in 1834; in 1842 was elected to the State Legislature; from 1845 to 1849 he represented his adopted State in the U. S. Senate, succeeding Silas Wright. In the Senate he advocated the "Free Soil" doctrine, and was the candidate of the F. S. Democrats for governor of N. Y. in 1848. Was assistant treasurer at New York (1853), and postmaster at New York (1860). The same year, for a period of three months, Dec., 1860–March, 1861, held the position of Secretary of the U. S. Treasury. It was while holding this position that he issued his frequently quoted order to the Federal authorities at New Orleans: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." In May of the last-named year he was appointed major-general, and in 1863 took command of a force which threatened Richmond and cut Gen. Lee's communications with the James river. In 1863 he took command of the military department of the East; became U. S. Minister to France (1867–68) and was elected Governor of the State of New York in 1872. He was author of several books of travel, and made a noted translation of the *Dies Iræ*. Died in New York city, 1879.

Dix, Morgan, S. T. D., theologian, was born Nov. 1, 1827, in Albany, N. Y.; son of John A. *D.*; graduated from Columbia College (1851) with the degrees of A.B. and A.M.; after the completion of his studies in the General Theological Seminary of the P. E. church, was made deacon, and the following year ordained priest by Bishop Potter; became rector of Trinity parish, New York, Nov. 10, 1862, having previously been assistant minister (1855), and assistant rector (1859). Dr. Dix is a trustee of Columbia College, and a member of the standing committee of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. His works include: *The Christian Altar; Lectures on the Pantheistic Idea of an Impersonal Substance Deity, as Contrasted with the Christian Faith Concerning God; Thoughts on the Lost Unity of the Christian World, and on the Steps Necessary to Secure its Recovery*.

Dix'on, in *California*, a post-town of Solano co., on So. Pac. R. R., 22 m. W. S. W. of Sacramento. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,200.

Doane, George Washington, D.D., LL.D., bishop and poet, born at Trenton, N. J., May 27, 1799; graduate of Union College (1818), ordained deacon (1821), and priest (1823). Became priest in Trinity College, Hartford (1824), and edited the *Episcopal Watchman*. Officiated at Trinity Church, Boston, for two years (1828–30), and in 1832 was chosen bishop of New Jersey. He established St. Mary's Hall, a school for girls, and a college for boys, at Burlington. He published a volume of poeme, and addresses on theological topics. Died at Burlington, April 27, 1859.

Doane, William Croswell, theologian, son of Geo. W. *D.*, was born in 1832; consecrated P. E. Bishop of Albany (N. Y.), in 1869.

Do'bell, Sydney, poet, son of a wine merchant, born at Cranbrook, Kent, Eng., April 5, 1824. He was educated privately, never attending school or college. At the age of 20 he married Emily Fordham, and his life was mostly spent in the country, or travelling on the Continent. His first published poem was *The Roman* (1850), under the *nom de plume* of Sydney Yendys. It was dedicated to the cause of political liberty in Italy. *Balder*, his second large poem, was intended to show the evil effects of egotism and ambition. *England in Time of War* is regarded as his most pleasing work. His prose writings were published under the title of *Thoughts on Art, Philosophy, and Religion*. He delivered an elaborate lecture on the *Nature of Poetry*, in which he describes a perfect poem as "the perfect expression of a perfect human mind." *D.* was possessed of a lovely character and disposition, and had a large circle of admiring friends; including such men as Browning, Tennyson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Hugh Miller, and Alexander Smith. Died Aug. 22, 1874.

Dobson, Henry Austin, poet, born in Plymouth, Eng., Jan. 18, 1840. Was educated for a civil engineer, but for many years has held a clerkship in the Board of Trade; is a special student of art and litorature of the eighteenth century, and is the author of studies of *Hogarth; Thomas Berwick; Sir Richard Steele;* and *Oliver Goldsmith*. Has also published *Vignettes in Rhyme; Proverbs in Porcelain*, with other works, and is most excellent as a writer of society verse.

Docks. (*Naut. Eng.*) Of these artificial basins for the handling of shipping, there are two principal kinds: the *wet* dock, in which vessels are kept afloat when loading or unloading, or when "laid up;" and the *dry* dock, in which the hulls may be exposed from keel to deck for the purpose of examination and repair. These two classes are subdivided according to their specific uses and modes of construction; thus we have *tidal*, *floating*, *timber*, and *balance* docks, and various other specialized forms which we shall describe hereafter.

Wet Docks. A wet dock is a large basin enclosed by walls which retain the water at a fixed height, nearly uniform with that of high water, so as to keep the vessel afloat with her decks at the quay-level, thus facilitating the loading and unloading of cargoes. They are generally surrounded by walls of masonry or brick, forming quays or wharves, unless they are intended simply as a resting or storing harbor for ships, when their margins may be the natural soil. Wet docks are of most importance where the rise and fall of the tide is considerable, as at Bristol or Liverpool, its range being there about 30 feet. Wherever the tides rise and fall 12 feet or more, wet docks are almost indispensable. In the Clyde at Glasgow, where the spring tides reach only about 10 feet, wet docks are not employed, tidal basins, excavated to a sufficient depth, being used instead. This is also the case along the Atlantic coast of the U. S., where the tides are lower, ranging from 9 feet 6 inches, at Boston, to 1 foot 8 inches at Baltimore and

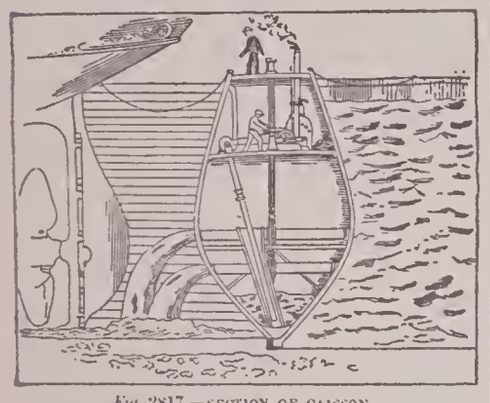


Fig. 2817.—SECTION OF CAISSON.

Galveston. Wet docks are usually entered by means of a lock, having two sets of gates far enough apart to admit the longest vessel using the dock. By the aid of these, vessels can enter and depart without waiting for high water. In some cases, however, to economize space and cost, only one set of gates is used, so that the dock can be entered only at or near high water. The gates, when on a large scale, are opened and closed by means of hydraulic machinery. The tendency of the dock to silt up by the deposit of fine mud renders dredging occasionally necessary, and at times they must be emptied for the purpose of cleansing. Docks are provided with proper moorings on the quays to which the vessels make fast, and sheds are usually present for the storage of goods, with cranes for loading or unloading heavy articles, and rails are frequently laid along their sides to aid in removal of goods. In many ports of the world, such as that of New York and those of the Mediterranean, the rise and fall of the tides is so small as not to interfere with the loading or unloading of goods, and wet docks are not needed; but in the North of Europe, the tides are so considerable that every first-class mercantile port requires one or more of these valuable aids to commerce. No docks in the world are on so splendid a scale as those of London, Liverpool, and Birkenhead. These, being surrounded by substantial stone walls, provided with strong gates, guarded by police, and otherwise costly in structure and management, need a considerable income for their support; and this is obtained from dues or rates imposed on the vessels that use them.—*London Docks.* London is provided with a number of extensive docks, fed with water from the Thames, whose tidal rise is about 20 feet. Of these the most important are the Royal Albert and Victoria docks, which extend in a continuous line across a neck of land separating the Bugsby and Gallion reaches of the Thames. The Victoria main dock has an inner basin of 74 acres, with 16 acres of tidal basin. It is 1,050 feet in width, with jetties on the south side which add to its berth-room. The Royal Albert extension of this dock, opened in 1880, has an area of 70 acres. It is 6,500 feet long by 490 feet wide, and has a depth of 30 feet at high water. Opening from these docks are the dry docks. The dock walls are built wholly of concrete, and they are lighted by electricity. The earliest of the London docks, the Import and Export docks, with their later addition, the South dock, cover in all over 80 acres. The East India docks, 27 acres in extent, first intended exclusively for ships in the East India trade, now belong to the same company as the West India docks, and have magnificent warehouses for teas, drugs, spices, and other products of the regions indicated by their names. There are in addition the London, the St. Katharine, and the Tilbury docks—the latter 26 miles below London Bridge, and with the deepest water of any in the United Kingdom. The tidal basin, of 19½ acres, is 46 feet deep at high water, and the main basin, of 57 acres, is 38 feet deep.—*Liverpool Docks.* The great rise and fall of the Mersey at Liverpool (21 feet at neap and 31 at spring tides) render dockage indispensable, and there are here and at Birkenhead the largest and most extensive docks in the world. These docks have, on the river side, a sea wall 6¼ miles long, the docks here being made in the river itself, by enclosure within this wall of a portion of the beach, which is afterward excavated to the proper depth. This great sea wall is 11 feet thick and 40 feet high, and encloses more than 30 docks, with a total area of 343 acres and more than 24 miles of quay space. These docks, while usually having a separate entrance from the Mersey, communicate with each other, so that ships may pass from one to another without the necessity of returning to the river through the locks. The new North docks, of 82 acres, are estimated to have cost $20,000,000. The warehouses connected with the Liverpool docks cover 93 acres, with 94 acres additional of sheds, their total cost having been nearly $20,000,000.—Birkenhead, on the Mersey opposite Liverpool, has 165 acres of docks, with more than 10 miles of quay space. The dry or graving docks connected with this system number 25. The extensive system of docks connected with the Canada basin has ingenious and extensive sluice arrangements to keep the river entrances free from silt, the sluices being capable of discharging 1,750,000 cubic feet of water per minute, the speed of the outward current being 10 miles an hour. Steam dredging machines are employed to keep the inner basins free from mud.—There are numerous other docks in the British Islands, the port of Cardiff being celebrated for its large docks. The spring tides here rise 37½ feet, and various docks have been constructed, which are principally used in loading coal. On the Continent there are spacious docks at Havre, where the tides rise from 20 to 27 feet; at Antwerp, where docks have been constructed on a great scale; at Amsterdam, Bremen, and other ports. The tidal basins of docks, of which we have spoken, differ from the inner basin in having but a single pair of sea gates, which are kept open till half tide, so that inward-bound vessels may run into them up to that time, and be similarly passed out, entering the inner basin at high water by means of the lock. These tidal basins are large enough to admit much additional traffic.—*Tidal Docks.* No particular description need be given of this class of docks. They are merely basins surrounded by walls, and open to the free flow of the tides. They are convenient where the tidal rise is small, and are sometimes deep enough to keep vessels afloat at low water; but if the tides have greater range, they have usually the inconvenience of grounding the vessel at low water, and, from the free entrance of often turbid water, are liable to silt up rapidly. To overcome this a method called "scouring" is used, an inner reservoir of water being opened at low tide, and water permitted to flow out with a sudden gush. This process is employed at Boulogne and elsewhere. There are tidal docks on a large scale at Hamburg and Rotterdam, and these cities, with Antwerp, have large accommodations on the river quays. In the U. S., as we have said, the low tides render this form of dock sufficient.

Dry Docks. Dry docks are indispensable in all first-class ports for the examination and repair of those portions of a vessel's hull that are ordinarily below the water line. There are two main classes: the *stationary* dock and the *floating* dock. The first is divided into two principal varieties, those built of solid masonry, and the "Simpson," or "timber," dock, constructed chiefly of wood, but having a solid concrete backing. The *floating* dock is used afloat, usually in the still waters of a quiet harbor. Stationary dry docks may open either into a wet dock or into tide water. The former is preferable, because that arrangement permits the passage of vessels in and out at any stage of the tide, and also keeps a more nearly equal pressure on the gates.—*Masonry Docks.* These are built of brick or solid blocks of stone firmly set in hydraulic masonry, everything being water-tight. The entrance is sometimes closed by means of folding gates, pointing outward, but now more frequently by the use of a caisson, or floating gate. This device resembles, in shape, a ship's hull, with a double bow, its lines following the contour of the bottom and sloping sides of the dock, while its deck is at the height of the dock walls; it is made of iron and ballasted with rocks and water, the latter being permitted to run in when it is desired to sink the caisson into its place, and being pumped out to raise the caisson so that it may be floated out of the dock. Transverse sluice-ways, controlled by valves, are employed to flood the dock when it is desired to float the ship after examination and repair. (See Figs. 2817, 2818). In ancient times, where tides were insignificant, vessels were hauled up on the beach and "careened" for examination. Where the tide was sufficient they were grounded at high water, so as to be exposed and repaired at low tide. The "heaving-down" process, sometimes employed, consisted in attaching ropes to the head of the head of the vessel's masts and their mooring rings of the quay and by their aid hauling her over into nearly a horizontal position, the process being aided by a shifting of ballast. In this dangerous operation the *Royal George* capsized and sunk at Spithead in 1782, with 600 persons on board. For modern large vessels the dry dock is indispensable. When the rise of the tide is inconsiderable, the bottom of a dry dock, unless intended for very small vessels, is below the low tide level, and must be emptied by pumping, steam pumps, with a well and water channels leading to it, being provided. The floor of the

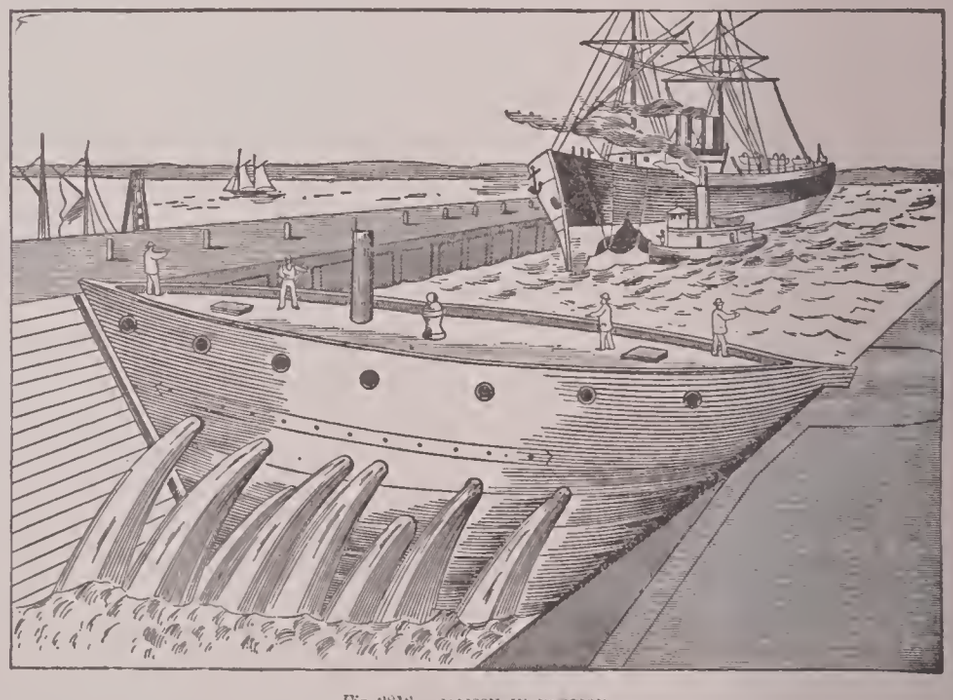


Fig. 2818.—CAISSON IN POSITION.

dock is nearly level. The keel of the vessel rests upon wooden blocks attached to the floor, high enough to permit the shipwrights to get under the vessel's bottom. Movable shoring pieces are put along the sides, so as to hold the vessel upright, and blocks are fitted in under the bilges as soon as the dock is emptied of water. The sides of the dock are generally constructed in steps, called altars, for the purpose of fixing the lower ends of the shores, and also to aid in supporting scaffoldings for the workmen. The U. S. dry dock at Brooklyn was formerly looked upon as one of the finest masonry docks in the world. It is closed by gates supported on friction rollers, and also by a caisson. The latter lies outside the gates, and is used to relieve the strain on them, or in case they need repair. The engine and pumps at this dock are of sufficient power to empty it of water in two hours. The main chamber of the dock is 307 feet long and 98 wide, while the use of the caisson gives an additional length of 52 feet. The walls are 36 feet high, and the sills 26 feet below high water. The U. S. dock at Boston, completed in 1833, is 253 feet long and 86 wide, and that at Portsmouth, Va., resembles it closely in size and construction. The most recent of these D., that at Mare Island, Cal., has been many years in building, its cost being about $3,000,000. In addition to these and other government constructions, the U. S. has many dry docks for mercantile use. Passing to Europe, we find 25 of these at Liverpool, with a total length of 12,489 feet of floor, some of them being from 600 to 768

feet long. There are still larger ones at Birkenhead, the longest being 930 feet, with an entrance width of 60 feet. At Portsmouth is a double dock 644 feet long by 80 wide, and at Brest, France, one 720 feet long by 92 wide. On the Great Lakes of the U. S. the largest dry dock is at Detroit.—*Timber Docks.* The "Simpson" dry dock is built chiefly of timber. Its inventor claims for it greater freedom from water, improved facility of access and more light and air for workmen (on account of the great breadth at the coping), and less cost in construction. A considerable number of this pattern have been constructed on the Atlantic coast and elsewhere. The first two built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard cost $1,283,356, and the one at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, cost $558,700. The latter is 500 feet long, 130 feet wide at the top and 50 at the bottom. There is one at Newport News, Va., 600 feet long by 130 feet at the top—a superb structure in an ideal location. In these docks, on account of the wide spread of the abutments, it is necessary to raise the caissons only a few inches before they can be floated aside. On the outer edge of the groove is a strip of rubber, which serves to make a water-tight joint. The weight of the caisson at League Island is about 120 tons. The new U. S. dock at Port Royal, S. C., is one of the finest on our Atlantic coast, having a length of 500 feet by 120 feet wide on top. The new government dock, No. 3, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard has a total length of 670 feet over all, or 628 feet, 8 inches on the floor; width of floor, 64 feet, 4 inches; at top 151 feet. A cross-section of this fine structure is shown in Fig. 2819. The concrete bed is 3 feet thick, and the layer of puddle worked in back of the

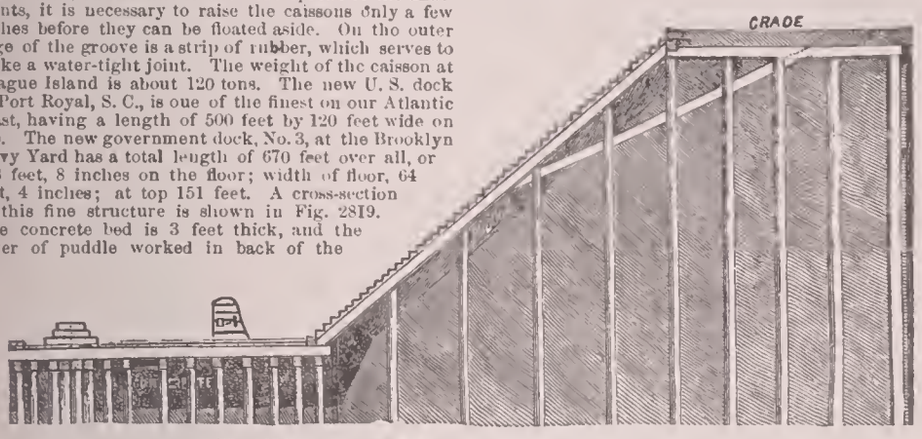


Fig. 2819.—HALF CROSS-SECTION OF A TIMBER DRY DOCK.

altars is 2 feet in thickness. Ten thousand piles and 3,000,000 feet of board timber were used in the construction, which required the excavation of 153,556 cubic yards of soil and stone. Of almost equal dimensions and importance is the new government dock at Port Orchard, Puget Sound, Wash., begun 1893 and finished in less than 3 years. This dock has an extreme length of 675 feet on the coping, and 579 feet on the floor; being 67 feet wide on the floor, and having 2 feet more water over the sills than even the great Brooklyn dock just described. The Port Orchard dock is by far the largest on our Pacific coast, and takes rank as one of the great *D.* of the world. A good view of its interior is shown by Fig. 2820. It cost about $600,000, while the Esquimault dock, near Victoria, B. C., which is 200 feet shorter, and the Mare Island dock, 140 feet shorter, cost some $3,000,000 each, these being of masonry.—*Floating Docks* were first built of timber, in the form of a large box with a flap door falling down on strong hinges at one end. Docks of this kind are moored in still and shallow water, whose depth is just sufficient to allow the vessel to flow into them as they rest on the bottom. Then the flap door is raised and closed and the water pumped out. Floating docks of timber cannot be used in deep water, on account of their want of stability. Not until iron replaced wood in their construction were floating docks made that were capable of working in deep water and of holding the largest ships. Mr. Thompson, of Edinburgh, designed, in 1859, a great iron floating dry dock for the port of Sourabaya, Java, of which all the pieces, more than 75,000, were made from drawings, and taken out separately. When fitted in place they formed a dock with five great water-tight compartments, which were divided longitudinally by partitions into five separate divisions, so that there were in all 25 water-tight compartments, each of which could be filled with water or emptied at will. Those were all under the control of powerful steam pumps, so that the dock could readily be placed at any desired level, or heeled over to one side, if required, by filling the compartments on one side and emptying those on the other. The floating dock constructed by the French government at Saigon, Cochin China, was put together the same way. Its performance was most satisfactory, it lifting the 70-gun frigate *Persévérante* high and dry out of the water. The iron floating dock at Ireland Island, Bermuda, was built in England and towed across the ocean in 1869. It is 381 feet long by 124 broad, and has a lifting power of 16,700 tons. Of U. S. floating docks may be mentioned the sectional dock at Philadelphia, which is made in nine sections of varying width, each consisting of a pontoon or tank, 105 feet long 30 or 32 wide and 11 deep. They form in all a floor over 200 feet long and 105 wide. At the ends of each section are floats which are raised and lowered by machinery, for the purpose of depressing or lifting the main tank. In using this dock a sufficient number of sections are connected to give the length required. The lifting power is nearly 6,000 tons. A similar dock is used in the San Francisco Navy Yard. The *balance floating dock*, invented by Mr. John S. Gilbert, of New York, in use in the navy yards of Portsmouth, Va., and Pensacola, Fla., is, like the sectional dock, constructed of timber. It consists of a pontoon bottom and two side walls, with displacement sufficient to carry the whole weight of the dock and the vessel to be raised. The side walls are hollow, and serve, like the floats in the sectional dock, to preserve stability in rising and sinking. The walls rise vertically on this outside surface, but slope inwardly, conforming in a measure to the shape of a ship's sides. They thus afford the means of shoring up the ship, as in a stationary dock. The engine-house, pumps, and working platform are on the top. Gates are sometimes used at the ends to inclose the dock, employed when vessels of great weight are lifted. In addition to the balance docks above mentioned, there are others at New York, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans. *Rennie's patent iron floating dock* is used at Cartagena and Ferrol, Spain, that at Cartagena being 320 feet long 105 broad outside, 79 inside, and 35½ feet deep inside. In general character it resembles Gilbert's balance dock, and is essentially an oblong, rectangular trough with open ends. The wall and bottom are hollow and are divided into several chambers, the side walls acting as floats to prevent too rapid sinking. Water is admitted into the hollow compartments, the dock sunk deep enough to admit the vessel, then raised again by pumping out the water. This dock has lifted the Spanish iron-clad *Numancia*, weighing 5,600 tons, and supported it 80 days without straining the dock.—*Clarke's hydraulic lift dock*, at the Victoria docks, London, is a shallow pontoon filled with water and resting between two rows of cast-iron columns. Being sunk by the weight of water, the vessel is floated in and shored in place, and the pontoon is then raised by hydraulic pumps which act upon it by chains. A fine structure of this pattern has been built at the Union Iron Works, South San Francisco, Cal., which has a length on the floor of 436 feet, 6 inches, and a width of 65 feet, 7 inches; the maximum lift is 29 feet, and a vessel weighing 6,000 tons can be handled without danger. This form of dry dock is the least expensive and easiest of construction; but the timber dock has been the most generally advocated in recent years, being considered as effective as one of masonry, sufficiently durable, susceptible of more rapid construction, and infinitely cheaper in first cost. Quite lately, however, some doubt has been thrown upon the stability of very large docks of the "Simpson" pattern, on account of the serious leak developed in the great Brooklyn dock No. 3, in 1897; and the advocates of the solid masonry dock have recently reasserted, with much vigor, the superiority and ultimate economy of that method of construction.

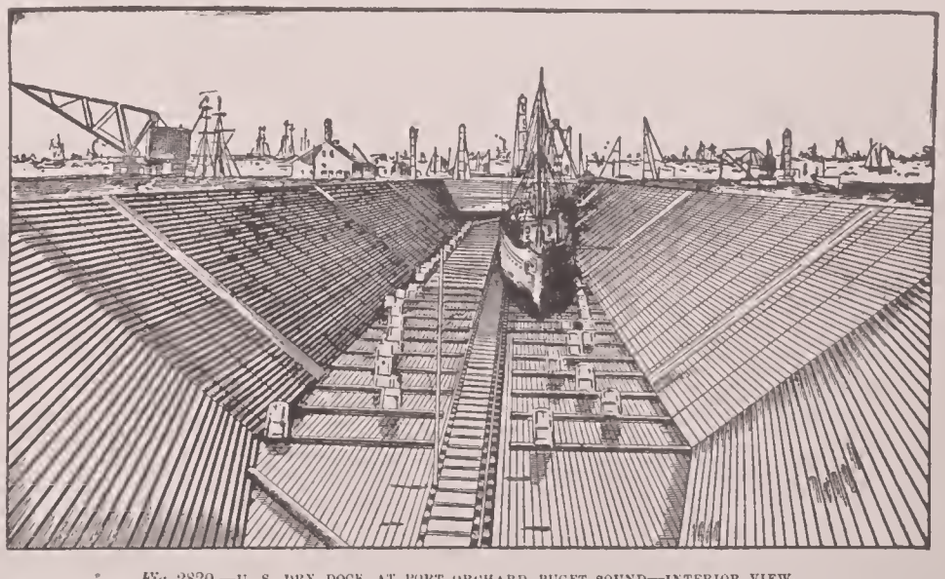


Fig. 2820.—U. S. DRY DOCK AT PORT ORCHARD, PUGET SOUND—INTERIOR VIEW.

Dodge, EBENEZER, D.D., LL.D., a Baptist divine and scholar, born at Salem, Mass., April 22, 1819. Graduated from Brown University and Newton Theological Institution; became instructor in Hebrew at Covington Theological Institution (1846), pastor in New Hampton, N. H. (1847); and subsequently minister of a church in New London, Conn. In 1853 he became professor in the theological department, and afterward president, of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y. He was the author of: *Evidences of Christianity; Christian Theology,* &c. Died Jan. 5, 1890.

Dodge, GRENVILLE MELLEN, LL.D., soldier, born in Mass., April 22, 1831; graduated at a military academy in Norwich, Vt., and began his career as an engineer in a railroad survey along the Platte river. He entered the Federal army at the outbreak of the Civil War; commanded a brigade of Western troops at the battle of Pea Ridge, Mo. (March 6–8, 1862); became major-general of volunteers (June, 1864), and commanded a corps of Sherman's army in Georgia (May–Sept., 1864); in December of same year succeeded Rosecrans as commander of the department of Missouri; was member of Congress from Iowa (1867–69), and still resides in that State. Was chief marshal of the great parade in New York city on the occasion of the dedication of the Grant mausoleum, April 27, 1897.

Dodge, MARY ABIGAIL (GAIL HAMILTON), author, born in Hamilton, Mass., about 1838. For some years she was instructor in physical science at the High School of Hartford, Conn., but was subsequently a governess in the family of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, of Washington, D. C., at which time she became a contributor to the *National Era*, a weekly anti-slavery paper, published by Dr. Bailey. She wrote also for the *Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Bazaar, North American Review*, and other periodicals, and was one of the editors of *Our Young Folks.* Her works include: *Gala Days*; *Summer Rest*; *Skirmishes and Sketches*; *Battle of the Books*, and a number of others. Gail Hamilton was one who spoke to the point on the questions of the day, and was true to her convictions whether they pleased the multitude or not. She possessed a vein of sarcastic humor that added to the popularity of her books. Died Aug. 17, 1896.

Dodge, MARY MAPES, author, born in New York city in 1838. She married William *D.*, but being early left a widow, she took up literature, and has devoted her pen largely to writing for children. From its start, in 1873, she has edited *St. Nicholas*, and contributed at the same time to other periodicals. Her best known work, *Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates*, has been translated into many languages. *Donald and Dorothy* (1883) has also been widely read. In addition to these she has written *Irvington Stories*; and several poems, including *Rhymes and Jingles* (1874); *Theophilus and Others* (1876); *Along the Way* (1879).

Dodge, WILLIAM EARLE, merchant and philanthropist, born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 4, 1805. He early entered into business in New York and became an extensive importer and manufacturer. He was a member of the Peace Convention of 1861; Member of Congress (1866–67); an active member of many religious and benevolent societies, and principal founder of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. Died Feb. 9, 1883, and a statue was erected to his memory in New York in 1885.

Dodge City, in *Kansas*, a city, the cap. of Ford co., on A., T. & S. F. R.R., 302 m. W.S.W. of Topeka. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,500.

Dodg'son, CHARLES LUTWIDGE, M.A., author, born in England, about 1833; educated at Christ College, Oxford, graduating with honor; ordained a minister (1861), held the position of mathematical lecturer at Christ Church College (1875–81); the author of *The Game of Logic; Mathematica Curiosa; Euclid and his Modern Rivals;* has also published (under the pseudonym of LEWIS CARROLL): *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland; Through the Looking Glass; Sylvie and Bruno.*

Dog'gery, *n.* A low drinking-place; a grog-shop; a squalid or questionable resort. (*Slang.*)—Anything mean, low, or currish; a humbug; a cheat.

Dohrn, ANTON, zoölogist, born at Stettin, Prussia, Dec. 29, 1840; studied in several universities, making a

specialty of natural sciences. After completing his university life at Jena, he devoted himself to the study of the crustaceans of the English coast and the shores of the Mediterranean. The zoölogical laboratory of Naples, which was founded by *D.*, has become one of the most famous of its kind in the world. He is the author of *Der Ursprung der Wirbelthiere*, and *Studien zur Ungeschichte des Wirbelthierkorpers.*

Dol'bear, Amos Emerson, Ph.D., physicist, born in Norwich Conn., Nov. 10, 1837. His boyhood was spent in Newport, R. I., and on a farm in southern N. H.; but, being mechanically inclined, he learned the trade of machinist in Worcester and Tauuton, Mass., and worked at it till 1863, also teaching school a while in Mo. He then attended Wesleyan College, in Delaware, O., graduating in 1866. Did post-gradnate work and teacbing at the University of Michigan, obtaining the degree of M. E. (1867), which institution also honored him with Ph.D. (1883). He taught natural science at the University of Kentucky, Lexington (1867–68); at Bethany (West Va.) College (1868–74), and part of this time was mayor of the city. Since 1874 he has been professor of physics and astronomy at Tufts College, Mass. He has made a number of important inventions, including the electric gyroscope (1867); tuning forks for the exhibition of Sissajou's curves (1872), and the opeldoscope for the exhibition of voice vibrations. In 1873 he began to study the transmission of souud by electricity, and has perfected and patented the speaking telephone, magnetic and static. Other of his inventions are the air-core cable for telephonic work; an electrodynamometer, &c. His books include *The Art of Projecting; The Telephone; Matter, Ether, and Motion;* a text book on *Natural Philosophy; Modes of Motion;* and he has contributed more than a hundred articles to scientific and other journals.

Dole, Sanford Ballard, jurist and statesman, born in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1844. His father was an American missionary, and the son received his early education at Puhaban College; studied for a year in Williams College, Mass., read law and was admitted to the bar in Boston. From 1870 till 1877 he practiced in Honolulu, and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. Wheu Hawaii was declared a republic (July 4, 1894), he became its chief executive, having previously been president of the provisional government.

Dol'linger, Johann Joseph Ignaz, an eminent German theologian and historian, born at Bamberg, Bavaria, 1799; assumed priest's orders in 1822, and in 1826 was appointed lecturer on Church History to the University of Munich, the substance of his labors in this respect appearing in 1828 in his *Manual of the History of the Church*, and in a *Treatise on the History of the Church* (1838). In 1845 he was returned by the University of Munich to the Bavarian Parliament, and in 1851 was a delegate to that of Frankfort, where he advocated and voted for the absolute disunion of Church and State. In 1861 he lectured in favor of the abandonment of the Pope's temporal power, and afterward obtained a world-wide notoriety hy his strenuous and persistent antagonism to the decrees of the Council of the Vatican. More especially was this manifested on the occasion of the convocation of the Œcumenical Conncil held at Rome, 1870–71, to discuss the doctrine of Papal Infallibility on questions of faith and morals. After the adoption of this dogma as a recognized tenet of the Roman Catholic faith, Dr. *D.* become the acknowledged leader of the so-called "Old Catholic" party, and one of the most popular and influential men in Germauy. On Feb. 29, 1872, he was elected rector of Munich University, and on April 18th following was formally excommunicated. In 1887 his *History of Liberal Progress in the Catholic Church* appeared, and in 1888–89, *Academical Discourses.* His 90th birthday was celebrated in Munich with great eclat. Died Jan. 10, 1890.

Doll'y Var'den. One of the characters in Dickens' novel, *Barnaby Rudge.*—A costume of fancy-figured stuff, very showy hut by no means tasteful, which was in vogue about 1872. By extension, applied to any costume displaying large, flowered patterus lu gay colors, and occasionally (humorous) to the person wearing same.

Dolph (*dolf*), Joseph N., lawyer and statesman, was born at Watkins, N. Y., in 1835; removed to Oregon (1862), and was U. S. District Attorney for that State (1864), under Lincoln's administration; State Senator, 1866–72–74; elected U. S. Senator (1882), and scrved two full terms; received the Republicau caucus nomiuation (1894) for a third term, but failed of reëlection; afterward practiced the law iu Portland, where he died, March 10, 1897.

Dombrowsky (*dôm-brôv-skē*), Jaroslav, soldier, born at Cracow, Poland, in 1826. He entered the Russian army hnt was obliged to leave the country on account of having taken part in the Polish insurrection; later the accusation of turning traitor to the Poles was brought against him. Iu the beginning of the Franco-German War he formed a Polish legion, and in 1871 received the command of the insurgent troops at Asmères, and on May 9 of the same year succeeded Rossel es commander-in-chief of all the forces of the Paris Commune. Died May 23, 1871.

Domett', Alfred, poet, born in Surrey, Eng., May 20, 1811; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. After several years of travel in America and Europe, he was admitted to the bar (1841), but emigrated to New Zealand the year following. He held important offices in the colonial government, and for his services was created a C. M. G., but retired from public life and devoted himself to literature. His prose writings comprise a narrative of the *Wairau Massacre* and works on the laws and politics of New Zealand. Among his poetical writings are: *Flotsam and Jetsam, Poems Old and New; Venice; Ranolph and Amolira*, and *A South-Sea Day-Dream.*

Domeyko, Ignatius, scientist, born at Niedzviadka, government of Minsk, Lithuania, July 31, 1802; studied at the University of Wilna, but becoming involved in the Polish revolt of 1830, he was obliged to leave the country, and fled to Paris. There he attended the School of Mines. He entered the service of the Government of Chile, where he was a leader in scientific research; introduced advanced methods of mining, and did much toward developing the riches of that country. He became the professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Santiago, and in 1857 was appointed rector. He was author of *La Araucania y Sus Habitantes*, and of a volume of travels in Chile, in the Polish language, besides a great number of papers on geology, mineralogy, meteorology, &c. Died in Santiago, Jan. 23, 1889.

Dominion of Canada. See Canada, Dominion of.

Don'aldson, Edward, rear admiral U. S. Navy, born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1816. Began his career as a midshipman. In the Civil War he commanded the steam gunboat *Scioto* at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and capture of New Orleans in 1862, and at the passage of the Vicksburg batteries in the same year; also commanded the steamer *Seminole* at the battle of Mobile Bay. Died May 15, 1889.

Donaldson, James Lowry, soldier, horn March 17, 1814, in Baltimore, Md. Graduated at West Point (1836); served in the Florida War, in the war with Mexico and in the Civil War. He was made brigadier-general Sept. 17, 1864, for distinguished services; major-general of volunteers (1865); retired March 15, 1869. He was the author of *Sergeant Atkins*, a tale of adventures in the Florida War. Died in Baltimore, Nov. 4, 1885.

Donaldson, John William, D.D., a biblical critic and a pioneer in philology, was born in London, Eng., June 7, 1811. He received his education at London University and Triuity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1834. He devoted himself to philology, and five years after his degree published *The New Cratylus*, which brought fame to the young man. In 1841 he was appointed head master of King Edward's School at Bury St. Edmunds, and subsequently resided as tutor at Cambridge. In 1844 appeared his *Varronianus;* in 1854 his work entitled *Jashar, or Fragments of Oriental Hebrew Songs Inserted in the Masoretic Text of the Old Testament*, which was the cause of much discussion. This work he defended in his *Christian Orthodoxy Reconciled with the Conclusions of Modern Biblical Learning.* He also published *The Theater of the Greeks;* grammars of Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and at the time of his death, which occurred in London, Feb. 10, 1861, he was engaged in superintending the compilation of a Greek lexicon.

Don'elson, Andrew Jackson, LL.D., politician and diplomat, born Aug. 25, 1800, near Nashville, Tenn.; graduated at West Point in 1820; entered the army in 1821 as lieutenant of engineers; resigned in 1822, and studied law; engaged in the raising of cotton near Nashville. He occupied several important official positions; was private secretary to President Jackson (1829–30); chargé d'affairs to Texas (1844–5); minister plenipotentiary to Prussia, and later to the federal government of Germany (1846–49). Was editor of the Washington *Union* (1851–2). Was candidate of the American party for vice-president (1856), and being defeated he retired from public life. Died at Memphis, June 26, 1871.

Don'iphan, Alexander William, an American general, born in Mason co., Ky., July 9, 1808; graduated at Augusta College, and studied law. Began the practice of his professiou in Lexington, Mo. (1830), and acquired distinction. In 1836 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature, re-elected in 1840 and again in 1854. As a member of the State militia, he had charge of the First Brigade when it was called out in 1838 to enforce the law against the Mormons. He also served in the Mexican War. The regiment of which he was colonel, with infantry, &c., formed the Army of the West, under commaud of Col. S. W. Kearney. Sept. 25, 1846, Gen. Kearney started on a march to California, and ordered *D.* to march to Chihuahua and report to Gen. Wool. After a journey across a treeless desert he reached Chihuahua to find that Gen. Wool had left that place to reinforce Gen. Taylor. In front of Chihuahua he encountered an army of 4,000 men, completely routed them after a few hours' fighting, and entered the town in triumph. The term of enlistment of his regiment expired May 21, 1847, and on their way home a public reception was tendered them in St. Louis. By this march the extent and wealth of the U. S. was largely increased, New Mexico and the other territories annexed being rich in the precious metals. Col. *D.* was one of the commisioners of the Peace Convention which met at Washington previous to the Civil War, a strife which it vainly sought to avert. He died in 1887.

Don'nelly, Ignatius, politician and writer, born in Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1831. He has several times represented Minnesota in Congress, having resided in that State since 1856. He is the author of *Atlantis* (1882); *Ragnarok* (1883), and in *The Great Cryptogram* (1888) claims the discovery of a word-cipher in Shakespeare's plays which transfers their authorship to Francis Bacon. *D.* has succeeded in keeping his name prominently before the public by the interesting pseudoscience of his works. His Shakespeare cipher is one of the most extraordinary achievements in modern literature. Died January 1, 1901.

Doo, George Thomas, historical engraver, born in the parish of Christ Church, Surrey, Eng., Jan. 6, 1800. As an English line engraver he ranks among the best of this century. He began the practice of engraving at an early age, working in London, but afterward studied under Suisse in Paris. In 1851 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and in 1857 was made an Academician. He was also chairman of the Engravings Committee of the London International Exhibition of 1862. His plate entitled *Nature*, after Lawrence, ranks as his masterpiece. Among other famous plates are: *Knox Preaching*, after Wilkie, and *Italian Pilgrims Coming in Sight of Rome*, after Eastlake. For a short period he painted portraits in oils. His *Raising of Lazarus*, taken from the painting of Sebastian del Piombo, occupied in the engraving a period of eight years. D. Nov. 13, 1886.

D'Ooge, Martin Luther, philologist, born July 17, 1839, at Zonnemaire, province of Zeeland, Netherlands. He received from Leipsic the degree of Ph.D., and from the University of Michigan that of LL.D. He became principal of Ann Arbor High School and subsequently professor of Greek in the University of Michigan; president of the American Philological Association, and director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. His works include editions of *Demosthenes On the Crown* and the *Antigone of Sophocles.*

Doo'little, Theodore Sanford, D.D., LL.D., educator and minister in the Reformed (Dutch) Church, born in Ovid, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1834. He graduated at Rutgers College and the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. In 1862 he became pastor of a church in Flatlands, N. Y., and in 1864 was appointed professor of rhetoric, logic and metaphysics in Rutgers College, and vice-president in 1890. From 1873 till his death he was editor of the *Christian at Work*, and a constant contributor to newspapers and magazines. He was also a lecturer on art and other subjects, and published the *History of Rutgers College*, and *Syllables of Architecture.* Died in New Brunswick, April 18, 1893.

Do'ra d'Is'tria, the literary pseudonym of Helena Ghika, Princess Koltzoff Massalsky, a Roumanian writer, born at Bucharest, Jan. 22, 1829. Her marriage to Prince Koltzoff Massalsky proved unfortunate, and she subsequently divided her time between Russia, Italy, and Switzerland. Her home education had made her thoroughly conversant with classical literature and languages, and afterward by extensive travel she mastered the principal European languages and literature. Her principal works are: *Monastic Life in the Orient Church; The Herves of Roumania; Women in the Orient; The Poetry of the Ottomans.* Several scientific societies elected her to membership.

Doran', John, Ph.D., was born in London, March 11, 1807; studied with his father and at a private school in London. He early showed literary talent. His play of *The Wandering Jew* (1822), was performed at the Surrey Theater when *D.* was but 15 years of age. At 20 he became editor of the *Literary Chronicle.* From his knowledge of the French language he was sought as a tutor for the sons of noblemen, first acting in this capacity to George Murray, afterward Duke of Athole. His numerous works show great literary industry. One of the most interesting is: *A Lady of the Last Century*, which was an account of Lady Montague and the "blue stockings" of her day. Some of his other works are: *Memories of Our Great Towns; Knights and Their Days*, and *History of Court Fools.* He was editor of the *Church and State Gazette* in 1841–42, and at his death of *Notes and Queries.* Died Jan. 25, 1878.

Dor'chester, Daniel, D.D., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, born at Duxbury, Mass., March 11, 1827. Educated at Norwich Academy and Wesleyan University. Has served as pastor and presiding elder, also as member of the Connecticut Senate and Massachusetts House of Representatives, and as commissioner of idiocy in Connecticut. He was appointed superintendent of Indiau Schools for the U. S. (1889); and has published: *Problems of Religious Progress; Liquor Problem in All Ages; Romanism versus The Public School System;* and *Christianity in the United States.*

Dore'mus, Robert Ogden, M.D., LL.D., chemist, born in New York, Jan. 11, 1829. He graduated from the University of New York in 1842, having been previously a student at Columbia College. He went to Europe in 1847 to continue the study of chemistry, a branch to which he had given special attention. On his return he graduated from the medical department of the New York University in 1850, and was one of the founders of the New York Medical College. He was made professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and subsequently was appointed to a similar position in the College of the City of New York. He gave much study to applied chemistry; patented several processes and lectured widely on his specialties.

Doremus, Sarah Platt Haines, philanthropist, born in New York, Aug. 3, 1802. In 1821 she was married to Thomas C. *D.* In her labors as a philanthropist she gave assistance to many projects, among them the Greek Relief Society, Graude Ligne Mission to the French peasantry of Canada, Nursery and Child's Hospital, of which she was vice-president, and for fifty years she labored for the cause of foreign missions. The Woman's Union Missionary Society, which was organized in New York in 1860, is her memorial in this direction. During the Civil War she was untiring in her care of and devotion to the sick and wounded soldiers. Died in New York city, Jan. 29, 1877.

Dorn, Johann Albrecht Bernhard, German orientalist, born May 11, 1805, at Schenerfeld, Saxe-Coburg; studied at the Universities of Halle and Leipzig, and

graduated in divinity. In 1829 he received the appointment of ordinary professor of oriental languages at the Russian University of Charkow, and afterward became professor of history and of Asiatic geography at the Oriental Instituto; also keeper of the Imperial Library and director of the Asiatic Museum; chosen a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and the French Academy of Inscriptions. He made a journey to the Caucasus in 1860–61 and collected a number of inscriptions of great importance in the history of the Caucasian dialects. The results of his journey are embodied in a work entitled *Caspia, Invasion of the Ancient Russians in Tabaristan.* He published a number of translations of oriental works on history and geography, including *Grammatical Observations upon the Language of the Afghans,* and *History of the Afghans.* Died at St. Petersburg, May 18, 1881.

Dorr, Thomas Wilson, lawyer and politician; leader of the so-called "Dorr's Rebellion" in Rhode Island. He was born in Providence, Nov. 5, 1805, graduated at Harvard (1823); studied law with Chancellor Kent in New York, and returned to Providence to practice. He was member of Assembly (1833–37), and an earnest advocate of the extension of the suffrage, which, under the old charter, was restricted to holders of real estate and their eldest sons. *D.* organized a "suffrage party," which framed a new constitution, submitted it to vote of the people, and it was declared to have received a majority. *D.* was chosen governor (1852) by the "suffrage party"; Samuel W. King was elected under the old charter and was finally sustained. *D.* was arrested, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was, however, released in 1847 and restored to civil rights in 1851. Died at Providence, Dec. 27, 1854.

Dor'sey, James Owen, anthropologist; born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 31, 1848; was a student of the Theological Seminary of Virginia. In 1871, he was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church and went to Dakota as a missionary, working among the Ponka Indians. He was subsequently engaged in linguistic and sociologic work for the Bureau of Ethnology, in Washington, D. C., (1878–1895). He contributed to the *American Antiquarian, Journal of American Folk-Lore,* &c., and was the author of *Contributions to North American Ethnology; Omaha and Ponka Letters,* and other works. Died in Washington, Feb. 4, 1895.

Dorstenia (*dôrz-tē'ne-ah*). (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Moraceæ,* associated with mulberries and figs. The genus has a flat and somewhat concave receptacle bearing numerous flowers. The staminate flowers have no perianth, but two or more stamens. The pistillate flowers are also without a perianth; the ovary is one-celled with a lateral style and bifid stigma, containing one ovule. The fruit-bearing receptacle becomes somewhat succulent. There are 36 known species. They are herbaceous plants found in tropical America. They have radical leaves which are palmate or pinnatifid, and the receptacle terminating the scape is quadrangular or rounded, or occasionally linear and forked. *D. contrayerva* and other species have a stimulant and tonic rhizome, which is used medicinally under the name of *Contrayerva root.*

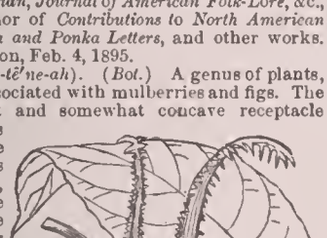


Fig. 2821.—DORSTENIA CONTRAYERVA.

Dosim'eter, *n.* An instrument by which small quantities of fluid are measured.

Dosloiev'ski, Fenor Mikhailovitch, novelist; born in Moscow, in 1822. His first book was entitled *Poor People,* in which he portrayed the life of the laborer and small tradesman in Russia. He was an ardent liberal, and connected himself with a club which aimed to reform governmental abuses. Suspicion falling upon the club, the members were arrested and sentenced to death, which sentence was changed to banishment to Siberia for ten years. At the expiration of eight years, *D.* was liberated and returned to St. Petersburg. During his incarceration his health had become broken and his fortune ruined. He again took up the pen and published (1861) *The Downtrodden and Oppressed;* (1867) *Evil Hearts;* and in the same year his greatest work, *Crime and Punishment.* Besides other works, he published and edited a periodical entitled *An Author's Journal.* In this he printed his own thoughts regarding the important questions concerning Russia. Died in St. Petersburg, Jan. 28, 1881. His death was deeply mourned in Russia.

Doub'leday, Abner, soldier, born in Ballston Spa, N. Y., June 26, 1818; graduated at West Point (1842), and in the Civil War received rapid promotion, being made major-general of volunteers (1862), and brevet brigadier- and major-general U. S. Army; also colonel of infantry (1867); retired in 1873. He published *Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in 1860–61,* and *Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.* He was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter in 1861, and was engaged in many battles, including that of Gettysburg, where he commanded the First Corps in the first day's fight, after the death of Gen. Reynolds. Died Jan. 26, 1893.

Double Stars. See Binary System.

Dough'erty, Daniel, a lawyer, born in Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 1826; began the study of law at the age of eighteen, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and became one of the foremost forensic pleaders of his time. He nominated General Hancock as a candidate for the presidency (1880) in a speech which won for him the title of the "silver-tongued orator." At the opening of the Roman Catholic lay congress, in 1889, he delivered another brilliant oration. He was as well known in the lecture field as for his political addresses, and took a prominent part in politics, though he never held office. In the latter part of his life he lived in New York, and gave most of his time to his profession. Died Sept. 5, 1891.

Doug'lass, Davin Bates, civil and military engineer, born at Pompton, New Jersey, March 21, 1790; graduated at Yale College; entered the U. S. army (1813) as second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, receiving a promotion to first lieutenant in the following year. He resigned his position in the army in 1831 and became chief engineer of the Morris Canal Company, and later of Greenwood cemetery. He was also one of the engineers of the Croton aqueduct, and was engaged in other important engineering work. From 1840 till 1844 he was president of Kenyon College, Ohio, and subsequently became professor of mathematics at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., retaining that position until his death, Oct. 9, 1849.

Douglass, Frederick, was born at Tuckahoe, near Easton, Md., in Feb., 1817; son of a white man and a negro woman who was a slave. He escaped to New Bedford, Mass., in 1838; became the agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and lectured in New England and Great Britain. He subsequently held the position of assistant secretary of the commission to Santo Domingo. In 1877–81 he was U. S. marshal for the District of Columbia, and recorder of deeds in the same District in 1881–86; also U. S. minister resident and consul-general at Haiti, 1889–91. He was editor of *The North Star,* a weekly journal published at Rochester, and in 1870 edited the *New National Era.* He was the author of *Narrative of my Experience in Slavery; My Bondage and My Freedom;* and *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass.* Died at Washington, Feb. 20, 1895.

Doul'ton, Sir Henry, art potter, was born at Lambeth, Eng., July 24, 1820. He entered his father's pottery at fifteen, and in 1848 started the famous Doulton works near Dudley. The revival of art pottery was mainly due to him. He was knighted in 1877 and awarded the Albert medal in 1885.

Dou'ma. The Parliament of Russia, which began its existence May 10, 1906, under an edict of Nicholas II., issued Oct. 30, 1905, as a consequence of the revolutionary attitude of the Zemstvos and the people. This body was to consist of two Houses; an upper one of 100 members, half appointed, half elected, and a lower one elected by the people at large. The first meeting of the *D.* was opened with much ceremony by the Emperor, but the lower House was strongly democratic in membership, and though its scope was greatly narrowed by a series of "fundamental laws" previously promulgated, it attempted radical legislation and made stringent demands for popular rights. As a result it was dissolved after a brief session. A new election was ordered and the new *D.* convened March 5, 1907.

Do've, Heinrich Wilhelm, physicist, born at Liegnitz, Silesia; graduated at the University of Berlin in 1826, and was subsequently appointed a professor of physics in that institution. Besides other works on meteorology, electricity, &c., he published *Meteorologische Untersuchungen; Verbreitung der Wärme auf der Oberflache der Erde;* and *Gesetz der Stürme.* Died April 4, 1879.

Dow, Neal, temperance reformer, born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He early became interested in the temperance cause, and while mayor of Portland (1851) drafted a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The bill was passed by a vote of 86 to 40 in the House, and 18 to 10 in the Senate, and became widely known as the "Maine Law." During the Civil War was colonel of the 13th Maine Volunteers, and afterward a brigadier-general. Died Oct. 2, 1897.

Dow'den, Edward, LL.D., poet and critic, born at Cork, Ireland, May 3, 1843; received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and was made professor of oratory and English literature in that college in 1867. He has published *Studies in Literature; Southey; Shakespeare, his Mind and Art;* has edited *Shakespeare's Sonnets,* and *The Correspondence of Southey and Caroline Bowles,* &c.

Downs, in *Oklahoma,* a post-village of Kingfisher co., 17 m. from Kingfisher. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 250.

Down'throw, *n.* Act of throwing down.—Condition of being prostrated.

(*Geol.*) The sinking of strata below their original level; opposed to *up throw.* See Fault.

Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan, novelist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 22, 1859. In 1890, after a period of medical practice, he devoted himself to authorship. His novels, *Micah Clarke, The White Company, Sir Nigel,* &c., and especially the clever detective stories, *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes,* brought him wide popularity and the honor of knighthood.

Doyle, Sir Francis Hastings, poet, was born at Nunappleton, near Tadcaster, Eng., Aug. 22, 1810; studied at Eton, Christ Church, and Oxford, receiving (1831) a first class in classics. He succeeded his father as second baronet in 1839, and for ten years held the chair of poetry at Oxford, together with an All Souls fellowship. He was a man of liberal culture, broad sympathies, and genial humor, and was the author of *Reminiscences and Opinions; Two Destinies; Return of the Guards,* and other poems. Many of his verses are illustrative of the heroism of England's sons. Died June 8, 1888.

Doyle, Richard, illustrator and caricaturist; born in London in 1826. He illustrated for *Punch* in the early days of that paper, which continued his contributions till 1851. The title page of *Punch,* which has never been changed, is his design. As an illustrator he not only embellished works from his own pen, which include stories of fairyland, but illustrated numerous other books, such as Thackeray's *Newcomes,* &c. Died in London, Dec. 11, 1883.

Do'zy, Reinhart, semitist; born at Leyden, Holland, Feb. 21, 1820. He was a graduate of the University of Leyden, and in 1850 was appointed professor of history in that institution. He is the author of works relating to the history of the Moslems in Spain and North Africa. Among his important productions are: *Historie des Musulmans d'Espagne; Glossaire des mots Espagnols et Portugais dérivés de l'Arabe,* &c. Died in 1883.

Drach'mann, Holger Henrik Herholdt, Danish poet; born in Copenhagen, Oct. 9, 1846. His best work is in his lyric verse and his sketches of the life of fisherman and sailors. He traveled much and made himself intimately acquainted with the life in various countries. His industry is enormous, and he has published *Sange ved Havet; Tannhaüser; Deroore fra Grønsen; Vandenes Datter; Der var en Gang,* and numerous others.

Drain'age Tube. (*Surgery.*) A very important addition to the surgical appliances which the profession owes to the eminent French surgeon, M. Chassaignac, and whose use in Great Britain was due to the advocacy of Sir Joseph Lister. They are composed of India rubber, from $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, perforated, and of various lengths. These tubes are particularly useful in chronic abscesses, and also in large wounds, such as those made by amputation, and in all cases where the discharge is likely to be abundant. One end is placed in communication with the seat of discharge, the other projecting beyond the skin. By aiding the discharge to escape constantly, they diminish chemical irritation from putrid accumulation, and irritation from pressure. Some surgeons prefer, in case of operation wounds, to use tubes of decalcified bone, which are gradually absorbed by the tissues and do not require a change of dressing for their removal; and in some situations, where there is a pressure from the surrounding parts, tubes of glass or of metal may be used.

Draisienne', *n.* See Bicycle.

Drake, Charles Daniel, jurist, born at Cincinnati, O., April 11, 1811. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1827, but soon left the service to study law. Was admitted to the Ohio bar (1833), but removed to St. Louis, where he acquired eminence as a lawyer and politician. He was vice-president of the convention for revising the constitution of Missouri; elected U. S. Senator (1866), and chief justice of the U. S. Court of Claims (1871–85). He was author of *Law of Attachments,* and *Life of Dr. Daniel Drake.* Died April 1, 1892.

Drake, Friedrich, an eminent German sculptor, born at Pyrmont, 1805; professor in the Academy of Fine Arts of Berlin and member of the Senate of that Academy. His chief works were: a *Madonna and Child,* purchased by the Empress of Russia; *A Dying Soldier with the Crown of Victory; The Female Grape-gatherer; The Eight Provinces of Prussia,* a colossal work executed in 1844 for one of the halls of the castle of Berlin; eight groups decorating the bridge of the same castle; and another, a *Warrior Crowned by Victory.* His fame rests mainly, however, on the numerous statues, busts and medallions which he executed. Died 1882.

Drake, Joseph Rodman, poet, born in New York, Aug. 7, 1795. His parents dying, he was left as a boy to care for himself; studied medicine and took his degree (1815). Became intimately associated with James Fenimore Cooper and Fitz-Green Halleck. He is best known by two poems, one of considerable length, *The Culprit Fay,* written in his 22d year; and the spirited *Address to the American Flag,* which almost every school-boy recites. The last four lines are said to have been written by Halleck. *D.* died in his native city, Sept. 20, 1820. His collected poems were published by his daughter in 1835.

Drake, Samuel Gardner, author and bibliopole, born at Pittsfield, N. H., in 1798, and for many years kept an antiquarian bookstore in Boston. His best known works are *Indian Biography* (1832), and *The Book of the Indians,* or *History and Biography of the Indians of North America* (1833). Died 1875.

Drama (*drä'-ma*), *n.* (*Lit. Hist.*) A poem or piece composed for the stage; a composition in dialogue, in which the action is recited and represented, and not simply related. The love of imitation is inherent in human nature; and the first evidence of intellect given by a child is his assumption of the manner and bearing of some other person. As with individuals, so with nations; and almost every ancient and modern civilized people has cultivated dramatic representation in some form. The Hindoos have a rich store of theatrical works; and in China dramatic exhibitions are highly popular. The true home of the drama, however, was in Greece, in which tragedy and comedy had a native development of their own, from which the modern drama has, in a great measure, emerged.

Tragedy. According to Aristotle, the Attic tragedy arose from the recitations of the leaders of the dithyrambic song and dance, as employed by the shepherds and peasants in their annual solemnization of the festival of Bacchus. In this the sacrifice of a goat was followed by dances and a sort of masquerade, in which fauns and satyrs were personated. It is probable that certain villages grew famous for their skill in these games, and bands of performers may have gone from place to place, or matches may have arisen between companies of sin-

gers. The dithyrambus first became an orderly and solemn ceremony in the hands of one Arion, of Lesbos, who increased the members of the chorus to fifty, and first introduced set words and music. Thespis, a native of Attica, next introduced dialogue into the pauses of the choric song, this being kept up between a single speaker and the leaders of the chorus. These performances were comic in character. Phrynichus, a disciple of Thespis, first made them serious, by choosing the solemn legends of Greece as the subjects of his dialogue and chorus. As yet, however, the performances were rather lyrical then dramatic, and it remained for Æschylus to convert the monologue and soliloquy of Phrynichus into dramatic action and dialogue. He introduced upon the boards more than one actor at the same time, and relieved the declamatiou of the Thespian orator by the musical performance of a chorus; he also introduced sceuery. A theater, first of wood, afterward of stone, accommodated a number of regular and attentive spectators; and the principal actors dressed iu personal disguise suitable to the characters personated. They also wore masks painted to represent the personages whose parts they performed. The mouth of the mask was shaped like the end of a trumpet, which, though it aided the actor's voice in filling the enormous area of the theater, must have had a ludicrous appearance. The *cothurnus*, or buskin, added to the actor's height; the enormous distance between the eyes of the auditors and the actors considerably lessening the apparent absurdities of the mask and buskin. Great trouble and expense were bestowed upon costume. When a Grecian actor personated a hero or a god, he concealed his face, increased his height, and wore a dress and mask exactly resembliug the popular idea of the personage to be portrayed. The theaters were of enormous size, and built in the shape of a horse-shoe. The audience were placed on seats elevated one above another in gradation. The stage, which was on a level with the lowest row of seats, was placed at the flat end of the building. The space in the center of the theater, afterward termed "the pit," was called the orchestra, and was occasionally occupied by the chorus. Æschylus having regulated, Sophocles, Euripides, and other dramatists improved, an amusement to which the art-loving Greeks became passionately attached. During the performance of a play writteu by Hegemon, news was brought of the total defeat of the Greciau army before Syracuse. Among the auditors were relatives of those who had fallen, and almost every spectator, in addition to his patriotic grief, had to mourn the loss of a friend or relative. They did not quit the theater, but spreading their mantles before their faces, ordered the representation to proceed, and, thus veiled, remained till its conclusion. The admission to these ancient theaters was at first one drachma; but Pericles caused the price to be lowered to two obols. In their personations, the Grecian actors aimed at gravity of movement and declamatory grace, rather than the rapidity and vivacity of passion. They held a high rank in the republic, and popularity carried with it a rich recompense.

Comedy. This form of the drama was commonly devoted to satire upon human frailties and frivolities. It is said to have originated, like tragedy, in the Bacchic festivals, in which the rustic revellers celebrated the conclusion of the vintage season by processions, songs, and rude satiric jests, jeering the admiring crowd with a license that would not have been permitted under other circumstances. Susarian, a native of Megara, was the first to bring order out of the wild confusion of these orgies. He carried his organized company of buffoons from place to place on carts, their faces being smeared with the lees of wine, instead of wearing masks as in the tragic drama. The actors probably stood upon their cart, or on an elevated platform, and in their exercises kept up the biting satires of their predecessors. From this rustic entertainment developed the Attic comedy, which in its older form continued a satirical burlesque, whose biting jests spared no member or class of the State, and whose attacks were made with complete immunity. Comedy developed in the hands of a number of authors, whose names alone survive, while at the same time a similar development took place in Sicily; Epicharmus, Phormis and Dinolochus being perhaps the true originators of the art. In Athens there were two important predecessors of Aristophanes, Cratinus, born 519 B. C., and Eupolis, born 446 B. C. These writers first made comedy a terrible weapon of personal attack, assailing the highest and lowest with the most unstinted abuse, yet with the full support of the people. Aristophanes, born about 448 B. C., brought this form of the drama to its ultimate perfection, and has left us the only examples we possess of the abundant works of the Greek comedians. For the later history of this subject see COMEDY.

Roman Drama. The Romans had a sort of rude histrionic representation of their own. Their oldest spoken plays were borrowed from the Osci, the indigenous inhabitants of Italy, and were called *Fabulæ Atellanæ*. The performance consisted of satirical couplets, which were declaimed during the intervals of the games, and characters of fabulous antiquity were usually personated. According to Livy, 367 years before the birth of Christ, during the rage of the great pestilence, in order to propitiate the deities, the Romans introduced a regular dramatic entertainment. Their plays, however, notwithstanding the assumption of the mask and buskin as a regular profession, were rude in structure, until Livius Andronicus, who was by birth a Grecian, led the way to improvement by transplanting his native stage to Rome. The works of the Roman tragic authors, with the exception of those of Seneca, have not reached our time, though, singularly enough, we are compelled to judge of the new school of Greek comedy through the medium of Latin translations; indeed the Romans had two species of comedy—the *Palliata*, in which the scene and dress were Grecian, and the *Togata*, in which they were Roman. It is presumed that, as Roscius Gallus is mentioned by Cicero as wearing a mask upon the stage, in order to conceal an obliquity of vision, other actors of his day played with their faces uncovered. The Romans, to quote the words of St. Augustine, "accounted the art of stage-playing infamous, and ordained that stage-players should not only be deprived of the honor of other citizens, but also be disfranchised and thrust out of their tribe." This feeling was doubtless engendered by the fact that the Romans confounded the dramatic art with the games of the circus and amphitheater, in which gladiators and slaves performed. Notwithstanding a denunciatory edict of the prætor, many actors rose to great wealth and high esteem in Rome. Roscius was the friend of Piso, Sylla, and Cicero; and Paris, who was afterward put to death by Domitian out of jealousy, exercised an arbitrary authority over dramatic authors. Critics formed a code of laws for the guidance and regulation of the poet, of which Aristotle and Horace expressed their approval.

Mediæval Drama. The ancient dramatic art expired with pagan Rome, and in its first age Christianity was inimical to the theater. Any person connected with the dramatic art was not allowed baptism. The connection of the ancient theater with heathen superstition, and the profligacy of some of the entertainments exhibited offended the primitive Church. With the extinction of literature and art every trace of dramatic composition or performance was for many centuries lost. The modern drama, like the ancient, had its foundation in religion; with this difference, that in place of the worship of Bacchus, miracle-plays and mysteries were produced. The revival of the drama in this form is said to have taken place in Italy, though this is by no means certain, the French claiming priority. The Chester Mysteries, the earliest plays acted publicly in England, were performed from 1268 to 1276. The meaning attached to the word "mystery" may be gleaned from the quotation of two of the verses of the proclamation, or prologue, to the famous Chester Mysteries or Whitsun Plays. The "moonke" mentioned is one Done Randali, of Chester Abbey, the doviser of the Mysteries:

> "This moonke, moonke-like in Scriptures well seene,
> In storyes travelled with the best sorte;
> In pagentes set fourth, apparently to all eyne,
> The Olde and Newe Testament with lively comforte
> Intermyngling therewith, onely to make sporte,
> Some things not warranted by any writ,
> Which, to glad the hearers, he woulde men to take yt.
>
> "Now, you worshippfull Tanners, that of custome olde
> The fall of Lucifer did set out
> Some writers awarrante your matter; therefore be houlde,
> Lustily to place the same to all the rowte;
> And yf any thereof stande in any doubte,
> Your author his author hath, your shewe let bee,
> Good speech, fyne players, with apparill cometye."

Rude parodies of sacred history being inconsistent with the purity of the Christian religion, the Mysteries were succeeded by the Moralities, a sort of performance that bore considerable resemblance to the Old Comedy of the ancients, as they were founded upon allegorical subjects, almost always bore allusion to the events of the day, and abounded with strong and biting satire. Upon the revival of letters Latin plays were composed by the learned in avowed imitatiou of the productions of ancient Greece and Rome; but the general public, to whom the classic drama was a sealed book, showed a strong partiality to a new sort of representation, a union, or rather compound of tragedy and comedy, which was called History or Historical Drama. These generally told the exploits of a king from his manhood to his death, with such points of history as were the most marked and striking of his reign. These dramatic chronicles were so popular in England that hardly a single subject upon which Shakespeare wrote had not been appropriated by his predecessors; the majority of his historical plays were, therefore, altered by him from the plan of old dramatic chronicles.

Romantic Drama. The romantic drama, which followed the historical, was founded upon legends, poems, and popular fictitious narratives. In Spain, the land of chivalric romance, Lope de Vega and Calderon, disregarding or despising the restrictions of the classic drama, inaugurated a new school. Their heroes, the exact reverse of the passionate, sensual demigods of the ancient drama, were virtuous, self-sacrificing, brave, true, and loyal. Action and hustle took the place of tedious elaboration of sentiment and thought; the passion of love was sublimated into a high, generous, and romantic feeling; and the introduction of a clown, who made extemporaneous jests both to actors and to audience, gave great pleasure to spectators, who were unwilling that the actors should entirely ignore their presence, and liked a chorus, though comprehended in one person, to explain and criticise the action of a play during its progress.

Italy. The Italian comedy produced characters that never varied, some of whom are supposed to have descended directly from the *mimi* of the *Fabulæ Atellanæ*. This ancient origin is claimed for *Harlequin* and *Punchinello*, both of whom are buffoons, cowards, wags, and jesters, like the *Sannio* of the Romans. *Pantalone* was a Venetian merchant; *Dotore*, a Bolognese physician; *Spaciento*, a Neapolitan braggadocio; *Pullicenella*, a wag of Apulia; *Giangurgolo* and *Coviello*, two clowns of Calabria; *Gelsomino*, a Roman beau; *Betrame*, a Milanese simpleton; *Brighella*, a Ferrarese pimp, and *Arlecchino*, a blundering servant of Bergamo. Thus each personage, clad in a peculiar dress, and furnished with a peculiar mask, was intended as a characteristic representative of some particular Italian district or town. To further this local personation, each actor spoke the dialect of the place he represented. Besides these, and a few other such personages, of which at least four were introduced into each play, there were the *amorosos* or *inamoratas*—that is, men and women who played serious parts; and also *Smeraldina*, *Colombina*, *Spilletta*, and other females, who acted the *servettas* and waiting-maids. These last wore no masks, and all spoke Tuscan or Roman. The pieces played by them were called *Commedia dell' Arte*. Goldoni adopted Harlequin and the rest of his mimic troop; but, instead of trusting to the extemporary wit of the actors, wrote for them plots and dialogues.

French Drama. France has boasted that when the classic drama was banished from every other stage in Europe, it found a home in Paris; and yet her drama, like those of other nations, was, during the 16th and a great part of the 17th century, borrowed from Spain. As the English owe the excellence of their stage to Shakespeare, so France is equally indebted to Corneille. It was at this period that the classical fetters of the three unities were imposed upon French dramatic poets. "The unities of action, time, and place must be observed." Corneille adds, "*Personne n'en doute.*" The French are not only proud of their pretensions to classicality and their regard for the unities, but are enabled to boast with justice that they have discarded tragi-comedy—that is, such pieces as comprehend two distinct plots, one of a serious, the other of a humorous sort, each totally unconnected with the other. Corneille and Racine were, according to Sir Walter Scott, the Homer and the Virgil of the French drama. Even Voltaire himself was content to imitate these two great models, although he endeavored to make a Turk talk like a Turk and a savage like a savage, instead of in the brilliant metaphor and skilled sentiment of the buskined heroes of his predecessors. Molière, the founder of French comedy, followed the path marked out by Menander and has closely copied some pieces from the Latin stage. Few satirists have attacked vice and folly so successfully; and it should be remembered when considering his marvelous power, that while the English stage was fostered by a people, the French stage was merely the appanage of a court. Thus the sphere of the satirist was limited to the palace and its immediate surroundings. Schlegel observes: "The object of French comedy is not life, but society—that perpetual negotiation between conflicting vanities which never ends in a sincere treaty of peace; the embroidered dress, the hat under the arm, and the sword by the side, essentially belong to them; and the whole of the characterization is limited to the folly of the men and the coquetry of the women." This comedy of manners rather than of nature was overturned by the *Figaro* of Beaumarchais—a production in which incident, intrigue, characters in high and low life, lively dialogue, and political satire were so craftily intermingled, the whole being flavored with a strong tone of licentiousness, that it was received by the Parisian public with an almost frantic enthusiasm.

English Drama. The English drama was founded upon the Spanish model. *Ferrex and Porrex*, the first regular English tragedy, was acted before Queen Elizabeth on Jan. 18, 1561, by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple. A version of the same piece was acted in one of the minor London theaters in 1854, but without success. *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, which was said to be the work of John Still, Master of Arts, and afterward bishop of Bath and Wells, was first performed in Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1575. The jest of the piece turns on the loss and recovery of the needle with which *Gammer Gurton* repaired the breeches of her man *Hodge*. The popular characters are the *Sturdy Beggar*, the *Country Vicar*, *The Clown*, and the *Shrew*. Thus we see that, at the very commencement, English comedy was founded on characters of middle and humble life. It is to be remarked, that as the first English tragedy had no intermixture of comedy, so the first English comedy had no intermixture of tragedy. The influence of the plays of Shakespeare upon English poetry, the drama, and the world at large, is too universally recognized to need comment in a work of this description, even if the space prescribed to us were unlimited. It is enough to say that his transcendent genius and matchless power created a model which never has been, and perhaps never will be, equaled. His historical plays throw a light upon his country's history; his tragedies are acknowledged masterpieces by the highest critics of any civilized nation; and his romantic dramas and comedies, though not faultless, abound with the errors of a genius incapable of self-control, and too powerful to submit to the trammels imposed upon the dramatist by the pedantry of inferior minds. The tragedies of Jonson are distinguished for a sublime expression of moral sentiment. In comedy he occasionally followed the older Grecian school, as in the *Tale of a Tub*, where, in order to ridicule his enemy, Inigo Jones, he trod in the path of Aristophanes. In the *Staple of News* and *Cynthia's Revels* he introduced allegorical characters and personified abstract passions. In tracing the history of the English drama, we perceive the immense influence of the plays of Shakespeare over his successors. Massinger, a man of considerable genius, endeavored to unite the romance of Shakespeare to the realistic humor of Jonson; and though he has to an extent succeeded, his love passages are infinitely less interesting and his villainies more re-

volting than are those of his two models. Beaumont and Fletcher, both men of remarkable talent, grafted upon Shakespeare's method of composition the boundless license of the Spanish school. Sometimes almost discarding probability, violating character, and therefore weakening, if not destroying, the interest of the plot, they compensate for these faults and irregularities by admirable descriptive passages, elegant wit, passionate and tender dialogue and rich humor. The plays of Shirley, of Ford, of Webster and Decker, although now forgotten by the mere playgoer, and holding no place upon the boards of the theater of the present day, abound with admirable passages and detached scenes of singular merit; and it is, doubtless, to the fact of the rude apology for scenery and the eye of the spectator being entirely ungratified in the English playhouses of the 16th and 17th centuries, that we are indebted for that brilliant band of distinguished poets known as the Elder Dramatists. Audiences crowded to the theater, not to gaze on splendid scenery, but to listen to the literary production of the author and to the declamatory graces of the player. The great and original school, founded by Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, and followed by Massinger, Beaumont and Fletcher, and others, closed with the outbreak of the civil war in 1642. A proclamation shut up the theaters and dispersed the players, almost all of whom took up arms for King Charles I., in whose service many of them perished. One Robinson, an actor at the Blackfriars theater, was killed by Col. Harrison, the regicide, in cold blood, Harrison declaiming the text from Scripture, "Cursed be he who doeth the Lord's work negligently." The most ancient English playhouses were, according to Malone, the Curtain, in Shoreditch, and the Theater. In the time of Shakespeare there were no less than nine theaters open; three being private houses—one in Blackfriars; the Cockpit, or Phœnix, in Drury Lane; and one in Salisbury Court, Fleet Street. The six public theaters were the Globe, the Rose, and the Hope, on the Bank-side; the Red Bull, and the Fortune. In the winter of 1648 the players at the Cockpit, while acting the *Bloody Brothers*, were surprised by a party of soldiers in the middle of the play and carried to prison in their stage dresses. On Feb. 11, 1647, an act of Parliament was passed, that all stage galleries, seats and boxes should be pulled down by warrant of two justices of the peace; that all actors of plays for the time to come, being convicted, should be publicly whipped; and all spectators of plays should, for each offense, pay five shillings. The Restoration may be said to have inducted the second period of the English drama. Charles II., who in his exile imbibed French tastes, brought with him to England a relish for the beauties of the French stage. Dryden, Howard, and the authors of the day, fostered this taste, and heroic plays were applauded by both the court and the city. The heroic play was a forced and unnatural mixture of French sentiment, English noise and bustle, stifled dialogues, drums and processions. The heroes and heroines were all of one exactly virtuous pattern; valor was entirely refined, and love of the most impossible purity. At the same time, comedy deserted delineation of character and construction of plot, and endeavored to shine only in dialogue. The atmosphere of a licentious court infected the stage; and authors strove by a succession of smart jests and loose epigrams to amuse the wits of the town rather than to point a moral or wing a satirical truth. About this time actresses first appeared upon the stage. Before the Restoration the characters of women had been played by boys and young men. It is to this introduction that we owe the brilliant display of passionate tenderness evinced in the female characters of Otway, and, despite some rant and fustian, of Lee. The 18th century ushered in genteel comedy, an entertainment that exibited the foibles of the higher classes; comedy of intrigue, in which plots and surprises succeed each other; and English opera. To Garrick the stage is indebted for a revival of the plays of Shakespeare; and to Sheridan for a description of comedy that, to the polish and wit of the authors of the Congreve and Farquhar school, added humorous and characteristic dialogue. The comedies of Goldsmith are unsurpassed in the richness of their humor, while the two Colmans contributed admirable comedies to the rich repertory of the drama.

The drama in Italy can scarcely be said to have produced any writers of the highest order, the best names being Goldoni in comedy, and Alfieri and Manzoni in tragedy; and the Germans were late in developing dramatic skill, their works being imitations of the French until the period of Lessing. At a later date, in the hands of Goethe and Schiller, the art reached an advanced stage of merit. Scandinavia has also produced dramatic writers of high worth, of whom we may particularly mention the Danish writer Ohlmslager. It is not our purpose here to speak of the recent drama, other than to say that it has largely descended from its former standing as a field of literature and become merely a means of theatrical entertainment; so close attention being given to adaptation to the stage, that literary excellence is to a considerable extent lost sight of. This is not wholly the case; many modern English plays can be read as well as seen with enjoyment. Victor Hugo and other French writers have produced readable dramas, while among American writers we may instance Boker as an author whose works are instinct with some of the old poetic spirit of the drama. A class of dramatic works has also been produced almost purely literary in design and unadapted to representation. Among those of an older date may be instanced the admirable *Cenci* of Shelley, whose subject removes it from the stage, and the literary dramas of Byron. A new school of authors of this type has recently arisen, of whom the best known writer is the Norwegian dramatist Ibsen, in whose works the most vital modern social questions are freely handled, and subjects of ethical interest exploited in a manner that renders their treatment unsuitable to stage representation, though of living interest to readers. Such works as these cannot fairly be classed with the drama—of which theatrical performance is an essential element—and are properly set aside as a distinct class of dramatic poetry, being dramas only in form, not in essential purpose and significance.

Drap d'ète (*drä-dā-tā'*), *n.* [Fr.] A light twilled woolen fabric, resembling merino.

Dra'per, Andrew Sloane, LL.D., lawyer and educator, born at Westford, N. Y., June 21, 1848; studied and practiced law in Albany, N. Y. Was a member of the New York Legislature (1881). Appointed by President Arthur one of the judges of the U. S. Court of Alabama Claims. He took a deep interest in the subject of education, was member of the Albany School Board, and Supt. of Public Instruction in N. Y., (1886–92); afterward held a like position in Ohio, and in 1894 was appointed president of the University of Illinois. He wrote much on the subject of schools, teaching, responsibilities of trustees, &c. Among these treatises are: *The Power and Obligations of Teachers; Authority of the State in the Education of her Children*, and *School Administration in Large Cities.*

Draper, John Christopher, M.D., LL.D., physiologist and chemist, born in Prince Edward co., Va., March 31, 1835, a son of John William *D.* Graduated (1851) from the medical department of the University of the City of New York and became professor of physiology in that institution. He also held professorships of chemistry in Cooper Union and the University Medical College; and of physiology and natural history in the College of the City of New York. He was the author of *On Respiration; Text Book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.* Died in New York city, Dec. 20, 1885.

Draper, Lyman Copeland, antiquarian, born in Erie co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1815. Removed with his father to Lockport, where he attended the village school, worked on his father's farm and clerked in stores (1830–33). Afterward went to Mobile, Ala., and (1835–36) was a student at Grauville College, Ohio. In 1838 he began corresponding with Western pioneers, edited a paper in Mississippi (1840), and was clerk in the office of the Erie canal (1842). He spent ten years in Philadelphia searching for historical data. Went to Madison, Wis. (1853), as Secretary of the State Historical Society. Was State Supt. of Instruction (1858-9) returning the next year to his former office. Declined a reëlection in 1887. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him (1881) by the University of Wisconsin. He published *Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin; King's Mountain and its Heroes*, &c. Died Aug. 26, 1891.

Draper, William F., soldier, manufacturer, and diplomat, a native of Massachusetts, from which State he entered the Federal army as a volunteer at 19, and served through the war, rising gradually in rank from second lieutenant to brigadier-general. He was twice wounded, at the battle of the Wilderness and the Pegram's Farm engagement. After the war Gen. *D.* engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery; in 1876 became a delegate to the Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and in 1890 president of the Home Market Club, of Boston. His first political service was as a member of the Fifty-third Congress, in which he served on the Committees on Patents and Foreign Affairs. In 1897 he was appointed, by President McKinley, U. S. Ambassador to Italy.

Dravid'ians. The name given to a large section of the population of Hindustan, of somewhat problematical origin, several writers claiming that they are of Aryan stock and their language an offshoot of Sanskrit, while others, including Max Müller, consider them of independent origin, seeming Sanskrit linguistic elements having been borrowed. They number in all about 50,000,000 and are perhaps of Mongolian origin, not aborigines of India, but the descendants of immigrants who preceded the Aryans. There are twelve separate languages or dialects spoken by the *D.*, of which the principal are the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam. Tamil, which is spoken by 16,000,000 people, is perhaps the oldest form, and was spoken in India before the Aryan invasion. Telugu is spoken by as many people, and for euphony and melody holds the first place, having received the designation of the "Italian of the East." *D.* literature is principally confined to the Tamil tongue, and includes some ancient poetical works with some valuable modern productions of eighteenth century date.

Dredg'er, *n.* (*Hydraul. Eng.*) A machine for the removal of obstructions to navigation, or clearing and deepening bodies of water for any purpose. Of these the earliest and simplest form is that known as the *bag and spoon dredge*, formerly much used in excavating the canals of Holland. It consists of an iron ring of about 2 feet diameter, with a cutting edge and carrying a leather sack. It was dragged along the bottom by a rope attached to a moving scow, being drawn up and emptied at intervals. The *scraper*, another primitive form, is an iron scoop attached to a beam, whose upper end is fixed to a scow, and drags off the mud from the bottom as the scow is slowly moved. A more advanced form, the *ladder* or *bucket dredge*, consists of an endless chain which works over wheels or pulleys capable of being arranged to suit various depths of water. The surface of the chain carries a series of buckets or scoops which take up the mud as they scrape the bottom, and discharge it, while rounding the upper pulley, into troughs leading to scows alongside. Dredges of this character, operated by steam power, are rapid and efficient, and have been widely employed, as in the excavation of the Suez canal. In some instances a large wheel replaces the endless chain, the wheel being 25 feet or more in diameter, according to the depth, and bearing a series of buckets on its outer surface. The wheel is set in a well in the boat, the axle working in shafts which can be raised or lowered to adapt the wheel to the depth of water. As the wheel turns, the buckets scoop up mud from the bottom; and, when they reach a certain height, an automatic device unlatches their hinged bottoms and permits their contents to discharge into a shoot leading to an adjoining scow. Another usual form of dredge is known technically as the *clam-shell.* This is composed of two parts, hinged together, and so arranged as to open and close automatically when at the proper height or depth. The bucket, suspended from the end of a crane-jib, is open as it descends, and continues so until its edges have sunk into the mud of the bottom. It is then closed, being filled with mud in the closing process. Finally it is drawn up, swung round over a scow, opened, and its contents discharged. If the material be hard and compact, the cutting edges of the bucket are provided with sharp teeth. If stones, logs, or similar material are to be raised, strong grappling irons replace the bucket. The *single-scoop* or *dipper dredge* consists of a scoop-like bucket, with a swinging door at its back, closed by a catch which can be readily opened for a discharge of its contents. It is operated from a crane and works between two parallel timbers. Another class of machines, known as *current dredges*, have for their purpose the loosening of silt to be swept away by the current. As the surface velocity much exceeds that at the bottom, these dredges must be so arranged as to exert a lifting action on the silt, bringing it within the influence of the stronger current. Many devices have been invented for this purpose, more or less effective, they being principally of value where the character of the stream is such that the material raised is not likely to sink into a new bar lower down. Current dredges are cheap, rapid, and in many instances very useful.—*Steam Pump and Hydraulic Dredges.* Dredges of this character act on the principle of pumping up the sand from the bottom through tubes and discharging it at a distance from the bar, or on shore. In these the bottom of the frame-work is fitted with teeth, for loosening the sand, which, semi-liquid with water, is drawn up in a continuous stream through the suction pipes. One form of this dredge, invented in California, is provided with an apparatus to cut a deep swath in the substance of the bar. From this the earth, mixed with water, is fed to the delivery pipe, up which it is drawn by a centrifugal pump. These machines work very rapidly, one of them having moved 165,000 cubic yards of material in a single month. The utility of dredging operations depends upon the rapidity with which silt is re-deposited on the bar. At points on the seaboard, through the action of waves and currents, new earth is deposited as fast as the old can be removed. In such cases dredging is useless, and from this cause many attempts in the U. S. to dredge ocean bars have proved failures. Such efforts can only be successful where the silt-depositing currents are deflected by supplementary structures.

Dres'den Porcelain. See Ceramics.

Dress'er, Henry Erles, ornithologist, born at Thirsk, Yorkshire, Eng., May 9, 1838; educated in England Germany and Sweden. He gave his leisure time to the study of birds, especially those of Europe; and was made a member of the council of the Zoölogical Society of London, president of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, and secretary of the British Ornithologists' Union. He has published *A History of the Birds of Europe*, a monographic work in eight quarto volumes, with colored plates. Another important work is *A Monograph of the Bee-Eaters.*

Drew, John, comedian, born Sept. 3, 1825. He made his first appearance in the Bowery Theater, New York, in 1845; acted in Albany; and from there went to Philadelphia, joining William Wheatley in the management of the Arch Street Theater. He acted in the principal cities of the U. S. and visited England and Australia. Died in Philadelphia, May 21, 1862.—His wife, Louisa, was for a full generation one of America's leading actresses, achieving much success in high comedy *rôles*, especially that of *Mrs. Malaprop*, in *The Rivals*, which character she assumed as late as 1895 in a number of special performances by a cast embracing such other stage veterans as Joe Jefferson, &c. Mrs. *D.* managed the Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia, for many years after her husband's death. Died Aug. 31, 1897.

Drew, John, actor, son of John and Louisa *D.*, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1853, and educated at the Episcopal Academy. His first appearance on the stage was at the Arch Street Theater in the character of *Plumper*, in *Cool as a Cucumber.* He played for a short season at the same theater with Edwin Booth. He visited Europe in 1892 with Daly's company, playing Shakespearean and other classic *rôles.* He began his career as a star in *The Masked Ball* in the autumn of 1892.

Dris'ler, Henry, LL.D., scholar, born Dec. 27, 1818; graduated at Columbia College (1839); taught for several years in its grammar school, and was appointed (1843) tutor of Greek and Latin in the College. In 1857 he was made professor of Latin, and on the death of Dr. Charles Anthon (1867), he was transferred to the chair of Greek. Was dean of the School of Arts (1889–94). He assisted Dr. Anthon in the preparation of his

numerous text-books in classics, and is still general editor of Harper's *Classical Series*. Among his important contributions to classical literature are the editions of Liddell & Scott's Passow's *Greek Lexicon* (1846), and Yonge's *English-Greek Lexicon* (1870).

Drontheim (*drônt'him*), or Trondhjem, a seaport town of Norway, beautifully situated on a circular bay at the mouth of the Drontheim Fiord; Lat. 63° 25′ 48″ N., Lon. 10° 23′ 45″ E. The most remarkable edifices and establishments are the cathedral, built in 1033; the palace of the old Norwegian kings, of which *D.* was the capital; and a museum, including a picture gallery and a library. The breweries are famous for a beer which is largely exported. The building-yards fit out vessels which bear a high name for their sailing properties. *Pop.* (1895) 31,200.

Droylsden (*droilz'dĕn*), a manufacturing town of England, County Lancaster, 4 m. E. of Manchester. Cotton-spinning is conducted here on an extensive scale. *Pop.* (1895) 12,810.

Droy'sen, Johann Gustav, historian and philologist, born in Prussia, July 6, 1808. He received an academic training in Berlin, and was appointed professor extraordinary in the University (1835); subsequently went to Kiel, where he took an active part in the revolution of 1848, on account of which he was obliged to leave the city, going to Jena and returning to Berlin in 1859, where he was made professor of history. Among his various historical works, in German, are the *History of Alexander, the Great*; a *History of Hellenism*; and a *History of Prussian Politics*. He also made metrical translations of *Æschylus* and *Aristophanes*. Died July 19, 1884

Drying Machines. Of these there are several kinds in use. In case of the drying of long webs of calico or other fabrics, the machine used consists of a series of metal cylinders revolving in an iron frame and heated by steam introduced internally; the rollers being arranged sometimes vertically, sometimes horizontally, and the cloth passing over them in a continuous web. What are known as centrifugal *D. M.*, or hydro-extractors, consist of a circular wire basket mounted on a shaft and set in a close metal jacket. The materials to be dried are placed in the basket, which is made to revolve at a speed of from 700 to 2000 revolutions per minute. Centrifugal force causes the water to fly off, and it is removed by means of a discharge pipe. This kind of machine, modified to meet various requirements, is very largely used, it being adapted to many purposes. In the Blackmann air-propeller, wool and other textile material is spread over a perforated surface which is in connection with a revolving propeller placed at the top of a vertical shaft. This apparatus draws heated air through the wool, carrying off its moisture, and expelling the moist air from the mouth of the shaft. Yarns are often dried in a hot chamber, through which they are slowly drawn by a continuous chain, on which are rollers carrying the hanks of yarn. In paper-making machines the drying apparatus consists of a series of drums on whose circumference are wooden spars. These are mounted in horizontal succession on an iron frame, and move at a slow speed as the web of paper passes over them. Within the drums are fans which drive heated air against the inner surface of the paper.

Dry Plate. (*Photog.*) A sensitized plate which does not require the use of a bath before its employment in photography.

Du'aline, *n.* (*Chem.*) A blasting powder chiefly consisting of nitrate of ammonia and very fine sawdust, which has been acted upon by nitro-sulphuric acid. It is said not to be decomposed by accidental contact with acids, and not to lose any of its properties in cold or heat. Its explosion does not produce any noxious gases, and it will burn in the open air without exploding. *D.* has advantages over ordinary gunpowder in cases where the blasting is to be done in soft stone or coal; but where the labor of boring is difficult, or where the gaining of time is of much importance, and where the blasting is carried on in very hard and solid rock, such as in most forms of tunneling, dynamite is to be preferred.

Duane', James Chatham, soldier; born at Schenectady, N. Y., June 30, 1824; graduated at West Point in 1848; served throughout the Civil War, winning distinction for gallantry and skill, and attaining the rank of brigadier-general. Since the war, has served in various government engineering works, and in 1886 was made chief of engineers. Retired June 30, 1888, and was appointed commissioner of the Croton aqueduct, in New York.

Dub'lin, in *Texas*, a thriving city of Erath co., 90 m. by rail S.W. of Fort Worth; has a large trade in cotton and other products; some manufacturing interests. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,000.

Dubois', in *Pennsylvania*, an important post-borough of Clearfield co., on branch of the Alle. Val. R.R., 129 m. E.N.E. of Pittsburg; has several coal mines and immense lumbering interests. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 7,500.

DuChaillu, (*du sha-yü'*), Paul, a French traveller and author, born July 31, 1835, became a citizen of the United States. He travelled in the interior of Africa 1855-56 and 1864-65, and was the first to observe the gorilla in its native haunts. Author of works of African travel, "*The Viking Age*," &c. D. April 30, 1903.

Duclerc, Charles Théodore Eugène, statesman, born at Bagnères-de-Bigorre, France, Nov. 9, 1812; was editor of *Le Bon Sens*, in Paris, and in 1840 contributed to the *National* a series of important financial articles. He was active in the Revolution of 1848, and was a representative from the departments of the Landes and the Basses-Pyrénées, leading the Republican left, and figuring prominently in debate. Was elected vice-president of the National Assembly (1875), and on Dec. 10, of the same year, senator for life. Became Premier on Aug. 7, 1882, but its persistent neglect to expel from French territory princes who might be dangerous to the republic and its refusal to consent to a compromise bill caused the fall of his not over-strong ministry. Died July 21, 1888.

Ducrot (*du-krō*), Auguste Alexandre, soldier, born at Nevers, France, Feb. 24, 1817; educated at Saint Cyr. He was appointed general of division, June 7, 1865, and served in the Franco-German war. Declining the favors which the Germans offered the French officers who fell into their hands, he was imprisoned at Pont-à-Mousson after the battle of Sedan. From this prison he made his escape, and succeeded in reaching Paris. Subsequently commanded at Rueil, La Jouchère, and Buzenval, and after peace was declared was appointed commander-in-chief of the Eighth army corps, stationed at Bourges. He had been strongly opposed to the re-establishment of the Empire. His works include *Défense de Paris; La Verite sur l'Algérie; La Journée de Sedan*, &c. Died in Paris, Aug. 17, 1882.

Dude, *n.* A term which came into use in London and elsewhere about 1880–82, in connection with the affectations of the æsthetic cult then somewhat in vogue. It probably had reference to the peculiar dress, or *duds*, of the æsthetes of that period, and was later applied to any person whose attire was constantly in the height of fashion, or evidently designed to attract attention by its novelty or sumptuousness. By extension it is now applied to any person whose affectations in style or unusual niceties of manner or expression are calculated to attract special notice; as, a literary *dude*; a clerical *dude*, &c.

Dudeen' or **Dudheen',** *n.* [*Irish.*] A clay tobacco-pipe with a short stem.

Dudette', *n.* A young dude. (Humorous.)

Dudine (*du-deen'*), *n.* A feminine dude.

Du'dish, *n.* Like a dude; resembling, or having the characteristics of a dude.

Du'dism or **Du'dishness,** *n.* The manner, appearance, or characteristics of a dude.

Dud'ley, Charles Edward, an American philanthropist, born in Staffordshire, Eng., 1780. Emigrating to the U. S., he became a resident of Albany in 1812, and filled the office of U. S. Senator from 1828 to 1833. He founded at Albany the well-known Dudley Observatory, which was largely enriched after his death by benefactions from his widow. Died 1841.

Du'er, John, a distinguished American jurist, born at Albany, N. Y., 1782. After serving as one of the Commissioners appointed to revise the statutes of that State in 1825, he became chief-justice of the Superior Court of the city of New York in 1857. His reputation chiefly rests upon his *Law and Practice of Marine Insurance*, a standard authority upon the subject of which it treats. Died 1858.

Duff, Alexander, D.D., LL.D., Presbyterian missionary, born near Pitlochrie, Perthshire, Scotland, April 26, 1806; educated at St. Andrews, and for many years labored successfully as a missionary in India. He believed education to be of great value in secular matters, and strongly advocated its development. In 1843, after the disruption of the Scottish Church, he was the chief agent of the mission maintained at Calcutta by the Free Church. He visited the U. S. in 1854, and afterward returned to India (1855), remaining eight years; subsequently became professor of Evangelistic Theology in the theological free schools of the Free Church. Died in Edinburgh, Feb. 12, 1878.

Duf'fer, *n.* A clumsy or thick-headed person, especially one who is incompetent to discharge the duties which devolve upon him (U. S. slang).—A peddler or hawker (Eng. slang.)—A pigeon of common stock as distinguished from one of a fancy or finely bred variety.

Duf'fy, Sir Charles Gavan, statesman and author, born in Monaghan, Ireland, 1816; was one of the founders of the *Nation*, a paper which at first gave fervent support to O'Connell. This caused his arrest, and at his trial he was convicted of sedition, but on appeal the House of Lords quashed the conviction. He was acquitted a second time in 1848, when he was tried with the leaders of the Young Ireland party for treason-felony. In 1852 he was returned to Parliament, resigning in 1856 and emigrating to Australia. After holding a number of offices in that colony, he became Prime Minister in 1871. He has published *Four Years of Irish History*; and *The Ballad Poetry of Ireland*.

Dug'out, *n.* A rude cave or dwelling formed by an excavation on a hillside or elsewhere, the opening thereto being faced with logs.—A cave intended for protection from tornadoes, or for storage purposes (U. S.). See also Section 1.

Duhr'ing, Louis A., M. D., dermatologist, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1845; received his education in the University of Pennsylvania and afterward became professor of dermatology in that institution. The British, French and New York Dermatological Societies made him a member, and he has been president of the American Dermatological Association; author of a *Treatise on Skin Diseases; Atlas of Skin Diseases*; and *Epitome of Skin Diseases*.

Dumas (*du-mä'*), Jean Baptiste, chemist, born in Alais, France, July 14, 1800; studied pharmacy in Geneva and afterward in Paris, and was appointed professor of chemistry in the *École centrale des Arts et Manufactures*, and at the Sorbonne; has done much for the development of the science of chemistry. In 1840 he became one of the editors of the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, and was appointed (1849) Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Died at Cannes, April 11, 1884.

Du Maurier, George Louis P. B., artist and novelist; of French descent; born in England, March 6, 1834. He was a pupil of Gleyre, intending to make painting his lifework, but a severe affection of his eyes in youth forced him to alter his plans for a time. After recovery he devoted himself principally to black-and-white work, making a specialty of book illustration. Among his earliest work was the illustration of an English publication entitled *Once a Week*, and after 1862 he contributed many illustrations to *Punch*, on which work his fame was chiefly made. He also illustrated Douglas Jerrold's *Story of a Feather*, and other books, including Thackeray's *Henry Esmond*. He later contributed humorous illustrations to *Harper's Magazine*, and in 1891 entered the literary field with a remarkable novel entitled *Peter Ibbetson*. This was followed in 1894, by *Trilby*, whose success was most pronounced; and in 1896, by *The Martian*. Died Oct. 8, 1896.

Dumichen, Johannes, Egyptologist; born at Weizholz, near Grossglogan, Silesia, Oct. 15, 1833; educated at the Universities of Berlin and Breslau, and again attended the former university from 1859 to 1862, devoting himself to the study of Egyptian antiquities. He passed many years in archæological research in the valley of the Nile, and, with the exception of Lepsius, is the only Egyptologist of modern times who has travelled through the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia. The University of Strasburg made him professor-extraordinary of Egyptology, and, by imperial order, he was appointed a professor in the philosophical faculty of the same institution. He made a fifth visit to Egypt in August, 1875, returning in April, 1876. Since that time he has remained in Germany. Among his works are *Ueber der Tempel und Gräber im Alten Ægypten*; *Baugeschichte der Dendera tempels*; *Der Oasen des libyschen Wüste*; *Der Felsentempel von Abu-Simbel*, &c.

Dun'can, Sara Jeannette, author; born in Brantford, Ontario, in 1863. In 1890, she married Mr. Everard Cotes, of Calcutta, and has since made her residence in India. Previous to her marriage, she was a contributor to Toronto and Montreal newspapers and periodicals, and in this capacity made a tour of the world. She is the author of *An American Girl in London*; *A Social Departure*; and *The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib*.

Duncker, Maximilian Wolfgang, historian; born in Berlin, Germany, Oct. 5, 1811; became implicated in the Democratic movements in Bonn, was placed under arrest and senteuced to six years' imprisonment, but was very soon pardoned. Was made professor of History at Halle (1842), a few years later a member of the German National Assembly, and (1857) professor at Tübingen. While keeper of the Prussian Archives, an appointment which he received in 1861, he incorporated with them those of Hesse, Nassau and Hanover. Among his works are a *History of Antiquity*; *Feudalität und Aristokratie*; *Die Krisis der Reformation*, &c. Died at Anspach, July 22, 1886.

Dunel'len, in *New Jersey*, a post-borough of Middlesex co., on C. R. R. of N. J., 15 m. S.W. of Elizabeth. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,450.

Du Pont', Samuel Francis, a distinguished American naval officer, born in New Jersey, 1803. Entering the navy in his youth, he became commander in 1845, and in 1861 was given the charge of the Atlantic blockading squadron. In the same year he took the forts which commanded Port Royal harbor, S. C., and in 1862 became rear-admiral. In the year following, while in command of a fleet of monitors, he was repulsed by the garrison of Fort Sumter with the loss of one of his vessels. Died in 1865.

Dupre (*du-prā'*), Jules, landscape and marine painter; born at Nantes in 1812; entered his father's porcelain manufactory when a boy and studied designing. He began painting without instruction from a master, exhibiting five landscapes at the Salon of 1831. From the Salons of 1833 and 1849, and the Paris Exposition of 1867, he received second-class medals. In 1889 the medal of honor was awarded him by the Paris Exposition. He had previously been made an officer of the Legion of Honor. His landscapes are counted among the best of the romantic school, especially noted for fine qualities of color and unity of effect. Two celebrated canvases, *Morning*, and *Evening*, are in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris. Died in 1889.

Dupre, Julien, landscape and figure painter, born in Paris, March 17, 1851; studied with Pils, Lehmann, and Langée. From the Salon of 1881, and the Paris Exposition of 1889, he received second-class medals, and also was honored with a medal from the Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia in 1876. His pictures represent peasant life, and show careful study of nature and drawing. *The Pasture* is in the Museum at St Louis, Mo.; *Mowing Clover*, and *The Refractory Cow*, are in the Luxembourg gallery, Paris.

Duran', Emile Auguste Carolus, painter, born at Lille, France, July 4, 1837; studied in Paris and visited Rome in 1861, subsequently spending some time in Spain, where his style was very much influenced by the works of Velasquez. *D.* is best known by his portraits, which are noted for their coloring and truth to nature. His design, *Gloria Mariæ Medicis*, for a ceiling in the Luxembourg, was exhibited in 1878, and for *L'Assassine* he was awarded his first medal. As a teacher he has been very successful.

Durande-Claye, Alfred Augustine, civil engineer, born in Paris, July 18, 1841; educated at St. Barbe and the Polytechnic School, graduating with the highest honors. Was appointed chief engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées (1868), and assigned, in the service of the city of Paris, the study of the questions of the utilization of sewage, and the purfication of the Seine.

To this work he devoted his whole life, serving upon all the important commissions on public works. His principal writings were upon sewage disposal, sewage irrigation, &c. He was professor at the École des Beaux-Arts, and also taught in the École des Ponts et Chaussées. Died April 28, 1888.

Durant', in *Mississippi*, a post-town of Holmes co., 59 miles N.E. of Jackson. *Pop.*(1897) about 1,400.

Dur'bin, John Price, D.D., Methodist Episcopal preacher, born in Bourbon co., Ky., in 1800; studied at Miami University and Cincinnati College, entering the ministry in 1819. He traveled in Europe and the Levant; and for a number of years was president of Dickinson College (*q.v.*), also missionary secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church. As a speaker he was noted for his eloquence, and as secretary showed much executive ability. His contributions to periodicals were numerous, and he has published *Observations in Europe, principally in France and Great Britain; Observations in Egypt, Palestine*, &c. Died in New York city, Oct. 17, 1876.

Durom'eter, *n.* [Lat. *durus*, hard, and suff. *meter*, measure.] (*Mech.*) A device for testing the hardness of substances, consisting of a drilling instrument furnished with an apparatus to gauge the amount of penetration resulting from a given number of rotations at a certain pressure.

Duruy (*dü-rē'*), Victor, historian and educator, born at Paris, Sept. 11, 1811; entered the College of St. Barbe (1823), taking a course of classical study; subsequently became instructor in history in the College of Henry IV. at Paris. In 1853 received the degree of doctor in letters. Later in his career became minister of public instruction, having in the interval held several important positions. He was removed from his position of minister in 1869 and appointed a senator. The Academy of Inscriptions made him a member, also the Academy of Sciences Moral and Political; and he was grand officer of the Legion of Honor. As an author his works chiefly consist of text-books on history and geography, and include: *Histoire des Romains; Histoire de la Grèce Ancienne*, &c. This last named work was crowned by the Academy. Died Nov. 25, 1894.

Dust-ball, *n.* (*Vet.*) A disease of horses, due to a concretion of grain dust in the intestine, producing obstruction and resultant inflammation. The treatment is to remove the ball by means of an active purge.

Dutch Gap, a canal or "cut-off," constructed upon the James river, below Richmond, Va., under the supervision of General Butler, during the Civil War.

Dutch'man, *n.* A term colloquially used by mechanics to designate a patched job; as, a piece inserted in a piece of joinery to hide bad fitting.

—A layer of suet fastened by means of skewers into a piece of lean meat. (Butcher's slang.)

Dut'ton, Clarence Edward, soldier and geologist; born in Wallingford, Conn., May 15, 1841; graduated in arts at Yale College in 1860; entered the Civil War and became captain of the Twenty-first Connecticut volunteers. In 1863 he was made second lieutenant of ordnance in the U. S. Army; captain in 1873, major in 1890. As an ordnance officer he has written upon the subjects of gunnery, on the metallurgy of steel, and on economics, but has given special attention to the subject of geology. His works on this subject are: *Geology of the High Plateaus of Utah; Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon District; Hawaiian Volcanoes; Mount Taylor and the Zuñi Plateau*, &c. He was detailed to assist the U. S. survey of the Rocky Mountain region, and from 1880 to 1891 was a member of the U. S. Geological Survey; is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

Duveyrier, Henri, traveller, born in Paris, Feb. 28, 1840; after completing his studies, and having procured from England the necessary support, he went on a tour of exploration through Africa, first visiting Algeria, making explorations in the northern parts of Sahara, and penetrating to the center of the Sudan. After his return he was made one of the perpetual secretaries of the Société de Géographie of Paris, and awarded its great gold medal. His works include *Exploration du Sahara; La Tunisie; Les Touaregs du Nord*, &c. Committed suicide near Sèvres, April 26, 1892.

Duyck'inck, Evert Augustus, editor and essayist, born in New York, Nov. 23, 1816; was a graduate of Columbia College, and founder and editor of the *Literary World*. In collaboration with his brother, George L., *D.* published the *Cyclopædia of American Literature* (2 vols., 1856). He was also the author of *History of the War for the Union*, &c. Died in New York, Aug. 13, 1878.

Duy'kerbok, *n.* [Dutch, *duiker*, ducker, and *bok*, buck.] (*Zoöl.*) A small antelope (*Cephalophus mergens*) of central and southern Africa; so called from its habit of dodging swiftly through dense thickets.

Dvorak', Antonin, musician, born Sept. 8, 1841, at Mülhausen, near Kralup, in Bohemia, the son of a butcher, and destined for the same trade. The first musical instruction he received was from the village schoolmaster who taught him to play the violin; subsequently he attended school at Zlonist, where he took lessons from the local organist. After spending some time at a school in Kamenitz, and while there learning the German language, he entered the organ school at Prague. His opera, *The King and the Collier*, was the first of his works to be placed on the stage. Other works are *Stabat Mater; The Spectre's Bride*, &c. In September of 1892 he removed to New York, having accepted the position of musical director of the National Conservatory of Music, but a year later returned to Europe, where he has since remained.

Dwarfed Trees, planted and growing in flower pots, are common ornaments of Japanese and Chinese houses and gardens. The art of dwarfing consists in the prevention of an abundant flow of sap, so that vegetation cannot proceed actively, though the tree is kept alive and healthy. The trees are planted in narrow and shallow pots, and care is taken that their roots cannot reach the ground beneath. Water is supplied sparingly, the leading shoots are pinched off, and the branches variously bent and twisted. These and similar processes yield trees of a remarkably diminutive size, yet not unfrequently bearing an abundance of flowers and fruit.

Dwight, Theodore William, LL.D., jurist, educator and editor; born at Catskill, N. Y., July 18, 1822; studied at Hamilton College and Yale Law School; was professor of law in Hamilton College and the founder of a law school there. He also organized the law school of Columbia College, New York, and was professor of municipal law in that institution. From both Rutgers and Columbia Colleges he received the degree of doctor of laws, and was non-resident professor of constitutional law in Cornell University. Besides his work as an educator, he was vice-president of the New York Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, president of the New York Prison Association, and a prominent member of the "Committee of Seventy" of the city of New York. In conjunction with Rev. E. C. Wines, D.D., he published *Prisons and Reformatories in the United States;* was also associate editor of the *American Law Register*, and published an *Argument in the Rose Will and Charity Cases*, &c. Died in Clinton, N. Y., June 28, 1892.

Dwight, William Buck, scientist, born in Constantinople, Turkey, May 22, 1823; went to the U. S. in 1849; studied at Yale College and the Union Theological Seminary, New York city. In 1859 he attended the scientific school at Yale and the same year became principal and proprietor of Euglewood Female Institute, Englewood, N. J. He has also held the position of principal of the Officers' Family School at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. In 1870–78 he was associate principal and instructor in natural sciences in the State Normal School at New Britain, Conn.; later was appointed professor of zoölogy in the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, Massachusetts, and subsequently became professor of natural history and curator of the museum in Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Wappinger valley limestones of Dutchess county, N. Y., and the Taconic limestones of Canaan, N. Y., have been examined by *D.* and the results of his investigations published in scientific periodicals.

Dwight, in *Illinois*, a town of Livingston co., on the C. & A. R. R., 74 m. S.S.W. of Chicago. Has considerable local trade and some manufactures. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,500.

Dy'ak, *n.* See Dayak, in Section I.

Dy'er, Thomas Henry, English historian; born in London, May 4, 1804. After the close of the commercial house in the West Indies, in which he had been a partner, he made a journey to Athens, Rome and Pompeii, and studied the ancient topography of those cities. He was the author of a *Life of Calvin; History of Modern Europe; History of the City of Rome; Roma Regalis; A Plea for Livy*, &c.

Dye'stuffs. Coloring substances used in giving color to textile fabrics. These are of animal, vegetable and mineral origin, many of them existing ready formed, while others are obtained by chemical processes. Of *D.* of animal origin much the most important is *cochineal*, derived from the female of a species of insect, *coccus cacti*, its habitat being one of the Mexican cacti. This insect yields scarlets and crimsons of great brilliancy, its coloring principle being carminic acid. *Carmine*, the most beautiful of all red pigments, is composed principally of cochineal mixed with alumina and a little oxide of zinc. Other species of this genus yield useful dyes; *Coccus ilicis*, yielding *kermes*, or *alkermes*, one of the oldest red dyes for silk; and *Coccus laccæ* yielding lac. The *Tyrian purple*, once famous and costly, but no longer used, was obtained from a species of mollusk. *Galls*, produced by the sting of the gall wasp on oak leaves, yield tannic acid, which, in combination with salts of iron, yields drabs and blacks. They are the basis of most writing inks, and serve as a mordant for some of the aniline colors. *Sepia*, the liquid yielded by the cuttle fish, is used by artists as a water-color, but not as a dye. *Vegetable dyes.* Plants yield a great variety of *D.*, though only a few of these are in general use. *Madder*, from the root of *Rubia tinctorum*, yields two coloring principles, known as *alizarin* and *purpurin*. These produce permanent reds, purples and chocolates, and are very useful in calico-printing. Vegetable madder, however, is now little used, being replaced by artificial alizarin manufactured from the anthracene of coal-tar. *Turmeric*, or Indian saffron (from *Curcuma tinctoria*), yields a yellow now chiefly used for yellow lacquers, for mixing with curry powder and mustard, and in dyeing wool. Another yellow much used in India is a vegetable extract named *soorangee*. Among dye-yielding woods the most important is *logwood*, which contains hæmatoxylin, used largely in dyeing red, purple, violet, blue and black. *Brazil-wood*, derived from several species of *Cæsalpinia*, yields a rich red coloring substance called *brazilin*. *Santalin*, obtained from the *sandal-wood* of Ceylon and the camwood or barnwood of Africa, produces red, violet and scarlet hues. *Fustic* is a yellow dye from the *Morus tinctoria* of the West Indies, and *fustet*, or Hungarian yellow wood, from *Rhus cotinus*. Of dye-yielding barks, *quercitron*, from *Quercus tinctoria*, produces a rich yellow, which becomes a green in combination with blue *sumach*, obtained from the leaves of *Rhus cotinus*. They yield a yellow containing much tannic acid, and are generally used as a mordant, or with iron salts to produce blacks, etc. *Saffron*, a beautiful yellow dye, is derived from the flowers of *Crocus sativas*. Fruits yield a number of dyes. *Chrysorhamnine* and *xanthorhamnine*, yellow dyes used in calico printing, &c., are obtained from several species of *Rhamnas;* and *annato* or *annotto* from *Bixa orellana*. This is employed for coloring butter and cheese, and for yellow and orange dyes; or, mixed with red, for scarlet. *Catechu, terra japonica*, and *gambir*, come from the fruit, wood, and unripe pods of several plants of Hindustan. They contain much tannic acid, and are used with iron salts as mordants in dyeing drab and black, also in tanning skins. *Indigo* is derived from the whole plant of several species of *Indigofera*, and *woad* from *Isatis tinctoria*. These yield *indigo blue*, one of the most permanent of blue dyes.—*Chemical colors.* Various useful dyes are prepared by chemical combination, *Prussian blue* being a ferrocyanide of iron; *chrome yellow* and *orange*, chromates of lead; *Schweinfurt green*, aceto-arsenite of copper; *Guignet's green*, hydrated oxide of chromium; and *ultramarine* a compound of alumina, silica, soda and sulphur. Of *D.* now in use, those derived from coal-tar have in considerable measure displaced those of organic origin. Of these there are four series. The *aniline* series includes the red rosaniline salts, with purple, violet and blue substitution products derived from them, and various other hues. The *phenol* series includes picric acid and other nitro-coloring substances. The *azo* series embraces chrysoidins, Bismarck brown, numerous wool scarlets, &c. The *anthracene* series is represented by artificial alizarin, anthrapurpurin, alizarin orange, anthracene blue, etc.—*Dyeing.* The application of dyes to fibers and fabrics is an important process, needing careful preliminary preparation. The fibers must first be thoroughly cleansed of resinous and oily matter, so that the dye liquors may come into immediate contact with the fibers. This is done by processes of boiling, treating with dilute acids or alkalies, washing etc. The method of applying the dye differs according to the nature of the fiber and the particular dye-stuff employed. Loose materials are dyed by immersion in the liquor in tubs or vats; yarn is hung over sticks and immersed in the dye, being turned from time to time; pieces of woven fabric are dyed in a continuous dyeing machine, divided into a series of compartments which contain the necessary *D.* and mordants. Some colors, known technically as *substantives*, readily combine with the fibers, silk and wool taking up colors much more readily than cotton and linen. Many of the aniline colors are substantives, and the operation of dyeing with them is very simple, a mere immersion in the dye liquor being required. In some cases agents, known as *assistants*, are used to fix or set the color, or to give a more uniform tint. These embrace acids, alkalies, alum, &c. With *adjective* dyes, those which will not combine directly with the fibers, *mordants* must be used. These are substances having an affinity for the colors, and which can be fixed in an insoluble condition on or in the fibers. They include various metallic oxides or salts, tannic acid, &c. Mordants often affect the natural tints of the dyes, thus rendering it possible to obtain several shades with the one dye. In this oxide of iron is particularly effective, changing the red color of logwood, &c., to various shades, merging into black if used in large proportion. Oxide of tin brightens the tints, while alumina fixes them in their natural shades. The acetates of alumina, iron and chromium are easily decomposed, a portion of the acetic acid being released and an insoluble basic acetate formed. When cotton is boiled in solutions of these substances, its fibers become thoroughly impregnated with the insoluble compound. When the yarn is now transferred to the dyeing vat the color unites with the mordant, forming insoluble colored substances, which are called *lakes*, in and on the fibers, which are in this way permanently dyed. Various other methods are employed, all leading to the same result. Thus fibers or fabrics may be dyed in the dyestuff alone, or with an assistant; in the dyestuff with a mordant added; immersed first in the mordant and afterward in the dyestuff; first in the dye and afterward in the mordant; successively in the mordant, the dye, and the mordant; or the color may be produced directly upon the fibers, as in the case of some azo-reds.

Dykes, John Bacchus, musician and clergyman, born at Hull, Eng., March 10, 1823; graduated from Cambridge, was ordained (1847), and appointed precentor at Durham Cathedral (1849); received the degree of Mus. Doc. (1861) from the University of Durham, and the next year became vicar of St. Oswald's, in that city. His compositions for the services of the Anglican church are many and excellent.

Dy'namite. [Gr. *dyamis*, strength.] (*Chem.*) An explosive produced by the mixture of nitro-glycerine with a silicious infusorial earth known under the German name of *Kieselguhr*. Nitro-glycerine, which consists in a combination of glycerine with a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, was discovered by Solvero in 1846, but for twenty years its dangerously explosive character stood in the way of its safe employment, until the Swedish chemist, Alfred Nobel, produced a combination with the inert absorbent earthy substance above named. The result of these experiments has been to place *D.*, as the compound was named, on a basis of great practical and commercial importance. This may be judged from the fact that in 1870 only about 11 tons of *D.* were produced in the world, while twenty years later the annual output of nitro-glycerine products was not less than 12,000 tons. *Kieselguhr* is

the mineral product of a species of algæ whose stem consisted chiefly of silica, the shape of the stem being retained after the organic material had disappeared. Beds of it are found in many countries, underlying peat. This material is calcined in a kiln to remove water and organic matter, then ground and sifted. It then contains about 98 per cent. of pure silica. This substance was adopted as the basis of *D.* after experiments in mixing nitro-glycerine with many other materials, such as charcoal, sawdust, brickdust, rags, paper, &c., none of which proved satisfactory. *D.* consists of 1 part of kieselguhr to 3 parts of nitro-glycerine, and is of a reddish-brown color, its specific gravity varying from 1·59 to 1·65. It burns with a yellowish flame, and without danger if used in small quantities; but when fired with a detonating fuse explodes with extreme violence. The freezing point is about 40° F., and, like nitro-glycerine, it is more difficult to explode when frozen, though many serious accidents have arisen from incautious thawing. The violent nature of its action is due to the rapidity with which the explosion takes place, which, in the case of a dynamite cartridge, is estimated to occupy only the 24,000th part of a second. *D.* is much employed in breaking up boulders and heavy metal castings, in removing the roots of trees, &c. It loses only 6 per cent. of its power under water, and is therefore much employed in sub-aqueous operations. Loose tamping, as with sand or water, is sufficient, and bore-holes are often quite dispensed with, the *D.* being laid on the surface of the substance and covered with sand or clay. *D.* is not very suitable for quarrying purposes, the rock being too greatly shattered; gunpowder, though requiring a larger quantity and more blowholes, is generally used instead.—In *D.* manufacture the greatest care is necessary, and with all care serious accidents sometimes occur. The various processes are carried on in isolated buildings. Nitric and sulphuric acid having been mixed, the temperature being kept low by the use of cold water and compressed air, the acids are run into a large leaden tank, where they are further cooled and glycerine injected by means of compressed air. This is a dangerous process and needs to be very carefully performed. The nitro-glycerine is next drawn off and washed in an alkaline solution to remove any excess acidity, and is then incorporated with the kieselguhr in the proportions named. It is then made up into cartridges from 1 to ⅞ inch diameter and about 3½ inches long, these being wrapped in vegetable parchment and packed in boxes covered with waterproof oil-paper. The legal regulations both as to the storage and transport of *D.* are very stringent. *D.* has unhappily proved available for purposes of destruction, and many instances of outrage in the blowing up of buildings, and the massacre of political and other enemies by its use are on record. Irish malcontents and European anarchists have frequently used it for destructive purposes, and America has not escaped. The most notable instance was the assassination of the Emperor of Russia by means of a dynamite bomb (1881).

Dy'namite Gun. (*Ordnance.*) A gun for throwing dynamite for explosion at a distance, pneumatic power being used for the purpose. Such a gun was patented by Mefford in 1883, and improved by Zalinski. An experimental gun was made in New York and tried at Fort Hamilton in April, 1884, the experiments being conducted by Col. John Hamilton and Lieut. E. L. Zalinski. The gun was a tube 40 feet long, with a bore 4 inches in diameter. A large steel cylinder filled with compressed air formed the discharging apparatus. The experiment proved entirely successful. In 1887 such a gun, 8 inches in diameter, was fired at a vessel 2,000 yards off, which was struck and completely destroyed by a shell charged with 55 lbs. of dynamite. The barrel of the gun consists of ⅜-inch iron lined with a ⅛-inch brass tubing. The projectile was exploded by an electric fuse so adjusted as to act an instant before or after impact, this enabling it to produce the greatest effect. In consequence of this success a cruiser, the *Vesuvius*, was built to carry three dynamite guns. In 1888 a U. S. naval lieutenant invented a dynamite shell capable of being fired with gunpowder from an ordinary breech-loading gun. It is lined with asbestos cloth, and carries a number of pellets of dynamite, each wrapped in paraffined paper. A test of these dynamite guns was made on Dec. 9, 1895, at the mouth of San Francisco harbor, three 8-inch shells being thrown 1,500, 2,000, and 2,500 yards respectively, and one, carrying 150 lbs. of dynamite, being thrown two miles. Great accuracy was attained and the tests were in every way satisfactory.

Dy'namo. Same as DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.

Dy'namo-elec'tric Machine'. To the dynamo all the recent great advances in electric engineering have been due; therefore, to it we owe the electric light, electric railway, and numerous other applications of electric power. Recent as has been its employment for these purposes, there is nothing recent in the knowledge of its principle. This was made by Faraday in 1831, when he discovered that when a conductor is moved across the pole of a magnet an electric current is induced in it. Thus, if a coil of wire, whose ends are connected so as to form a closed circuit, be suddenly withdrawn from the pole of a magnet, a transient electric current appears in it. If it be returned, a current in the opposite direction appears. The discovery of this principle quickly gave rise to a number of what were called magneto-electric machines, in most of which a steel horseshoe magnet was made to rotate over a pair of coils wound on a fixed armature, or the armature made to rotate over a fixed magnet. These contained the whole principle of the dynamo, though much needed to be done in its practical development. It was soon perceived that electro-magnets might replace the permanent steel magnets; and in 1867 it was learned that these magnets might be excited by the current induced by themselves. Even when the cores of the electro-magnet are of soft iron, enough residual magnetism continues in them to excite a feeble current in the revolving coil. If this current be sent through the coil of the magnet its power becomes strengthened and the induced current grows stronger, and in this way the magnetism is stage by stage increased until its maximum force is attained. The principle of self-excitation is now employed in all but the smallest machines. To it the name of dynamo-electric was applied, a term now given to all forms of these machines. The dynamo reached the first stage in its important commercial development in 1870, when Gramme invented a form of armature which gave a current continuous in direction and sensibly uniform in strength. This consisted of a ring-shaped iron core, revolving in the magnetic field, on which were wound a connected series of coils. In these coils, as the ring revolved, a rapidly succeeding series of currents in opposite directions were induced. These were made to move in the same direction by means of a device called the commutator, which revolved with the ring, and from which the current was taken by wire brushes in such a way that the direct and reversed currents were given the same direction in the receiving wire, and a continuous current of practically uniform strength was produced. One further device became necessary. It would not do to have the core of the armature solid, since in that case currents would be induced in it which would weaken those in the coils. Hence the core was made up of many turns of soft iron wire, on which the coils of insulated copper were wound. Armature cores are now usually made of thin plates insulated from each other. The value of the iron core is in its influence in strengthening the magnetic field through its inductive energy. In 1856 Siemens produced an armature consisting of a coil of many turns

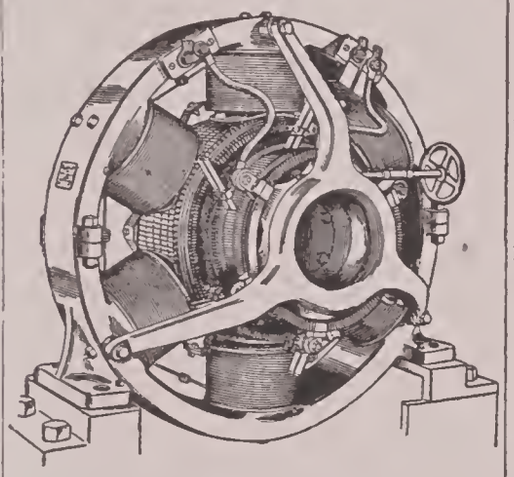


Fig. 2822.—EDISON DIRECT-ACTING DYNAMO.

wound longitudinally on an iron core, the ends of the coil being brought to a commutator so as to produce a current in one direction. This current, however, varied in strength from zero to a maximum twice in every revolution. In 1872 Alteneck improved the Siemens armature by dividing the single coil into many sections, each in a different plane. These sections were connected in series and their ends brought to a commutator, as in the Gramme ring; but the new arrangement yielded a practically continuous current, the commutator taking the current successively from those sections of the coil which were most highly excited. This arrangement yielded what is known as the drum armature. Both these forms of armature are in use, their electrical effects being the same. The ring type is most largely employed, from convenience in construction, but the drum type is in use on some of the best machines. Various other forms of armature are in use, such as the disk, the pole, and the spherical armature. The latter, in which the coil is wound on the surface of an iron sphere, is the form employed in the Thomson-Houston machine. In the early machines the whole current was passed through the coils of the magnet, but at present only a portion of the current is usually thus employed, though the former method is still extensively used for electric lighting by arc-lamps. In most dynamos the field magnets form the simplest magnetic circuit possible, having two poles which stand at opposite sides of the commutator; but in some cases four or more poles are used, spaced at equal intervals around the dynamo, which then assumes a disk-like shape.—*Alternate current dynamos.* In the machines known by this title the armature usually consists of a group of coils, joined in parallel or series, attached to a disk which revolves in the space between a corresponding group of pairs of magnet poles; so that rapidly alternating transient currents are induced as the coils pass the poles. These currents pass outward though a single collector, no commutator being used. Many forms of dynamos of this type are in use. These possess a special importance from their use in connection with transformers in electric lighting, and are made for the purpose of great size and power. The primary purpose of the dynamo is to convert mechanical into electrical energy, the armature of the machine—or in some cases the magnets—being caused to revolve by steam power, which it is desired to convert as fully as possible into electrical energy. There are certain sources of loss which cannot be avoided; but in good machines 90 per cent., and even more, of the driving power is preserved.—*Motor Dynamos.* Dynamos of the kind described are known as *generators.* The type known as *motors* are identical in principle, they simply reversing the action of the generators and converting electrical into mechanical energy. As a revolving magnet causes an electric current to flow in the wire coils of the armature, so this current, passing through the coils of a second armature, causes the associated magnet or magnets to revolve, and this with a force which gives motion to connected machinery. Such a secondary dynamo constitutes a motor, and recouverts the electrical into mechanical energy. A familiar example of its effects is in the vigorous movement of the electric street car or trolley car. Faraday was the first to show that such a reverse process is possible, and various magneto-electric engines were devised, capable of doing work on a small scale; but it was not until after the invention of the Gramme machine that the full significance of this principle was perceived. It was then observed—by accident, as we are told—that the action of the dynamo is reversible, and that the same machine which converts mechanical power into electric energy may re-convert this latter into mechanical power. Power produced at a central station may be conveyed to a distance by wires and reconverted into power. The second dynamo may be a counterpart of the first, but it is often made different for the sake of lightness or other reasons. This principle promises to be of the utmost advantage in the future of mechanical industry. Already a portion of the power of the Niagara river is conveyed to a distance and forced to run machinery, and in time to come water-power generally may be thus utilized. In addition to the mechanical advantages, that of the electric furnace must be taken into consideration. The intense heat which may be obtained from the dynamo current permits chemical and other results to be produced which are quite beyond the reach of other sources of heat-giving and furnace action. See ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Dysodia (*de-so'de-ah*). [From Gr. *dys*, hard, bad, and *ozo*, I smell.] (*Med.*) Fetid emanations from the mouth, nose, lungs, stomach, axillæ, groins, &c. They indicate bad blood and foul secretions, imperfect depuration, retained fæcal matters, &c. Judicious bathing and a proper dietary, with sufficient exercise in the open air, will assist in removing this trouble.

Dyspnœ'a, Dys'phony, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, hard, bad, and *pneo*, I breathe.] (*Med.*) An embarrassed or laborious breathing. It is owing to a disturbance of the natural and healthy relation that ought to subsist between the quantities of blood and air in the lungs. When the quantity of atmospheric air that reaches the lungs is by any means diminished, or when there is more venous blood sent to the lungs than can be arterialized under the ordinary modes of inspiration, then instinctive efforts are made to increase the quantity of air by increasing the number of acts of inspiration. Hence, dyspnœa may arise from a number of causes; as, croup or laryngitis, diminishing the only inlet for the air; pressure upon the lung, or any other means by which its size is diminished, or it is rendered less spongy; or by increased action of the heart. The physician has thus to decide, in such case, whether the heart or the lungs be at fault, or both, or neither, and to prescribe accordingly.

Dytic'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Entom.*) A family of coleopterous insects, the Water-beetles, or Whirligig-beetles. They are *pentamerous* coleoptera, that is, have all the *tarsi* five-jointed. Their general form is oval. The respiratory organs of the perfect insect are not adapted to the extraction of air from water, and it must occasionally come to the surface to breathe, where it rests for a short time, back downward, and with the extremity of the abdomen exposed to the air, the openings of the air tubes being in the last segment. The *D.* are excessively voracious, feeding upon any kind of animal food, and bodily attacking creatures larger than themselves. They are very amusing inmates of the fresh water aquarium, and sometimes live in it for a year or two, getting tame, and readily coming to be fed with small earth-worms, bits of beef, &c. The species are numerous, and vary much in size, some being very small, and some almost 2 inches in length. Fig. 2823 represents one of the largest species, the *Hydaticus interruptus*, belonging to a genus of the *D.* All the species are found in lakes, ditches, marshes, and the still parts of rivers. They often leave the water by night, and can fly well. Their larvæ have the body long and tapering, composed of eleven rings or segments, besides the head. They hide themselves in the earth, in chambers which they make for themselves, before changing into pupæ.

Fig. 2823.—A WATER-BEETLE. (*Hydaticus interruptus.*)

E.

E, The fifth letter and second vowel in the Roman alphabets. In the Greek alphabet, tho slender E (Ε ψιλον) is the 5th letter, and the long E (Ητα) is the 7th letter, or the 8th, if the stigma be included. In English it has five sounds: long, short, open, obtuse, and obscure, as in *me*, *men*, *there*, *her*, and *brier*. As a final letter it is generally silent, but serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, or, at least, to indicate that the preceding vowel is long. In German, *e* is long, like the English *a* in *fate*, in *reden*, *predigen*; short like *e* in *met*, in *recht*, *rennen*; and very short, or almost silent, in *hoffen*, *haben*. The long English sound corresponds to the French and German I, while the French nasal E in *em* and *en* sounds as the English *a* in *swan*; and the French sharp E is represented in English by *a*, *ai*, *ay*, or *ey*, as in *made*, *maid*, *say*, *they*. The figured E is supposed by some to have been taken from the base of the nose, ⊓, its sound being symbolic of breathing, and hence of life. Among the Greeks, E, as a numeral, represented 5, and with a mark below it, 5,000. In the calendar, E is the fifth of the dominical letters. As an abbreviation, E stands in Latin for *eques Romanus*, *egregius*, *emeritus*, *ergo*, *editio*; and in English for *east*, *electricity*, and *excellence*. On Prussian coins it designates Königsberg; on those of Austria, Carlsburg in Transylvania; and on those of France, Tours. In syllogisms, A = *asserit*, E *negat*.

(*Mus.*) The 3d note or sound of the natural diatonic scale, or the 5th string in the chromatic scale; — called *mi* in vocal music.

E-, a Latin prefix; same as Ex, *q. v.*

Each, (*ēch*,) *a.* [A. S. *ælc*; Scot. *ilk*; Dan. *elk*; A. S. *ēka*.] Every one of each number separately considered or treated; either of two.

Each other, used in a correspondent sense, whether of two or of a greater number.

"'Tis said they eat *each* other." — *Shaks.*

Ead'ish, *n.* Same as Endish, *q. v.*

Eager, (*ē'ger*,) *a.* [Fr. *aigre*; Lat. *acer*, *acris*; W. *egr*.] Ardent; excited by fervent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or gain; inflamed by desire; earnestly wishing or longing; vehement; hot; impetuous; fervent; zealous; impatient.

"My soul 's in arms, and *eager* for the fray." — *Cibber.*

—Sharp; keen; severe; biting.

"It is a nipping and an *eager* air." — *Shaks.*

—Brittle; not ductile; inflexible; as, *eager* gold.

Ea'ger, *n.* Same as Bore, *q. v.*

Ea'gerly, *adv.* Ardently; earnestly; impatiently; with prompt zeal; impetuously; with great ardor of desire or inclination; keenly; as, to run *eagerly* to receive money.

Ea'gerness, *n.* Quality or state of being eager; ardent desire to do, pursue, or obtain anything; animated zeal; vehement longing; earnestness; keenness; avidity.

"The mutual warmth and *eagerness* of love." — *Addison.*

Eagle, (*ē'gl*,) *n.* [Fr. *aigle*.] (*Zoöl.*) See Aquilinæ.

(*Hist.*) The eagle was borne as a standard by many nations of antiquity. The first who assumed it, according to Xenophon, were the Persians; it was used by the Romans at an early period of their history, but was first adopted as their sole ensign in the consulate of C. Marius, (*Pliny*, x. 4.) The Roman eagles were gold or silver figures in relievo, about the size of a pigeon; and were borne on the tops of spears, with their wings displayed, and frequently with a thunderbolt in their talons. When the army marched, the eagle was always visible to the legions; and when it encamped, the eagle was placed before the prætorium or tent of the general. The eagle on the summit of an ivory staff was also the symbol of the consular dignity. In modern times the United States, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and France have adopted the eagle as a national military symbol. Eagles are frequently found on ancient coins and medals; especially on those of the Ptolemies of Egypt and the Seleucidæ of Syria.

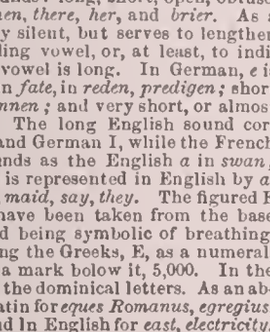


Fig. 891. — ROMAN EAGLE.

Fig. 892.—ARMS OF UNITED STATES.

(*Her.*) The eagle is an emblem of fortitude and magnanimity; it is particularly assumed by sovereigns as the emblem of empire from having been borne on the legionary standard of the ancient Roman. The U. S. has adopted the Bald Eagle *Halietus pelagicus*, the largest species of fishing or sea-eagles, which is very largely distributed over North America, and is remarkably noble in aspect. (*Fig.* 892.) The eagle of Russia is or, with two heads displayed, sable, each ducally crowned of the field; the whole imperially crowned, beaked, and membered, gules. The eagle of Austria is also displayed with two heads; the Prussian eagle has one only.

Fig. 893.
ARMS OF PRUSSIA.

(*Coins.*) A gold coin of the U. S., which for all sums whatever is a legal tender of payment for ten dollars. It weighs 258 grains of standard fineness; that is to say, of 1,000 parts by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal, and 100 of alloy consisting of silver and coppor. See Dollar, and Half-eagle.

(*Orders of knighthood.*) The order of the Black Eagle of Prussia was founded by Frederick I., on his coronation day, Jan. 17, 1701. The number of knights, in addition to the princes of the royal family, was originally 30, but it is now unlimited. They must prove their noble descent for 4 generations through both parents. The insignia of the order consists of an octagonal cross of blue enamel, and a black eagle, displayed between each of the arms of the cross. The cross is suspended by a broad ribbon of orange color across the left shoulder, and it is accompanied by an embroidered silver star fastened on the left breast. The *B. E.* being the highest order in Prussia, no member of it, with the exception of foreign princes and knights of St. John, is permitted to wear any other order along with it; and as it is generally granted only to those who are expected to be about the person of the king, no one who holds it is permitted to travel from the court more than twenty German miles without giving notice. — The order of the *Red Eagle*, or of *sincerity*, was founded in Prussia by George William, hereditary prince of Anspach and Bayreuth, in 1705; and reorganized by George Frederick Charles, July 13, 1734. In 1791 Frederick William II. erected this into the second Prussian order, and it was reorganized in 1810 and 1830. The decoration consists of a white enamelled Maltese cross, surmounted by a royal crown, with the Brandenburg eagle in the corner. In order to be received into the black, it is necessary to have been, in the first instance, decorated with the White Eagle.

Fig. 894.— RIBBON AND CROSS OF THE ORDER OF THE BLACK EAGLE.

(*Astron.*) See Aquila et Antinous.

Ea'gle, in *Illinois*, a village and township of La Salle co., about 15 m. S.S.W. of Ottawa.

—A precinct of Monroe co.

Eagle, in *Iowa*, a village of Bremer co.

Eagle, in *Indiana*, a township of Boone co.

Eagle, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Clinton co., about 15 m. W. by N. of Lansing.

Eagle, in *Minnesota*, a village of Sibley co., about 20 m. W. by S. of Henderson.

Eagle, in *Missouri*, a former post-office of Harrison co.

Eagle, in *New York*, a township of Wyoming co., about 15 m. S.S.W. of Warsaw.

Eagle, in *Ohio*, a township of Brown co.

—A township of Hancock co., about 82 m. N.W. by N. of Columbus.

—A township of Vinton co.

Eagle, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Warren co.

Eagle, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Richland co.

—A post-village and township of Waukesha co., abt. 36 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee.

Eagle Bridge, in *New York*, a P. O. of Rensselaer co.

Eagle City, in *Minnesota*, a village of Washington co., about 18 m. N.E. of St. Paul.

Eagle City, in *Oregon*, a village of Union co.

Eagle Cliff, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Walker co.

Eagle Cliffs, in *Illinois*, a village of Monroe co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 115 m. S.S.W. of Springfield.

Eagle Creek, in *Indiana*, rising in Boone co., and after a general S.E. course enters the W. Fork of White River below Indianapolis, in Marion co.

—A post-township of Lake co.

Eagle Creek, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Scott co., on the Minnesota River, about 22 m. S.W. of St. Paul.

Eagle Creek, in *Ohio*, enters Blanchard's Fork at Findley, in Hancock co.

—Another, enters the Ohio River, near Ripley, in Brown co.

Eagle Creek, in *Oregon*, traverses Union co., and enters the Powder River, about 50 m. E. of La Grande.

—A post-office of Clackamas co.

Eagle-eyed, (*ē'gl-īd*,) *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute or penetrating sight; discerning; possessing acute intellectual vision.

Eagle Foundry, in *Penn.*, a P. O. of Huntingdon co.

Eagle Fur'nace, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Roan co., about 140 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Eagle Grove, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Hart co.

Eagle Grove, in *Iowa*, a fine city of Wright co., 90 m. N. of Des Moines. *Pop.* (1897) about 3,100.

Eagle Harbor, in *Mich.*, a village of Houghton co. of Lansing. It is in the vicinity of some very rich copper mines.

Eagle Harbor, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., abt. 57 m. E.N.E. of Buffalo.

Ea'gle-hawk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The English name of the

Fig. 895. — THE CRESTED EAGLE.

genus *Morphnus*, or *Spizaëtus*, family of *Falconidæ*, including eagles of comparatively small size, and characterized by short wings, long slender legs (tarsi), and comparatively feeble toes and claws. They are natives of warm climates, chiefly of South America. The Crested Eagle, *Morphnus cristatus* (fig. 895) of Guiana, may be given as type of the genus.

Eagle Hill, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Owen co.

Eagle Island, off the coast of Connaught, co. of Mayo, in Ireland, about 4 m. W.S.W. of Erris-Head. It has 2 light-houses, Lat. 54° 7′ N., Lon. 10° 6′ W.

Eagle Island Point, in *Maine*, a light-house marking the N.E. entrance into Penobscot Bay.

Eagle Lake, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Will co.

Eagle Lake, in *Texas*, a post-town of Colorado co.

Eagle Lakes, The, in *Maine*, lying in Aroostook and Penobscot cos.

Eagle Mills, in *North Carolina*, a township of Iredell county.

Eagle Mills, in *New York*, a P. O. of Rensselaer co.

Eagle Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Vinton co.

Eagle Mills, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Buffalo co., on the Mississippi River.

Eagle Moun'tain, the highest of the Mourne Mountains, in Ulster, co. Down, Ireland. It is about 2,084 feet high.

Eagle Pass, in *Texas*, a city, cap. of Maverick co., on the Rio Grande river and So. Pac. R.R., 140 m. S.W. of San Antonio; the trade center of a stock raising district. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,500.

Eagle Point, or Elkhorn Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Ogle co., about 100 m. N. of Peoria.

Eagle Point, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Berks co.

Eagle Point, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Chippewa co.

Ea'gleport, in *Ohio*, a village of Morgan co., on the Muskingum River, about 18 m. S. of Zanesville.

Ea'gle-ray, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large species of ray-fish, the miller, *Milliobatis aquilla*.

Eagle River, in *Kentucky*, rises in Scott co., flows N.W. through Owen co., then S.W. between Owen and Carroll cos., into the Kentucky River

Eagle River, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Keweenaw co., on Lake Superior, about 375 m. N.W. of Lansing.

Eagle River, in *Wisconsin*, rises in Richland co., and flows S. into the Wisconsin River.

Eagle Rock, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Wake co., about 14 m. E. of Raleigh.

Eagle Rock, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Venango co.

Eaglesfield, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Clay co.

Eagle's Mere, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Sullivan co.

Eagle's Nest, The, a rock in Munster, co. Kerry, Ireland, between the Upper and Middle Lakes of Killarney, and about 4 m. S.W. of Killarney. It is 1,300 feet high, and almost perpendicular.

Eagle-sighted, *a.* Having a penetrating sight.

Ea'gless, *n.* A female eagle.

Eagle-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of argillaceous iron ore, having a concentric structure, and occasionally so decomposed as to contain a loose kernel, that rattles when shaken. It derives its name from the fancy entertained by some, that the stone was the egg of the eagle, the internal nodule being the embryo eaglet.

Ea'glet, *n.* A young or diminutive eagle.

Ea'gletown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hamilton co., about 21 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Eagletown, in *Indian Territory*, a village of the Choctaw Nation, about 160 miles W.S.W. of Little Rock, Ark.

Eagle Village, in *Indiana*, a village of Boone co., about 14 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Eagle Village, in *New York*, a post-village of Wyoming co., about 38 m. S.E. of Buffalo.

Ea'gleville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Tolland co., on the Willimantic River, about 22 miles E. of Hartford.

Eagleville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashtabula co., on Mill Creek, about 200 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Eagleville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Centre co., on Bald Eagle Creek, about 100 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

—A post-office of Montgomery co.

Eagleville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Williamson co., about 30 m. S. of Nashville.

Eagleville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Milwaukee co.

—A village of Waukesha co., about 36 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee. See Eagle.

Ea'gle-wood, *n.* The fragrant wood of *Aloexylon agallochum*, used by the Asiatics for burning as incense.

Eagre, (*ē'gėr,*) *n.* A tidal phenomenon seen in æstuaries. See Bore.

Eakin, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Eal'derman, *n.* Old spelling of Alderman, *q. v.*

Ean, *v. a.* or *n.* See Yean.

Ean'ling, *n.* See Yeanling.

Ear, *n.* [A. S. *ear, aehher;* D. *aar;* Ger. *ähre.*] A spike of grain; as, "The corn is in the *ear*."—*Lady Dufferin.*

—*v. n.* To form ears, as corn; to shoot into spike-like processes.

Ear, *v. a.* [A. S. *erian;* Gr. *arŏō;* High Ger. *erren,* to plough; Icel. *ar,* ploughing.] To plough; to till; to cultivate the soil by cutting and turning over.

"The field of love, with plough of virtue *ear'd*."—*Fairfax.*

Ear, *n.* [A. S. *eare;* Ger. *ohr;* Icel. *eyra;* Gr. *ous;* Ar. *uzn,* the ear.] The organ which gives the faculty of hearing to both men and animals, by which sound is perceived; and, in general, both the external and internal part is understood by the term. (See below, § *Anat. and Physiol.*)

—The power of distinguishing sounds, and judging of harmony; as, a fine *ear* for music.

"She has a delicate *ear*, and her voice is music."—*Richardson.*

—A favorable hearing; heed; attention; regard; disposition to like or dislike what is heard.

"Give every man thine *ear*, but few thy voice."—*Shaks.*

—Anything resembling an ear or ears; as, the *ears* of a water-can.

About the ears, near at hand; close to; in neighborhood.—*By the ears*, in close contact or proximity;—hence, *to set by the ears*, *to be by the ears*, to quarrel; to squabble; to fight; to contend; to scuffle.

"A mean rascal *sets* other ... *by the ears*, without fighting himself."—*L'Estrange.*

Up to the ears, deeply ... *ved*; extremely absorbed; nearly overwhelmed; as, to be *up to the ears* in debt.

"*Up to the ears* in love with a fine lady."—*L'Estrange.*

(*Anat. and Physiol.*) As it exists in man and mammalia, the ear consists of three parts: the external ear, the middle ear, or tympanum, and the internal ear, or labyrinth. The external ear consists of an expanded, trumpet-shaped, cartilaginous structure, called the *pinna* or *auricle*, which collects the sounds, and a tube which conveys these sounds to the internal ear. (*Fig.*

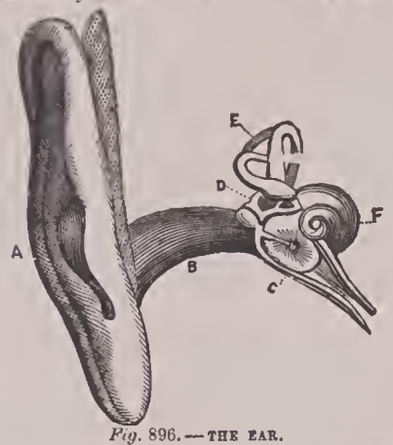


Fig. 896.—THE EAR.

A, External Cartilage. B, Auditory Passage. C, Tympanum and Eustachian Tube. D, Stapus, Incus, and Malleus. E, Semicircular Canals. F, Cochlea or Shell.

896.) The pinna or auricle consists of an uneven piece of yellow cartilage, covered with integument, and fixed to the margin of the meatus auditorius externus. It is of an oval form, with the margin folded, and the larger end placed upward. The round, rim-like margin is called the *helix*, the depression immediately within which being the groove or fossa of the helix. Within the latter is a large elevation, called the *antihelix*, which presents at the upper part a well-marked depression—the fossa of the antihelix. In the centre of the pinna is a deep hollow, named the *concha*, which conducts to the opening of the *meatus auditorius*. In front of that hollow is a projection of a triangular shape, called the *tragus;* and on the opposite side of the hollow, rather below the level of the tragus, is another projection—the *antitragus*. Inferiorly, the pinna is terminated by a soft, pendulous part, called the *lobule*. The auditory canal, meatus auditorius externus, or the tube by which sound is conveyed from the pinna to the internal ear, or tympanum, is about 1¼ inches in length, and is formed partly by bone, and partly by cartilage and membrane. Its direction is obliquely forwards and inwards, and is somewhat bent downwards towards the middle, so that it is rather higher there than at either extremity. In shape it is rather flattened from before backwards, and it is narrowest at the bent part. The cartilaginous portion is about half an inch in length, and is formed by the cartilage of the concha and tragus being projected inward to the circumference of the auditory passage, to which it is firmly attached. The osseous portion is about three quarters of an inch in length, and is narrower than the cartilaginous part. Its outer extremity is dilated, and rough in the greater part of its circumference, for the attachment of the cartilage of the pinna. The inner end is less dilated than the outer, and is sloped, so that the anterior wall juts out beyond the posterior by about two lines; it is marked, except at its upper part, by a narrow groove, for the insertion of the membrana tympani. The skin lining the auditory canal is very thin, and is continued over the membrane of the tympanum in the form of a thin pellicle, forming its outer covering. Around the entrance of the meatus are some fine hairs; and there are also ceruminous glands which secrete the ear-wax, and open on the surface by separate orifices. The middle ear, or *tympanum*, is an irregular cavity situated within the petrous bone, and interposed between the meatus auditorius and the labyrinth or inner ear. It is filled with air, and communicates with the pharynx by the Eustachian tube. It is traversed by a chain of small movable bones, which connect the membrana tympani with the labyrinth, and serve to convey the vibrations communicated to the membrana tympani across the cavity of the tympanum to the internal ear. The outer boundary of the cavity is formed by the membrana tympani, and by a small portion of the surrounding bone. This membrane is a thin, semi-transparent substance, nearly oval in form, separating the cavity of the tympanum from the bottom of the auditory canal. It is placed obliquely across the meatus, or at an angle of about 45 degrees, its outward plane looking downwards. The *Eustachian tube* is the channel through which air is conveyed from the pharynx to the tympanum. It is about 1½ inch in length, and is directed downwards and inwards to the pharynx. Like the meatus auditorius, it is partly osseous and partly cartilaginous in texture. The small bones or ossicles of the tympanum are three in number (fig. 897)—the malleus, incus, and stapes. The *malleus*, or mallet, consists of a head, neck, handle, and two processes, a long and a short. The *incus*, so called from its resemblance to an anvil, but which rather resembles a molar-tooth with two fangs, one of them longer than the other, and bent to one side, consists of a body and two processes. The *stapes*, or *stirrup*, consists of a head, neck, two branches, and a base. These small bones are connected together, and with the tympanum, by ligaments, and moved by small muscles. The handle of the malleus is attached externally to the membrana tympani; its head articulates with the body of the incus. The shorter process of the incus is received into an aperture of what are termed the mastoid cells, the long process curving downwards and ending in a rounded convex point, where it articulates with the head of the stapes. This last has a horizontal position, with the crura or branches directed forwards and backwards; and its base is fixed over the *fenestra ovalis* of the internal wall of the tympanum. This is a reniform opening leading from the tympanum into the vestibule, the opening being closed by the delicate lining membrane common to both cavities. The inner and fundamental portion of the organ of hearing is called the *labyrinth*, and consists of three parts—the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the cochlea. It consists of a series of cavities channelled out of the substance of the petrous bone, communicating externally with the cavity of the tympanum, and internally with the meatus auditorius internus, which contains the auditory nerve. Within the osseous labyrinth is contained the membranous labyrinth, upon which the ramifications of the auditory nerve are distributed. The vestibule is the common central cavity of the osseous labyrinth, and is placed behind the cochlea, but in front of the semicircular canals. It is somewhat oval in form, and measures about 1-5th inch in different directions, but is narrowest from without inwards. In its anterior wall is a large oval opening leading to the cochlea; and in its posterior and superior walls are five openings, by which it communicates with the semicircular canals. These are three bony canals situated above and behind the vestibule. They are of unequal length, and measure about 1-20th inch in diameter; but the ends of each are dilated just before opening into the vestibule, the one end in each being more dilated than the other, and called the *ampulla*. They describe the greater part of a circle, and all open at both ends into the vestibule, the ends of two of them, however, coalescing. From a difference in the direction taken by these canals, they have been named the superior and posterior vertical, and the horizontal. The cochlea, so named from its resemblance to a snail's shell, is conical in form, and placed almost horizontally in front of the vestibule. Its length is about ¼ inch, and its width at the base about the same. It consists of an axis or centre, of a canal winding spirally round it for two turns and a half from the base to the apex, and of a delicate lamina, contained within the canal, which follows its windings, and subdivides it into two passages. When measured along the outer side, the canal is about 1½ inch long, and its diameter at the beginning about 1-10th inch, but gradually diminishing to half that size towards the other end. The whole inner surface of the labyrinth, including the semicircular canals and the passages of the cochlea, is lined with a thin fibrous membrane, the outer surface of which adheres closely to the bone, while the inner is covered with a single layer of epithelium, like that on serous membranes, and secretes a thin serous fluid, called the *liquor cotunnii*, or *perilymph*. This fluid fills the passages of the cochlea, and surrounds the membranous labyrinth. This last is a membranous structure inclosed within the osseous labyrinth, and separated from its lining membrane by the perilymph. It is confined to the vestibule and semicircular canals, having the general form of the surrounding bony parts, and is composed of a closed sac with rather a complex

Fig. 897.

CAVITY OF THE TYMPANUM, OSSICULA AUDITUS, AND THEIR MUSCLES. (Magnified.)

a a, cavity of the tympanum; *b*, membrana tympani, or rather the osseous circle to which it is attached; *c*, handle of the malleus, resting on the middle of the membrana tympani; *d*, head of the malleus, articulating with the incus; *e*, long handle of the malleus, passing into the crenoidal fissure (the anterior muscle of the malleus is attached to it); *f*, internal muscle of the malleus; *g*, anvil; *h*, lenticular bones; *i*, stapes; *k*, musculus stapedius.

form, containing a fluid called the *endolymph*. That part of the membranous labyrinth contained in the vestibule consists of two rounded portions, which, though closely connected together, appear to be distinct sacs, the larger of the two, the *utricle*, or common linus, being situated at the posterior and upper part of the vestibule; the other, the *saccule*, is smaller and rounder, and is situated in the lower and fore part of the vestibule. Small calcareous masses, consisting of minute rounded and elongated grains of carbonate of lime, are situated in the inner part of the wall of the utricle and saccule. The auditory nerve, which is distributed over the different parts of the labyrinth, enters by the meatus auditorius internus, and divides into two branches, viz., an anterior for the cochlea, and a posterior for the membranous labyrinth. The cochlear branch divides at the base of the modiolus or axis into numerous twigs, that enter the apertures in that body, whence they are directed outwards. The vestibular branch divides into three branches, which proceed to the membranous labyrinth, and ramify themselves on the walls of the sacs, some of the fine filaments passing through the otolith or calcareous mass, and others outside of it. — The sense of hearing is, strictly speaking, only a refinement of the sense of touch. The impressions with which it is conversant arise wholly from peculiar undulations, propagated in obedience to ordinary laws, in the medium in which the animal lives, and impinging more or less immediately on a sensitive part. The trumpet-like pinna or auricle of the external ear serves to collect the sound, which is then conveyed, by means of the meatus auditorius externus, to the membrana tympani. This is thrown into vibration, which is communicated to the malleus, and is carried by the incus and stapes to the membrane of the fenestra ovalis. From this last the motion is communicated to the various parts of the membranous labyrinth, taken up by the fine filaments of the auditory nerve, and conveyed to the brain. The use of the small calcareous masses in the sacs is to strengthen the sonorous undulations, and to communicate to the nerves stronger impulses than the lymph alone could impart. The range of hearing differs very much in different individuals. Sounds unperceived by some are readily heard by others. The ordinary range of human hearing, comprised between the lowest notes of the organ and the highest known sound emitted by insects, includes, according to Wollaston, more than nine octaves, all of which are distinctly perceptible by most ears. — See DEAFNESS.

Ear-ache, (*ēr'āk,*) *n.* Aching pain in the ear.

Ear'-bored, *a.* With perforation of the ear.

Ear'-cap, *n.* A covering to protect the ears from cold; also, an envelope to protect the ears of horses from flybites, frost, &c.

Ear'-drop, *n.* An ornament worn pendent from the ear. See EAR-RING.

Ear'-drum, *n.* The drum or tympanum of the ear; a membrane of the internal ear.

Ear'iness, *n.* Same as EERINESS, *q. v.*

Ear'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope or lashing, which bends or reefs a sail to the cringle.

Earl, (*ėrl,*) *n.* [A. S. *eorl;* Dan. *jarl.* See ELDER. Originally, a title of honor among the Danes, tantamount to the modern term *alderman.*] A title of nobility, being, in degree, below a marquis, and above a viscount. It is equivalent to the French *comte* (count), Ger. *graf*, It. *conte*, and Spanish and Portuguese *conde*. The term originated with the nations of the north of Europe, who applied the title of "jarl" (pronounced *yarl*) to chieftains of the highest rank, who were appointed by the sovereign to govern large tracts of land, having the powers of a viceroy in the administration of justice, but being also under the obligation of furnishing, equipping, and maintaining a certain number of men as a contingent to the national force, and of acting as their leader when the necessities of war compelled the king to call them out for actual service. The dignity was, in fact, equivalent among the Teutonic nations to that of the Roman *comes*, or count; and the appellation was the highest title of honor that the monarch could confer. The title of *E.* remained the highest title of rank in Europe until the latter part of the 14th cent., when the duke and marquis took precedence over the earls.

Earl, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co., about 18 m. E. of Reading.

—A township of Lancaster co.

Ear'-lap, *n.* The tip of the ear.

Earldom, (*ėrl'dum,*) *n.* The seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Ear'less, *a.* Destitute of ears.

> "*Earless*, on high, stood unabash'd Defoe." — *Pope.*

—Disinclined to hear or listen; deaf.

Earle'ville (now **Earl'ville**), in *Illinois*, a city of La Salle co., on C., B. & Q. RR., 35 m. S.W. of Aurora. In a farming and stock-raising region. *Pop.* 1,500.

—A township of La Salle co.

Earleville, or EARLVILLE, in *New York*, a post-village of Madison co., on the Chenango River, about 32 m. W. of Utica.

Earleville, or EARLVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Ear'liness, *n.* State of advance, forwardness, or promptness; a state of being early, or before anything, or at the beginning.

Earls'ton, or **Er'cildoune,** in Scotland, a parish of Berwick co., 7 m. from Lauder; the birthplace of Thomas the Rhymer.

Earl'-marshal, *n.* In England, one of the great officers of state, whose business it is to take cognizance of all matters relating to honor, pedigree, and military solemnities. The office is hereditary in the family of the Dukes of Norfolk.

Ear'-lock, *n.* [A. S. *ear-locca.*] A curl of hair over the ear; a love-lock.

Earl'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 27 m. W. of Dubuque.

Earlville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Portage co.

Earlville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.

Early, (*ėr'le,*) *a.* [A. S. *ærlice*, from *ær*, sooner; Icel. *ár*, the morning; Gr. *ēär*, cont. *er*, the dawn; D. *eër*, before.] Being before no point of time; forward; in advance of something else; prior in time; being at the beginning of the day; being in good season; timely; before the usual time; not late; as, an *early* riser, an *early* call.

> "Sickness is *early* old age." — *Pope.*

—*adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes; as, come *early*.

Early, in *Georgia*, a S.W. co., bordering on Alabama; *area*, 427 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee river, and Colamoka and Spring creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Blakely. *Pop.* (1890) 9,792.

Early, in *Pennsylvania*, a former post-office of Elk co.

Early Grove, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Marshall co., abt. 175 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Ear'lysville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Albemarle co., abt. 94 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Ear'-mark, *n.* A mark made on a sheep's ear, for identification.

—Any distinguishing mark or sign to identify proprietorship, &c.

—*v. a.* To mark by slitting or cropping the ear; as, an *ear-marked* ewe.

Earn, (*ėrn,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *ærnan, gearnian;* Ger. *ernten*, to reap; *ernte*, crop.] To merit or deserve by labor, or by any performance. — To gain, acquire, obtain, or win by labor, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation; as, to *earn* one's livelihood.

Earn, *v. n.* [A. S. *gerinnan*, to curdle.] To concrete or curdle, as milk. (Used in some parts of England.)

Earn, (*ėrn,*) *n.* A name sometimes given in Scotland to the eagle; as, *Earn's* cliff (the eagle's cliff).

Earne, or **Erne,** a river of Scotland, falling into the Tay near Abernethy. It rises in a loch of the same name, which has a circumference of 20 m., and is 24 m. from Perth.

Earnest, (*ėr'nest,*) *a.* [A. S. *eornest*, or *geornest;* allied to EARN, *q. v.*; O. Ger. *ernust*, efficacious.] Ardent in the prosecution of any object or enterprise; eager to obtain; having a longing inclination; warmly engaged or incited; really intent upon anything; as, an *earnest* purpose. — Intent; fixed; serious; zealous; eager; as, an *earnest* politician.

—*n.* Seriousness; a real event, as opposed to jesting or figured appearance; eagerness; intentness.

> "Hath giv'n in *earnest*, what I begg'd in jest."—*Shaks.*

—First-fruits; handsel; that which is paid in advance, to clinch a bargain or bespeak reward; a part paid or delivered beforehand, as a pledge and security for the whole; a pledge or assurance of something more to come. (Often called *earnest-money.*)

> "Pay back the *earnest* penny received from Satan." *Decay of Piety.*

(*Law.*) The sum paid by the buyer of goods in order to bind the seller to the terms of the agreement. To constitute *E.*, the thing must be given as a token of ratification of the contract, and it should be expressly stated so by the giver. After *E.* given, and what may be its amount, the vendor cannot sell the goods to another without a default in the vendee, and, therefore, if the latter does not come and pay, and take the goods, the vendor ought to go and request him, and then, if he does not come, pay for the goods, and take them away in convenient time, the agreement is dissolved, and he is at liberty to sell them to any other person.

Ear'nestly, *adv.* Warmly; zealously; importunately; with real desire; in an earnest manner; with eagerness; showing fixed attention; as, speak to him *earnestly.*

Ear'nest-money, *n.* See EARNEST.

Ear'nestness, *n.* Quality of being earnest; ardor in the pursuit of anything; animated desire; feverish zeal or warmth of inclination; eagerness; vehemence; fervor; importunity; anxious care; solicitude; fixed desire or attention; seriousness.

Earning, (*ėrn'ing,*) *n.* (Generally used in the plural.) That which is earned by duty, labor, or service: that which is gained or merited by due performance; wages; reward; as, honest *earnings.*

> "The wages of sin are the devil's *earnings.*"

Ear'-pick, *n.* An instrument used for probing and cleansing the ear.

Earps'borough, in *N. Carolina*, a P.O. of Johnson co.

Ear'-ring, *n.* A jewel or ornament worn pendent at the ear which requires to be bored, in order that it may be attached. From passages in Jeremiah, it appears that they were much worn by the Hebrew women in his time; and decorating the person with *E. R.* has always been a favorite custom among all Eastern nations. Among many nations they were worn both by men and women; but it has been an especial female ornament in nearly all ages and in all countries. Homer speaks of Juno as being adorned with *E. R.*; and the statue of the Venus de Medici has the ears pierced for rings. Among the Greeks and Romans *E. R.* were much worn; and during the decline of the Roman empire the most costly and brilliant jewelry was worn in the ears of the Roman ladies. Pearls were the principal jewels employed; but diamonds, rubies, and sapphires of great value, were also worn. Among the Egyptians *E. R.* were much worn, and in modern times such ornaments were worn, at different periods, by men as well as women. At the present day, women alone wear *E. R.* — When the ears are bored, a slight inflammation generally occurs, which acts as a counter-irritant in the case of sore eyes. This is often adduced as a reason for putting rings in the ears. Young girls usually have their ears bored for *E. R.* when about seven years of age.

Fig. 898. — A JEWISH LADY.

Earsh, (*ėrsh.*) *n.* See EDDISH.

Ear-shell, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HALIOTIDÆ.

Ear'-shot, *n.* Any distance at which words may be heard; within hearing, or reach of the ear.

> "Stand you out of *ear-shot*, — I have something to say to your wife in private." — *Dryden.*

Earth, (*ėrth,*) *n.* [A. S. *eorthe, eorth;* Ger. *erde;* O. Ger. *erda;* Icel. *jörd;* Dan. *jord;* Gr. *éra;* Sansk. *urof.*] The terraqueous globe which we inhabit; the world, as opposed to other scenes of existence, as the sun, moon, planets, &c.

> "This dim spot which men call *Earth*." — *Milton.*

—The particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly, the particles which form the fine mould on the surface of the globe; any indefinite mass or portion of that matter; the ground; soil; as, poor *earth.*

> "Give him a little *earth* for charity!" — *Shaks.*

—The elementary bodies which form the globe, distinct from fire, air, or water; dry land; terrene matter.

> "Water, *earth*, and air attest his bounty." — *Thomson.*

—A distinct part of the globe; a country; a region; a land; a territory.

> "In ten set battles have we driven back
> These heathen Saxons, and regained our *earth*."—*Dryden.*

—A hole in the ground in which an animal burrows; as, a fox's *earth.*

—The inhabitants of the globe. See GLOBE.

> "*Earth*, with her thousand voices, praises God." — *Coleridge.*

(*Astron.*) The planet on which we live. It is the third planet from the sun, its orbit lying beyond those of Mercury and Venus. The mean distance of the earth from the sun is 92,800,000 of miles. Its form is spherical or globular. The simple proof of this fact is, that the extent of land or water over which we can look is much greater when we are on the top of a mountain, or lofty tower, at the mast-head of a vessel, than when we are on the ordinary level of the ground. The masts of vessels are seen while the hulls are hidden by the convexity of the earth; and on approaching land, the tops of towers and spires of churches are seen before buildings of less altitude rise into sight. As we go north, the altitude of the pole-star increases, and as we approach the south pole, stars, formerly invisible to us, come gradually into view. The shadow of the earth upon the moon during an eclipse is always round; and, lastly, the earth has been many times circumnavigated. The earth,

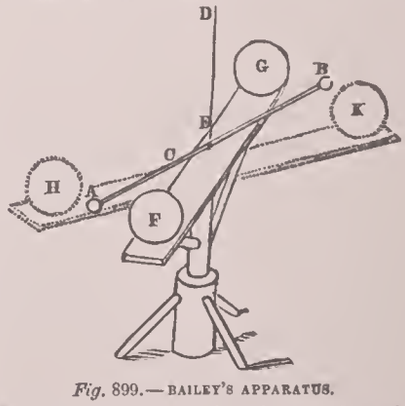


Fig. 899. — BAILEY'S APPARATUS.

however, is not properly a sphere, but an oblate spheroid having an equatorial diameter of 7925·6 miles, and a polar diameter of 7899·14 miles. That the distance from the *E.*'s centre to the poles is less than it is from the same point to the equator, is proven by the fact that a degree of a meridian increases from the equator to the poles; also a pendulum of a given length is found to move faster when carried toward the poles, and slower when carried toward the equator, showing that the force of gravity increases as we approach the poles, and that the distance from the *E.*'s centre must consequently be less. The mean density, or specific gravity, of the *E.* is 5·67 times that of water; that is to say, if we could compare the weight of the *E.* and that of a sphere of water of exactly the same size, the weight of the *E.* would be 5·67 times as much as that of the water. This result is attained by what is known as Cavendish's experiment. This experiment, as performed by Mr. Francis Bailey, may be described by the aid of *Fig.* 899. Two small balls, A, B, carried on a rod, A C B, are suspended by a single wire, D E, or by two

wires at a small distance from each other, and their positions carefully observed by means of a telescope. Large balls of lead, F G, which move upon a turning frame, are brought near to them. Observations are then made to see how much these smaller balls are attracted out of their places by the large ones. By another movement of the turning frame, the larger balls can be brought to the position H K. The small balls are always put into a state of vibration by the attraction of the larger ones, then by observing the extreme distances to which they swing both ways, and taking the middle place between those extreme distances, we find the place at which the attraction of the large balls would hold them steady. Then, knowing the size of the large balls and their distances from the small balls in the experiment, and knowing also the size of the *E.*, and the distance of the small balls from the centre of the *E.*, we can calculate what would be the proportion of the attraction of the large balls on the small balls to the attraction of the *E.* on the small balls (that is, the weight of the small balls), if the leaden balls had the same density as the mean density of the *E.* It was found that this would produce a smaller attraction than that computed from the observations. Consequently, the mean density of the *E.* is less than the density of lead in the same proportion; and thus the mean density of the *E.* is found to be as above stated — 5·67. The *E.* moves in its orbit from W. to E.; it performs its annual revolution in about 365¼ days, and its revolution on its own axis in 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds. The orbit of the *E.* is an ellipse of small eccentricity, having the sun in one of its foci. The earth's axis has an inclination to the plane of its orbit of 23½°; from this arise the phenomena of the seasons, and the variations in the length of day and night. The temperature of the surface of the *E.* varies at different times from different causes. (See CLIMATE, METEOROLOGY, &c.) The interior of the *E.* is, for the following reasons, generally supposed to possess a high temperature — 1. The form of the earth, nearly spherical, and flattened at the poles of rotation, together with the regular disposition of the materials about the centre in elliptical layers, proves that it must have originally existed in a fluid, if not an aëriform state; so that the constituent molecules must have had free liberty to obey the forces arising from their mutual attraction and from the rotation of the whole mass, and arranged themselves in the position of equilibrium. (See CENTRAL FORCES.) But there is no other agent than heat to which we can attribute the fusion of such substances as compose the greater part of the exterior crust of the *E.* 2. The fact (which now appears to be fully established) that a sensible increase of temperature takes place as we descend from the surface (in deep mines, for example), after passing the depth at which the influence of the solar heat ceases to be felt, furnishes a direct proof of a very high temperature in the interior of the earth. Much uncertainty exists as to the rate at which this increase takes place; but the mean result of a number of experiments made in Europe and in this country, gives an increase of 1° Fahr. for every 15 yards of vertical descent, after passing the stratum of constant temperature. Admitting this rate of increase, and supposing it to be continued to the center, the intensity of heat at the center will be expressed by 3,500° of Wedgewood's pyrometer. The temperature of 100° Wedgewood, which is sufficient to fuse the lavas and the greater part of the known rocks, would be found at the depth of 125 miles. There are indications, however, that the rate of increase of temperature becomes less at great depths, while the tendency of the rock materials to melt or vaporize under such conditions may be prevented by the great pressure to which they are subjected, since this acts to raise the melting point. It was formerly believed that the earth was a molten mass interiorily, with a solid crust perhaps not more than 60 miles in thickness, but it is now believed to be solid to the center. This is deduced from astronomical and other observations. In whatever manner the *E.* may have taken its existing form, there are abundant proofs that its surface has been the theatre of many great revolutions. The masses of sand and gravel, and beds of limestone composed of shells and corals, which are found in the interior of continents, and even to the summits of the highest mountains, plainly show that the present land was once immersed deep under the waters of the ocean. The remains of animals and plants belonging to tropical countries, found in the highest latitudes, indicate an entirely different disposition of climates from those which now exist. The appearances of the mineral strata, twisted, and dislocated, and broken asunder, also afford undeniable evidence that the changes which have taken place on the surface of the *E.* have not all been brought about by the silent action of the causes which we see in daily operation, but by the operation of some sudden and violent force.

(*Chem.*) An *E.* proper is a compound body, consisting of a metal in combination with oxygen. They are Alumina, Glucina, Zirconia, Thoria, Didymia, Lantana, Ceria, Yttria, Terbia, and Erbia. They are insoluble in water, but dissolve in acids, and are precipitated from their solutions by ammonia, potash, or soda. They are the oxides of metals that do not decompose water.

(*Agric.*) Earths are distinguished from soils by their being without organized matter in their composition. Though scarcely any such earths are found on or near the ground's surface, yet the distinction is of use in speaking of soils. Thus, we say, a soil the basis of which is *E.*, sandstone, or chalk, &c.

Earth, *v. a.* To hide in earth; to bury; to cause to burrow in the earth; as, "The fox is *earthed.*" (*Dryden.*) — To cover with mould or earth; — occasionally preceding *up.*

"Why this ado in *earthing up* a carcass?" — *Blair.*

—*v. n.* To burrow; to retire under ground.

"Here foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhorr'd the day." — *Tickell.*

Earth'-apple, *n.* A name sometimes given to various edible gourds, roots, &c., as a cucumber or potato.

Earth'-bag, *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as SAND-BAG, *q. v.*

Earth'-bank, *n.* A mound or hillock of earth.

Earth'-board, *n.* (*Agric.*) The mould-board of a plough.

Earth'-born, *a.* Born of the earth; springing in a pristine condition from the earth; terrigenous; earthly; terrestrial; as, "the *earth-born* race." (*Prior.*) — Produced by earthly things; as, "*earth-born* cares."

Earth'-bound, *a.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth; as, "an *earth-bound* root." — *Shaks.*

Earth'-bred, *a.* Low; mean; abject; sordid.

Earth-closet, *n.* A closet resembling an ordinary water-closet, but in which earth is used in place of water for disinfecting the deposits.

Earthen, (*ĕrth'n,*) *a.* Composed of earth; made of earth or clayey matter; as, *earthen* ware.

Earth'enware, *n.* Ware made of earth or clay by fictile process; crockery; pottery; china-ware. — See POTTERY, POTTER'S ART, PORCELAIN, &c.

Earth'-fed, *a.* Low; abject; sordid.

Earth'-flag, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Asbestos, so called from its long, fine, and flexible fibres, resembling flax.

Earth'-flax, *n.* (*Min.*) See ASBESTOS.

Earth'-fork, *n.* A pronged fork used in tillage.

Earth'liness, *n.* State or quality of being earthly or gross.

—Worldliness; strong attachments to worldly things and earthly fleshpots.

Earth'ling, *n.* A mortal; an inhabitant of the earth; a frail human creature.

Earth'ly, *a.* Pertaining to the earth, or to this world; belonging to our present state; carnal; vile; sordid; mean; base; worldly; sensual; — opposed to *heavenly* or *spiritually*; as, *earthly* things. — Of anything on earth; conceivable; — used metaphorically; as, of what *earthly* use is it?

Earth'ly-minded, *a.* With a mind inclined to earthly things; worldly-disposed.

Earth'ly-mindedness, *n.* Worldliness; grossness; devotion to things of this earth.

Earth'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being earthy, or of containing earth; grossness.

Earth'-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name popularly given to various subterranean substances produced by plants, as the tuberous root of the umbelliferous plant *Bunium flexuosum.*

Earth'-pea, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LATHYRUS.

Earthquake, (*ĕrth'kwāk,*) *n.* A shaking, heaving, trembling, or concussive action of the solid crust of the earth. From the impossibility of obtaining direct observations, all attempts at explaining the cause of earthquakes must be only theoretical. All theorists agree as to the connection between *E.* and volcanoes, and the cause of both of these phenomena is probably the same. Though the earth is now considered to be a solid mass, instead of a thin crust enclosing a molten sphere, as formerly entertained, this does not prevent the possibility of small deposits of liquid rock occurring here and there, though more probably fluidity may arise from some relief of pressure lowering the melting point and permitting the rocks to liquefy, perhaps with explosive force. There is much reason, however, to believe that *E.* and volcanic phenomena are largely due to the intrusion of water into greatly heated regions, its expansion into steam, with a consequent tremor of the earth's surface and subsequent opening of a volcanic vent. It is probable that some earthquakes are due to the sinking of sections of strata, forming what are known geologically as faults. The great Charleston earthquake (1886) has been ascribed to this cause. The history and occurrence of *E.* in by-gone ages is of great interest to the geologist. They seem to have occurred at all times, and to have altered the surface of the globe in all parts, forming new lakes and river-courses, and sweeping away old ones; changing hills into valleys, and raising ridges of mountains out of level plains. No part of the earth is free from them. They are, however, most prevalent in the neighborhood of volcanoes, and their frequency and violence seem to be connected with the intensity and activity of the volcanoes near them. Nearly all volcanic phenomena are accompanied by trembling and shaking of the earth near them. On many occasions they precede volcanic eruptions, and cease as soon as the eruption takes place. It is singular, however, that many of the most severe *E.* take place in regions far remote from volcanoes; and districts in which there are the remains of extinct volcanoes are not more liable to *E.* than other places. Egypt has been more exempt, perhaps, than any other country; but an *E.* occurred there in A. D. 1740. They sometimes happen in the middle of the ocean; and cases have occurred where volcanic islands have been thrown up, and afterwards have disappeared. It has been calculated that not less than twelve or thirteen *E.*, destroying both life and property, happen every year. When they occur severely, there is, first, a trembling; then a severe shock or a succession of shocks; then a trembling again, which gradually dies away. The most violent shocks are instantaneous, and there are seldom more than three or four. When there is more than one violent shock, there are smaller shocks or tremblings between. Whole cities have been destroyed by an *E.*: and fertile districts, with all their fruits and produce, have been laid waste. It has been estimated that at least 13,000,000 of the human race have been destroyed by these convulsions. When an *E.* occurs, observers state that the shock has at first a distinct vertical direction, coming from below upwards, but afterwards the direction of the motion becomes gradually more horizontal, till it ceases. This motion is evidently caused by an earth-wave, or undulation of the solid crust of the earth. These waves must move very rapidly, often not lasting at any point more than a second of time. When *E.* occur near the shore, the raising of the earth of course affects the sea, and immense tidal waves sweep over the land, often at a great distance from the shore, with irresistible fury. The records of *E.*'s include numerous very distinctive ones. That of Lisbon in 1755 destroyed 35,000 lives. Among those of more recent date, that of 1868 caused immense destruction in the coast region of Peru, with a loss of life est. at 30,000, and was followed in 1877 by one nearly as destructive. In 1883 Java and Sumatra were severely shaken, many towns being destroyed and from 40,000 to 70,000 people killed. Charleston, S. C., suffered a severe property loss in 1886, and Japan, which is subject to frequent *E.*'s, lost 10,000 lives in 1891. The years 1906 and early 1907 were notable for a series of very destructive *E.*'s. In April, 1906, San Francisco, Cal., was largely ruined by an *E.* and subsequent conflagration, the loss in property being estimated at $250,000,000. In August a disaster almost as serious visited Valparaiso, Chile, and in January, 1907, Kingston, Jamaica, was practically destroyed, with a severe loss in life. Recent theory ascribes the *E.* to uplifting tendencies in mountain regions, by which strain, dislocation, and slipping of strata are produced.

Earth'-shaking, *n.* Having power to shake the earth; agitating the earth.

Earth'-table, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest course of stone that is seen in a building, level with the earth.

Earth'ward, *adv.* Toward the earth; correlative to *heavenward* or *skyward.*

Earth'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LUMBRICIDÆ.

Earth'-work, *n.* (*Mil.*) An intrenchment hastily thrown up, consisting chiefly of a rampart and ditch, and serving as a temporary line of defence.

—A mean, sordid wretch; a niggard; a close-fisted hunks.

Earth'y, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling earth; terrene; as, *earthy* substances.

"Survey his dead and *earthy* image." — *Shaks.*

—Inhabiting the earth; relating to earth; terrestrial.

"Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are." — *Dryden.*

—Gross; crude; coarse; not refined; as, "*earthy* gross conceit." — *Shaks.*

(*Min.*) Without lustre, or dull and rough to the touch; as, an *earthy* fracture.

Ear'-trumpet, *n.* An auricle; an instrument applied to the ear in cases of partial deafness arising from injury to the membrane of the drum of the ear, want of proper susceptibility in the auditory nerve, and other causes. It is made of metal, — silver or gong-metal being considered the best, — and it is curved in form, one end being small enough to enter the ear, and the other bell-shaped, and expanding outwards like the mouth of a trumpet; whence it derives its name. It is curved, in order to collect the rays of sound, and oblige them to converge by reflection on the membrane of the drum of the ear, like rays of light collected in a focus by means of a lens. The collection of the rays of sound causes them to act on the drum of the ear with greater power. There are many different kinds of *E. T.* differing from each other in construction, but being all made on the same principle — to collect and concentrate the rays of sound. Some are very small, — such as the auricle and ear-cornet, — and can be worn in the ear or attached to the head by elastic springs; others are made of india-rubber, in the form of long tubes, with a bell-shaped opening at one end like the metal instruments. There are also artificial *membrana tympani*, or membranes of the drum of the ear, made of vulcanized india-rubber, which are introduced into the orifice at the end of a piece of silver wire, and are found extremely useful in cases where deafness arises from perforation of the natural membrane.

Ear'-wax, *n.* See CERUMEN.

Ear'-wig, *n.* [A. S. *ear-wigga* — *ear*, and *wicga, wigga*, a kind of fly.] (*Zoöl.*) See FORFICULARIÆ.

—One who gains the ear of another stealthily and by insidious arts; a tale-bearer; a whisperer; a sneak; an informer; a prying, mischief-making, contemptible person.

—*v. a.* To gain a hearing by artful means, in order to carry tales, whisper insinuations, or curry favor.

Ear'-witness, *n.* One who can attest to any matter from his own hearing; as, all present were made *ear-witnesses.*

Ear'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HEDYOTIS.

Ease, (*ēz,*) *n.* [Fr. *aise*, from Armor. *eâz*, facility; probably allied to Jt. *agio*, case, Lat. *otium*; root in A.S. *eath*, easy.] State of quiet, rest, peace, tranquillity, or repose; freedom from pain, excitement, disturbance, trouble, annoyance, toil, want, and the like.

"A youth of labour with an age of *ease.*" — *Goldsmith.*

—Rest from labor or disquiet; freedom from difficulty, toil, or exertion; as, bodily *ease.*

"Studious of *ease*, and fond of humble things." — *Philips.*

—Freedom from mental pain, concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; tranquillity; competency in worldly circumstances; as, my mind is at *ease.*

"An *ease* of heart her very look convey'd." — *Crabbe.*

—Freedom from formality, stiffness, constraint, hardness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; unaffectedness; as, *ease* of style, *ease* of manner, or disposition.

At ease, in a state of ease or leisure, free from embarrassment, pain, anxiety, or difficulty; as, to place a stranger *at* his *ease*.

—*v. a.* To give ease or rest to; to free from pain, or any disquiet or annoyance, as the body; to relieve; to quiet; to allay; to free from anxiety, care, trouble, difficulty, or disturbance, as the mind; to tranquillize; to calm; to assuage; as, to *ease* the mind;—sometimes preceding *of*.

"I will *ease* me *of* mine adversaries." — *Isaiah* i. 24.

—To abate or remove in part any burden, care, anxiety, or disturbance; to mitigate; to alleviate; to appease.

"As if with sports my sufferings I could *ease*." — *Dryden*.

—To slacken, or remove from pressure, or any restraining influence or power; to shift a little; to detach in part; as, to *ease* a rope, to *ease* machinery.

To ease off; *to ease away*. (*Naut.*) To slacken or render a rope less taut, by degrees; as, to *ease off* a hawser.

To ease a ship, to regulate the working of a ship's helm and sails, in order to prevent her pitching; also, to throw overboard anything which tends to the heavy laboring of a vessel.

Ease'ful, *a.* Fitting to cause ease, tranquillity, or rest; peaceful; quiet.

Ease'fully, *a.* With tranquillity, ease, or rest.

Ease'fulness, *n.* State of being easeful or peaceful.

Easel, (*ēz'l*,) *n.* [Ger. *esel*, an ass.] (*Painting.*) A frame on which a painter supports his canvas on which he is working, in a slightly slanting position. It consists of three long legs connected by hinges at the top, which extend and form a tripod. Holes are bored in the faces of the two legs against which the painter rests, in which pegs are inserted, which support the picture, and afford the means of raising or lowering it to the height and position that may be desired. *E. pictures*, among painters, are the smaller pieces which are painted on the *E.*, as distinguished from those which are drawn upon walls, ceilings, &c.

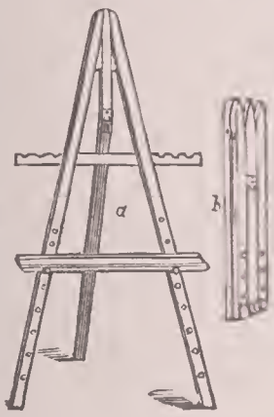


Fig. 900. — EASEL.
a, Open for use; *b*, Folded up.

Eas'el-piece, *n.* An easel-picture. See EASEL.

Ease'less, *a.* Without ease; wanting ease.

Easement, (*ēz'ment.*) *n.* That which gives or permits ease, relief, support, or assistance; privilege; convenience; accommodation.

"He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*." — *Swift*.

(*Law.*) A privilege which the owner of one adjacent tenement hath of another, existing in respect of their several tenements, by which that owner against whose tenement the privilege exists is obliged to suffer or not to do something on or in regard to his own land for the advantage of him in whose land the privilege exists. The tenement to which the privilege is attached is termed *dominant*, and that upon which it is imposed *servient*. *E.* are as various as the exigencies of domestic convenience or the purposes to which buildings and land may be applied; as the right of pasture on other land, of fishing in other waters, of carrying on an offensive trade. All *E.* must originate in a grant or agreement, express or implied, of the owner of the servient tenement. The evidence of their existence, by the common law, may be by proof of the agreement itself, or by prescription, requiring actual and uninterrupted enjoyment immemorially, or for upwards of 20 years. *E.* are extinguished by release, by merge, by necessity, or by a license to the servient owner to do some act inconsistent with its existence; or by cessation of enjoyment, when acquired by prescription.

Ea'sily, *adv.* In an easy manner; with ease; without great effort, exertion, or labor; as, the thing is *easily* done. — Tranquilly; without pain, anxiety, trouble, or disturbance; as, to go through life *easily*. — Readily; promptly; without reluctance. — Smoothly; regularly; quietly; without jarring, discord, or irregular motion; as, the machinery works *easily*.

"Not soon provok'd, she *easily* forgives." — *Prior*.

Ea'siness, *n.* State of being easy; freedom from difficulty; susceptible of bestowing or causing ease; flexibility; facility. — Freedom or exemption from difficulty; tranquillity. — Flexibility; facility; a yielding or disposition to yield without opposition or reluctance; as, *easiness* of disposition. — Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality. — Act of moving with ease, or apparent ease.

East, (*ēst*,) *n.* [A.S.; Fris. *aest*; D. *oost*; Ger. *ost*; Gr. *ēos*; Fr. *est*.] That part of the heavens where the morning-light appears, or where the sun is seen to rise at the time of the equinoxes, or the corresponding point on the earth; one of the four cardinal points. — The eastern parts of the earth, as regards Europe; Oriental countries generally; the Orient.

"The gorgeous *East* . . . pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold" — *Milton*.

East by North, or *by South*, that point of the compass which lies 11¼° to the N. or S., respectively, of the point due E.—*East-north-east*, *east-south-east* (E.N.E.; E.S.E.), that point of the compass which lies 22½° to N. or S. of east, or midway between N.E. or S.E. respectively. See COMPASS.

—*a.* Toward the rising sun; or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial; as, the *east* wind.

—*v. n.* To move or veer toward the cast.

East, in *Ohio*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,350.

East Abington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Abington township, Plymouth co., about 18 m. S.S.E. of Boston.

East Acworth, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

East Albany, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Orleans co.

East Alburgh, in *Vermont*, a P.O. of Grand Isle co.

East Allen, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northampton co.

East Allentown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lehigh co., on the Lehigh River, near Allentown.

East Alton, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Belknap co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of Concord.

East Amherst, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.

East Ann'ely, in *Georgia*, a dist. of Walker co.

East Amwell, in *N. J.*, a twp. of Hunterdon co.

East Andover, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Merrimack co., abt. 25 m. N.N.W. of Concord.

East Anglia. See WESSEX.

East Ar'lington, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Arlington township, Bennington co., abt. 95 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier.

East Ashfield, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Springfield.

East Ash'ford, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cattaraugus co.

East An'burn, or BEMY'S MILLS, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., on the Androscoggin River, abt. 35 m. S.W. of Augusta.

East Auro'ra, in *New York*, a post-village of Aurora township, Erie co., on Cazanovia Creek, abt. 15 m. S.E. of Buffalo.

East Av'on, in *New York*, a post-village of Avon township, Livingstou co., abt. 220 m. W. by N. of Albany.

East Bald'win, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Augusta.

East Bar'nard, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., abt. 40 m. S. of Montpelier.

East Baton Rouge, in *Louisiana*, a S.E. central parish. *Area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers*. Mississippi and Amite rivers. *Surface*, level, or gently undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Baton Rouge. *Pop.* (1890) 25,922.

East Beekmantown, in *New York*, a post-office of Clinton co.

East Bend, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Champaign co.

East Bend, in *North Carolina*, a P. O. of Yadkin co.

East Ben'ton, in *Maine*, a post-office of Kennebec co.

East Ben'ton, in *Penna.*, a P. O. of Lackawanna co.

East Berk'shire, in *N. Y.*, a former P. O. of Tioga co.

East Berk'shire, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 50 m. N. by W. of Montpelier.

East Berlin, in *Connecticut*, a P. O. of Hartford co.

East Berlin, in *Michigan*, a village of St. Clair co., abt. 90 m. E. of Lansing.

East Berlin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Adams co., on the Conewago creek, about 24 m. S. by W. of Harrisburg.

East Berne, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co., abt. 19 m. W. of Albany.

East Beth'any, in *New York*, a post-village of Genesee co.

East Beth'el, in *Maine*, a village of Oxford co., abt. 50 m. W. of Augusta.

East Bethel, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Bethel township, Windsor co., abt. 38 m. S. of Montpelier.

East Beth'lehem, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Washington co., on the Monongahela River, about 33 m. S. of Pittsburg.

East Bir'mingham, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Alleghany co., on the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburg.

East Bloomfield, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ontario county, abt. 8 m. W. of Canandaigua.

East Boston, in *Massachusetts*. See BOSTON.

East Boston, in *New York*, a P. O. of Madison co.

East Bowdoinham, in *Maine*, a post-office of Sagadahoc co.

East Brad'ford, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., abt. 24 miles N. by W. of Bangor.

East Brad'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a manuf. village of Bradford township, Essex co., on the Merrimac River, abt. 28 m. N. of Boston.

East Brad'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.

East Branch, in *New York*, a post-office of Delaware co.

East Bran'dywine, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.

East Brewster, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 50 m. S.E. of Boston.

East Bridge'water, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., abt. 20 m. S. by E. of Boston. *Manf.* Boots, shoes, carriages, castings, edged tools, &c.

East Bridgewater, in *Pennsylvania*, a former post-office of Susquehanna co.

East Brim'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Hampden co.

East Brook, in *Maine*, a township of Hancock co., abt. 30 m. E. by S. of Bangor.

East Brook, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

East Brook'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 60 m. W. by S. of Boston.

East Brook'field, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 15 m. S. of Montpelier.

East Brook'lyn, in *Connecticut*, a village of Windham co., abt. 45 m. E. by N. of Hartford.

East Bruns'wiek, in *New Jersey*, a township of Middlesex co.

East Bruns'wiek, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.

East Bucks'fort, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Hancock co.

East Buf'falo, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Union co., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, just below Lewisburg.

East Burke, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Caledonia co., abt. 50 m. N.E. of Montpelier.

East Bur'lington, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Kane co.

East Burn'ham, in *Maine*, a village of Waldo co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Augusta.

East Ca'bot, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Washington co.

East Cal'ais, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Montpelier.

East Caln, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.

East Cam'bridge, in *Ills.*, a former P. O. of Henry co.

East Cambridge, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Middlesex co. See CAMBRIDGE.

East Cam'bridge, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Lamoille co.

East Ca'naan, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 40 m. N.N.W. of Hartford.

East Ca'naan, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Grafton co., 52 m. N. of Concord.

East Canada Creek, in *New York*, rises in Hamilton co., and flows S. between Fulton and Herkimer cos. into the Mohawk river.

East Can'dor, in *New York*, a village of Tioga co.

East Can'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Braddock co.

East Centre, in *Missouri*, a township of Green co.

East Cen'tre, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.

East Chain Lakes, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Martin co.

East Charle'mont, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., on the Deerfield River, abt. 45 m. W.N.W. of Springfield.

East Charles'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Tioga co.

East Charles'ton, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orleans co., abt. 60 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier.

East Chat'ham, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 28 m. S.E. of Albany.

East Ches'ter, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Rockingham co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Concord.

East Chester, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Westchester co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of New York city.

East Chickamin'ga, in *Georgia*, a district of Walker co.

East China, in *New York*, a village of Wyoming co., abt. 270 m. W. of Albany.

East Clar'enee, in *New York*, a P. O. of Erie co.

East Clar'endon, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Rutland co., abt. 60 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier.

East Clar'idon, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Geauga co., abt. 175 m. N.E. of Columbus.

East Clarks'field, in *O.*, a former P. O. of Huron co.

East Clark'son, in *N. Y.*, a former P. O. of Monroe co.

East Cleveland, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., abt. 4 m. E. of Cleveland.

East Cob'leskill, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., abt. 38 m. W. of Albany.

East Coeal'ieo, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.

East Con'cord, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Concord township, Merrimac co., on the Merrimac River, abt. 2 m. from Concord.

East Con'cord, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.

East Conequenes'sing, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Butler co.

East Con'stable, in *New York*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

East Cor'inth, in *Maine*, a post-vill. of Penobscot co.

East Cor'inth, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Montpelier.

East Corn'wall, in *Connecticut*, a P.O. of Litchfield co.

East Cov'entry, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.

East Cov'entry, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Orleans co.

East Crafts'burg, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Craftsburg township, Orleans co., about 30 m. N.E. by N of Montpelier.

East Creek, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Cape May co. — A post-office of Herkimer co.

East Day'ton, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Tuscola co.

East Deer, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.

East De Kalb, in *N. Y.*, a former P. O. of St. Law. co.

East Den'nis, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., near Cape Cod Bay.

East Dick'inson, in *New York*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

East Dim'oek, in *Pennsylvania*, a former P. O. of Susquehanna co.

East Dix'field, in *Maine*, a village of Oxford co., abt. 35 m. E. by N. of Augusta.

East Dix'mont, in *Maine*, a post-village of Dixmont township, Penobscot co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Augusta.

East Donegal', in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.

East Dor'set, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Dorset township, Bennington co., about 80 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier.

East Doug'las, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Boston.

East Do'ver, in *Maine*, a post-office of Piscataquis co.

East Do'ver, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Windham co.
East Dur'ham, in *New York*, a post-village of Greene co., about 40 m. S. by W. of Albany.
East Earl, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township, of Lancaster co.
East E'den, in *Maine*, a former P. O. of Hancock co.
East Eden, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.
East Ed'ington, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., abt. 75 m. N.E. of Augusta.
East El'ba, in *New York*, a post-office of Genesee co.
East El'liott, in *Maine*, a village of York co., abt. 45 m. W.S.W. of Portland.
East El'more, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Lamoille co.
East'er, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Pittsfield township, Berkshire co., abt. 115 m. W. by S. of Boston.
Easter Island, or TEAPY ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, abt. 2,300 m. W. of Chili; Lat. 20° 6′ S., Lon. 109° 7′ W. It is of volcanic origin, and rises to the height of 1,200 feet.
East'er, East'er-day, *n.* [This term has been variously derived — some taking it from the Saxon *oster*, "to rise," and others from the name of a heathen goddess, *Eostre* or *Ostara*, whose rites the Saxons were accustomed to celebrate at this time of the year, and on account of which the month of April was styled Eostermonath in their calendar.] (*Eccl.*) A Christian festival, held in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour — called *Pascha* by the Roman and Greek churches. It is a movable feast, occurring at any date between March 21 and April 25; and by it the other movable feasts throughout the ecclesiastical year are regulated. It is held about the same time as the Jewish Passover, or Paschal feast, although it very seldom happens that the Christian and Jewish festivals are observed on the same day. In the early Church this festival lasted for some days, and catechumens were then usually admitted to the rite of baptism. At present, its celebration is confined, in the Church of England, to Easter-eve, Easter Sunday, and the Monday and Tuesday in Easter week. In the Roman Catholic Church it is a time of enjoyment, because the restrictions imposed during the preceding period of Lent are no longer to be observed. Some ascribe its institution to the apostles, but the more general opinion is, that it was first observed by their immediate successors, about 68. The Council of Arles, in 314, and the Council of Nicæa, in 325, decreed that the day for keeping this festival should be the 14th day of the March moon. By the alteration of the calendar by Gregory XIII., in 1582, the first Sunday after the full moon immediately following the 21st of March, was fixed as the day for observing this festival.
Easter egg, *n.* An egg used as a gift at Easter. See SECTION II.
East'er-giant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See POLYGONUM.
East'er-gift, *n.* A present or gift bestowed at Eastor.
East'erling, *n.* A native of some country eastward of another; specifically applied by the English to persons belonging to countries on the Baltic. — A piece of money coined in the East by Richard II. of England.
—A species of water-fowl.
—*a.* See STERLING.
East'erly, *a.* Coming from the eastward; as, an *easterly* wind. —Toward the east; situated in or near the east; on the east part; in an easterly direction; as, the *easterly* course of a ship.
—*adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.
East'ern, *a.* [A. S.] Oriental; being or dwelling in the east; situated toward the east; on the east part; as, an *Eastern* people. —In an eastward direction; as, to make an *eastern* voyage.
East'ern, in *Illinois*, a township of Greene county.
Eastern Archipelago. See AACHIPELAGO (EASTERN).
Eastern Empire. See GREEK EMPIRE.
Eastern Point, or GLOUCESTER POINT, in *Massachusetts*, at the entrance of Cape Ann Harbor. It exhibits a fixed light, Lat. 42° 34′ 40″ N., Lon. 70° 39′ W.
East Eu'clid, in *Ohio*, a village of Cuyahoga co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Cleveland.
East Ev'ans, in *New York*, a hamlet of Erie co.
East Ex'eter, in *Maine*, a hamlet of Penobscot co.
East Fair'field, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., about 150 m. E. N. E. of Columbus.
East Fairfield, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 45 m. N. N. W. of Montpelier.
East Fal'lowfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.
—A township of Crawford co.
East Fal'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., about 60 m. S. E. of Boston.
East Farm'ington, in *Michigan*, a village of Oakland co., about 20 m. N. W. of Detroit.
East Felician'a, in *Louisiana*, a E. central parish. *Area*, about 480 sq. m. *Rivers*, Mississippi, Amite, and Comite rivers, and several creeks. *Surface*, undulating. *Soil*, fertile. It contains an insane asylum and a college. *Cap.* Jackson. *Pop.* (1890) 17,903.
East Finl'ley, or FINLEY, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Washington co., about 38 m. S. W. of Pittsburg.
East Fishkill, in *New York*, a post-town of Dutchess co., about 75 m. S. of Albany.
East Flor'ence, in *New York*, a P. O. of Oneida co.
East'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-town and township of Windham county, about 35 miles E. N. E. of Hartford.
East Fork, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 50 m. S. S. E. of Springfield.
East Fork, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Metcalf co.
East Fork, in *Missouri*, a former P. O. of Bartou co.
—A village of Macon co., about 110 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City.
East Fox'borough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., about 25 m. S. by W. of Boston.
East Frank'lin, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 60 m. N. N. W. of Montpelier.
East Free'dom, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Blair co., on a branch of the Juniata river, about 130 m. W. of Harrisburg.
East Free'town, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Bristol co.
East Fryeburgh, in *Maine*, a post-office of Oxford co.
East Gaines, in *New York*, a post-office of Orleans co.
East Gaines'ville, in *New York*, a former post-office of Wyoming co.
East Gale'na, in *Illinois*, a township of Jo Daviess county.
East Gal'way, in *New York*, a P. O. of Saratoga co.
East Genesee', in *Michigan*, a township of Genesee co.
East Gen'oa, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., about 20 m. S. of Auburn.
East Geor'gia, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 48 m. N. W. of Montpelier.
East Ger'man, in *New York*, a P. O. of Chenango co.
East Gib'son, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Manitowoc co.
East Gil'ead, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Branch co.
East Glas'tonbury, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Hartford co., about 9 m. S. of Hartford.
East Glen'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Schenectady co.
East Gloucester (*glos'ter*), in *Massachusetts*, a former post-office of Essex co.
East Go'shen, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester county.
East Granby, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., about 20 m. N. N. W. of Hartford.
East Granger, in *New York*, a P. O. of Allegany co.
East Gran'ville, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Hampden co., about 100 m. E. S. E. of Boston.
East Granville, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Addison co.
East Greene, in *New York*, a former P. O. of Chenango county.
East Greene, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Erie co.
East Green'bush, in *New York*, a post-town of Rensselaer county, on the Hudson river, opposite Albany.
East Greens'borough, in *Vermont*, a former P. O. of Orleans co.
East Green'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., about 110 m. N. E. of Columbus.
East Green'wich, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co.
East Green'wich, in *Rhode Island*, a post-town, cap. of Kent co., on the W. shore of Narragansett bay, about 14 m. S. by W. of the city of Providence.
East Green'wood, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Muskingum county.
East Gris'wold, in *Connecticut*, a village of New London co., about 35 m. E. by S. of Hartford.
East Grove, in *Iowa*, a village of Henry co., about 66 m. S. of Iowa city.
East Grove, in *New York*, a former P. O. of Chemung county.
East Grove'land, in *New York*, a P. O. of Livingston county.
East Gnil'ford, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., about 100 m. W. of Albany.
East Gnil'ford, in *Vermont*, a village of Windham co., about 115 m. S. S. E. of Montpelier.
East Had'dam, in *Connecticut*, a post-town of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut river, about 30 m. S. S. E. of Hartford.
East Had'dam Landing, in *Connecticut*, a village of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut river, about 35 m. S. by E. of Hartford.
East'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-town and township of Barnstable co., on the peninsula of Cape Cod, about 70 m. S. E. of Boston.
East Ham'burg, in *New York*, a post-town and township of Erie co., about 12 m. S. E. of the city of Buffalo.
East Ham'ilton, in *New York*, a post-village of Madison co.
East Hampden, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Penobscot co.
East Hamp'ton, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Middlesex co., about 18 m. S. E. of Hartford.
Easthampton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-town and township of Hampshire co., on the Connecticut river, about 80 m. W. by S. of Boston.—About 2 m. E. S. E. of the village is *Mount Tom*, which rises abruptly to a height of 1,214 ft. *Pop.* of twp. (1897) about 4,450.
East Hamp'ton, in *New York*, a town and post-town of Suffolk co., on Long Island, about 110 m. E. by N. of the city of New York.
East Han'over, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Dauphin co.
—A post-township of Lebanon co., about 20 m. N. E. of Harrisburg.
East Hard'wick, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Caledonia co., about 20 m. N. N. E. of Montpelier.
East Hart'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-town and township of Hartford co., on the Connecticut river, opposite Hartford.
East Har'wich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., about 65 m. S. E. of Boston.
East Haven, in *Connecticut*, a post-town and township of New Haven co., on Long Island Sound, about 4 m. E. of New Haven. The township contains Lake Saltonstall.
East Ha'ven, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Essex co., about 45 m. S. E. of Montpelier.
East Ha'verhill, in *Massachusetts*, a former P. O. of Essex co., about 33 m. N. of Boston.
East Ha'verhill, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Grafton co., about 15 m. N. N. W. of Concord.
East Haynes'ville, in *Maine*, a former P. O. of Aroostook county.
East He'bron, in *Maine*, a post-village of Oxford co., about 45 m. N. N. W. of Portland.
East He'bron, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Potter co.
East Hemp'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.
East Her'rick, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bradford co., about 110 m. N. N. E. of Harrisburg.
East Hick'ory, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Forest co.
East High'gate, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 53 m. N. N. W. of Montpelier.
East Hill, in *New York*, a village of Nunda township, Livingston co., about 225 m. W. of Albany.
East Holden, in *Maine*, a post-office of Penobscot co.
East Hol'liston, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., about 23 m. W. S. W. of Boston.
East Ho'mer, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cortland co.
East Homer, in *Penna.*, a former P. O. of Potter co.
East Hounds'field, in *New York*, a post-office of Jefferson co.
East Hub'bardton, in *Vermont*, a P.O. of Rutland co.
East Huntingdon, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Westmoreland co.
East India Company, a celebrated joint-stock association, originally established to carry on the trade between Great Britain and the East Indies, or rather with the countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope. It was constituted by royal charter in 1600, and continued, notwithstanding repeated efforts to open the trade, to enjoy the exclusive privileges conceded till 1688. At that period, the power of the crown to restrain the freedom of trade without the sanction of Parliament having been denied, a rival association obtained an Act of Parliament in its favor; but after a variety of negotiations, which it is unnecessary to specify, the two corporations were joined in 1702, under the name of *The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies*: an appellation which has been continued to the present day. In 1708 the United Company was secured by Parliament in the exclusive privilege of trading to all places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope to the straits of Magellan; and this privilege, with some modifications, was confirmed and prolonged by successive Acts of Parliament down to 1814. By the Act 53 Geo. III. c. 133, passed 1813, the East India Company's charter was renewed for twenty years; but it then received some important modifications, by which a restricted intercourse with the whole of the Company's Indian possessions was permitted to all British merchants; the monopoly of the trade between England and China being, however, retained in the hands of the East India Company. These concessions paved the way for the Act of 1833, by which, though the Company's charter was continued till 1854, not only was the monopoly of the China trade abolished, but an end wholly put to the Company's original character as a commercial association. But it is not a commercial association so much as a great territorial power, that the East India Company became distinguished. The first establishments of the English in India, as of other European nations, arose out of the alleged necessity of providing armed factories or strongholds, where the adventurers might warehouse their goods, and reside in safety for the purpose of carrying on their intercourse with the natives; but the factories speedily degenerated into fortifications, and the garrisons into armies. For a while, the power of the English and French was pretty nearly balanced in India; but the talents and victories of Lord Clive gave to the British a decided superiority over every other competitor, foreign or native, and extended their sway over some of the largest and finest portions of the Mogul empire. The immense power wielded by the East India Company, lessening and even overshadowing the prerogative of the Crown, obliged the latter to eventually rescind the Company's charter (in spite of a strenuous resistance) in 1858, and to transfer to the Imperial govt. the sole political control of the affairs of India. In that year, accordingly, by Act of Parliament, the entire power hitherto vested in the Company became transferred to the home govt., which has since assumed the whole and undisputed rule of that vast country. The East India Company still exists, but for little other purpose than to receive and pay the dividends of those individuals of the popular community who invested their money in its stock.
East'ing, *n.* (*Navig.* and *Surveying.*) The distance eastward from a given meridian.
East-in'sular, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Eastern Islands.
East Jaffrey, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Cheshire co., abt. 36 m. S.W. of Concord.
East Ja'va, in *New York*, a P. O. of Wyoming co.
East Jew'ett, in *New York*, a P. O. of Greene co.
East Johnson, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Lamoille co., on the Eden Branch of Lamoille river.
East Ken'dall, in *New York*, a former P. O. of Orleans county.
East Kent, in *Connecticut*, a P. O. of Litchfield co.
East Killingly, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., about 30 m. N. N. E. of Norwich.
East Kings'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-town of Rockingham co., about 40 m. S. E. of Concord.
East Knox, in *Maine*, a post-office of Waldo co.
East Koy Creek, in *New York*, joins the West Koy Creek, and flows into the Genesee River in Alleghany co.
East Lackawan'nock, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Mercer co.

East'lake, Sir Charles Lock, R.A., an eminent English artist, born at Plymouth, 1795. He commenced his career as a portrait-painter, and after visiting Italy and Greece he began exhibitiug in the Royal Academy in 1823. In 1828 bis painting entitled *Peasants on a Pilgrimage to Rome*, attracted much praise. His greatest work, *Christ Weeping over Jerusalem*, next appeared, and placed him at the head of his profession. His *Christ Blessing Little Children*, and his *Hagar and Ishmael*, though both excellent, are not considered equal to the former. *E.* became successively secretary to the Royal Commission of Fine Arts, keeper of the National Gallery, president of the Royal Academy, and director of the National Gallery. Died 1865.

East Lam'peter, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.

East'land, in *Texas*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, about 900 sq. m.; *surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile; *products*, corn, rye, barley, sorghum, &c. *Pop.* (1890) 10,343. *Cap.* Eastland.

East Lansing, in *New York*, a post-office of Tompkins co.

East Laport, in *North Carolina*, a P. O. of Jackson co.

East Leb'anon, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Grafton co., about 50 m. N.W. of Concord.

East Lee, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Berkshire co.

East Lemps'ter, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Sullivau co.

East Le'on, iu *New York*, a P. O. of Cattaraugus co.

East Leroy', in *Michigan*, a post-office of Calhoun co.

East Lew'istown, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Mahoning co.

East Lex'ington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., about 11 m. N.W. of Boston.

East Lib'erty, in *Indiana*, a village of Allen co., about 22 m. E.S.E. of Fort Wayne.

East Lib'erty, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Logan co., about 126 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati.

East Lib'erty, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Collins twp., Allegheny co., now a part of Pittsburg and comprising that fashionable residence portion known as "East End." It is a sub-station of the Pittsburgh postoffice and is connected with the business section of the city by the Penna. R. R. and several trolley lines.

—A village of Fayette co., on the Youghiogheny river.

East Li'ma, in *Indiana*, a township of La Grange co.

East Lim'ington, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co., near the junctiou of the Little Ossipee and Saco rivers, about 65 m. S.W. of Augusta.

East Lincoln (*link'n*), in *Maine*, a post-office of Penobscot co.

East Line, iu *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., abont 20 m. N. by W. of Albany.

East Litch'field, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Litchfield co.

East Liver'more, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Androscoggin co, on the Audroscoggin river, about 25 m. W. by N. of Augusta.

East Liv'erpool, in *Ohio*, a city of Columbiana co., on the Ohio river, about 48 m. N.W. of Pittsburg, Pa. It is noted for its important industry in pottery, having, next to Treuton, N. J., the most extensive works in America. *Pop.* (1897) about 15,500.

East Long Mead'ow, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampden co., about 5 m. S.S.E. of Springfield.

East Low'ell (*lo'el*), in *Maine*, a post-office of Penobscot co.

East Ly'man, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Grafton co., about 80 m. W. by N.W. of Concord.

East Lyme, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., abont 43 m. E. of New Haven.

East McDon'ough, in *New York*, a post-office of Chenango co.

East Machi'as, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., on Machias Bay, at the mouth of E. Machias river, about 130 m. E. by N. of Augusta.

East Ma'con, in *Georgia*, a village of Bibb co., on the Ocmulgee river, opposite Macon.

East Mad'ison, in *Maine*, a post-village of Somerset co., about 40 m. N. of Augusta.

East Mad'ison, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Carroll co.

East Mad'ison, in *New Jersey*, a village of Morris co.

East Maho'ning, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.

East-Main, or Slade River, rises in Lake Nitchegnon, near the S.E. border of Labrador, and flows nearly W. into James Bay, in Lat. 52° 15′ N., Lon. 78° 41′ W. Length about 400 m.

East Maine, in *New York*, a post-office of Broome co.

East'man, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Crawford co., about 80 m. N.E. of Prairie du Chien.

East'mansville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ottawa co., on Grand river, abt. 18 m. W. by N. of Grand Rapids.

East Mar'ion, in *Michigan*, a village of Livingston co., about 40 m E.S.E. of Lansing.

East Mar'ion, in *New York*, a post-office of Suffolk co.

East Marl'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.

East Marshfield, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Plymouth co., about 20 m. S.E. of Boston.

East Ma'sonville, in *N. Y.*, a P. O. of Delaware co.

East Mauch Chunk, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borongh of Carbon co.

East Mays'ville, in *Maine*, a former post-office of Aroostook co.

East Med'way, in *Massachusetts*, a former post-office of Norfolk co., about 20 m. S.W. of Boston.

East Mel'rose, in *Iowa*, a former P. O. of Monroe co.

East Meriden, in *Minn.*, a former P. O. of Steele co.

East Mid'dleborough, in *Massachusetts*, a former P. O. of Plymouth co., about 38 m. S.S.E. of Boston.

East Mid'dlebury, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Addison co., about 35 m. S.W. of Montpelier.

East Mon'mouth, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Kennebec co,

East Monroe', in *Ohio*, a post-office of Highland co.

East Montpe'lier, in *Vermont*, a post-town of Washington co., about 6 m. E. by N. of Montpelier.

East Mont'ville, in *Maine*, a post-village of Waldo co., about 35 m. E.N.E. of Augusta.

East Mor'iches, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., on Long Island, about 65 m. E. of New York.

East Moul'tonborough, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Carroll co., about 43 m. N. by E. of Concord.

East Mount Ver'non, in *Maine*, a village of Kennebec co., about 16 miles N.W. of Augusta.

East Nan'kin, iu *Mich.*, a former P. O. of Wayue co.

East Nant'meal, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-town of Chester co.

East Nas'sau, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., abont 18 m. E. of Albany.

East New Mar'ket, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Dorchester co., about 45 m. S.E. of Annapolis.

East New'port, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., about 55 m. N.E. of Augusta.

East New Portland, in *Maine*, a post-village of Somerset co., about 45 m. N.N.W. of Augusta.

East New Shar'on, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Franklin co.

—A village of Kennebec co., abt. 25 m. N.N.W. of Augusta.

East New Vine'yard, in *Maine*, a former postoffice of Franklin co.

East New York, in *New York*, a post-office of Flatbush twp., King's co., about 6 m. S.E. of New York city. Now (1897) part of "Greater New York."

East Nich'ols, in *New York*, a post-office of Tioga co.

East Nod'oway, in *Iowa*, a former P. O. of Adams co.

East North'field, in *Illinois*, a village of Cook co.

East North'port, iu *Maine*, a P. O. of Waldo co.

East North'wood, in *New Hampshire*, a former P. O. of Rockiugham co., about 18 m. E. by S. of Concord.

East North Yar'mouth, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co., about 45 m. S. by W. of Augusta.

East Nor'wegian, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.

East Nor'wich, in *New York*, a post-village of Qneens co., on Long Island.

East Not'tingham, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.

East Oak'land, iu *Illinois*, a towuship of Coles co.

East Oa'sis, in *Wisconsin*, a former post-office of Waushara co.

East Og'den, in *Michigan*, a village of Lenawee co.

East'on, in *Connecticut*, a post-town of Fairfield co., about 29 m. S. by W. of New Haven.

Easton, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Leavenworth co., on Stranger creek, about 12 m. W. by N. of Leavenworth City.

Easton, in *Maine*, a post-office of Aroostook co.

Easton, iu *Maryland*, a post-town, capital of Talbot co., on Treadhaven creek, about 80 m. from the city of Aunapolis.

Easton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Bristol co., about 20 m. S. by W of Boston.

Easton, in *Michigan*, a post-towuship of Ionia co., about 28 m. E. of Grand Rapids.

Easton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Buchanan co., about 12 m. E. of St. Joseph.

Easton, in *New York*, a post-town of Washiugton co., on the Hudson river, about 26 m. N. by E. of Albany.

Easton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Easton, in *Pennsylvania*, a city, capital of Northampton co., on the Delaware river, at the mouth of the Lehigh, 56 m. N.E. of Philadelphia. The town is regularly laid out, well lighted with gas, and supplied with good water. *E.* contains many handsome public buildings, among which are four banks, several academies, and a public library. Located here also is Lafayette College, opened in 1832, with a valuable library and large attendance. *Manuf.* Here are extensive iron works and other industries. *Pop.* (1897) about 15,900.

Easton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Adams co., about 7 m. S. of Friendship.

—A post-office of Adams co.

Easton, in *West Virginia*, a P. O. of Monongalia co.

East Orange, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Essex co., on D., L. & W. R. R., adjoining Newark; beautifully situated, and contains many handsome residences and country seats. *Pop.* of township (1897) about 16,000.

East Orange in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orange co., about 16 m. E.S.E. of Montpelier.

East Orangeville, in *New York*, a former post-office of Wyoming co.

East Orland, in *Maine*, a post-office of Hancock co.

East Or'leans, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., about 65 m. S.E. of Boston.

East Or'rington, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., about 65 m. E.N.E. of Augusta.

East Ot'isfield, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.

East Ot'to, in *New York*, a post-town of Cattaraugus county.

East Paint'ed Post, in *New York*, a village of Steuben co., about 210 m. E. by S. of Albany.

East Paler'mo, in *Maine*, a post-office of Waldo co.

East Paler'mo, in *New York*, a P. O. of Oswego co.

East Pal'estine, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., about 16 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

East Palmy'ra, in *New York*, a post-village of Wayne co., about 195 m. W. by N. of Albany.

East Par'sonfield, in *Maine*, a P. O. of York co.

East Paw-Paw, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of DeKalb co.

East Pem'broke, in *New York*, a post-village of Genesee co., about 6 m. from Batavia.

East Penn'field, in *New York*, a P. O. of Monroe co.

East Penn, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Carbon co., on the Lehigh river, about 90 m. E. by N. of Harrisburg.

East Penns'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Cumberland co., on the Susquehanna river opposite Harrisburg.

East Pep'perell, iu *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., about 40 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

East Pern', in *Maine*, a post-office of Oxford co.

East Pharsa'lia, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., about 100 m. W. by S. of Albany.

East Pier'pont, or Coxe's Mills, in *New York*, a village of Pierpont twp., St. Lawrence co., on Racket river, abt. 4 m. S. of Potsdam. *Manuf.* Starch, lumber, &c.

East Pike, in *New York*, a village of Wyomiug co., about 250 m. W. of Albany.

East Pike, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Washington co.

East Pike'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.

East Pike Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Washington co.

East Pitcairn, in *New York*, a post-office of St. Lawrence co.

East Pitts'field, in *Maine*, a village of Somerset co., about 40 m. N.N.E. of Augusta.

East Pitts'ton, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., about 15 m. S.S.E. of Augusta.

East Plain'field, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Sullivan co., about 45 m. N.W. of Concord.

East Plymouth, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashtabula co., about 212 m. N.E. of Columbus.

East Po'estenkill, in *New York*, a post-office of Rensselaer co.

East Point, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Fulton co.

East Poland, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., about 35 m. S.W. of Augusta.

East'port, in *Iowa*, a former post-office of Fremont co.

East'port, in *Maine*, a port of entry and post-town of Washington co., on the S.E. shore of Moose Islaud, about 234 m. N.E. of Portland. Lat. 44° 54′ N., Lon. 66° 56′ W. It has a considerable commerce, besides a most extensive lumber trade. The port is defended by Fort Sullivan. The township comprises Moose Islaud, and several other small islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, with an aggregate area of about 2,000 acres. *Pop.* of township (1897) about 4,900.

East'port, in *Mississippi*, a village of Tishemingo co., on the Tennessee river, about 270 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

East'port, in *Ohio*, a village of Tuscarawas co., about 100 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

East Por'ter, in *New York*, a post-office of Niagara co.

East Poult'ney, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Rutland co., about 65 m. S.W. of Montpelier.

East Prai'rieville, iu *Minnesota*, a former postoffice of Rice co.

East Princeton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., about 45 m. W. by N. of Boston.

East Prov'idence, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.

East Prov'idence, in *Rhode Island*, a post-township of Providence co.

East Put'nam, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co.

East Ran'dolph, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., about 15 m. S. of Boston.

East Randolph, in *New York*, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., about 8 by W. of Buffalo.

East Randolph, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orange co., about 25 m. S. by E. of Montpelier.

East Ray'mond, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.

East Read'field, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., about 8 m. N.N.W. of Augusta.

East River, in *New York*, a strait connecting N. Y. bay with Loug Island sound, communicating with Hudson river by a narrow channel called Harlem river, which forms the N. boundary of Manhattan Island, and is about 20 m. in length. It is navigable for vessels of the largest size, and has a pass called Hell Gate, 7 m. from Castle Garden, the navigation of which was very dangerous. The U. S. government, in 1870, decided to free the channel of its obstructions. Engineers, under the direction of General Newton, were engaged for six years drilliug the principal rocks and charging them with nitro-glycerine, and in the summer of 1876, that portion known as Hallett's Reef was blown up. On Oct. 10, 1885, after years of preparation, the large central portion known as the Middle Reef, or Flood Rock, was shattered by a sccond blast, with the result that the entire channel is now sufficiently clear to be safely navigated at all times. See Hell Gate.

East Roume'lia, or **Eastern Roumelia,** a province of Turkey, formed S. of the Balkans, under the Berlin treaty (*q. v.*), and under the direct political authority of the Sultan, having administrative autonomy and a Christian governor appointed by the Porte, with the assent of the European powers; full religious liberty to be enjoyed. *Area*, about 13,800 sq. m. *Pop.* (1895), 835,413. See Bulgaria.

East Rox'bury, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Washington co.

East Rumford, in *Maine*, a post-office of Oxford co.

East Ru'pert, in *Vermont*, a p.-v. of Bennington co.

East Rush, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Susquehanna co.

East Rush Creek, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Perry co.

East Rushford, in *New York*, a post-village of Allegany co.

East Saginaw, in *Michigan*, formerly a separate and distinct city of Sagiuaw co., but, in March, 1890, incorporated with the city of Saginaw by an act of the legislature of 1889. See Saginaw.

East Sa'lem, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., about 50 m. N.N.E. of Albany.

East Salem, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Juniata co.
East St. Louis, in *Illinois*, a city on the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis, Mo., and connected with it by a great steel bridge. It has extensive breweries, machine works and mills. The National Stock Yards, 1 m. out, are the second largest in the U. S. *Pop.* (1890) 15,169.
East Sal'isbury, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Essex co., abt. 36 m. N.E. of Boston.
East San'bornton, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Belknap co., abt. 30 m. N. of Concord.
East Sand'wich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 60 m. S.E. of Boston.
East San'dy, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Venango co.
East San'dy Creek, in *New York*, a village of Oswego co.
East San'gerville, in *Maine*, a post-office of Piscataquis co.
East Scho'dak, in *New York*, a P. O. of Rensselaer co.
East Schny'ler, in *New York*, a P. O. of Herkimer co.
East Scott, in *New York*, a post-office of Cortland co.
East Setau'ket, in *New York*, a P. O. of Suffolk co.
East Sha'ron, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Norfolk co., abt. 20 m. S.S.W. of Boston.
East Sharon, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Potter co.
East Sharps'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Blair co.
East Sheffield, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Berkshire co., about 32 m. W. of Springfield.
East Shel'burne, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Franklin co.
East Shel'by, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., abt. 140 m. W.N.W. of Albany.
East Shel'don, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Franklin co.
East Sid'ney, in *Ohio*, a village of Shelby co., on the Miami river, opposite Sidney, the county-seat, abt. 72 m. N.W. of Columbus.
East Smithfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bradford co.
East Som'erville, in *Massachusetts*, a former P. O. of Middlesex co.
East Spring'field, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Sullivan co.
East Spring'field, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., abt. 60 m. W. of Albany.
East Spring'field, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 120 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.
East Spring'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Erie co.
East Spring'hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a former P. O. of Bradford co.
East Spring'water, in *New York*, a village of Livingston co., abt. 215 m. W. of Albany.
East Stone'ham, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Oxford co.
East Stough'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Norfolk co., abt. 17 m. S. of Boston.
East Suffield, in *Connecticut*, a village of Hartford co., about 18 m. N. of Hartford.
East Sul'livan, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Hancock co.
East Sul'livan, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Cheshire co.
East Sum'ner, in *Maine*, a post-office of Oxford co.
East Taun'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Bristol co.
East Ta'was, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Iosco co.
East Tem'pleton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Worcester co.
East Tennessee University. See KNOXVILLE.
East Thom'aston, in *Maine*. See ROCKLAND.
East Thomp'son, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Windham co.
East Tole'do, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Lucas co.
East'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* (1897) about 1,900.
East Town'send, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Huron co.
East Town'send, in *Vermont*, a village of Windham co., about 95 m. S. of Montpelier.
East Traverse Bay, in *Michigan*, a former P. O. of Grand Traverse co.
East Tren'ton, in *Me.*, a former P. O. of Hancock co.
East Troups'burgh, in *New York*, a post-office of Steuben co.
East Troy, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Bradford co.
East Troy, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Walworth county, about 32 miles S.W. of Milwaukee.
East Trum'bull, in *Ohio*, a P. O of Ashtabula co.
East Turner, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Androscoggin co.
East Unadil'la, in *New York*, a former post-office of Otsego co.
East Un'ion, in *Ohio*, a village of Coshoctou co., about 18 m. W. of Coshocton.
—A post-township of Wayne co., about 100 m. N.E. of Columbus.
East Un'ity, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Sullivan co., about 40 m. W. by N. of Concord.
East Var'ick, in *New York*, a P. O. of Seneca co.
East Vas'salborough, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., about 16 m. N.E. of Augusta.
East Veu'ice, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cayuga co.
East'ville, in *Alabama*, a village of Randolph co., abt. 160 m. E. of Tuscaloosa.
East'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Northamptou county, about 180 miles E. by S. of Richmond.
East Vin'cent, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.
East Vir'gil, in *New York*, a post-village of Cortland co., about 130 m. W. of Albany.
East Wake'field, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Carroll co.
East Wales, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Androscoggin co.
East Wall'ingford, in *Vermont*, a P.O. of Rutland co.
East Wal'pole, in *Massachusetts*, a P. O. of Norfolk co.
East Wal'ton, in *Michigan*, a village of Eaton co.
East'ward, *adv.* Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.

"*Eastward* . . . I saw descending light." — *Milton.*

East Ware'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., about 50 m. S. by E. of Boston.
East War'ren, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Washingtou co.
East Wash'ington, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Sullivan co., about 33 m. E. by S. of Concord.
East Wa'terborough, in *Maine*, a post-office of York co.
East Wa'terford, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Juniata co., on Tuscarora Creek, about 50 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.
East Weare, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Hillsborough co., about 16 m. N.W. of Manchester.
East Westmore'land, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Cheshire co., abt. 13 m. S.S.E. of Bellows Falls.
East West'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Mahoning co., about 150 m. N.E. of Columbia.
East Wey'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., about 15 m. S.S.E. of Boston.
East Whate'ly, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 80 m. W. of Boston.
East Wheat'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.
East Wheat'land, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Will co.
East White'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.
East Wil'son, in *New York*, a P. O. of Niagara co.
East Wil'ton, in *Maine*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 4 m. S.S.W. of Farmington.
East Wil'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Hillsborough co., about 15 m. N.W. of Nashua.
East Wind'ham, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Cumberland co.
East Wind'ham, in *New York*, a P. O. of Greene co.
East Wind'sor, in *Connecticut*, a post-town of Hartford co., on the Connecticut river, abt. 10 m. N.N.E. of the city of Hartford. See EAST WINDSOR HILL.
East Wind'sor, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Berkshire co.
East Wind'sor, in *New Jersey*, a township of Mercer co.
East Windsor Hill, in *Conn.*, a p.-v. of Hartford co., 9 m. from Hartford. The Connecticut Theological Institute, until its removal to Hartford, was located here.
East Win'throp, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Kennebec co.
East Wo'burn, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Middlesex co., about 8 m. N.N.W. of Boston.
East Wood'hull, in *N. Y.*, a former P.O. of Steuben co.
East Wood'stock, in *Connecticut*, a post-office of Windham co.
East Worcester, (*woos'ter,*) in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., about 53 m. W. by S. of Albany.
East Wrights'town, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Brown co.
Easy, (*ēz'e,*) *a.* [From *ease.*] Being at ease or rest; quiet; calm; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance; as, an *easy* condition of body. — Tranquil; free from anxiety, care, solicitude, or peevishness; as, an *easy* state of mind. — Free from constraint, formality, or stiffness; smooth; not harsh; as, an *easy* style of writing. — Not difficult; that gives or requires no great labor, exertion, fatigue, or discomfort; that presents no great obstacles; as, an *easy* task. — Giving ease or rest; affording relief or comfort from mental cares or trials; affluent; as, a person in *easy* circumstances. — Gentle; moderate; yielding with little or no resistance; compliant; ready; credulous; as, an *easy* temper, an *easy* mood. — Freeing from exertion, turmoil, or difficulty; causing repose, or a sensation of pleasure or relief; as, an *easy*-chair. — Not pinched, straitened, or embarrassed; as, the money-market is *easy*. (Opposed to *tight.*)

(*Naut.*) Applied to a ship that moves over the sea without jerking or straining. In steamboats it is also the word of command to the engineer, when a less degree of speed is required; in this sense it is also pronounced *ease her.*

Eas'y-chair, *n.* A luxurious, padded, or cushioned arm-chair, adapted for ease or rest.
Eat, *v. a.* (*imp.* ĒAT or ĀTE; *pp.* EATEN.) [A. S. *etan;* D. *eten;* Ger. *essen;* Gr. *ēdō;* Sansk. *ad.*] To bite, or chew, and swallow, as food; as, to *eat* a good dinner. — To wear away; to separate parts of a thing gradually; to gnaw; to corrode; to consume by degrees; to prey upon; sometimes followed by *up*; as, *eaten up* with cares, rust *eats up* iron, &c.

To eat one's words, to retract words uttered; to take back or withdraw an assertion. — *To eat out,* to consume; to cause to disappear entirely.

—*v. n.* To take food; to feed; to take a meal, or to board; to consume solid — as opposed to liquid — nourishment.

"He hath *eaten* me out of house and home." — *Shaks.*

—To taste; to relish: to have appetizing or digestive quality; as, "the flesh of the hedge-hog *eats* like chicken." To corrode; to gnaw; to wear away gradually; often preceding *in* or *into.*

"A prince's court *eats* too much *into* the income of a poor state." *Addison.*

Eat'able, *a.* That may be eaten; suitable or fit to be eaten; proper food; edible; as, *eatable* beef.
—*n.* Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit or proper for food; any edible substance; that which is used for food; opposed to *drinkable.*
Eat'age, *n.* See ENDISH.
Eat'er, *n.* One who eats; that which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.
E'at in'de si'ne die. [Lat.] (*Law.*) Words used on the acquittal of a defendant, or when a prisoner is to be discharged, *that he may go thence without a day,* i. e., without any further continuance or adjournment.
Eat'ing, *n.* The act of chewing and swallowing.
Eat'ing-house, *n.* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed for consumption on the premises; a dining-place; a restaurant. (In England, sometimes called *cook-shops.*)
Eat'on, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Crawford co.
Eaton, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Delaware co.
Eaton, in *Maine*, a post-office of Washington co.
Eaton, in *Michigan*, a S. central co.; *area,* 580 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand river, and Thornapple and Battle creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Charlotte. *Pop.* (1894) 32,612.
—A village of Benton township, Eaton co., on Thornapple creek, about 20 m. S.W. of Lansing.
—A township of Eaton county, about 18 miles S.W. of Lansing.
Eaton, in *Missouri*, a village of Cedar co.
Eaton, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Carroll co., about 60 m. N.N.E. of Concord.
Eaton, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Madison county, about 100 miles W. of the city of Albany.
Eaton, in *Ohio*, a village of Fayette co., about 160 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.
—A township of Lorain co.
—A post-village of Washington township, and the cap. of Preble co., on the Seven Mile Creek, 46 m. N. of Cincinnati.
Eaton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Wyoming co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Tunkhannock.
Eaton, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Gibson co., on the Forked Deer river, about 143 m. W. of Nashville.
Eaton, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co., about 8 m. E.S.E. of Green Bay.
—A post-township of Manitowoc co., about 16 m. W.S.W. of Manitowoc.
—A township of Clark co.
Ea'ton Cen'tre, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., about 60 m. N.E. of Concord.
Ea'ton Rap'ids, in *Michigan*, a fine city and township of Eaton co., on Grand river, 18 m. S.W. of Lansing. Manuf. of edge tools, &c. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,400.
Ea'ton's Cor'ners, in *New York*, a village of Schenectady co., about 30 m. W.N.W. of Albany.
Eaton's Neck, in *New York*, on the E. side of the entrance to Huntingdon's Bay, Long Island. It has a fixed light, 134 feet above the sea-level; Lat. 40° 57′ 5″ N., Lon. 73° 24′ 12″ W.
Eat'onton, in *Georgia*, a city, cap. of Putnam co., about 22 m. N.N.W. of Milledgeville. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,725.
Eat'ontown, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Monmouth co., about 11 m. E. of Freehold. *Pop.* about 800.
Eat'onville, in *New York*, a village of Herkimer co., about 75 m. W. by N. of Albany.
Eau Claire, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Berrien co.
Eau Claire, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Butler co.
Eau Claire, in *Wisconsin*, a W. co.; *area,* about 648 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers, and Otter creek. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Eau Claire. *Pop.* (1895) 33,172.
—A thriving city, cap of Eau Claire co., at the junction of the Eau Claire and Chippewa rivers, on 4 railroad lines, 84 m. E. of St. Paul, Minn. Has very extensive water power and important lumbering interests, consuming some 300,000,000 feet of lumber annually; besides numerous other manufactories. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 20,000.
—A village of Eau Claire co., on the Chippewa River, opposite Eau Claire, the county-seat.
Eau Claire River, [Fr., Clear Water,] in *Wisconsin*, rises in Clark co., and after flowing first S., then W. to the Chippewa River, it enters the latter near the village of Eau Claire.
Eau-de-Cologne, (*ō-de-ko-lōn',*) *n.* [Fr. *eau,* water, and *Cologne.*] Cologne water; a favorite perfume, named from the city of Cologne, where its manufacture is extensively carried on. Its inventor and most famous maker was Jean Marie Farina. It consists of alcohol perfumed with essential oils. Numerous recipes are given for this grateful and refreshing perfume, most of which are very complicated, from the great number of ingredients. Lebeaud and Fontenelle give the following: dried rosemary, thyme, sweet marjoram, wormwood, balm, and hyssop, 1 oz. each; cloves, cinnamon, angelica root, juniper-berries, anise, cummin, fennel, and caraway-seeds, fresh orange-peel, and oil of bergamot, 1 oz. each; cardamoms, lavender-flowers, and bruised nutmegs, each 2 oz.; the whole to be digested in 10 quarts of alcohol several days, and then distilled to dryness by water-bath. Purity of the ingredients, and freedom especially of the alcohol from fusel-oil, are essential to the perfection of the perfume.
Eau-de-Luce', (*ō-de-lūs,*) *n.* [Fr. *eau,* and *Luce,* name of the chemist who invented it.] (*Med.*) A strong solution of ammonia, scented and rendered milky by the addition of a little mastic and oil of amber. It is considered an effective remedy in India against the bite of poisonous snakes.
Eau-de-vie', *n.* [Fr., water of life.] The name given by the French to BRANDY, *q. v.*
Eau Galle, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dunn co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Menomonie.
—A village of Pepin co., on the Eau Galle River, abt. 13 m. N.N.E. of Pepin.
—A township of St Croix co.
Eau Pleine, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Portage co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of Stanton.

Eaux Bonnes, ("*good waters,*") a town of France, dep. Pyrénées, 20 m. S.S.E of Oloron, celebrated for its thermal springs, considered beneficial in pulmonary diseases

Eaves, (*ēvz,*) *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) The lower edge of a sloping roof which overhangs the face of a wall, for the purpose of throwing off the water.

Eaves'board, Eaves'catch, Eaves'lath, *n.* (*Arch.*) An arris fillet, or thick, feather-edged board, placed at the eaves of a roof, for raising the bottom of the first course of slates above the sloping plane of the side of the roof, so that the next course may be properly bedded.

Eaves'drop, *v. n.* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen to what is spoken by persons within-doors: — hence, to watch and wait for chances of hearing the private conversation of others.

—*n.* Water which drips from off the eaves of a house.

Eaves'dropper, *n.* One who listens to that which is not intended for his ears. (See the verb.)

"Under tents I'll play the *eavesdropper.*"—*Shaks.*

Eayrs'town, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Burlington co., on the S. branch of Rancocas Creek, abt. 4 m. S. of Mount Holly.

Ebb, *n.* [A.S., Ger., and Dan. *ebbe;* Fris. *ebba;* D. *ebbe;* Gr. *apa;* Sansk. *apa,* down.] The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea; — correlative to *flood;* as, the tide is at *ebb.* — A falling from a better to a worse state; decay; decline.

Painting was then at its lowest *ebb.*"—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* A. S. *ebban.*] To recede; to flow back, as the water of a tide toward the ocean.

"It *ebb'd* much faster than it flowed before."—*Dryden.*

—To retrograde; to return or fall back from a better to a worse state; to decrease; to decline; to decay; to sink or lower; as, "The hours of life *ebb* fast."—*Blackmore.*

Ebb'-tide, *n.* The retiring tide; the reflux of tide-water. See TIDE.

Ebed Mel'lech, ("*servant of the King,*") an Ethiopian officer of King Zedekiah, noted for his piety.

Ebena'ceæ, *n.* [From Arab. *abnous;* Lat. *ebenus;* Sp. *ebano,* ebony.] (*Bot.*) The Ebony family, an order of plants, alliance *Gentianales.* — DIAG. No stipules, and a simple sessile radiating stigma. They are trees or shrubs, without milk and with heavy wood; leaves alternate. Flowers polygamous; calyx 3-7 parted; inferior, persistent corolla 3-7-parted; stamens equal in number to the divisions of the corolla, or twice, or four times as many, and attached to the corolla, or hypogynous; anthers 2-celled, introrse, opening longitudinally; ovary 3-12-celled, each cell with one or two ovules suspended from the apex; stylo usually having as many divisions as there are cells to the ovary. Fruit fleshy; seeds large, albuminous. Many of the *E.* are remarkable for the hardness of their timber, which is known under the names of ebony and iron-wood. Many species have edible fruits, and some have astringent barks. The ord. includes 9 genera and 160 species. See DIOSPYROS.

Ebene'zer. [Heb., the stone of help.] The field in which the Israelites were defeated when the ark of God was taken (1 *Sam.* iv. 1); — so called from the memorial stone or monument set up by Samuel to commemorate the defeat of the Philistines at Mizpeh, when God interposed for their deliverance (1 *Sam.* vii. 5–12).

Ebene'zer, in *Georgia,* a village of Effingham co., on the Savannah River, abt. 25 m. above Savannah.

—A village of Morgan co., abt. 112 m. W. of Augusta.

Ebene'zer, in *Mississippi,* a village of Holmes co.

Ebene'zer, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Greene co.

Ebene'zer, in *New York,* a post-office of Erie co.

Ebene'zer, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Preble co.

Ebene'zer, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Indiana co.

Ebene'zer Creek, in *Georgia,* enters the Savannah River from Effingham co., abt. 9 m. E. of Springfield.

Ebene'zerville, in *S. Carolina,* a village of York dist., abt. 80 m. N. of Columbia.

E'bensburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough, cap. of Cambria county, about 74 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg.

Eber. See HEBER.

E'berbach, a village of Nassau, Germany, 3 m. from Hattenheim, famed for producing one of the best wines in the district.

Eb'erhard, JOHANN AUGUST, a German philosopher, b. at Halberstadt, 1739. He studied at Halle, and entered the Church, but his advance was hindered by suspicions of his orthodoxy. The influence of Frederick the Great procured him the post of preacher at Charlottenburg. He afterwards became professor at Halle, and for some time distinguished himself by his opposition to the philosophy of Kant. *E.* was a follower of Leibnitz. His philosophical works are, a *Neue Apologie des Sokrates; Theorie des Denkens und Empfindens; Sittenlehre der Vernunft; Theorie der schönen Künste und Wissenschaften,* &c. He was also author of a valuable dictionary of synonyms, *Versuch einer Allgemeinen Deutschen Synonymik,* and contributed numerous papers to periodical literature. He was a privy councillor of the King of Prussia, and a member of the Academy of Berlin. D. 1809.

Eb'erlee, in *Indiana,* a village of Putnam co., about 7 m. N.E. of Greencastle.

Eb'erleville, in *Pennsylvania,* a vill. of Lancaster co.

Eb'erly's Mill, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Cumberland co

E'bernburg, a village in the Bavarian Palatinate, 20 m. S.W. of Mayence; noted on account of the ruins of its castle, which formerly belonged to the knight Franz of Sickingen. His stronghold, which was once reputed almost impregnable, afforded a secure retreat to Melancthon, Bucer. Occolampadius, and Ulrich von Hutten.

E'bersbach, Upper and Lower, a town of Saxony, one of the chief seats of the linen manufacture in that country; *pop.* 6,480.

E'bersberg, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 8 m. from Ens. The French defeated the Austrians here, May 3, 1809.

E'bionites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect (referred by Mosheim to the second century) who believed in Christ as an inspired messenger of God, but considered him to be at the same time a mere man, born of Joseph and Mary. They maintained, also, the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and rejected the authority of St. Paul. The origin of their name is uncertain, some deriving it from that of their supposed founder; others deduce it from a Hebrew word signifying *poor,* and suppose the title to be given to them in reference either to the *poverty* of the class to which they mostly belonged, or the *meanness* of their doctrine. The sect was in existence in the 4th century.

Eb'lanine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance, resulting from the action of potash on wood-spirit.

Eb'lis, *n.* (*Eastern Myth.*) Among Orientals, an evil genius, spirit, or devil; as, the halls of *Eblis.*

E'boli, a town of S. Italy, 16 m. E.S.E. of Salerno; *pop.* 8,167.

Eb'on, *a.* Consisting of ebony; like ebony; black; as, "night's *ebon* throne."—*Gay.*

Eb'onist, *n.* A worker in ebony.

Eb'onize, *v. a.* To make black; to stain like the color of ebony.

Eb'ony, *n.* [Fr. *ébène;* Lat. *ebenus;* Gr. *ebēnos;* Heb. *hobʻnim,* from *eben,* a stone.] The hard wood of various species of *Diospyros,* q. v. It is heavier than water, gives off an aromatic odor when burnt, and takes a good polish. It is used for cabinet, mosaic, and turnery work, for flutes, handles of doors, knives, and surgical instruments, and for pianoforte keys, &c.

Ebora'rius, *n.* [Lat.] A term applied by the Romans to a kind of ivory work.

Eboulement, (*ā-bōōl'mong,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) The crumbling of a wall or rampart.

Ebrac'teate, *a.* [Fr. *ébractée.*] (*Bot.*) Having no bracts.

Ebrac'teolate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Without bracteoles.

Ebri'ety, *n.* [Lat. *ebrietas,* from *ebrius,* intoxicated.] Drunkenness; intoxication by alcoholic liquors; inebriety.

Ebril'lade, *n.* [Fr.] (*Man.*) A check of the bridle, by a jerk of one rein when a horse refuses to turn.

Ebrios'ity, *n.* [Lat. *ebriositas.* See EBRIETY.] Habitual drunkenness.

E'brious, *a.* [Lat. *ebrius.*] Inclined to drink to excess.

Ebro, (*aĕ'bro,*) (anc. *Iberus,*) one of the largest rivers in Spain, which rises in the prov. of Santander, Lat. 43° N., Lon. 4° W., and after a S.E. course of 350 m., terminates by a delta in the Mediterranean, between the promontories of Del Fangal and De los Alfaques, Lat. 40° 40′ N., Lon. 0° 55′ E.

Ebullience, Ebulliency, (*e-bul'yens,*) *n.* A boiling over.

Ebul'lient, *a.* Boiling over, as a liquor.

Ebullition, (*ĕb-bul-lish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *ebullitio,* from *ebullio* — *e, ex,* and *bullio,* to boil. See BOIL.] The agitation of liquids when they are heated to their boiling-point. On heating water gradually in a glass flask, by means of a spirit-lamp, the air in the water expands and forms minute bubbles, which escape through the liquid with great rapidity. Larger bubbles of steam are then formed on the bottom of the vessel, which rise a little way in the liquid and are condensed, disappearing with a hissing or simmering sound. When these bubbles rise through the surface and escape, the liquid is said to be in a state of *ebullition.* The temperature at which ebullition takes place varies with the pressure of the atmosphere and the nature of the liquid. When the barometer stands at 30 inches, water boils at 212° Fah., because at this temperature the elastic force of steam will support 30 inches of mercury, and its bubbles, consequently, have the power of breaking through the surface of the heated liquid.—See BOILING-POINT.

—A sudden burst of mental feeling; a pouring forth; outbreak of disposition; effort; as, an *ebullition* of ill-temper.

Ebur'na, *n.* [From Lat. *ebur,* ivory.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine Mollusca, found in the Indian and Chinese seas, inhabiting an oval, thick, smooth, umbilicated shell.

Ebur'neau, *a.* [Lat. *eburneus.*] Made of ivory.

Eburnifica'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *ebur,* ivory, and *facere,* to make.] Act of converting into the substance or resemblance of ivory.

Ecarté', *n.* [Fr., discarded.] (*Games.*) A game at cards for two persons, played with a pack of 32 cards, all from the 6 to the 2 being excluded. It has been long very popular in France. The object is to win tricks, as at Whist, and the play being regulated in the same manner, except that the second player must win the trick if he can, either by a higher card, or by trumping, if he cannot follow suit.

Ecau'date, *a.* [Lat. *ecaudatus.* See CAUDATE.] (*Bot.*) Having no tail; — said of plants.

Ecba'lium, *n.* [Gr. *ekballo,* I cast out, expel.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cucurbitaceæ.* The species *E. officinarum* is commonly called the squirting cucumber, from the fruit separating, when ripe, from its stalk, and expelling its seeds and juice with much violence. It is a native of the S. of Europe. The feculence deposited from the juice of the fruit, when dried, constitutes the drug called elaterium, or extract of elaterium, which is a powerful hydragogue cathartic. It is given when pure in doses of from $\frac{1}{15}$th to $\frac{1}{8}$th of a grain. In improper doses it is an irritant poison. Elaterium owes its properties to a bitter principle named *elaterin.*

Ec'basis, *n.* [Gr., from *ekbaino,* to go out from.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the orator treats of things according to their issue or consequence.

Ecbatana, (*ek-bāt'a-na.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) The capital of Media. This city is said to have been founded by Semiramis, though Herodotus mentions Dejoces as its founder. An account of the building of the city by Arphaxad is given in the Book of Judith (i. 2–4). It was the summer residence of Cyrus and the succeeding kings of Persia. It is mentioned by Ezra under the name of Achmete, and the modern Hamadan occupies its site.

Ec'bole, *n.* [Gr. *ekbolē.*] (*Rhet.*) A digression or figure by which the narrator introduces another person speaking his own words.

Eccalco'bion, *n.* [Gr. *ekkalein,* to call out of, and *bios,* life.] An apparatus for the artificial incubation of eggs.

Ecce homo, (*ek'se ho'mo.*) [Lat., behold the man.] (*Fine Arts.*) A term applied to those pictures which

Fig. 901. — ECCE HOMO.
(From a painting by Guido.)

represent Christ wearing the crown of thorns, and bound ready for execution. Many of the greatest painters have employed their highest efforts upon this subject.

Eccentric, Eccentrical, (*ek-sen'trik,*) *a.* [Fr. *excentrique,* from L. Lat. *eccentricus* — *ex,* and *centrum,* centre. See CENTRE.] Deviating or departing from the centre; not having its axis in the centre, as any revolving motion or wheel; as, an *eccentric* orbit. — Not having the same centre, as circles, or spheres: in contradistinction from *concentric.* — Not terminating in the same point, or governed by the same principle; as, "*eccentric* ends." (*Bacon.*) — Deviating from stated methods, usual practice, or established customs, forms, or laws; departing from the usual course; irregular; anomalous; singular; odd; wayward; strange; whimsical; as, *eccentric* habits.

—*n.* A circle not having the same centre with another circle, when one lies within the other.

—He who, or that which, deviates from settled form or established usage, or from regularity of method; an anomalous person or thing; as, that man is quite an *eccentric.*

(*Astron.*) The supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its centre, in the Ptolemaic system. — A circle described about the centre of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axes for radius.

(*Mach.*) A sort of wheel, or revolving disc, in which the axis, or centre of motion, does not coincide with the geometrical centre. There are a great variety of eccentrics, and they are very useful in converting one kind of motion into another. By this means, continuous circular motion can be converted into alternating or intermitting rectilinear motion, or into curvilinear, but not rotary motion. Eccentrics may be driven by straps or bands; the bands, however, require to be extremely elastic, or it will be necessary to apply a stretching pulley or roller, which can be pressed against the strap by the action of a weight. By this means a uniform degree of tension is attained.

Eccen'trically, *adv.* In an eccentric manner; with eccentricity.

(*Bot.*) Disposed irregularly; deviating from the centre.

Eccen'tric-chuck, *n.* (*Mach.*) A chuck for a lathe, so constituted that the work performed by it may be produced in combinations of eccentric circles.

Eccen'tric-gear, (*jēēr',*) *n.* (*Mach.*) The gear involved in the working of an eccentric, as in its application to a steam-engine.

Eccen'tric-hook, *n.* (*Mach.*) See V-HOOK.

Eccen'tric-hoops, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) Bands fitted round the projecting part of the eccentric sheaves of a locomotive-engine, to strengthen them.

Eccentricity, (*ek-sen-tris'i-ti,*) *n.* [Fr. *excentricité.*] State of having a centre differing from that of another circle; as, the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth. — Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; irregularity; oddness; singularity; whimsicalness.

"Swift was a man of undoubted ability, but of singular *eccentricity.*" — *Davies.*

(*Astron.*) The difference of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun, or the distance between the centre of an ellipse and either of its foci.

Eccen'tric-rod, *n.* (*Mach.*) The rod connecting the eccentric-strap to the lever which moves the slide-valve.

Eccen'tric-rod and Strap, *n.* (*Mach.*) The rod, the strap-end of which encircles the eccentric-sheave, while the other end connects it with the quadrant, or *rocking-shaft*, according to the class of a locomotive-engine. In some engines the end is forked to go on the stud of the *rocking-shaft*, and opens out something like the letter V; or when only one rod is used for both back and forward movements, it resembles the letter X. In other engines it is attached to the quadrants by a bolt, one rod for forward gear, and another rod for backward gear.

Eccen'tric-strap, *n.* (*Mach.*) A brass ring formed by two pieces bolted together, and fixed to the eccentric-rod of a steam-engine; the ring fits a grooved part in the circumference of an eccentric.

Ecce signum. [Lat.] See the sign of proof.

Ecchymosis, (*ek-ke-mo'sis,*) *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out of, *chumos*, juice.] (*Surg.*) Any discoloration of the skin, caused by the effusion of blood into the cellular tissue below it. The most intelligible explanation of an ecchymosis is in the familiar instance of a black eye. Ecchymosis is in general produced by a blow, fall, or a bruise, which, rupturing some small vein beneath the cuticle, the blood escapes into the cells of the membrane, and, showing through the transparent cuticle, gives the livid appearance which forms the character of the injury. Sometimes in cases of great constitutional debility and physical relaxation, as in scurvy or typhus, the small superficial vessels give way without violence or injury, causing those purple patches on the body so serious a symptom of the disease, and known as *petechiæ.*

Eccle'sia, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *ekklesia.*] (*Greek Hist.*) Among the Greeks, the public assembly in which the Athenians met to legislate and deliberate. — An ecclesiastical body, society, or assembly.

Ecclesiarch, (*ek-kle'zi-ark,*) *n.* [Fr. *ecclésiarque*, from Gr. *ekklesia.*] An ecclesiastical ruler or dignitary.

Eccle'siast, *n.* An ecclesiastic.

Ecclesiastes, or THE PREACHER, (*ek-kle-ze-as'teez,*) *n.* (*Scrip.*) The name of one of the canonical books of the Old Testament, placed after Proverbs and before the Song of Solomon. These names are a translation of the Hebrew title *Koheleth*, the former of the two being adopted from the Greek Septuagint. There is no room to doubt the canonicity of this book. It has occupied a place in the Jewish Canon from the earliest times, and has been universally received by the Christian Church. From some passages in the Talmud, however, some seem to have questioned the expediency of placing it among the Scriptures that were read publicly, on account of its containing "words tending to heresy," and "words contradictory to each other." According to tradition, this book was among the Scriptures which were not allowed to be read by any one under the age of thirty. Numerous questions have been started regarding the authorship, date, design, and plan of this book. Many critics contend that it could not have been written by Solomon, which is the generally received opinion, on account of numerous foreign and modern words that occur in it. In favor, however, of the common opinion, there is the unqualified testimony of the book itself, the author speaking of himself as the son of David, king of Israel, and the greatest possessor of wealth and wisdom in Jerusalem. The long intercourse of Solomon, too, with the representatives of foreign nations, and his foreign wives, would necessarily lead to the introduction of numerous foreign words and phrases in his writings. The book is generally believed to have been written in his old age, after he had experienced all the pleasures and follies of life, and was able to testify to their being all vanity and vexation of spirit. The plan and scope of the book are very obscure, and have given much trouble to commentators. Some have regarded it as a series of dialogues and disjointed narratives, rival poems, literary discussions, ethical aphorisms, and unfinished practical essays. The most plausible ground for regarding it as the work of a variety of authors arises from the frequency and abruptness of its transitions, and the apparent want of any fixed plan. The great theme of the book is the vanity of all earthly things and labor; with this it begins and with this it closes. It is as far removed as possible from the character of a formal treatise, — being the confessions of a man of wide experience, of his searches after truth and happiness, of his many disappointments, and of his ultimate success.

Ecclesias'tic, Ecclesias'tical, *a.* [Gr. *ekklēsiastikos*, from *ekklesia*, an assembly, a church, from *ekkaleō* — *ek* or *ex*, out, out of, and *kaleō*, to call. See CALL.] Pertaining or relating to the church; not civil or secular; as, *ecclesiastical* affairs.

"Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil?"—*Hooker.*

"The ambition of the *ecclesiastics* destroyed the purity of the Church."—*Bishop Burnet.*

Ecclesias'tically, *a.* In an ecclesiastical or sacerdotal manner; according to ecclesiastical rules and regulations.

Ecclesias'tical States, *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) See STATES OF THE CHURCH.

Ecclesias'ticism, *n.* Fixed inclination or attention to ecclesiastical matters generally.

Ecclesias'ticus, *n.* (*Script.*) A book of the Apocrypha, *q. v.*, called in the Septuagint, "The Wisdom of Jesus the son of Sirach," the date of whose life is not known. It was translated into Greek, according to some authorities, about B. C. 230, though others assign it to B. C. 130. Its name is derived, not from the profession of the author, which is unknown, but from the fact that it was the chief of the *ecclesiasti libri*, or uninspired books, which, from their edifying nature, were accepted as proper to be read in churches. Numerous commentaries were published in the 16th and 17th centuries; Linde's German translation appeared in 1785, and his Greek text in 1795. The more complete version of Bretschneider was published in 1806.

Ecclesiological, (*ek-kle-si-o-log'i-kl,*) *a.* Pertaining to ecclesiology.

Ecclesiol'ogist, *n.* One learned in ecclesiology.

Ecclesiology, (*ek-kle-si-ol'o-je,*) *n.* [Gr. *ekklesia*, church, and *logos*, discourse.] Science and doctrine of ecclesiastical architecture and decoration.

Eccope, (*ek'ko-pē,*) *n.* [Gr.] (*Surg.*) The cutting off of any part.

Eccoprot'ic, *a.* [Fr. *eccoprotique.*] (*Med.*) Slightly purgative. (R.)

—*n.* (*Med.*) An opening medicine, the operation of which is very gentle, such as manna, senna, &c.

Eccrinol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ekkrinein*, to select, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Med.*) A treatise on the secretions of the human body.

Ec'crisis, *n.* [Gr. *ekkrisis.*] (*Med.*) A secretion of any kind.

Ec'dysis, *n.* [Gr. *ekdysis.*] Act of moulting or putting forth, as pupæ.

Echacon'nee, or TOCHOCU'NO, in *Georgia*, a creek, tributary of the Ocmulgee River, which it enters at the S. extremity of Bibb co.

Echacon'nee, in *Georgia*, a village of Bibb co., on Echaconnee Creek.

Echelles (Les), (*aī-shel'.*) a village of France, in Savoy, 12 m. from Chambery. Here a road in the mountains was begun by Napoleon I., and finished by the king of Sardinia in 1817. The place takes its name from a flight of stairs [Fr. *échelles*], formerly the only mode of communication with Chambéry, which this road replaced.

Echelon, (*ĕsh'e-lon,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) In tactics, a term used to denote the position of an army, when the divisions of which it is composed are marched in parallel lines, but all differently advanced, with the object of bringing one part of them into action and reserving the others.

Ech'iales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of Peryginous Exogen plants. DIAG. Dichlamydeous, monopetalous, symmetrical, or unsymmetrical flowers; uncamentaceous fruit consisting of one-seeded nuts, or of clusters of them separate or separable, and a large embryo with little or no albumen.—The *E.* are separated into the orders *Jasminaceæ*, *Salvadoraceæ*, *Ehretiaceæ*, *Nolanaceæ*, *Boraginaceæ*, *Brunoniaceæ*, *Lamiaceæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, *Myoporaceæ*, and *Selaginaceæ.*

Echidna, (*e-kid'na.*) (*Myth.*) A celebrated monster, represented as a lovely woman to the waist, and with the form of a serpent below. By her union with the Typhon she is reported to have been the parent of all the fearful monsters that were afterwards sent by the gods to appall the wicked, and confound the guilty: such as the three-headed dog Cerberus; the water-snake, with her fifty heads, Hydra: the lion-headed dragon, the terror of the Lycian peasant, the Chimæra; the artful virgin with her azure wings hiding her wolfish stomach, and with her subtlety beguiled the Theban youth, the Sphinx; and all the grotesque, hideous, and disgusting monstrosities that the ancient poets have attached to the history of their heroes, are fabled to have sprung from Typhon and *E.*, like Milton's "yelling monsters," begot of Sin and Death.

(*Zoöl.*) The *Porcupine ant-eater*, a curious animal, order *Edentata*, family *Monotremata.* It is a native of Australia, and is a striking instance of that beautiful gradation, so frequently observed in the animal kingdom, by which creatures of one tribe or genus approach to those of a very different one. It has the external coating and general appearance of the porcupine, with the mouth and peculiar generic characters of the ant-eaters. It is about a foot in length; the upper parts of the body and tail are thickly coated with strong and very sharp spines, of a yellowish white with black tips, and thicker in proportion to their length than those of a porcupine. The head, legs, and under parts of the body are of a deep brown, and thickly set with bristly hair; the tail is very short, and covered with spines pointing perpendicularly upwards. The snout is long and tubular, the mouth small, and the tongue long and lumbriciform, as in other ant-eaters. The legs are very short and thick, and are each furnished with five rounded, broad toes; on the forefeet are five very strong, long, and blunt claws; but on the hind feet there are only four claws, the thumb being destitute of a claw; the first claw on the hind feet is extremely long, rather curved, and sharp-pointed; the next shorter, but of similar appearance; the two remaining ones far shorter, and blunt; it has great strength, and burrows with wonderful celerity. Two species are known, *E. hystrix* (fig. 902), and *E. setosa.*

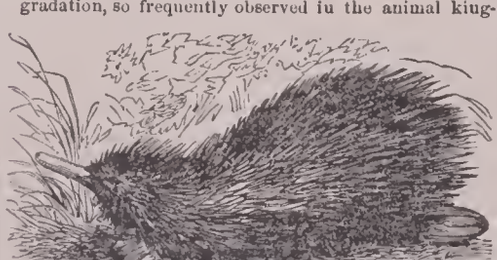


Fig. 902. — PORCUPINE ANT-EATER, (*Echidna hystrix.*)

Echina'cea, *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, the hedge-hog; from the character of the paleæ.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ.* They are annual, herbaceous plants, with alternate leaves, rays purple, pendulous. Two species, *E. purpurea*, the Purple Cone-flower, or Comb-flower, and *E. angustifolia*, are found in the S. and W. States.

Echinades, (now *Kurzolari Islands,*) (*Anc. Geog.,*) a group of islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Acarnania, and opposite the mouth of the Achelous. According to Pliny they were 9, and to Ovid, 5 in number. They are actually of little importance.

Ech'inate, Ech'inated, *a.* [Lat. *echinatus*, set with prickles.] (*Zoöl.* and *Bot.*) Set with spines or bristles, like a hedgehog; having the surface covered with pustules produced into spines.

Echin'eis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SUCKERS.

Echin'idan, *n.* [Fr. *échinide.*] (*Pal.*) A fossil animal resembling the echinus.

Echin'ital, *a.* Having the appearance or properties of an echinite.

Echinite, (*ek'e-nīt,*) *n.* [Fr.] A fossil echinus.

Echinocac'tus, *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, hedge-hog, *cactus*, a spiny plant.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Cactaceæ.* The stem is nearly globular, and is furrowed with longitudinal grooves, varying in number and depth. The flowers appear on the salient angles of the stem, in the centre of little tufts of bristles and spines. Many species of this genus are in cultivation as stove or greenhouse plants.

Echinodermata (*e-kin-o-dĕr'mā-tā*), *n. pl.* [Gr. *echinos*, spine, and *derma*, skin.] (*Zoöl.*) A well-defined division of invertebrate animals, including seven classes, known familiarly as the Sea Urchins, Starfishes, Sea

Fig. 903.—SEA-URCHIN.

Cucumbers, Battle Stars, Feather Stars, and the extinct Cystoidea and Blastoidea. They are characterized by possessing a well-organized skin, under which, or attached to it, are frequently found plates of solid matter constituting a kind of skeleton. They have a digestive and a vascular system, and a circular nervous system has been detected in many of the species. A muscular system is constantly present. The nutritive apparatus of the *E.* is very simple, presenting in most of the family a single orifice, destitute of teeth, in the center of the lower surface of the body, performing the functions both of the mouth and anus; but in some presenting a digestive cavity, with an orifice for the evacuation of its contents, distinct from that by which the food is taken in. The muscular motion is generally present in these animals, but the organs of motion in them are various, the principal ones being the membranous tubes, which can be protruded at will through the ambulacral apertures, and which have been termed the feet. They are all marine animals, and are very widely distributed. See ANATOMY, COMPARATIVE.

Echinoder'matous, *a.* Belonging or having reference to the echinoderms.

Ech'inoids, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of the class *Echinodermata*; the SEA-URCHINS, *q. v.*

Echinoph'ora, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*, including the Sea-parsnips.

Echinosper'mum, *n.* [Gr. *echinos*, sea-urchin, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ.* They are annual herbs, erect, leaves oblong or linear, racemes bracted, pedicels short, erect. One species, *E. lappula*, the Burr-seed, is found in dry soils and along road-sides in the N. States.

Echin'ulate, *a.* Covered with minute prickle-like processes.

Echinus, (*e-kī'nus,*) *n.*; *pl.* ECHINI. [Lat.] A hedge-hog. (*Bot.*) The prickly head of a plant, or the cover of the seed.

(*Zoöl.*) The SEA-URCHIN, *q. v.*

(*Arch.*) The egg and anchor, or egg and tongue ornament, found carved on the ovolo in classical architecture.

Ech'ium, *n.* [Gr. *echis*, a viper, from the spotted stem of some species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ*. They are annual herbs or shrubs; flowers irregular, in spicate, panicled racemes; corolla cyanic. The American species, *E. vulgare*, is a rough plant, with large, handsome violet-colored flowers, found in fields and waste grounds.

Echmiadzin, (*ek-me-ad-zin',*) the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, in the Russian dominions, 25 m. from Mt. Ararat. It is the seat of the primate of the Armenian Church.

Echo, (*ek'o.*) (*Myth.*) A daughter of the Air and Tellus, who chiefly resided in the vicinity of the Cephisus. She was once one of Juno's attendants, but her loquacity displeased Jupiter, when she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno, and only permitted to answer the questions which were put to her. After she had been punished by Juno, she pined away through love of Narcissus.

(*Acoustics.*) A sound reflected from a distant surface, and repeated to the ear. Sound is produced by waves or pulses of the air. When these waves come in contact with a cliff or wall, or other opposing surface, they are reflected like light or heat. When the sound is so reflected as to come back to the observer's ear, it is called an *echo*. In order that the echo may be heard at the place where the sound originated, it is necessary that the reflecting surface should be at right angles to a line drawn to the point where the observer stands. An oblique wall throws off the echo so that it can be heard by others, but not by the originator of the sound. The most perfect echoes come from surfaces that are either even, or curved so as to be in the form of a concave mirror. This, however, is not necessary; for a very distinct echo is often returned from the edge of a wood. Sound travels at the rate of 1,125 feet in a second; consequently it is necessary, in order to obtain an echo, to be at least 62 feet from the reflecting surface, and 1-9th of a second must be allowed to elapse in order to distinguish the sound from the echo. When nearer than this distance, the echo blends with the original sound, thus making both indistinct. In many churches and public halls, where the principles of acoustics have not been considered, the multitudinous echoes drown the speaker's voice. The distribution of sound in public buildings, so that the echoes may assist in strengthening the original sound, is a subject of great importance. An ingenious clergyman of Cambridge invented a paraholic reflector, which had the effect of stunning him while he preached, however impartially the subject of his discourse was imparted to his congregation. When several objects reflect sound, the number of echoes is multiplied, the sounds growing weaker and weaker until they die away. In order to produce many sounds, the reflecting plane must be at a considerable distance. At Woodstock there is an echo that repeats about twenty syllables, and the Swiss mountaineers sing their songs, and especially the *Ranz des Vaches*, in such a manner that the echo forms an accompaniment to the air. The number of syllables that an echo will repeat depends, of course, on the distance of the reflecting surface from the origin of the sound. At the tomb of Metella, in the Campagna, near Rome, there is an echo which, according to Gassendi, is able to repeat an hexameter line requiring 2½ seconds to utter it. The echoes of Killarney, in Ireland, are celebrated, and also those of some of the Welsh lakes, more especially that of Llyn I dwal. Near Milan there is an echo which repeats the report of a pistol sixty times. Dr. Chas. G. Page, in the Am. Jour. of Science, 1839, mentions a locality in Fairfax co., Va., where three reflections are given, and 13 syllables can be distinguished. The same article mentions an echo observed between two barns at Belvidere, Alleghany co., N. Y., which repeats a word of 3 syllables distinctly 11 times. In an ellipse every sound proceeding from one of the foci, and impinging against the curve, is reflected to the other focus; whence two persons placed in the two foci of an elliptical chamber may converse with each other in a whisper, and their voices not be heard by those who are in the other parts of the room.

—*v. a.* To reverberate or send back, as sound.

"The *echoed* woes from distant rocks resound."—*Prior.*

—To respond assentingly; to repeat, as by adoption.

"Our separatists do but *echo* the same note."—*Decay of Piety.*

—*v. n.* [Gr. *ēcheō.*] To peal; to resound; to reflect sound; to be sounded back.

"Her mitred princes hear the *echoing* noise."—*Blackmore.*

Ech'o Canon, in *Utah*, a gorge of striking grandeur and beauty, in Summit co., 975 m. from Omaha, and visible from the Union Pacific R.R.

Echoless (*ek'-o-less*), *a.* Without echo or response.

Ech'ols, in *Georgia*, a S. co., bordering on Florida. *Area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Allapaha river. *Surface*, level; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Statenville. *Pop.* (1890) 3,079.

Echom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *échomètre.*] (*Mus.*) A sort of scale or rule, marked with lines which serve to measure the duration of sounds, and to ascertain their intervals and ratio.

Echom'etry, *n.* [Fr. *échometrie.*] Act, art, or practice of measuring the duration of sounds.—Art of constructing vaults, &c., in a manner to produce echoes.

Ecija, a city of Spain, prov. of Seville, on the Zenil, 47 m. E.N.E. of Seville. *Manuf.* Coarse cloth, serges, camlets, friezes, and linen. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.

Eck'ermann, JOHANN PETER, a German author, b. at Winsen, 1792. He is chiefly known through his intercourse with Gœthe. After the death of the patriarch of German literature, *E.* published his *Gespräche mit Gœthe* (Conversations with Gœthe), which have been translated into all European languages. D. 1854.

Eck'erufförde, a town of Deumark, on an inlet in the Baltic, 10 m. from Schleswig; *pop.* 4,962.

Eck'ford, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Calhoun county, about 45 miles South by West of Lansing. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,150.

Eck'ley, in *Ohio*, a former P. O. of Carroll co.

Eck'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., about 12 m. N.W. of Mauch Chunk.

Eck'mansville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Adams co., abt. 16 m. N. of the Ohio River.

Eckmühl, (*ek'mool,*) a town of Bavaria, 13 miles from Ratisbon, celebrated for being the scene where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1809. Davoust showed great bravery in this action, and was named by Napoleon Prince of Eckmühl.

Eck'ung Choo, a river of Thibet, is supposed to be the head-stream of the Indus. It rises on the N. side of the Himalaya, near the sources of the Sutlej. The actual locality of its sources has been assigned to the Kailas Mountains, in Lat. 31° 25′ N., and Lon. 81° 40′ E. Flowing to the N.W., *E. C.* reaches Lon. 79° E. before it assumes the name of Indus.

Eclaircissement, (*e-klar'sis-mong,*) *n.* [Fr.] An explaining or act of clearing anything that is obscure or mysterious.

Eclaircize, (*e-klar'sīz,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *éclaircir.*] To make clear; to render lucid; to explain that which is obscure, vague, or mysterious.

Eclamp'sy, *n.* [Lat. *eclampsia*, from Gr. *eklampo*, to shine.] (*Med.*) A splendor, brightness, effulgence, flashing of light, scintillation. It is a flashing light, as those sparklings which strike the eyes of epileptic patients, or that very formidable of convulsions to which women are subject in cases of severe labor, or as a consequence of excessive flooding after delivery. At whatever stage it arrives, or whether the result of irritation or exhaustion, *E.* is always a most alarming condition.

Eclat, (*e-klä',*) *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *esclater*, to break forth; from Gr. *klaō*, to break off in pieces.] A bursting forth, as of light; show; splendor; pomp; renown; as, the "*eclat* of Homer's battles."—*Pope.*

—A burst of applause; acclamation; approbation; as, his speech was received with *eclat.*

Eclectic, (*ek-lek'tic,*) *a.* [Gr. *eklektikos*—*ek* or *ex*, and *legō*, to choose.] Selecting; choosing; relating to the Eclectics, certain philosophers of antiquity.

"Cicero was of the *eclectic* sect."—*Watts.*

—*n.* (*Phil.*) One of those philosophers who, without attaching themselves to any particular system, or forming one of their own, professed to select from the various existing systems what they believed to be true, and thus to construct a new and complete whole. The name originated with the Alexandrian philosophers, or Neo-Platonists, who professed to gather and unite into one body whatever was true in all the systems of philosophy. The chief representatives of this school are Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Proclus, and Clemens Alexandrinus. Modern eclecticism is considered to have taken its rise in the 17th century with Bacon and Des Cartes; but it has in this century received a fresh impetus through the labors of the German philosopher Hegel, and of Victor Cousin, perhaps the most able and ingenious thinker of modern France.

Eclec'tically, *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers.

Eclec'ticism, *n.* [Fr. *éclectisme.*] The art or practice of selecting from different systems; the doctrine of the Eclectics.

Eclegm, (*ek-lĕm',*) *n.* [Lat. *écligma.*] (*Med.*) A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick.

Eclipsa'reon, *n.* An apparatus for illustrating and demonstrating the phenomenon of solar eclipses.

Eclipse', *n.* [Fr. *éclipse*; Gr. *ekleipsis*, from *ekleipo*, I faint away or disappear.] (*Astron.*) The entire or partial obscuration of a heavenly body. Eclipses may be divided into two kinds, according to the circumstances under which they occur:—1. When the obscuration is caused by an interception of the light received by the body from the sun; as in the cases of *E.* of the moon, *E.* of Jupiter's satellites, &c. 2. When the obscuration is caused by an interception, either totally or partially, of the light transmitted from the luminary to the spectator; this latter class embraces *E.* of the sun, occultations of stars and planets by the moon, the transits of Mercury and Venus over the disc of the sun, and of the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn over the discs of those planets. The eclipses of Jupiter's moons, which can be calculated long beforehand, afford an extremely convenient method of determining longitude. The earth and moon cast their shadows in directions opposite to the sun. As the sun is larger than either the moon or the earth, and they are nearly spherical in shape, their shadows must be very nearly conical in form. The moon is eclipsed when it passes into the shadow of the earth (*Fig.* 904). If only a part of the moon's disc enters the earth's shadow, the obscuration is, of course, only partial, and is called a *partial eclipse;* but if the whole disc enters the earth's shadow, the obscuration is complete, and is called a *total eclipse.* *E.* of the moon can take place only at full moon, that is, when the moon is in opposition to the sun. The sun is eclipsed when the earth passes into the shadow of the moon. When the dark disc of the moon entirely covers the sun, the eclipse is *total;* when only a portion or one side of the sun is covered by the moon, the eclipse is *partial;* and when the disc of the moon does not cover the whole disc of the sun, but leaves a luminous ring around its own body, the eclipse is *annular.* The cone of pure shade of the earth or the moon is called the *umbra;* those portions of space which receive light only from a part of the sun, one side of which is obscured by the disc of the opaque body, are called the *penumbra.* Owing to the varying distance of the moon from the earth, her *umbra* sometimes reaches the earth, and sometimes does not. In the former case, there is a total *E.* of the sun to all parts of the earth within it, and a partial *E.* to all parts within the penumbra. In the latter case there will be an annular eclipse in those places which are in the direction of the axis of the cone, and a partial eclipse to those which are only within the penumbra.—*E.* of the sun can take place only when the moon is *new*, or in conjunction. "By reference to *Fig.* 904, the phenomena of *E.* can be readily understood. S represents the sun, E the earth, and M the moon, when in conjunction or *new*, and causing an *E.* of the sun. M′, the moon, in opposition or *full*, and being herself eclipsed. In all other positions of the moon, M″ M″, her cone of shade is projected into space away from the earth and the sun, while the other halves are in the shade. The illuminating body is itself a sphere of much greater size. Not only, therefore, have the earth and the moon always one of their hemispheres dark, but each of these bodies throws behind it, in a direction opposite from the sun, a shadow of conical form, the length and diameter of which depend upon the distance and diameter of the illuminating body, and the diameter of the illuminated body." *Rolfe & Gillet.*—The breadth of the moon's umbra at the distance of the earth is about 160 miles. It is only within this narrow tract that a total eclipse of the sun can be seen; but owing to the rotation of the earth, this tract has considerable length. The great solar eclipse of Aug., 1869, became total first upon the earth in Siberia at sunrise, was total at Alaska at noon, and thence the line of total eclipse ran southeasterly, through British America, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, and North Carolina, and ending in the ocean at sunset. The orbit of the moon is inclined to that of the earth about 5°. This is the reason why eclipses do not occur during every lunar revolution. In the course of a year there may be three eclipses of the moon, and four of the sun, which are the greatest numbers that can happen to each respectively; but there must always, necessarily, be two of the sun and two of the moon. In describing an *E.* it is usual to divide the diameter of the body into twelve *digits;* and the *E.* is said to be so many digits according to the proportion of the diameter which is obscured. *E.* of the sun and moon were generally regarded by the ancients as omens of some terrible public calamity that was about to happen; and although the theory of *E.* is said to have been known to the Chinese about 150 B. C., yet to this day the lower orders in China imagine that these phenomena are caused by the attempts of a dragon to devour the sun and moon, and they assemble with drums and other instruments, believing that with the noise they may prevent him from accomplishing his object. The first *E.* that is placed on record is one of the moon, observed at Babylon 721 B. C. Thales showed the true cause of lunar *E.* about 600 B. C.; but Calippus was the first who calculated their occurrence about 275 years later. Among the most remarkable *E.* of the sun that are recorded in history may be mentioned those of 1191 and 1715, when the darkness was so great that the birds went to roost, and flowers closed their petals as at nightfall, and the stars shone brightly at midday; which assertions, however, must be taken with some allowance.

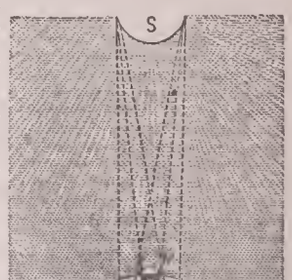


Fig. 904.

Eclipse', *v. a.* To darken or hide, as a luminous body, in whole or in part, and intercept its rays; to obscure; to darken by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous.

"Let the *eclipsed* moon her throne resign."—*Sandys.*

—To cloud; to darken; to obscure; to veil.

"His death *eclipsed* the gayety of nations."—*Dr. Johnson.*

—*v. n.* To become eclipsed or overshadowed.

Eclip'tic, *n.* [Gr. *ekleiptikos*, belonging to an eclipse, from *ekleipō*, to fail or be defective.] (*Astron.*) The apparent path of the sun through the heavens. It is called *ecliptic* because eclipses happen only when the moon is in the plane of this great circle, or very near it. The ecliptic is conceived to be divided into twelve equal parts, called *signs.* The signs of the ecliptic—also called signs of the Zodiac—being reckoned from the intersection of the equator and ecliptic, which is not a fixed point, are carried backwards by the precession of the equinoxes through the constellation. The ecliptic is the circle to which longitudes and latitudes in the heavens are referred, as right ascensions and declinations

are referred to the earth's equator. The angle which the plane of the ecliptic makes with the plane of the equator is called the *obliquity of the ecliptic*. It is about 23½°, but from the action of the other planets, especially Jupiter, Mars, and Venus, on the mass of the earth, and from other causes, it is liable to variation. This inclination is at present diminishing, and were it to continue to diminish, the ecliptic and equator would at last coincide, and the earth would have no change of seasons. The decrease has a limit, however, and the inclination oscillates between two definite bounds which it cannot pass.

(*Geog.*) A great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to, and falling within, the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

—*a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic.

—Relating or pertaining to an eclipse.

Eclogue, (*ek'log.*) *n.* [Gr. *eklogē* — *ek*, and *legō*, to choose.] (*Lit.*) A pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with one another; a bucolic poem; an idyl.

Ecole Polytechnique, (*ai'kole po-le-tek'neek,*) *n.* [Fr. *école*, school; Gr. *polus*, many, *technē*, an art.] (*French Hist.*) In 1794, a school for the education of young men in military, naval, and civil engineering, called the École Centrale des Travaux Publics, was established at the Palais Bourbon. In 1795 the name was changed to École Polytechnique, and the pupils were required to wear a uniform, and were instructed in artillery; and in 1804 the organization was made more strictly military by Napoleon I. In consequence of the strong political demonstrations of the students, the school was dissolved for a time in 1816, 1830, and 1832. It was reorganized Nov. 1, 1852, and is now called L'École Polytechnique.

Econom'ic, Econom'ical, *a.* [Fr. *économique*, from Gr. *oiko-nomikos*. See Economy.] Pertaining to economy, or to the regulation of household concerns.—Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; saving of waste and needless expense; as, "*economic* art." (*Davies.*)—Not wasteful or extravagant; frugal; careful; sparing; thrifty;—with reference to acts; as, he is *economical* with his money.—Careful in expenditure; guarding against lavishness or waste;—with reference to character, &c.; as, an *economical* system.—Relating or pertaining to the science of economics.

Econom'ically, *adv.* With economy or frugality.

Econom'ics, *n. sing.* The science of domestic management; doctrins of careful arrangement of household affairs.

—The science of Political Economy, *q. v.*

Econ'omist, *n.* [Fr. *économiste.*] One who practises economy; one who manages domestic or other concerns with methodical care and frugality; as, a close *economist.*

—One versed in the doctrine and practice of political economy.

Economiza'tion, *n.* The act of methodizing the use of things to the best advantage.

Econ'omize, *v. a.* [Fr. *économiser*; Gr. *oikonomeō*. See Economy.] To use prudently, as money, time, &c.; to expend with methodical frugality; as, to *economize* one's earnings.

—*v. n.* To manage or conduct pecuniary concerns with a view to frugality; to use money prudently, as the means of saving or acquiring property; as, to *economize* towards gaining a competency.

Econ'omy, *n.* [Fr. *économie*; Lat. *œconomia*; Gr. *oikonomia* — *oikos*, a house, and *nomos*, law, rule, from *nemō*, to deal out, to distribute.] The management, regulation, and government of household or domestic affairs; management of pecuniary concerns, or the expenditure of money; as, they practise a systematic *economy.*

—A frugal and judicious use of money; frugality in the necessary expenditure or laying out of money.

—A system of rules, regulations, ceremonies, or rites; orderly system regulating the distribution and proper uses of properties and parts, &c.; regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, or preservation of animals or plants; as, the animal *economy.*—Judicious and frugal management of public affairs; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government; as, political *economy.*

Econ'omy, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wayne co., on a branch of the Whitewater River, about 14 m. N.W. of Centreville.

Econ'omy, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Macon co.

Econ'omy, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township of Beaver co., on the Ohio River, about 17 miles N. W. of Pittsburg. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,100.

Ecorché, (*ai-kor'shai,*) *n.* [Fr., from *écorcher*, to skin or flay, from Lat. *corium*, a hide, and *cortex* bark.] (*Fine Arts.*) The name given to a figure used by artists in the study of anatomy, in which the muscles are exposed to view by the removal of the outer skin. In parts of the figure the upper muscles are also removed, to exhibit those that lie nearer the bone. These figures are made for the use of artists in plaster or *papier mâché.* There are also series of drawings which serve the same purpose, and in which the muscles of the human frame are represented from every point of view.

Ecorse', in *Michigan*, a township of Wayne co., on the Detroit River, about 80 miles east-south-east of Lansing.

Ecossaise', (*ā-ko-sāz',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mus.*) A dancing-tune in the Scotch style.

Ecostate, *n.* [From Lat. *costa*, a rib.] (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves which have no central rib or costa.

Ecoute, (*ā'kōt,*) *n.* [Fr., a place for listening, from *écouter*, to listen.] (*Mil.*) A name given to small galleries, excavated at regular distances, and going out beneath and beyond the glacis, towards the lines and batteries of the besiegers. Their purpose is to enable the garrison to hear and estimate the works being carried on by the sappers and miners of the enemy.

Ecphasis, (*ek'fa-sis,*) *n.* [Gr. *ekphasis.*] A declaration made in an explicit manner.

Ecphone'ma, *n.* [Gr. *ekphonema.*] (*Rhet.*) A breaking out of the voice with some interjectional particle.

Ec'phonome, *n.* [Gr.] (*Gram.*) A mark indicative of exclamatory effect; thus (!).

Ecphone'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ekphonesis.*] (*Rhet.*) An animated interjectionary exclamation.

Ec'phora, *n.* (*Arch.*) The projection of any member or moulding before the face of the member or moulding next below.

Ecphrac'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *ekphrasso*, to remove obstructions.] (*Med.*) That which has the property of attenuating tough humors, so as to promote their discharge.

—*n.* An attenuating medicine.

Ecphyse'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A quick breathing.

Ec'physis, *n.* [Gr., from *ekphyo*, to produce.] (*Surg.*) An apophysis or appendix; a process.

Ecrhyth'mus, *n.* [Gr., from *ek*, from, and *rythmos*, harmony.] (*Med.*) An irregular pulse.

Ec'stasied, *a.* Filled with ecstasy; as, "an *ecstasied* soul."

Ecs'tasy, *n.* [Fr. *extase;* Gr. *existāsis*, from *existēmi* — *ek*, or *ex*, and *histēmi*, a stand. See Stann.] A fixed state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object.—Excessive joy or transport; rapturous delight of the senses.—Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind.

"Hands that waked to *ecstacy* the living lyre."—*Gray.*

—Loss of mastery over the mental powers; madness; distraction; insanity.

"Now we see that noble and most sovereign reason . . . blasted with *ecstacy.*"—*Shaks.*

Ecstat'ic, Ecstat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *extatique;* Gr. *extatikos.*] Causing ecstasy or absorption of the faculties; arresting the mind; suspending the action of the senses.—Exhilarating; rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure; as, "*ecstatic* dreams." *Pope.*

Ecstat'ically, *adv.* In an ecstatic or blissful manner.

Ec'tasis, *n.* [Gr. *ektasis.*] (*Pros.*) The lengthening out of a syllable from short to long.

Ecthlip'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ekthlipsis.*] (*Lat. Pros.*) The elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel.

Ecthy'ma, *n.* (*Med.*) A pustule or cutaneous eruption.

Ec'toblast, *n.* [Gr. *ektos*, exterior, and *blastos*, a bud.] (*Anat.*) The membrane of a cell, as distinguished from the membrane of the mesoblast, of the entoblast, and of the enthostoblast.

Ec'toderm, *n.* (*Anat.*) The external skin or outer layer.

Ectoder'mic, *n.* Pertaining to the ectoderm.

Ecto'pia, Ec'topy, *n.* [Gr. *ek*, out, and *topos*, place.] (*Med.*) Morbid displacement of parts.

Ectozoa, *n.* [Gr. *ectos*, without, *zōos*, living.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied by some naturalists to designate animals living upon the *external* parts of other animals, and distinguished from those which live in the *interior*, called *Entozoa.* It is a term which merely designates the habitation of the animals, and does not express any affinity amongst the animals included in it.

Ectro'pium, *n.* [From Gr. *ektrepo*, to avert.] (*Surg.*) An eversion of the eyelids so that their internal surface is outermost.

Ectrot'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ektrotikos*, from *titresko*, I wound.] Applied to methods of preventing the development or causing the abortion of any disease.

Ectypog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *ektypos*, done in relief, and *graphein*, to draw.] A system or method of etching in relief.

Ecuador, or Equanor (*ek-wah-dor'*), republic of South America, so called from its position under the equator, lying between Lat. 1° 23′ N. and 4° 45′ S., and between about 73° and 81° E. long. It lies in a wedge-like form between Colombia and Peru, its eastern boundary being Brazil, its western the Pacific ocean, on which it has a seaboard of about 400 miles. Interiorly its limits are not well defined, while territory formerly claimed by it is now held by Colombia and Peru. As thus reduced in area it contains about 120,000 square miles, about two-fifths the area usually assigned to it. In addition it possesses the Galapagos Islands, of about 2,940 sq. miles. The population is slightly over 1,000,000, not including the savage Indians of the Eastern province, estimated at 100,000 to 150,000; the number is really unknown. The principal cities are Quito, the capital, with a population of about 60,000; Guayaquil, the principal port, 40,000; Cuenga, 30,000; Riobamba, 18,000; Latacunga, 15,000, and Ambato, 12,000. The three last named cities have been the seats of earthquakes of great violence.—*Gen. Desc. E.* is intersected by the great chain of the Andes, which here throws off three distinct ranges or spurs, of which that lying E. is at once the loftiest and has the widest ramifications. The middle range has a mean elevation of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, and toward the E. stretches out into an elevated plateau, with numerous peaks of very high degrees of altitude. Chimborazo, the loftiest summit (save one) on the American continent, rises here to the height of 21,420 ft., above sea-level; while only second to this peak is that of Cotopaxi, attaining an altitude of 19,000 ft., and forming one of the most remarkable volcanoes in the known world. *Soil, &c.* The soil of *E.*, generally speaking, is sterile, and the climate sickly; but in the table-lands among the mountains the land is of the highest fertility, and the climate temperate and delightful. At Quito perpetual spring prevails, and rain is almost unknown. *Rivers. E.* is watered by the Amazon and its numberless affluents. Those streams, of a minor rank, flowing W. into the Pacific, are for the most part mere mountain torrents. *Prod. &c.* The mineral and vegetable wealth of this country, together with its zoölogical aspect, are so entirely assimilated with those of Colombia (*q. v.*) that any further expatiation here would be needless. Few roads exist in *E.*, save a few mule-tracks, which, on the table-lands, connect some of the principal trading centers.—*Govt. &c. E.* is a republic, liberal in its constitution, but has

Fig. 905.—Eruption of Cotopaxi, 1741.

long continued in a state of anarchy, social convulsion, and revolution, the character and formation of the government having, in consequence, suffered various changes. As at present constituted the executive consists of president and vice-president, elected for four years, and not eligible for immediate re-election. The term of the vice-president begins in the middle of the presidential term, so that he serves two years with one, and two years with another president. Congress consists of senate and assembly. There is a council of state of five members, chosen for six years, and the power of the president is much restricted. Education is backward, though it shows signs of improvement. The University of Quito, established in 1684, is principally devoted to the education of priests. Several colleges and seminaries exist, and about 2,000 common schools. *E.* possesses a single railroad, 57 miles in length, and something over a thousand miles of telegraph line.—*Religion.* The state religion is the Roman Catholic, but a certain amount of tolerance is exercised toward other sects.—*Com.* Foreign trade is mainly with England; the commercial interests with the U. S. are unimportant.—*Exp.*: cacao, Peruvian bark, ivory, nuts, &c. Guayaquil is the principal sea-port.—*Hist. E.* was in former times a part of the empire of the Incas, was conquered by Pizarro, and held by Spain until 1820, when a successful revolt took place, leading to independence in 1822, in which year it united with New Grenada and Venezuela to form the republic of Colombia, under the presidency of Bolivar. It withdrew from this union in 1831, when Quito, with its associated departments, took the name of the Republic of Ecuador, under the presidency of General Flores, who continued in office until 1845. Since then political squabbles and revolutions have been almost incessant, and few presidents have served a full term. From 1852 to 1859 hostile relations prevailed with Peru, and in 1863 *E.* was defeated by New Grenada; while from 1869 to 1875 civil war prevailed with little intermission. This culminated in 1878 in the formation of a new constitution, the government under which was subservient to priestly influence. In 1883 this government was deposed, and a liberal one substituted. Under its recent presidents, Flores (1888), Conders (1892), and Alfaro (1896), the country has been more peaceful and has made some progress.

Ecumen'ic, Ecumen'ical, *a.* [Fr. *œcumenique;* Gr. *oikoumenikos*, of or from the whole world, from *oikoumenē*, the inhabited world, from *oikos*, a house, a dwelling] (*Eccles.*) General; universal; œcumenical. See Œcumenical Council.

Ecurie, (*ēk'yu-ri,*) *n.* [Fr.] A stable; a covered dwelling for horses.

Ecurenils, (*a-ku-rul',*) a vill. of Canada, Portneuf co.

Ec'zema, *n.* [Gr. from *eczeo*, I boil or break out.] (*Med.*) A disease of the skin, known by an eruption of small vesicles, generally very close together; but little redness is at first produced, although irritation often ensues. The heat of a summer sun sometimes produces the eruption, which has then been called *eczema solare.* Under irritation, *E.* may become partly pustular, while

the irritating fluid discharged from the vesicles reddens and inflames the skin, producing great distress. Bakers, grocers, and other persons whose hands come in contact with irritant matters, sometimes suffer severely. One painful form of the disease is *E. rubrum* or *mercuriale*, frequently seen in those who have used mercury freely, though it may also occur without any such especial cause. It affects every part of the body, and sometimes the entire skin becomes diseased. The treatment of *E.* consists in improving the secretions, and supporting the system by good diet and tonics. The irritation of the skin is often greatly relieved by lukewarm baths and mild fomentations.

Edacious, (*e-da shus.*) *a.* [Lat. *edax, edacis*, from *edo*, to eat, to eat up; Sansk. *ad.* See EAT.] Eating; given to eating; voracious; gluttonous; greedy; ravenous.

Eda'ciously, *adv.* Greedily; with a keen appetite; voraciously.

Edac'ity, *n.* [Lat. *edacitas.* See EDACIOUS.] Greediness; ravenousness; voracity of appetite; rapacity.

"The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion."—*Bacon.*

E'dam, a town of the Netherlands, 12 m. from Amsterdam, near the Zuyder Zee; *pop.* about 4,530.

E'dam, an island near the N. coast of Java, used as a penal settlement by the Dutch.

Edda, (*ed'dă,*) *n.* [NORSE, the mother of poetry.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The ancient collection of Scandinavian poetry in which the national mythology is contained. There are two Eddas; the older is believed to have been reduced to writing, from oral tradition, in Iceland, between A. D. 1050 and 1133. It was recovered and published in Denmark in 1643. The new Edda, supposed to have been composed 200 years after the former, is an abridgment of it, with a new arrangement of its parts. It was translated by Resenius in 1640, and is thence called the Resenian Edda. The authenticity of these monuments of an early age has been doubted in recent times; but the latest researches of critics (the brothers Grimm and others) seem to go far towards establishing it.

Ed'der, *n.* An English provincialism for the ADDER, *q. v.*

Ed'dington, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., on the Penobscot River, about 70 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Eddington, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bucks co.

Ed'dish, *n.* [A. S. *edisc.*] The aftermath, after the removal of the first crop.—Stubble of corn or grass.

Ed'dy, *n.* [A. S. *ed*, backward, again, and *eá*, a stream, a river; Dan. *aa*; Icel. *á*, a river, *yda*, a boiling of waters.] A current of water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main stream; the tide on the turn of the ebb.—A whirlpool; a vortex of waters; a current of water or air in a circular direction.

"And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To move circularly, or as an eddy.

"*Eddying* round and round, they sink."—*Wordsworth.*

—*v. a.* To gather together and form, as an eddy.

—*a.* Whirling around; moving in a circular form.

"And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirled around."—*Dryden.*

Ed'dy, an island of Ireland, in Galway Bay, about 5 m. S.E. of Galway. *Area*, about 95 acres. It contains the ruins of an ancient castle.

Eddy's Creek, in *Kentucky*, joins the Cumberland River in Caldwell co., near Eddyville.

Ed'dystone Rocks, a reef of dangerous rocks in the English Channel, on which is the well-known light-house of that name, 14 miles from Plymouth breakwater; Lat. 50° 10′ 54″ N., Lon. 4° 15′ 53″ W. It was erected in 1759, and replaced by a new one in 1879, with a lantern 130 ft. above high water. The new *E.* is constructed of granite, of which 4,668 tons were used against but 988 in the old one, and the light is visible 17½ nautical miles. It is located 120 ft. from the old site.

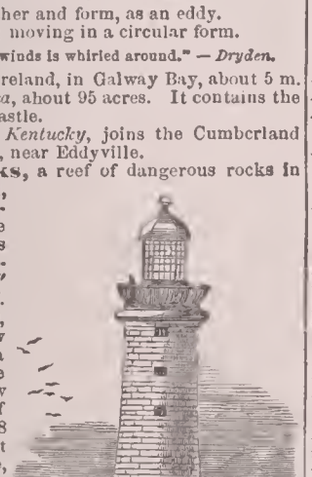


Fig. 906.
OLD EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.

Ed'dytown, in *N. Y.*, a p.-v. of Yates co., abt. 190 m. W. of Albany.

Ed'dyville, in *Iowa*, a p.-v. of Wapello co., on the Des Moines R.; in *Ky.*, a p.-v., cap. of Lyon co., on the Cumberland R., about 15 m. W. of Princeton.

Eddyville, in *New York*, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., abt. 300 m. W. of Albany.

—A village of Ulster co., on the Rondout Creek, near its entrance into the Hudson River, abt. 55 m. S. of Albany.

Eddyville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Armstrong co., on Mahoning Creek, about 18 m. N.E. of Kittanning.

Ed'elite, Ed'elith, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as PREHNITE.

Edem'atous, Edem'atose, *a.* [Gr. *oidema*, a tumor.] Pertaining to œdema.

E'den, *n.* [Heb., the garden of paradise.] (*Script.*) "It would be difficult," says a writer in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, (i. 482,) "in the whole history of opinion, to find any subject which has so invited, and at the same time so completely baffled, conjecture, as the Garden of Eden. The three continents of the Old World have been subjected to the most rigorous search; from China to the Canary Isles, from the Mountains of the Moon to the coasts of the Baltic, no locality which in the slightest degree corresponded to the description of the first abode of the human race has been left unexamined. The great rivers of Europe, Asia, and Africa, have in turn done service as the Pison and Gihon of Scripture, and there remains nothing but the New World wherein the next adventurous theorist may bewilder himself in the mazes of this most difficult question." Philo Judæus (flourished about 20) first broached the allegorical theory of interpretation, teaching that paradise shadowed forth the governing faculty of the soul, and that the tree of life represented religion, the true means of Immortality. Origen (circ. 186—253 or 254), adopting a somewhat similar view, regarded Eden as heaven, the trees as angels, and the rivers as wisdom; and Ambrosius (333 or 340, April 4, 397) considered the terrestrial paradise and the third heaven, mentioned by St. Paul (2 *Cor.* xii. 2–4), as identical. Luther (Nov. 10, 1483—Feb. 18, 1546) taught that Eden was guarded by angels from discovery and consequent profanation until the Deluge (*q. v.*), when all traces were destroyed. Swedenborg (Jan. 29, 1689—March 29, 1772), who regarded the first 11 chapters of Genesis as constituting a divine allegory, taught that Eden represented the state of Innocence in which man was originally created, and from which he degenerated in consequence of the Fall.

E'den, in *California*, a thriving township of Alameda co.

Eden, in *Georgia*, a village of Bryan co., abt. 50 m. N. of Darien.

—A post-office of Effingham co.

Eden, in *Illinois*, a prosperous township of La Salle co.

—A village of Randolph co.

—A post-village of Peoria co.

Eden, in *Indiana*, a village of Daviess co., on the W. Fork of White river, about 16 m. E. of Vincennes.

—A post-village of Hancock co., on Sugar creek, about 26 m. E. N. E. of Indianapolis.

—A township of La Grange co.

Eden, in *Iowa*, a township of Benton co.

—A township of Clinton co.

—A township of Decatur co.

—A prosperous township of Fayette co., about 10 m. W. N.W. of West Union.

—A township of Marshall co.

Eden, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Atchison co.

Eden, in *Maine*, a post-town of Hancock co., on Mount Desert Island, about 35 miles S. S. E. of the city of Bangor.

Eden, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Ingham co.

Eden, in *North Carolina*, a village of Eden co.

Eden, in *New York*, a post-town of Erie co., about 16 m. S. of Buffalo.

Eden, in *Ohio*, a village of Delaware co., about 28 m. N. of Columbus.

—A township of Licking co.

—A township of Seneca co.

—A village of Trumbull county, about 150 m. N. E. of Columbus.

—A township of Wyandott co.

Eden, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Jackson co.

Eden, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.

—A post-office of Bucks co.

Eden, in *Vermont*, a post-town and township of Lamoille county, about 30 miles N. of the city of Montpelier.

Eden, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Fond du Lac co., about 70 m. N. E. of Madison.

Ed'enburg, in *Virginia*, a post-town of Shenandoah county, on Stony Creek, about 5¼ miles S.W. of Woodstock.

Eden Mills, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Lamoille co.

Eden Prai'rie, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Hennepin co., on the Minnesota River, abt. 16 m. W.S.W. of St. Paul.

Eden's Ridge, in *Tennessee*, a P. O. of Sullivan co.

Eden'tata, *n. pl.* [Lat. *edentatus*, from *e*, priv., and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of quadrupeds, which, although it includes many animals differing from each other widely in habits, and also in certain points of structure, yet agree in so many essential characters, and are connected together by so many intermediate links as to require being associated in the same group. They all agree in the absence of teeth in the front of the jaws; all resemble each other in the great claws which encompass the ends of their toes; and they are all distinguished by a certain slowness, or want of activity, obviously arising from the peculiar organization of their limbs. The armor-clad, insectivorous *Armadillos* (fig. 189), of South America; the tree-inhabiting *Sloths* (fig. 69), and hairy, toothless *Ant-eaters*, of the same continent; the gigantic *Megatherium*, which formerly inhabited it; and the *Manis*, whose lizard-like body, defended by an impenetrable coat of mail, excites our wonder,—all belong to the order EDENTATA; which constitute the last group of *unguiculated* animals, and are severally described in the course of this work.

E'denton, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Madison co.

Edenton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-town, port of entry, and the cap. of Chowan co., at the Edenton Bay, which opens into Albemarle Sound abt. 150 m. E. of the city of Raleigh.

Edenton, in *New York*, a P. O. of St. Lawrence co.

Edenton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 30 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

Eden'tulous, *a.* [Lat. *e*, priv., and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] Toothless.

Eden Valley, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.

Eden Village, in *Penn.*, a village of Lancaster co.

E'denville, in *Iowa*, a village of Marshall co.

Edenville, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Midland co.

Edenville, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., about 119 m. S. by W. of Albany.

Edenville, in *Penn.*, a post-office of Franklin co.

Ed'es Falls, in *Maine*, a post-office of Cumberland co.

Edes'sa, in Mesopotamia. See ÆDESSA.

Ed'ford, in *Illinois*, a thriving township of Henry co.

Edfu, or **Edfoa,** (*ed'foo,*) (anc. *Atbo* of the Egyptians, and *Apollonopolis Magna* of the Romans,) a village of mud-huts on the W. bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt, 52 m. S. by E. of Thebes; Lat. 24° 58′ 43″ N., Lon. 32° 54′ E. It is scattered amidst and around the ruins of two temples considered to be the finest remains of antiquities in Egypt. *Manuf.* Earthenware and blue cotton cloth. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Ed'gar, king of England, was the younger of the two sons of Edmund I. During the reign of his brother Edwy he was chosen king of Mercia and Northumbria, and succeeded Edwy in 958. He recalled Dunstan, made him bishop of Worcester, of London, and, on the death of Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, gave himself up to his direction. The reign of Edgar was peaceful, the Northmen making no descents on England, perhaps in consequence of the large fleet kept up by the king. Monasteries were restored, and many new ones built; the married clergy expelled, and church power raised to a higher point than before, which made Edgar a favorite, and got him a good name with monkish historians. His character was nevertheless feeble, selfish, and sensual. Edgar was not crowned till 973, and the same year took place the stately ceremonial on the Dee, when six or eight subject kings attended him. Edgar is said to have imposed on the Welsh an annual tribute of 300 wolves' heads, instead of a money tax. D. 975. He left two sons, Edward and Ethelred, who both succeeded to the crown.

Edgar, the 87th king of Scotland, was son of Malcolm III., by the sister of Edgar Atheling of England. D. 1107.

Edgar ATHELING, called also EDWARD THE OUTLAW, an Anglo-Saxon prince, grandson of Edmund Ironsides. He was probably born in Hungary, and in 1057 followed his father to England, at whose death he became heir to the throne. After the battle of Hastings, and death of Harold, he was proclaimed king, but was too feeble to maintain his position, and soon submitted to William the Conqueror. Date of death unknown.

Edgar, in *Illinois*, an E. co., bordering on Indiana; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Embarras River, and Brulette and Clear creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* (1890) 26,787. *Cap.* Paris.

—A township of Edgar co.

Ed'gard, in *Louisiana*, a P. O. of St. John Baptist parish.

Edgar Springs, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Phelps co.

Edgartown, in *Massachusetts*, a post-town and township, port of entry, and seat of justice of Dukes co., on the S.E. part of Martha's Vineyard, abt. 75 m. S. by E. of Boston. The harbor is one of the safest in the world, and averages 4½ fathoms in depth. At its entrance is a fixed light, 50 feet above sea-level, Lat. 41° 25′ N., Lon. 70° 27′ W.

Edge, (*ej,*) *n.* [A. S. *ecg*; Ger. *ecke*; Dan. *eg*; W. *awch*; Gr. *akē*, a point, an edge; root *ac*, sharp; Sansk. *asi*, the point of a sword.] The extreme border, rim, or point of anything; brink; brim; margin; border; as, the *edge* of a precipice, the *edge* of a table, the *edge* of a book, &c.

"Truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law."—*Pope.*

—The sharp border, or thin cutting extremity, or side of an instrument; that which cuts, penetrates, wounds, or injures; as, the *edge* of a knife, the *edge* of a sarcasm, &c.

"Slanderer's *edge* is sharper than the sword."—*Shaks.*

—A narrow part rising from a broader; commencement or early part.

"Some harrow their ground over, and then plough it upon an *edge*."—*Mortimer.*

—Sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness; intenseness of desire; fitness for action or co-operation; sharpness or acrimony.

"Cloy the hungry *edge* of appetite."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *eggian*, to egg, to incito.] To bring to an edge; to furnish with an edge: to sharpen; to give sharpness to; as, to *edge* a razor.

"It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound."—*Dryden.*

—To border; to skirt: to fringe; to furnish with an ornamental margin; as, to *edge* a garden-plot.

"Hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves."—*Dryden.*

—To make sharp; to exasperate; to embitter; to incite; to provoke; to urge on; to instigate; to goad.

"By such reasonings the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged*."—*Haywood.*

—To move, as with the edge turned forward; to move sideways; to move by little and little; as, "*edging* by degrees their chairs forwards."—*Locke.*

To set the teeth on edge, to cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth by the taste or proximity of some repellent or obnoxious substance, or object.

"A harsh grating tune *setteth the teeth on edge*."—*Bacon.*

—*v. n.* To move sideways: to move gradually.

(*Naut.*) To sail close-hauled.

To edge away. (*Naut.*) To increase, by degrees, the distance between a ship and the land, or between it and another vessel.—*To edge in with.* (*Naut.*) To close in with a coast or vessel, by degrees.

Edge'-bone (sometimes written *aitch-bone*), *n.* A portion of the rump of dressed beef, presented edgewise to view.

Edge'comb, in *Maine*, a post-township of Lincoln co., on a peninsula extending into the Atlantic Ocean, about 30 m. S. by E. of Augusta.

Edge'comb, in *N. Carolina*, a N. E. co.; *area*, 520 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tar river, and Fishing, Sandy, and Contenting creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Tarborough. *Pop.* (1890) 24,113.

Edge'combe Bay, an inlet in the Pacific Ocean, in E. Australia. Lat. 20° S., Lon. 147° 30′ E.

Edge'field, in *S. Carolina*, a W. co.; *area*, 775 sq. m. *Rivers.* Savannah, Saluda, Edisto, and Little Saluda rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Edgefield Court-House. *Pop.* (1890) 49,259.

Edgefield, or EDGEFIELD COURT-HOUSE, in *S. Carolina*, a post-town, cap. of Edgefield co., 50 m. W. by S. of Columbia. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,260.

Edge'field, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Davidson co., on the Cumberland river, opposite the city of Nashville.

Edge'hill, an elevated ridge in England, co. Warwick, 7 m. N. W. of Banbury, where the first battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentary Army was fought. It proved very disastrous to both armies, though the losses were so nearly equal that neither could claim a decisive victory.

Edge Hill, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of King George co.

Edge'less, *a.* Blunt; obtuse; having no edge; and hence, unable to cut; as, *edgeless* weapons.

Edge'-play, *n.* A fencing-bout with swords.

Edge'-rail, *n.* A rail set edgewise.

Ed'gerton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Williams co., about 64 m. W. by S. of Toledo.

Ed'gerton, in *Wisconsin*, a city of Rock co., on C., M. & St. P. R. R., 25 m. S. E. of Madison. In the center of an important tobacco-raising district, of which product large quantities are shipped. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,100.

Edge'-tool, *n.* A tool or instrument possessing a sharp edge; also used figuratively.

"There must be no jesting with *edge-tools*.—*L'Estrange.*

Edgewise (*ĕj-wīz*), *adv.* With the edge turned forward, or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge; sideways; with the side foremost.

Edge'wood, in *Illinois*, a post-town of Effingham co.

Edge'wood, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Harford co.

Edge'worth, in *Penna*, a former P. O. of Bucks co.

Edge'worth, MARIA, a celebrated Irish novelist, born in Berkshire, 1765. She was the daughter of Richard Lovell *E.*, an author of some merit, and was greatly assisted by him in her early literary efforts. The famous *Essay on Irish Bulls*, the joint production of herself and her father, was published in 1801. Her *Castle Rackrent* abounds in admirable sketches of Irish life and manners, for which most of her tales and novels are distinguished. In 1804 she published her *Popular Tales*, 3 vols.; and two years afterwards, *Leonora*, a novel in 2 vols. In 1809 she issued 3 vols. of *Tales of Fashionable Life*, of a more powerful and varied cast than any of her previous productions. Three other vols. of *Fashionable Tales* appeared in 1812, and fully sustained the high reputation which she had attained. In 1814 her novel of *Patronage*, in 4 vols., was published. Its object is to show the miseries resulting from a dependence on the great, and she paints the manners and characters of high life with her usual vigor and fidelity. In 1817 appeared two tales, named *Harrington* and *Ormond*. In 1822, Miss Edgeworth published a work of a different kind, namely, *Rosamond*, a sequel to *Early Lessons*, which had been previously published, being tales for the young. In 1825 she issued 4 vols. of similar tales, under the title of *Harriet and Lucy*, being a continuation of that course of moral instruction for youthful readers on which she had so successfully entered, and in which she had so few equals. Miss Edgeworth's last work of fiction, a novel entitled *Helen*, in 3 vols., appeared in 1834. It is not inferior to any of her other works. Besides those already mentioned, she also wrote *The Modern Griselda*, *Frank*, *Harry Oison*, *Laurent le Paresseux*, *Little Plays*

Fig. 907. — EDGEWORTH'S-TOWN.

for Young People, *Moral Tales*, *Parents' Assistant*, *Patronage*, *and Comic Dramas*, &c. Sir Walter Scott, with whom she lived in the closest friendship, has acknowledged that to her descriptions of Irish character and manners we are indebted, in a great measure, for the "Waverley Novels." "The rich humour, pathetic tenderness and admirable tact" of her Irish delineations, he declared, led him first to think that something might be attempted for his own country of the same kind. In private life, Miss Edgeworth was highly beloved and respected by all who knew her; and in her intercourse with society she was most unaffected and agreeable. But she had long ceased to take an active part in life, or in the world of literature of which she was once so bright an ornament, her last years being passed in tranquillity at the family seat at Edgeworth's-town. D. 1849.

Edge'worth, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 16 m. N. of Jonesborough.

Edge'worth'stown, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster co., and abt. 7 m. E.S.E. of Lougford. It was the residence of Miss Maria Edgeworth, *q. v.*

Edg'ing, *n.* That which is added on the edge or border, or which forms the edge; a border; a fringe; a trimming; as, the *edging* to a cap, *edging* of a garden-bed, &c.

Edg'ing-machine, *n.* An instrument used for making edges.

Edg'mont, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Delaware co., abt. 10 m. from Chester; *pop.* abt. 800.

Edg'y, *a.* Easily set on edge; quick; sharp; as, a woman's *edgy* temper.—Angular; presenting sharply defined outlines; as, an *edgy* pediment.

Edibil'ity, *n.* Suitability for eating; edibleness.

Ed'ible, *a.* [From Lat. *edo*, to eat. See EAT.] Eatable; fit for to be eaten, as food; esculent;—opposed to *potable*; as, *edible* roots.

"The *edible* creation decks the board."—*Prior.*

Ed'ibleness, *n.* Edibility; state of being edible or eatable.

Edict, *n.* [Lat. *edictum*, from *edico*; *e*, *ex*, and *dico*, *dictum*, to speak.] (*Hist.*) An instrument signed and sealed to serve as a law.—In ancient Rome the name was given to the ordinances of the magistrates, but especially of the two prætors, *prætor urbanus* and *prætor peregrinus*, who on their accession to office published *edicts* or rules for regulating the practice of their courts, as well as for their own guidance in the decision of doubtful cases. Under the emperor Hadrian, a digest of the best decisions of the prætors from the earliest times was made by Sylvius Julianus, collected into a volume called *Edictum Perpetuum*, or Perpetual Edict, ratified by the emperor and senate, and fixed as the invariable standard of civil jurisprudence. (Gibbon's *Roman Empire*, ch. xliv.)—The *Edict of Milan* was a proclamation issued by Constantine after the conquest of Italy (A. D. 313), to secure to the Christians the restitution of their civil and religious rights, of which they had long been deprived, and to establish throughout his extended dominions the principles of a wise and enlightened toleration.—The most famous edict of modern history is the Edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV. in 1598, to secure to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. This act, after continuing in force for nearly a century, was repealed by Louis XIV.; and, as is well known, its revocation led to a renewal of the persecutions against the Protestants. The depopulation caused by the sword was also increased by emigration. Above half a million of her most useful and industrious subjects deserted France, and exported, together with immense sums of money, those arts and manufactures which had chiefly tended to enrich the kingdom.

Edict'al, *a.* Relating or pertaining to an edict or edicts.

Edifieant, *a.* [Lat. from *ædificare*.] Constructing; erecting; building.

Edifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ædificatio*. See EDIFY.] A building up, in a moral or religious sense; instruction; improvement and progress of the mind, in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness; improvement of the mind in any species of useful knowledge.

Edifice, (*ed'i-fis,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ædificium*. See EDIFY.] A fabric; but appropriately a large or splendid building.

"God built an *edifice* too large for man to fill."—*Milton.*

Edificial, (*ed-i-fish'al,*) *a.* Pertaining to edifices, or to structures.

Ed'ifier, *n.* One who instructs or improves another.

Ed'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *edifier*, from Lat. *ædifico*—*ædes*, a building, and *facio*, to make.] To build up, in a moral sense; to instruct and improve the mind in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, as faith, holiness, &c.; as, an *edifying* conversation.

—*v. n.* To be built up, in a moral or religious sense; to be instructed or improved; to become wiser or better.

Ed'ifyingly, *adv.* In an edifying manner.

Ed'ifyingness, *n.* Quality of being edifying.

Edile, *n.* See ÆDILE.

Edin, in *Ohio*, a village of Delaware co., abt. 30 m. N. of Columbus.

Edi'na, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township, cap. of Knox co., on the South Fabius river, 125 m. N. of Jefferson city. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,650.

Ed'inborough, in *North Carolina*, a former post-office of Montgomery co.

Ed'inborough, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Erie co., on Conniattee creek, 20 m. S. of Erie. *Pop.* (1897) about 1,350.

Ed'inburgh, the capital of Scotland, situated 357 m. N.N.W. from London, and 2 miles S. from the Frith of Forth; Lat. 55° 57′ 24″ N., Lon. 3° 11′ W. It stands on high, uneven ground, being built on three ridges running E. and W. The central ridge, on which the city was originally built, terminates abruptly, on the W., in a precipitous rock nearly 400 feet above the level of the sea, on which is the castle, (Fig. 908,) while to the E. it inclines to a plain or valley. On the rising ground to the N. of this valley stands the new town of *E.* In the old town, covering both sides of the central ridge, the buildings are crowded together in the closest array. The new town is built on the lower and northernmost of the ridges, and is connected with the old town by the North Bridge and the Earthen Mound. Its streets and squares are of great beauty and regularity. *E.* is connected with the Calton Hill and Prince's Street by an elegant bridge, called Waterloo Bridge, and with Leithe by a broad and fine road, called Leith Walk. The scenery around the city is very fine, and much has been done by art to develop its natural advantages. The Castle is the most remarkable of its public buildings. The date of its foundation is unknown. Queen Margaret, widow of Malcolm Caenmore, died in this fortress in 1093; and James VI. of Scotland, afterward James I. of England, was born in it in 1556. At the opposite or E. extremity of the old town stands the palace and abbey of Holyrood, *q. v.* Of the churches, the metropolitan church, dedicated to St. Giles, the tutelar saint of the

Fig. 908. — CASTLE OF EDINBURGH.

city, is the most ancient. It was erected into a collegiate church in 1466, but is said to have been founded nearly 600 years before. It was in old Greyfriars' church, in 1638, that the Solemn League and Covenant was first signed, and subscribed in 1643, in St. Giles' church, by the English commissioners, the comuission of the Church and the committee of estates of Parliament. The other churches are Trinity College Church, founded by Mary of Guelderland in 1462; the Old and New Greyfriars, the Tron, the Canongate, St. Cuthbert's, Lady Yester's, St. Andrew's, and St. George's; and a number of other churches, chapels, and places of worship for the various sects and denominations of which the inhabitants consist. The university of Edinburgh has long since attained to general celebrity. It was originally founded in the year 1582. Besides the High School, there are other educational establishments, affording every facility for the highest class of instruction that can anywhere be obtained, in almost every department of knowledge. Among these may be named the Edinburgh Academy, the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, and the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Of literary associations, the principal is the Royal Society, instituted in 1782: the Royal Society of Antiquaries, the Wernerian Society, and the Astronomical Institution, for the purpose of promoting the science of astronomy, with an observatory on the Calton Hill; the Highland Society, established for advancing the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and arts in the Highlands of Scotland; the Faculty of Advocates, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The principal charitable institutions are Heriot's Hospital, and Watson's Hospital. The prison and Bridewell stand on the Calton Hill, on the top of which is Nelson's monument, and near to it other monuments to Dugald Stewart, Playfair, and Burns. That of Sir Walter Scott is in Prince's Street, and is a very striking object. The chief places of public amusement are the theatre and the Assembly Rooms.—*Manuf.* Unimportant, and chiefly confined to the requirements of the citizens. The principal are household furniture, carriages, engraving in all its branches, musical instruments, glass, linen, silk, sarcenet, and fine shawl-weaving. The trade of bookselling and printing is carried on to a great extent; and various periodical and other works of high celebrity are published. Among these may be mentioned the *Edinburgh Review* (the first number of which appeared in 1802), and *Blackwood's Magazine*. *E.* was founded in the 7th century, and was described as a considerable village in the 8th. *Pop.* (1891) 261,260.

Ed'inburgh, in *Indiana*, a post-town of Johnson co., on Blue river, 10 m. N. of Columbus; on P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Has considerable manufacturing interests and a good local trade. *Pop.* (1897) about 2,050.

Ed'inburgh, in *Maine*, a township of Penobscot co., about 25 m. N. E. of Augusta.

Ed'inburgh, in *Michigan*, a former P. O. of Hillsdale county.

Ed'inburgh, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Leake co., about 76 m. N. E. of Jackson.

Ed'inburgh, in *Missouri*, a post-town of Grundy co.

—A village of Scotland co., about 140 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Ed'inburgh, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Mercer co., about 9 m. E. N. E. of Trenton.

Ed'inburgh, in *North Dakota*, a post-village of Walsh co., 22 m. W. by N. of Grafton.

Ed'inburgh, in *New York*, a post-town of Saratoga co., about 45 m. N N. W. of Albany.

Ed'inburgh, in *Ohio*, a post-town and township of Portage co., about 140 m. N. E. of Columbus.

—A village of Wayne co., about 80 m. N. E. of Columbus

Ed'inburgh, in *Texas*, a village and port of entry of Camsron co., on the Rio Grande.
—A post-village, cap. of Hidalgo co., on the Rio Grande, about 60 m. above Brownsville.

Ed'inburghshire, or **Midlothian,** a county of Scotland, having on the N. the Frith of Forth and the river Almond; E. the co. of Haddington; S. the cos. of Lanark, Peebles, and Berwick: and on the W. corner a part of the co. of Linlithgow. *Area*, 358 sq. m. *Surface*, pleasing, fertile, and highly cultivated, but intersected by the Moorfoot and Pentland hills. The Lothian farms are among the best in the world. *Rivers.* Small; the chief are the Esk, the Almond, the Water of Leith, and the Tyne. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, and general crops. *Min.* Coal, iron, sandstone, and limestone. *Cap.* Edinburgh. *Pop.* (1897) 451,450.

Ed'ington, in *Illinois*, a post-office and township of Rock Island co.

Edis'to River, in *S. C.*, formed by the union of the N. and S. Edisto, flowing S.E., enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Ed'it, *v. a.* [Lat. *edo, editum—e, ex,* and *do,* to give.] To superintend a publication; to prepare a book, treatiss, or newspaper for publication; to conduct or manage, as a periodical or literary publicatiou.

Edition (*ĕ-dish'on*), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *editio.*] Properly, the indefinite number of copies of a book printed at one time. In bibliographical works, *editio princeps* signifies the earliest priuted edition of an author; *editio optima*, the last edition, which is geuerally regarded as the best, &c.

Editor (*ed'it-ĕr*), *n.* [Fr. *éditeur.*] One who superintends, revises, corrects, and prepares a book for publication; one who supervises the publicatiou of a newspaper, a magazine, or other periodical.

Edito'rial, *a.* Pertaiuing to an editor; as, *editorial* labor.—Written by au editor; as, au *editorial* article.
—*n.* A leading article from an editor in a newspaper or magazine; as, a spicy *editorial.*

Edito'rially, *adv.* Iu the manner or style of an editor.

Ed'itorship, *n.* The business or avocation of an editor; as, the wear aud tear of *editorship.*

Ed'meston, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Otsego co., about 18 m. W. of Cooperstown.

Ed'moudson, in *Kentucky*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, about 225 sq. m. *Rivers.* Greene River, and Bear and Nolin creeks. *Surface*, undulating and hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone coal and cavernous limestone; in the latter formation is the celebrated Mammoth Cave. (See KENTUCKY). *Cap.* Brownsville.

Ed'monton, in *Canada*, a post-village of the prov. of Alberta, terminus of a branch of the Can. Pac. R.R., 175 m. N. of Calgary. *Pop.* (1897) about 350.

Ed'monton, or EDMUNTON, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Metcalf co.

Ed'mund I., kiug of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan in 941. Killed in 946.

Edmuud II., surnamed *Ironsides*, succeeded his father Ethelred, 1016; but being opposed by Canute, he agreed to share the crown with him. Died the same year.

Edom, or **Idumæa.** (*Anc. Geog.*) The uame given to the country inhabited by the descendants of Esau, who was living there B. C. 1739 (*Gen.* xxxii. 3). It extended originally from the Dead Sea to the Elanitic gulf of the Red Sea. The inhabitants refused to allow the Israelites to pass through their territory on their retreat from Egypt, B. C. 1452 (*Num.* xx. 14–21). Saul made war upon them B. C. 1093 (I *Sam.* xiv. 47); and David established garrisons in their land B. C. 1040 (2 *Sam.* viii. 14). Solomon built a navy at Ezion-geber, B. C. 992 (1 *Kings* ix. 26), and Amaziah, king of Judah, gained a great victory, and took Selah, B. C. 825. The Edomites subsequently extended their horders as far north as Hebron, where they were defeated by Judas Maccabæus, B. C. 163, and the country was overrun by the Arabs in the 7th century.

Ed'red, king of England, was son of Edward the I., named the Elder, and succeeded his brother Edmund in 946. *E.* was of feeble health, and inclined to an ascetic life. He had for chief adviscr, during the latter part of his reign, the celebrated Dunstan. Died in 995.

Ed'sallville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., about 125 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Ed'ucate, *v. a.* [Lat. *edŭco, educatus—e, ex,* and *duco,* to lead, bring, or conduct.] To bring up, as a child; to rear; to nurture; to teach.

Educa'tion, *n.* [Fr. *éducation*, from Lat. *educo*, I lead out.] Education, as we know it to-day, is open to one objection—it does not "educate." It belies its etymology; it does not "lead out" the mind; it simply clogs it with a mass of undigested facts. The mental food is not converted into mental muscle.

There are two great things that education should do for the individual—it should train his senses, and teach him to think. Education, as we know it in our schools and colleges, does not truly do either; it gives the individual only a vast accumulation of facts, unclassified, undigested, seen in no true relations. Like seeds iu a box, they may be retained, but they do not grow.

The greatest educational need of the individual is a trained mind—a mind that is ready on the instant, not the next day. With most persons, the intellectual brilliancy, the proper thing to say or to do, comes as an after-thought. An after-thought is but a beautiful possibility designed to fit a lost opportunity. It is no more helpful to a man than a flattering epitaph on his tombstone. With most persons this wit is like a night telegram—it is not delivered until the next morning. Man expects his hand to he instantly ready to perform any motion of which it is capable; but he is resigned if his mind does not act quickly. He says, "readiness is born with people; it cannot be acquired." If man's heart, lungs, or stomach are weak, he consults specialists, and never gives up until he obtains relief. But if he cannot remember names or faces; if he is subject to that intellectual remorse known as after-thought; if he has no eye for color, or taste for music; if he has no command of language; if there is lack of power in auy respect in his mind, he is perfectly resigned, and says, "I am as God made me, and so I must remain." When man fails, he always does this. He says, "I am as God made me;" but when he succeeds, he proudly proclaims himself a "self-made man." If education gave the individual the proper exercises in years of training, his mind would be ready on the instant. I wish in this article to show wherein lies the failure of the present education, what is the great need of the individual, and to outline "Mental Training by Analysis, Law, and Analogy," a system upon which I have spent many years in originating, developing, and testing in lectures and in practical class-work.

The Training is to the mind what a gymnasium course is to the body. It aims to quicken, intensify and develop the working of the mind, toning and exercising all weak parts. By a system of exercises it would train every sense, every faculty, every memory, every power, part and phase of mind, every mental muscle, making it supple and instantly responsive, as a massage stimulates the body. It would reveal to man his power and his weakness; teach him to know himself. Man, whatever he his lins in life, needs a trained mind—one quickened, and in best health and condition, to be used on the instant. An untrained miud is like a torch—flickering, uncertain, scattering, wasting, and losing its light. The trained mind is like a search light, that instantly can turn every ray of its energy in perfect concentration upon any one point. It is not the energy it takes to do a thing that tires men; it is the energy they waste. Most men waste every day enough energy to run a genius. The fault with most persons is, not that they have not good minds, that they are not naturally bright, but merely that their minds are not trained, not systematized, not reduced to order. This condition "education" does not give; but education should give it as the fulfillment of its first duty. If aught in condemnation in this article seem sweeping, I wish it understood as relating to the "system." It is in no wise a criticism of the work of individual teachers, professors, and other educators who have been successful. Whatever success may have come to individual teachers, has been because they revolted against conventioual, machine methods.

Medical science to-day tells us that a single fundamental weakness in one organ in the physical body may assert itself successively, in the course of years, under perhaps a dozen distinct phases in as many parts of the body. All may be traceable, if our diagnosis he sufficiently analytic to discover the unity masquerading beneath these disguises, to one disorder. To this "root" we must direct all our energies. So it is with the many weaknesses and failures in the education of to-day. The root-weakness is *constant Impression without a corresponding Expression.*. Under a hundred phases is this basic failure shown in our present education.

The mind may be divided roughly into three parts, or faculties—Impression, Repression, and Expression. The first, Impression, receives all raw material through the senses—seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, tasting, and the muscular sense. The second is Repression or memory, which by cerebration analyzes all this, raw material, combines, recombines, deepens and classifies it ready for expression. The third, or Expression, uses the material the senses have received and memory has classified—in writing, speaking, clear formulation of words, drawing, or some other form of outward activity. Any thought, expressed, becomes modified by meeting new thought, re-suters the mind, is agaiu retained in memory, again expressed, and this three-fold process is endlessly repeated. In the perfect mind this process is constant and continuous; in all minds the *tendency* to this is as natural as the circulation of the blood. Our modern "education" forces material iuto the mind (and even this through untrained senses) and without a corresponding *expression*, the mental food becomes congested, clogged aud unavailable. Impressions, instead of being classified for instant readiness, are hurled under succeeding layers of impressions, as geologic strata overlie and conceal one another.

Does not all the inability of an ordinary college graduate lie in this matter of *expression?* Is his mind quick to analyze a new subject aud to see it in its relations? To ask a good question? To give a quick illustration? To make a fair description? To be ready in conversation? To sum up, to epitomize, to formulate his own views? To make a generalizatiou? He has information, but so has a library; he has a vocabulary, but so has a dictionary. To be of service to him in the battle of life, his information and vocabulary must ever be held in instant readiness. "Mental Training" recognizes these three divisions; gives each careful exercises to keep each in its best condition, and then trains the mind to pass every impression through the three-fold process—a training that soon results in automatic action. Perfect education in any line is but conscious training of mind or body to act unconsciously.

This system of "Mental Training by Analysis, Law, and Analogy" is seen in natural working in the mind of a child before it has been perverted by "education." The mind of the child is constantly analyzing. It is constantly seeking to trace effects back to causes; to predict effects from causes; it then seeks constantly to know the how, the why, the reason, the law governing what it sees. Then the child, wiser than it knows, grasps the great truth that all law is universal, and seeks to project the law discovered in the single instance into other fields by analogy, saying, "Well, if that's so, then this must be so." A short time in public school tends to weaken and almost stifle this process forever. Analysis is the basis of every phase of mental power. It is nature's method of turning impressions into mental muscle, of getting strength from the mental food; it classifies impressions so accurately and perfectly that they come forth instantly when needed. The analogy between mental and physical food is remarkably close. When food enters the body the salivary glands with their secretions begin to act upon it, and in the stomach and the whole digestive tract that food is fully and completely analyzed. The myosin is carried to one part of the body, the casein to another, the fibrin to another; so with the other elements, each to the very part of the body needing that element. This represents but analysis, distribution, and storage. So it is in the true working of the mind. Every impression reaching the mind is analyzed into its elements, aud these are classified for instant use under many different phases. In many minds the impression is not thus analyzed; it is retained whole as a unit; it is undigested. It is as if bodily food were not chewed or masticated, but bolted whole. This would, of course, bring indigestion as an inevitable consequent. Our schools and colleges are elaborate institutions for promoting mental indigestion. If they placed this before them as their specific aim and ideal, they could not devise a better way to attain it than the present method. Our best educators perceive the weakness of results, but they do not take sufficiently radical steps to change the *system.* Every year the list of studies increases, new burdens are added to the weight to be carried by the scholars, new dishes are interlined on the already overcrowded menu. Education says, practically; "If you cannot digest all this food, we will add more food, heavier, more taxing on your strength, more useless." The list of studies really necessary for the individual is so small, the items are so few, that I would not challenge criticism and raise a storm of discussion by giving the list here. The *subjects* themselves are of little importance, it is the *method* that is of vital importance. It is the "how" that counts, not the "what." I write this with instances in my mind of wondrous progress made in classes taught by this system of "Analysis, Law, and Analogy."

The beginning of all true education should be the direct training of the senses of the individual. It is of vital importance that they, the instruments that bring to him all the raw material of thought, should be trained to bring clear, vivid impressions to the mind. Man may need his Latin, his Greek, or his calculus occasionally in daily life; but his trained senses he needs every moment. He needs to remember a face; to recall a date; to have some one's name ready on the tongue in an instant. Hundreds of instances might be cited to show the constant call upon the senses, and man often condemns his mind as weak and unreliable when it is merely his senses that have been shamefully slighted and perverted. "Education" is long, hard, tedious, and a comparative failure in the end, even from the standpoint of mere memorizing, partly because of this fundamental neglect of the senses. The child at its geography lesson, in so simple a thing as bounding the States, wastes a terrific amount of energy with but little real permaneut gain. With hard study he goes over the boundary by rote, rehearsing the combination of descriptive words until he has them "fixed in mind," so that they may be glibly presented to the teacher on demand. This gives the child but the sequence of words, not a distinct idea of the situation of the State that is desired. This is the hard, tiresome method of most children. Were the child trained by exercises in the sense of sight, he would take a clear, vivid, and permanent mental picture of the map of the United States, which he would never forget, and which he could revive at will.

Many men fail in spelling, hopelessly surrendering to the belief that they "never can learn to spell," because the power of visualizing words has never been developed. The study of language, and the power of the *sounds* of words and their correct pronunciation, must come through an appeal to the ear. There are few, relatively speaking, even among our best educated men aud women who give the pure, true pronunciation of words in our own tongue. Often they cannot detect any difference between two distinctly different sounds of a vowel, showing that the ear has not been trained to delicate discrimination. This training is too vital, too far-reaching in its possibilities to be passed by with incidental, occasional exercises in color, form, aud size. It should be the slow, careful, systematic training of all the senses—sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell, and the muscular sense. Beginning in the very lowest classes, with simple, easy, and interesting exercises and environments, this training should never be lost sight of during the whole school and college course of the individual. If modern education does no more than this, if it would do no more than give the individual command of his senses, and teach him to *think*—this alone would be great—infinitely better than making him a weak solution of a hundred text-books.

Constant training in *words* is a vital part of "Mental Training." Words are but symbols for mental images. As we quicken the mind to analyze and to note delicate differences and shades of meaning, we are intensifying its powers of Expression to greater care and accuracy. This at once reacts upon the Impression, making the mind keener and clearer in its classification, and more quickly responsive in action. This is but one phase in

which this constant analysis in the mind is trained to higher and more accurate thinking. This one great need in education to-day is passed by with a trivial recognition that is a disgrace to education. Training in Expression in all its phases is the subject of a thousand exercises in this system—in definition, in description, in imagination, in questioning, in conversation, &c., through years of training, which of course cannot here be even suggested.

A single illustrative case from memories of mental clinics entering over several years will make my meaning clearer as to the practical use of "Analysis, Law and Analogy," in observation. To a gentleman taking a course in "Mental Training," I was speaking of the importance, in observation, of constant preparation for instant use, and of the value of passing every impression through this three-fold process. We were just leaving the Museum of Art in New York, when I asked him what he had observed, what he had classified in his mind from what we had seen; for we had gone to the gallery with the idea of "training" rather than for the mere æsthetic pleasure of the pictures. He said he could not recall anything special, but he gave a good list of statues and pictures as he had seen them, showing that his eye-memory was well developed. "This," I said, "is good so far as it goes. But in itself it is not observation. The mere use of the senses is not observation. They are but the instruments of observation, as the telescope is the instrument of the astronomer. Observation is impression *plus* deduction; impression *plus* individual interpretation; it is what we see, *plus* what we think of it. A photographic camera can retain what passes before it, but it cannot *observe;* the phonograph, that marvellous new ear of science, can hear and it can even repeat what it has heard, but it cannot *observe*. In every observation there should be a deduction, a judgment, a classification—the beginning of an attempt at generalization.

"Let us now test the gallery by our three-fold process of 'Analysis, Law, and Analogy.' First, what picture in the whole gallery did you like best?" This forced him to pass every picture that he remembered in the gallery through a process of analysis, more or less perfect, qualitative and quantitative. After a few moments he decided on "Thesnulda before the Court of Germanicus." You remember the painting—a tall, regal woman holding a child by the hand, and standing a captive in queenly contempt before a barbaric Roman court, lying at ease on skins of animals. "What is the focus of the picture?" was the first question. "Thesnulda." "Wherein is the great power of Thesnulda?" "Her face." "Now we have roughly analyzed it, let us seek the secret of the face, its force, its law. What does the face mean, what does it show?" In a few moments we decided that it was "the noble superiority of a great nature that, in the moment of its abasement, rises above its persecutors." "And now for the analogy. Where, in all your reading, conversation, or observation, can you recall a situation wherein such an expression would have come to the face of any individual?" "Galileo, when he said, 'but the earth *does* move'" "Another?" After a little hesitation he said, "John Huss at the stake, when they lighted the fagots." "Another?" "Regulus before the Carthaginians." "Another?" "The same expression, softened, purified, and sanctified, would appear on the face of Christ on Calvary." "That is enough. You have passed this picture through the process of 'Analysis, Law, and Analogy,' and formulated a clear expression for your impression. It may be years from now that you will again see such a face, or hear of it, or read of it. Your prepared formulation will spring forth of itself; you will not have to halt and stammer, and then build up a weak, tentative *expression* of it. At the same time, the instances of Thesnulda before the Court of Germanicus, Galileo before his persecutors, John Huss at the stake, Regulus before the Carthaginians, and Christ on Calvary, will be revived together. You have trained them to answer to a given call. You have made an appointment with them. You have started a new centre of localization in the brain, at which all similar instances later will be automatically classified. They are grouped, not by any accidental resemblance, but by the highest psychological basis of classification—law, the oneness of relation between cause and effect shown in all."

A few other pictures were then studied, with a remarkable increase noted in quickness and grasp. In these exercises it was all individual work; he was not repeating what he had heard—he was thinking for himself. Some one else might have given only one weak analogy, but the process would have been the same. It may be said that this would be an exceedingly tiresome process if one had to go through it every moment with each new impression. It would be tedious were it always conscious; but it is only a matter of effort for a few times, then, at the mere glance the mind carries out the process automatically. It would be hard if we always had the same difficulty in writing our names as we did at our first trial; if bicycle riding were always accompanied by the early "headers" and the delicate studies in equilibrium; but these efforts soon sink as processes below the horizon of consciousness, and become almost automatic. We are in this exercise, and in all others, only intensifying and quickening a process all minds go through. It may be but in a vague way, so misty as to seem only an emotion of pleasure; or a feeling of interest, without thought of process; or so almost simultaneous with the impression as to seem instant and indescribable. This deepened process would not blunt the æsthetic pleasure in the pictures, any more than a man's enjoyment of a banquet would be lessened because the food was being perfectly digested.

One of the new type-setting machines has an ingenious mechanism for distributing the type after it is used. The ninety different pieces of type used have as many different kinds of nicking, all types of the same letter being nicked identically. A large cylinder, with longitudinal ribs extending from top to bottom, holds the type. These ninety ribs are bent to correspond to the nickings of the type, and these pieces of type fall in a continuous string as the keyboard is manipulated. In distributing the type after using, the "matter" is placed, just as it is taken from the press, on a revolving drum above the stationary cylinder, of the same diameter. As the upper drum revolves, each piece of type falls when it reaches the ridge to which it corresponds. In the same way, with a trained mind, the illustration, thought, word, or comment, drops down *automatically* at the pressure of need. This is not an artificial system of mental training to "teach one never to forget." It is not *memory* training, but *mental* training. It is training the mind so that each new impression calls out the classified activities of the mind on the instant. If you put a package on the pan of a grocer's scale, the index finger moves around on the dial and stops at the number indicating the weight. If you press in succession a number of buttons in an adding machine, instantly the sum of those numbers is flashed before you. So it should be with the mind; there should be an instant decision, not because the decision is given without thought, but because that decision represents years and years of thought and deep analysis of the principles and relations making up the decision. An impromptu is but the lightning revelation of stored memories, instantly and perfectly combined to fit a need.

This process of "Mental Training by Analysis, Law, and Analogy," is not a machine system to take in an ordinary man and turn him out a genius. It fully recognizes the differences in mental equipment; it does not believe that men are born equal. It aims only to give man power over the mental capital he has—no matter how little it may be—to make it instantly available; and it shows him how to ever increase this capital. It teaches man to have all his powers in mental cash; not in check, notes, or other forms of futures. This training no "education" gives. If man were to have the most complete education of our schools and colleges, with the additional polish of the best European universities; *if he never forgot one single thing he had ever learned;* with all this he would not have a trained mind! What, then, of the millions who have less than this? Man, at the end of this period of study, should have either the facts he has studied, or the mental quickness from those facts, to apply to any subject in life. I cannot see how "Education" can escape this dilemma. As the mere product of education, merely looking at man from the standpoint of what education has done for him rather than his natural abilities, he has neither! Few men, two or three years after graduating, can give a good, fair ten-minute outline, or résumé, of any subject they have studied—not ten minutes mere talking here and there on the subject, but a clearly formulated grasp of its essentials. They have neither the facts nor the mental strength and quickness to coördinate those facts.

For the future of education there are many hopeful signs in the first rays of dawn of better training, that already warm and color the horizon. The kindergarten teachings and methods of Froebel, with his wondrous insight into the child mind, and the splendid work of the past few years, is already bearing rich fruit. Color-work, according to the Prang system, in the primary classes, is another step in the right direction; the extension of drawing is another; manual training another; the growing scientific spirit of education, the passing away of examinations, the broadening of options in studies in our colleges, and the growing, live, liberal spirit of education—are all hopeful, and great steps in advance. Many others might be noted if space permitted. Our psychologic discovery is far in advance of our educational methods; but every psychologic truth should be translated into the vernacular of educational activity.

"Mental Training" should step in where kindergarten ends. It is not intended to substitute "Mental Training" altogether for education, but the modification it would make in the list of studies, and the methods and the term of service, would so materially change our education, that it would be practically a revolution in a few years. A radical reform must work slowly, and cannot always begin at the bottom; but it should have recognition of its need there. One thing I would suggest is, that we have a Chair of "Mental Training" in our colleges, entirely distinct from the Chair of Psychology, so ably filled in many of our universities. The duty of such a professor would be to take charge of some such course as here suggested; a course to take, say four years, and to cover constant conversations and exercises on training the senses, memory, reading, observation, conversation, the study of nature, illustration, imagination, questioning, words, analysis, law, analogy, &c., &c.

The professor of "Mental Training" should also be consulting physician on the mind to the students of that college. A student could go to him and say, "I have studied my mathematics faithfully for five weeks, and make no headway. What is the matter with me?" The professor would examine into his methods of study, his standing in other branches; study his mind as a physician would the body, and discover the reason for the inability. It may be a failure to master the first problem, and all that followed was impact, not progress; it may be that the student had an excellent eye-memory and studied all his mathematics aloud, taking it in through his weaker sense—in fact, any of a dozen other elements may be the one at fault. This discovered, the individual diagnosis would result in an individual treatment. And so months and years of wasted energy might be spared to students, who force their way through many studies as a gimlet cuts into wood. This training should be part of the normal training of all teachers; and gradually its effect would be felt in a wonderful simplifying and lessening of the list of studies; the leaven of reform would then begin to work in the lower grades, and gradually make itself felt throughout the system.

"But," Education claims, in answer to this charge, "I do not expect students to remember all they have learned; much is given only for mental discipline and training." Then Education must face the issue of results; its theory and its practice do not agree. It is in the position of the man of whom his young son said: "Yes, father is a Christian, but he is not working at it much now." When man has given the best hours of his early life—from five to twenty or twenty-five years of age—to education, he should surely have the mental quickness and control of his mind for those years. If Education cannot justify herself on an accounting for that time, cannot show an equivalent in mental strength for those years of study, then she is to that degree weak—unequal to her duty, her opportunity. As a mere business matter, man should be able to demand of education a settlement. He should dare to say: "Education, I have given you fifteen years of faithful service to the course of study you have established—what have you given me?" And Education, if she cannot prove that she has been equal to her trust, must accept man's criticism; must listen in simple justice to his plea for special training in all that develops him as an individual. WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN.

Educa'tional, *a.* Pertaining to education; having reference to education; derived from education.

Educa'tionist, *n.* One who is skilled in education; one who theorizes upon, or advocates, or promotes education, or any system or systems thereof.

Ed'ucator, *n.* [Lat.] One who educates; a teacher; an instructor in learning.

Educe', *v. a.* [Lat. *edūco, eductum—e,* and *duco, ductum,* to lead.] To extract, to elicit; to produce from a state of occultation.

Edu'cible, *a.* That may be educed.

Eduction (*e-dŭk'shŏn*). *n.* [Lat. *eductio.*] Act of drawing out or bringing into view.

Educ'tive, *a.* Having a tendency to draw out.

Educt'or, *n.* One who, or that which educts, or draws out or forth, elicits, or extracts.

Edul'corant, *a.* (*Med.*) That has the property of sweetening.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which purifies the fluids, by depriving them of their acrimony.

Edul'corate, *v. a.* [Fr. *édulcorer,* from Lat. *e, dulcorare.*] To sweeten.

(*Chem.*) To deprive a substance of its acid and disagreeable taste; to purify it from any soluble substances.

Edulcora'tion, *n.* Act of sweetening.

(*Chem.*) The cleansing of substances, especially pulverulent precipitates, by the repeated affusion of water, so as to remove all soluble matters, and render them free from taste and smell.

Edul'corative, *a.* Having the property of sweetening, or freeing from acids.

Edul'corator, *n.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, &c.; a dropping-bottle.

Edward THE ELDER, king of England, succeeded his father, Alfred the Great, 901. His succession was disputed by his cousin, Ethelwald the Atheling, who obtained the help of the Danes. The conflict ended with the death of Ethelwald in battle, in 905. But Edward still carried on the war with the Danes; Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia were subdued by him; and he extended his dominions by conquests in Scotland and Wales. D. 925.

EDWARD THE MARTYR, son of Edgar, B. 962, crowned 975. He was murdered by order of his stepmother Elfrida, at Corfe Castle, after a reign of 3 years.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, son of Ethelred, succeeded Hardicanute in 1041. Having been reared in Normandy, he brought over many of the natives of that country, whom he preferred at his court, which gave great disgust to his Saxon subjects. Notwithstanding this, he kept possession of his throne, and framed a code which is supposed to be the origin of the common law of England. He abolished the tax of Danegelt, was the first who pretended to cure the king's evil by touch, and restored Malcolm to the throne of Scotland, which had been usurped by Macbeth. He consulted William of Normandy about the choice of a successor, and this afterwards furnished that prince with a plea for invading the kingdom after the death of Edward, in 1066.

EDWARD I. (*Norman line*), surnamed LONGSHANKS, B. 1239, succeeded his father, Henry III., in 1272. At the time of his father's death he was in Palestine, fighting against the Saracens for the recovery of Jerusalem, and when he returned, completed the conquest of Wales and subdued Scotland. To preserve Wales, he caused his son, who was born in Caernarvon, to be called the "Prince of Wales," which, ever since, has continued to be the title of the eldest son of the king of England. In endeavoring to break the spirit of the Scotch, he was unsuccessful, the patriotism of Wallace and his followers completely baffling his attempts at the entire subjuga-

Edward VII

1841--

tion of that people. D. 1307.—Whilst in the Holy Land, Elcanor, the wife of this sovereign, saved his life by sucking the poison from a wound which he received from

Fig. 909.—FEMALE COSTUMES, (time of Edward I.)

a vengeful assassin. She was the daughter of Ferdinand III., king of Castile. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, king of France. The laws which he framed entitle him to the name of the English Justiniau.

EDWARD II., son of the above, was created Prince of Wales in 1284, and after his accession to the throne suffered himself to be governed by his favorites, Gaveston and the Spencers, which occasioned the barons to rise against him. In his reign the battle of Bannockburn was fought near Stirling, in Scotland, which restored to that country whatever she had lost in the previous reign, of her independence. In 1327, he was deposed by his subjects, and his crown conferred on his son, when he was confined in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, where he was murdered in 1327.

EDWARD III., eldest son of Edward II. and Isabella of France, B. 1312, succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his father, 1327. Although a regency was appointed, the chief power was held by the queen and her paramour, Roger Mortimer, earl of March. In 1330, *E.* assumed the government, had Mortimer seized and hanged, and imprisoned Queen Isabella. In 1333 he invaded Scotland, and defeated the regent at Halidon Hill. The greater war with France soon withdrew his attention from Scotland. He assumed the title of king of France, invaded the country from Flanders, but without any successful result, renewed the invasion in 1340, when he defeated the French fleet at Sluys, besieged Touruay, and concluded a truce. The war was renewed, and another truce made in 1343, to be broken the following year. In 1346 he won the great victory of Crecy, took Calais in 1347, and concluded another truce. During *E.*'s absence in France, the Scots invaded England, and were defeated at Nevil's Cross, David II. being taken prisoner. In 1356 *E.* the Black Prince invaded France, and gained the victory of Poitiers, taking the French king and his son prisoners. The king was released after four years, on the conclusion of the peace of Bretigny. David of Scotland was released for a heavy ransom in 1357. War broke out again with France in 1369, and in 1373 John of Gaunt marched without resistance from Calais to Bordeaux. The long wars of Edward III., though almost fruitless of practical result, appear to have been

Fig. 910.—COSTUMES OF THE TIME OF EDWARD III.

popular; and his numerous parliaments granted liberal supplies for carrying them on, gaining in return confirmations of the Great and other charters, and many valuable concessions. His victories raised the spirit and also the fame of his country, and with the evident military power of England grew also her commerce and manufactures. In this reign Wickliffe began his assault on the Church of Rome; the Order of the Garter was instituted; cannon began to be used in war; and the first English gold coin was struck. *E.* D. at Shene, now Richmond, June 21, 1377. By his queen Philippa, daughter of William III., count of Hollaud and Hainault, he had six sons and five daughters.

EDWARD IV., son of Richard, Duke of York, succeeded Henry VI. in 1461. *E.* came to the throne in the midst of the fierce struggle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which he greatly distinguished himself by his courage and military skill. He won a great victory over the Lancastrians at Northampton, in July, 1460, and a second at Mortimer's Cross, in February, 1461; after which he marched on London, and was proclaimed. A few weeks after his accession he defeated them a third time at Towton, in Yorkshire. The war continued with varying fortunes till 1464. In the same year he married Lady Elizabeth Grey, which so disgusted the earl of Warwick, commonly called the king-maker, that he joined the Lancastrian party, and the civil war was recommenced. Warwick defeated Edward's forces near Banbury in 1469. Soon afterwards Warwick fled to France, from whence he returned with a supply of troops, and proclaimed Henry. *E.* escaped beyond sea, and Warwick released Henry from the Tower, and set him on the throne; but *E.* returned with succors, and marched to London, where he took Henry prisoner. He shortly after won the battle of Barnet, in which Warwick fell. Another victory at Tewksbury secured to him the quiet possession of the throne. Preparations were made for war with France, and an expedition sent, which was, however, fruitless. War broke out also with Scotland, but nothing of importance occurred. In 1478 Edward had his brother, the duke of Clarence, condemned and put to death as a traitor. Clarence had married Isabel, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and had taken part with him against the king. D. 1483, aged 41.

EDWARD V., son of the preceding, whom he succeeded at the age of 12 years, was smothered, with his brother, in the Tower, by order of their uncle and guardian, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, 1488.

EDWARD VI., the only son of Henry VIII., by his queen, Jane Seymour, 1537. He succeeded his father in 1547, but resigned in five years, dying in 1552, at the age of fifteen. The government during his reign was administered by the Duke of Somerset and afterward by the Duke of Northumberland, under the title of Protector. He later married his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, to Lady Jane Grey (*q. v.*), and induced the dying king to settle the succession on her, thus seeking to exclude the immediate heirs, Mary and Elizabeth.

EDWARD VII, eldest son of Queen Victoria, was born Nov. 9, 1841, and bore the title of Prince of Wales for nearly sixty years, succeeding his mother Jan. 22, 1901, and being crowned with much ceremony, Aug. 9, 1902, with the above title, his Christian name being Albert Edward. During his mother's long reign he bore much of the burden of court ceremonials and public functions. From 1874 to 1901 he was Grand Master of the Freemasons. Among the notable events of his reign were the closing of the South African War and the inclusion of the Transvaal and Orange River republics in England's colonial domain, the retirement of Lord Salisbury from the premiership, and the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, followed by the more complete alliance of 1905. Friendly relations with France were fostered and a stringent commercial rivalry arose between Great Britain and Germany. He married Princess Alexandra, of Denmark; his son George, Duke of York, succeeding him as Prince of Wales.

EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, surnamed the BLACK PRINCE from the color of his armor, was the eldest son of Edward III., and was B. in 1330. In 1345 he accompanied his father in his expedition to France, and displayed unusual heroism at the battle of Crecy. In 1356 he gained

Fig. 911.—TOMB OF THE BLACK PRINCE AT CANTERBURY.

the battle of Poitiers, and brought the French king and his son prisoners to England. He died before his father, in 1376, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Richard, was the successor of Edward III.

Ed'wards, JONATHAN, a celebrated American theologian and metaphysician, B. at Windsor, Conn., 1703. In 1722 he became a preacher at New York to a Presbyterian congregation, and in 1724 was chosen tutor of Yale College. In 1726 he resigned that station, and became assistant to his grandfather, who was a minister at Northampton. Here he continued till 1750, when he was dismissed for refusing to administer the sacrament to those who could not give proofs of their being converted. The year following he went as missionary among the Indians, and in 1757 was chosen president of the college of New Jersey, where he died in 1758. He wrote a *Treatise concerning Religious Affections*; the *Life of David Brainerd, the Missionary*; an *Inquiry into that Modern prevailing Notion of that Freedom of Will which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency*, &c. The last-named work is that on which his fame rests, and is one of the most powerful expositions and defences of the views known as Calvinistic. According to Robert Hall, *E.* "ranks with the brightest luminaries of the Christian Church, not excluding any country or any age since the apostolic."

Ed'wards, in *Illinois*, an E.S.E co.; *area*, about 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wabash, and Little Wabash rivers, and Bon Pas Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Albion. *Pop.* (1897) about 10,500.

Edwards, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Logan co.

Edwards, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., on the Oswegatchie river, 22 m. S.S.W. of Canton. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,400.

Ed'wards, in *Texas*, a S. W. co.; *area* 2,620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Guadalupe and Rio Frio. *Pop.* (1890) 1,970.

Ed'wardsburg, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Cass co., on Pleasant Lake, abt. 140 m. S.W. of Lansing.

Ed'wardsport, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Knox co., on the W. Fork of White river, about 40 m. S. by E. of Terre Haute.

Ed'wardstown, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Beauharnais, abt. 54 m. S.E. of Montreal.

Ed'wardsville, in *Illinois*, a thriving city, cap. of Madison co., on the Cahokia creek and several lines of R.R., 20 m. N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. Has manuf. of bricks, flour, &c., and considerable business in mining and shipping coal. *Pop.* (1897) about 4,200.

Edwardsville, or THE NARROWS, in *New York*, a post-village of Norristown township, St. Lawrence co., on Black Lake, about 18 m. S.S.W. of Ogdensburg.

Ed'wy, king of England, son of Edmund I., succeeded his uncle Edred in 955. He married Elgiva, his relation within the prohibited degrees of kindred, which proved the ruin of both. Archbishop Odo seized the queen, and having branded her in the face with a hot iron, sent her to Ireland, after which she was put to a cruel death. *E.* was driven from the throne, and died under excommunication, 959.

Eecloo, (*a'i'kloo,*) a town of Belgium, 11 m. from Ghent. *Manuf.* Woollens, chocolate, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,476.

Eel, *n.* [A.S. *æl*; G., D., and Dan. *aal*; Lat. *anguilla*; Sansk. *ahi*, a serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Anguillidæ*, a family of fishes belonging to the apodal section of the *Malacopterygii*. Their long and cylindrical bodies are covered by a thick and soft skin, in which the scales are so deeply imbedded as to be scarcely apparent. The gill-orifices are very small, and are situated far back, so that there is a long passage from the gill-chamber outwards; and hence, the gills not soon becoming dry, these fishes can remain a long time out of the water, some of them, indeed, leaving it of their own accord. Most of the eels are included in the Linnæan genus *Muræna*, and are divided by some naturalists into the families *Synbranchidæ*, *Murænidæ*, *Anguillidæ*, *Congeridæ*, and *Ophisuridæ*. The *Synbranchidæ* have the gill-passages so united under a common integument as to present externally only a single orifice; they are almost destitute of fins. The species are few, and they are chiefly found in tropical seas. The *Muræniдæ* are also generally destitute of fins, or nearly so; they are all destitute of scales, and never found in fresh water. The *Anguillidæ* are freshwater fishes, though some of them occasionally visit the sea. They have pretty large pectoral fins, anal and dorsal fins extending to and encompassing the tip of the tail, and numerous longish scales imbedded in groups in the skin, so as to resemble lattice-work. *Ophisuridæ*, or snake-eels, are distinguished by the tail ending in a conical pointless fin. The common fresh-and-salt-water eel, *Anguilla bostoniensis*, of the United States, is 12 to 20 inches in length. The high repute in which eels were held by the ancients is well known: they were deified by the Egyptians, and invoked by the ancient Greeks as "the Helen of the dinner-table," because every guest strove, like Paris, to supplant his neighbor, and keep her for himself. The CONGER EEL (*Anguilla conger*), in its general appearance, is closely allied to the common Eel, but differs materially from it in size, being sometimes ten feet in length, as thick as a man's thigh, and weighing 100 lbs.; it is also in general of a darker color on the upper part, and of a brighter hue beneath. The Conger resides generally in the sea, and

Fig. 912.—CONGER-EEL. (*Anguilla conger.*)

is only an occasional visitant of fresh waters. In the winter it is supposed to imbed itself under the soft mud, and to lie in an inactive state; but on the approach of spring it emerges from its concealment, and visits the mouths of rivers. Its flesh is tough and disagreeable.—The genus *Gymnotus* has the anal fin beneath a greater part of the body, and generally as far as the end of the tail, but not dorsal.—The Electrical Eel, *G. electricus*, of the warm regions of S. America, is 5 to 6 feet long, and is celebrated for its ability to communicate such electrical shocks that men and animals are struck down by them.

Eel, in *Indiana*, a township of Cass co.

Eel Creek, in *California*, rises in Trinity co., and flows N.W. into the Pacific Ocean, abt. Lat. 40° 40' N.

Eel'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ZOSTERA.

Eel'pot, *n.* A basket used in bobbing for eels.

Eel'pout, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name sometimes given to the turbot, in England.

Eel River, in *California*, rises in Mendocino co., and flowing N.W. through Humboldt co., empties into the Pacific Ocean, abt. 15 m. N.E. of Cape Mendocino.

Eel River, in *California*, a post-village and township of Humboldt county, on Eel River, about 20 miles S. of Eureka.

Eel River, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Allen county.

—Another, rises in Boone co., and flowing first S.W. and then S.E., enters the West Fork of White River abt. 5 m. above Bloomfield in Greene co. Length abt. 100 m.

—A township of Greene co.
—A township of Hendricks co.

Eel'-spear, *n.* A spear or sharp-pointed instrument used in taking eels.

E'en, a contracted form for Even, *q. v.*

Een, the former plural Eyes, *q. v.* (Sometimes written *eyne.*)

E'er, a contraction for Ever, *q. v.*

Ee'rie, Ee'ry, *a.* [Scot.] Exciting fear; weird-like; ghostly.

"The *eerie* beauty of a winter scene." — *Tennyson.*

—Susceptible to fear; prone to feel terror.

Ef'fable, *a.* [Lat. *effabilis.*] That may be altered or elucidated.

Effacé', *v. a.* [Fr. *effacer,* from Lat. *e, ex,* and *facies,* face. See Face.] To remove from the face or surface of anything; to destroy or obliterate, as a figure on the surface of anything, whether painted, written, or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; to expunge or render illegible; to blot out; to obliterate; to erase; as, to *efface* an inscription.

—To destroy, as any mental impression; to wear away.

"Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*." — *Dryden.*

Effaceable, *a.* That may be effaced.

Effacement, *n.* Act of effacing; state of being effaced.

Effect', *n.* [Lat. *effectus,* from *efficis.* See the verb.] A doing or executing; accomplishment; performance; that which is produced by an agent or cause; result; consequence; event; purpose.

"*Effect* is the substance produced, . . by the exerting of power." *Locke.*

—General intent of any cause; consequence intended; utility; profit; advantage; — with *to;* as, I spoke to him *to* that *effect.* — Reality; not mere appearance; fact, or specious imitation of fact; force; gravity of appearance; importance; account; as, to coerce one with *effect.* — First impression produced by a work of art, or other striking exhibition; result of all the peculiar excellences exemplified by a true master; — hence, admiration; enjoyment; appreciation; as, the *effect* produced by a good opera.

—*pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate; as, their *effects* were sold by auction.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *efficio, effectum* — *e,* or *ex,* and *facio,* to make. See Fact.] To make out; to work out; to produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be. — To bring to pass; to accomplish; to fulfil; to achieve; to complete; to execute; as, the change was *effected* without difficulty.

Effect'ible, *a.* That may be effected; that may be done or achieved; practicable; feasible.

Effection, *n.* [Lat. *effectio.*] A doing, performing, or effecting; creation or production.

(*Geom.*) The construction of a proposition; a problem or praxis drawn from some general proposition.

Effect'ive, *a.* [Fr. *effectif,* from Lat. *effectivus.*] Having the power to effect, cause, or produce; producing effect; efficacious; efficient; effectual; operative; active; serviceable; powerful; energetic.

Effect'ively, *adv.* With effect; powerfully; with real operation.

Effect'iveness, *n.* Quality of being effective.

Effect'less, *a.* Without effect; useless; impotent.

Effect'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who effects; one who produces or causes; a maker or creator.

Effect'ual, *a.* Producing an effect; or the effect desired or intended; having adequate power or force to produce the effect.

Effect'ually, *adv.* With effect; efficaciously; thoroughly.

Effect'ualness, *n.* Quality of being effectual.

Effectuate, *v. a.* [Fr. *effectuer;* L. Lat. *effectuo, effectuatus.*] To carry into effect; to bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish; to fulfil.

Effectuation, *n.* The act of effectuating. (R.)

Effem'inacy, *n.* Quality of being effeminate; softness, delicacy, and weakness unbecoming a man; unmanly delicacy; womanish softness or weakness; voluptuousness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures.

Effem'inate, *a.* [Fr. *efféminé;* Lat. *effeminatus,* from *effemino,* to make womanish — *e, ex,* and *femina,* a woman.] Womanish; having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate in an unmanly degree; weak; tender; unmanly; resembling the practice or qualities of the female sex; voluptuous; cowardly.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *effemino, effeminatus.*] To make womanish; to unman; to weaken.

—*v. n.* To grow womanish or weak; to melt into weakness.

—*n.* An effeminate person.

Effem'inately, *adv.* In an effeminate manner; womanishly; weakly; softly.

Effem'inateness, *n.* State or quality of being effeminate; unmanly; softness; effeminacy.

Effen'di, *n.* [Turk., from M. Gr. *aphentes,* from Gr. *authentes,* an absolute master, commander. See Authentic.] A term substituted in the modern Turkish language for the Tartar word *chelebi* (noble), now applied to persons of inferior rank. *Effendi* is particularly applied to the civil, as *aga* is to the military officers of the sultan; and both are used in conversation, commonly joined to the name of their office. Thus, the sultan's first physician is called *Hakim effendi,* the priest in the seraglio, *Iman effendi,* &c. The *Reis effendi,* or chancellor of the empire, is also minister of foreign affairs, and negotiates with the ambassadors and interpreters of foreign nations. Greek children are in the habit of calling their fathers *effendi.*

Efferent, *a.* [Lat. *efferens, efferre,* to bear out.] (*Med.*) Conveying outward, as from the centre to the periphery.

Effervesce', *v. a.* [Lat. *effervesco,* inceptive from *e, ex,* and *ferveo,* to boil, to ferment, to glow. See Fervent.] To boil up or over; to foam up; to rage; to be in commotion, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors, or any fluid; to work, as new wine.

Effervescence, or Effervescency, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *effervescentia.*] Act of effervescing; a kind of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in the form of gas, producing innumerable small bubbles.

Effervescent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *effervescens.*] That effervesces; gently boiling or bubbling, by means of the disengagement of gas.

Effervescible, *a.* That may effervesce.

Effete', *a.* [Lat. *effœtus, effetus* — *e, ex,* and *fetus,* a bringing forth young, offspring, from root *fe,* same as *fu,* or *fi,* to produce, to bring forth; Gr. *phuō.* See Fetus.] Weakened or exhausted by bringing forth young; barren; having lost the power of production. — Worn out with age.

Efficacious, *a.* [Fr. *efficace;* Lat. *efficax, efficacis,* from *efficio.* See Effect.] Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having the power adequate to the purpose intended; powerful.

Efficaciously, *adv.* Effectually; in such manner as to produce the effect desired.

Efficaciousness, *n.* Quality of being efficacious.

Efficacy, *n.* [Fr. *efficace;* Sp. *eficacia;* It. *efficacia,* from L. Lat. *efficacia,* from Lat. *efficax.*] Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; virtue; force; energy.

Efficience, or Efficiency, *n.* [L. Lat. *efficientia,* from Lat. *efficiens,* from *efficio* — *e, ex,* and *facio,* to make.] Act of producing effects; a causing to be or exist; effectual agency; power of producing the effect intended.

Efficient, *a.* [Lat. *efficiens.*] Effecting; effective; effectual; competent; capable; causing effects; producing; that causes anything to be what it is.

—*n.* The cause of effects; factor.

Efficiently, *adv.* With effect; effectively.

Effigial, *a.* Exhibiting an effigy. (R.)

Effigiate, *v. a.* [Lat. *effigiare, effigiatum.* See Effigy.] To form in semblance. (R.)

Effigiation, *n.* Act of imaging.

Effigy, *n.* [Lat. *effigies,* from *effingo* — *e, ex,* and *fingo,* to form, to fashion. See Feign.] The image or likeness of a person; resemblance; representation; any substance fashioned into the shape or likeness of a person; portrait; likeness; figure, in sculpture or painting. This word is seldom, if ever, used in the fine arts; but it is commonly applied to the head, bust, or full-length portrait of monarchs, &c., on coins or medals. — *To hang or burn in effigy,* denoted formerly the execution or degradation of a condemned criminal, when he could not be personally apprehended, by subjecting his picture to the formalities of an execution.

Effingham, in *Georgia,* an E. co.; *area,* abt. 449 sq. m. *Rivers.* Savaunah and Ogeechee rivers (which latter separates the State from South Carolina), and Ebenezer creek. *Surface,* level; *soil,* sandy, and not fertile. *Cap.* Springfield. *Pop.* (1890) 5,599.

Effingham, in *Illinois,* a S.E. co.; *area,* abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Wabash. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Copper, iron, and lead. *County-seat,* Effingham. *Pop.* (1890) 19,358.

—A thriving city, cap. of Effingham co., on four lines of R.R., 99 m. E.N.E. of St. Louis, Mo. In the center of a fine agricultural region; has some manufactures and a good local trade. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 4,500.

Effingham, in *Kansas,* a P. O. of Atchison co.

Effingham, in *New Hampshire,* a post-town of Carroll co., abt. 55 m. N.E. of Concord.

Effingham, in *S. Car.* a post-town of Darlington co.

Effingham Falls, in *N. H.,* a p.-village of Carroll co.

Effla'tion, *n.* The act of breathing out.

"A soft *effation* of celestial fire
Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre."—*Parnell.*

Efflorescé', *v. n.* [Lat. *effloresco* — *e, ex,* and *floresco,* inceptive from *floreo,* from *flos, floris,* a flower.] To blow or blossom forth; to bloom; to flourish.

(*Chem.*) To form a mealy powder on the surface; to become dusty on the surface; to form saline vegetation on the surface, or to shoot out minute specular crystals.

Efflorescence, or Efflorescency, *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) The time of flowering; production of flowers; the season when a plant shows its first blossoms.

(*Med.*) A redness of the skin; eruptions.

(*Chem.*) The spontaneous crumbling away of transparent crystals from losing their water of crystallization. The action generally continues until the whole has fallen to powder. According to Mr. Dehray, a hydrated salt effloresces when the tension of its watery vapor is greater than that of the aqueous vapor existing in the atmosphere. The term is also applied to the white incrustation seen on the surface of walls.

Efflorescent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *efflorescens.*] (*Bot.*) Shooting out in the form of flowers.

(*Chem.*) Shooting into white threads or spiculæ; forming a white dust on the surface.

Effluence, or Effluency, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *effluentia,* from *effluo, effluens* — *e, ex,* and *fluo,* to flow.] A flowing out; that which flows or issues from any body or substance.

Effluent, *a.* [Fr. *effluent,* from Lat. *effluens.*] Flowing out.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A stream that flows out of another stream, or out of a lake.

Effluviable, *a.* That may be thrown out in the form of effluvium.

Effluvial, *a.* Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

Effluvium, *n.*; *pl.* Effluvia. [Lat., from *effluo* — *e, ex,* and *fluo,* to flow; Fr. *effluve.*] A flowing out; that which flows out in the form of vapors; the minute particles which exhale from terrestrial bodies. The term, both in the singular and plural, is generally restricted to offensive odors or noxious gases, or such as are injurious to health.

Efflux, *n.* [Lat. *e,* or *ex,* and *fluxus,* a flowing.] Act of flowing out; as, a copious *efflux* of matter. — Act of issuing in a stream. — Effusion; flow; as, "the first *efflux* of men's piety." (*Hammond.*) — Emanating; as, "*efflux* divine!" (*Thomson.*)

Efflux'ion, *n.* [Lat. *e,* or *ex,* and *fluxio,* a flowing, from *fluo,* to flow.] Act of flowing out; that which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

Effodient, *a.* [Lat. *effodiens, effodere,* to dig out.] Digging up; accustomed to dig. (R.)

Effort, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Monroe co.

Effort, *n.* [Fr., from *fort,* strong; Lat. *fortis.* See Fort.] An exertion of strength or power; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; endeavor; exertion; struggle; attempt; trial; essay.

Effortless, *a.* Making no effort.

Effossion, *n.* [Lat. *effossio,* from *effodere,* to dig out.] The act of digging up.

"The *effossion* of coins." — *Arbuthnot.*

Effraction, *n.* [Fr.] (*Crim. Law.*) A breach made by the use of force.

Effractor, *n.* (*Crim. Law.*) One who breaks through; one who commits a burglary.

Effranchise, *v. a.* [Lat. *ex,* out, and *franchise,* q. v.] To invest with franchises or privileges.

Effrontery, *n.* [Fr. *effronterie,* from *front,* q. v.] Barefacedness; boldness of front; impudence; shameless boldness; boldness transgressing the bounds of modesty and decorum; assurance; audacity.

Effulgence, *n.* [L. Lat. *effulgentia,* from Lat. *effulgens,* from *effulgeo* — *e, ex,* and *fulgeo,* to shine. See Fulgent.] A shining or gleaming forth; a glittering; a flood of light; a great lustre or brightness; splendor.

Effulgent, *a.* [Lat. *effulgens.*] Shining; gleaming; bright; splendid.

Effulgently, *adv.* With effulgence.

Effuse', *v. a.* [Lat. *effusus,* from *effundo* — *e, ex,* and *fundo,* to pour. See Fuse.] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed.

—*a.* (*Bot.*) Very loosely spreading; — applied to an inflorescence.

(*Zoöl.*) Said of a shell, when its lips are separated by a groove or channel.

Effusion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *effusio.*] Act of pouring out, as a liquid. — A shedding or spilling; waste.

"Stop *effusion* of our Christian blood." — *Shaks.*

—A pouring out of words.

"Endless *effusions* of indigested prayers." — *Hooker.*

—Act of pouring out or bestowing divine influence. (*Hammond.*) — The thing poured out.

(*Med.*) The pouring out of any fluid, whether into a cavity of the body or into the cellular tissue. An effusion may be either of serum or of blood, which, if poured out on the brain, or into the bag of the lungs, produces apoplexy, or water on the brain, in the first instance; and congestion, or water in the chest, in the other. Effusion may take place in all parts of the body, into the joints, the lining membranes of cavities, or between the skin and muscles. — See Congestion.

Effusive, *a.* Pouring out; that pours forth largely.

Effusively, *adv.* In an effusive manner.

Effusiveness, *n.* State of being effusive.

E Flat, (*Mus.*) The note E depressed half a tone, — the minor seventh of F, and the second flat introduced in modulating by fourths from the natural diatonic scale mode.

Eft, *n.* [Sax. *efeta, efete.*] (*Zoöl.*) A common name for the newt. See Salamandridæ.

E. G. An abbreviation of the Lat. *exempli gratia,* for the sake of an example, for instance.

Ega, (*a'ga,*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Para, on the Teffé, near the Amazon.

Egad', *interj.* Perhaps a corruption of the oath "by God"; — noting exultation.

Egalité, Philippe. See Orléans.

Egan, or Ea'gan, in *Minnesota,* a township of Dakota co., on the Minnesota River; *pop.* about 600.

Egbert, considered the first king of all England, was of the royal family of Wessex. On the death of Brithric, he succeeded him as king of Wessex, 800, reduced the other kingdoms, and rendered them dependent on him, in 827. D. 838.

Egede, Hans, (*a'geed.*) the apostle of Greenland, b. in Norway, 1686. He was appointed to the church of Vaagen in Norway in 1707, but having determined to proceed to Greenland to convert the natives, he resigned his *cure,* and embarked in 1721. He remained fifteen years in Greenland, during which time he labored zealously among the people, and by his preaching and teaching secured a permanent footing there for the Christian mission, which owed its origin to him. On his return to Copenhagen, he employed himself in instructing missionaries in the dialects of Greenland; and in 1740 he was made a bishop. D. 1758. He has described the course and success of his labors in *Det gamle Grönland's nye Perlustration* (Copenh. 1729 and 1741). He was ably seconded in his labors by his wife and his sons, Povel and Niels.

Egedes Minde, a district of N. Greenland, comprising numerous islands, and named after Hans Egede, *q. v.*

Eger, *n.* See Eagre.

(*Hort.*) An early blossoming tulip.

Eger, a river of E. Germany, which rises in N. Bavaria, and after a course of 125 m., joins the Elbe about 30 m. from Prague.

E'ger, a town of Bohemia, on a rocky eminence, and on the right bank of Eger River, 90 m. W.N.W. of Prague. *Manuf.* Cotton, kerseymeres, woollens, &c. *Pop.* 11,758. —Wallenstein was assassinated here in 1644.

Egerdir, (*ai'ger-deer,*) a lake of Natolia, Asia Minor, 15 m. from Isbarta. It is 27 m. long, and 10 broad at its greatest points. At the S. extremity is a town of the same name, Lat. 37° 52′ N., Lon. 31° 6′ E.

Egeri, (*aïzh-er'e,*) a lake of Switzerland, 4 m. from Zug. It is 4 m. long, with a breadth of about 2 at its broadest part.

Egeria, (*e-jeer'e-a.*) (*Roman Myth.*) A nymph who received divine honors among the Romans. Numa pretended to have secret conversations with her, and to receive from her the laws which he gave to the Romans. Some say *E.* was the wife of Numa.

Egest', *v. a.* [From Lat. *e,* out, and *gerere,* to carry.] To throw out; to void, as excrement. (R.)

Eges'ta, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) A term for whatever is discharged from the body as wasto —the opposite of *ingesta.*

Eges'tion, *n.* [Lat. *egestio.*] The act of voiding digested matter.

Egg, *n.* [Sax. *aeg;* Du. and Ger. *ei;* Dan. *aeg;* Icel. *egg; W. wy;* Swab. *ai;* Sw. *egg;* Lat. *ovum;* Gr. *oon;* Fr. *œuf;* It. *novo;* Goth. *adda;* Hind. *unda;* Sans. *anda,* an egg. The root of Lat. *ovum,* Gr. *oon,* &c., is the Sans. *vi,* a bird.] A roundish body produced by the females of birds and certain other animals, containing the substance from which a like animal is produced; anything shaped like an egg.

(*Zoöl.* and *Chem.*) Those animals in which reproduction takes place by means of eggs are called oviparous. The marsupial quadrupeds and the mono-tremata form the connecting link between the warm-blooded animals which are oviparous and the truly viviparous animals, which only belong to the mammalia. The number of eggs produced varies greatly in different animals; some

Fig. 913.— EGGERS IN ICELAND.

birds only produce one egg in a year, while others produce as many as twenty. The roe of some fishes contains myriads of eggs. The eggs deposited by some animals are enveloped in a gelatinous substance; others are connected in various ways, sometimes being in the form of a string. The eggs of a large number of birds are used as articles of food, those most generally used belonging to the class of birds called poultry. The common domestic fowl, the turkey, and the pea-hen, are birds whose eggs are most generally used all over the world. The eggs of gulls and guillemots afford an important article of food to the inhabitants of Iceland and other far northern regions. It is in quest of eggs, as well as of young birds, that the dangers of the most tremendous precipices are braved by men whom their companions let down by ropes, and who gather the eggs from the rock ledges. The coasts of Labrador are also visited by *eggers,* who collect the eggs of sea-birds, and carry them for sale to some of the American ports. Although the eggs of birds are principally eaten, the eggs of the turtle are also considered a luxury; and the eggs of fresh-water tortoises are valuable for the oil which they yield. An ordinary hen's egg has an average weight of 875 grains, of which the shell and its inner membranous coating weigh 93·7 grains; the albumen, or white, 529·8 grains; and the yolk 251·8 grains. The shell contains about two per cent. of animal matter, and one per cent. of the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the rest consisting of carbonate of lime, with a trace of carbonate of magnesia. —See ALBUMEN.

Egg, *v. a.* [A. S. *eggian.*] To incite; to instigate; to provoke to action. (R.)

Eg'ga, a town of Guinea, on the banks of the Niger, abt. 75 m. from its junction with the Tchadda; Lat. 10° 42′ N., Lon. 6° 40′ E. It is said to be so populous, that many of its inhabitants live on the river in canoes.

Egg and Tongue, *n.* (*Arch.*) Ornaments used in the ECHINUS, *q. v.*

Egg-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SOLANUM.

Egg-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STERNA.

Egg-cup, *n.* A cup used to hold an egg to be eaten at table.

Eggebe', a town of W. Africa, 80 m. from Kano; Lat. 10° 52′ N., Lon. 9° 6′ E.; *pop.* 15,000.

Eg'ger, *n.* One who eggs or incites. — A gatherer of eggs.

Eg'gertsville, in *New York,* a post-office of Erie co.

Eg'gery, *n.* A nest of eggs. (R.)

Egg-hot, *n.* A posset made of eggs, ale, brandy, and sugar.

Egg Harbor, in *New Jersey,* a township of Atlantic co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and Great Egg Harbor Bay. Contains EGG HARBOR CITY, a prosperous place surrounded by numerous vineyards; wines are largely produced. *Pop.* of township (1897) about 1,600.

Egg Harbor, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Door co., on the S. E. shore of Green Bay.

Eg'ging, *n.* Incitement.

Egg Island Point, in *New Jersey,* a light-house on the S. extremity of Egg Island, in Delaware Bay. It exhibits a fixed light 40 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 10′ 24″ N., Lon. 75° 9′ W.

Egg'ler, *n.* A dealer in eggs.

Eg'gleston, in *Michigan,* a township of Muskegon county.

Eg'gleston, in *Virginia,* a post-office of Giles co.; formerly called EGGLESTON SPRINGS.

Egg-nog, *n.* A kind of drink made of spirits, milk, sugar, and eggs, beaten up together.

Egg-plant, *n.* Same as egg-apple. See SOLANUM.

Egg-shell, *n.* The shell or crust of an egg.

Egg-squash, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CUCURBITA.

Eg'holm, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 4 m. from the island of Eroe.

E'gilops, *n.* (*Med.*) See ÆGILOPS.

Egi'na, an island of Greece. See ÆGINA.

Eginhard. See ÆGINARD.

E'gis. See ÆGIS.

Eglan'dulose, or EGLANDULOUS, *a.* [Lat. *e,* out, and *glandulosus,* q. v.] Destitute of glands.

Eg'lantine, *n.* [Fr. *églantier, églantine;* Du. *egelantier,* from *egel,* a hedge-hog, probably from *heg,* a hedge.] (*Bot.*) The sweetbrier, a species of plants, gen. *Rosa,* q. v.

Eglom'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *e,* out, and *glomerare, glomeratum.* See GLOMERATE.] To unwind, as thread from a ball.

Eg'lon, a king of Moab, who, with the help of Ammon and Amalek, subdued the southern and eastern tribes of the Jews. He made Jericho his seat of government, and held his power eighteen years, but was then slain by Ehud, and his people expelled. (*Judg.* iii. 12–33.)

Eg'mont, LAMORAL, COUNT OF, a distinguished nobleman of Flanders, was B. in 1522, and served in the armies of Charles V. with great reputation. He was made general of horse by Philip II., and distinguished himself at the battle of St. Quentin in 1557. But the Duke of Alva, on the pretence that he meditated designs in favor of the Prince of Orange, caused him, together with Count Horn, to be beheaded at Brussels, in 1568.

Eg'mont Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward's Island; Lat. 46° 34′ N., Lon. 64° E.

Eg'mont Island, NEW GUERNSEY, or SANTA CRUZ, one of the Queen Charlotte Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean; Lat. 10° 46′ S., Lon. 165° 30′ E. It is 20 m. long, by 10 broad.

Eg'mont Key, in *Florida,* a light-house at the entrance of Tampa Bay. It is on a small island of the same name, and shows a fixed light 40 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 27° 36′ N., Lon. 82° 48′ W.

Eg'mont, (**Mount,**) an active volcano of N. Island, New Zealand, nearly 9,000 feet above the sea; Lat. 39° 15′ S., Lon. 174° 13′ E.

Ego'i Islands. The CAROLINE ISLANDS, *q. v.*

E'golsm, *n.* [Lat. *ego,* I; Gr. *egō;* Sansk. *aham.*] The opinion of the egoists. — A passionate love of self, leading a man to refer everything to himself as the centre.

E'goist, *n.* [From Lat. *ego,* I.] (*Phil.*) A name given to certain followers of Des Cartes, who held the opinion that they were uncertain of everything except their own existence, and the operations and ideas of their own minds.

Egois'tic, or EGOIS'TICAL, *a.* Belonging or relating to egoism.

Egois'tically, *adv.* In an egoistical manner.

Ego'lty, *n.* Personality; individuality. (R.)

E'gomism, *n.* Egotism. (R.)

Egoph'ony, *n.* [Gr. *aix, aigos,* goat, and *phone,* voice.] (*Med.*) The kind of resonance of the voice heard through the stethoscope when we examine the chest of one laboring under moderate effusion into one of the pleuræ.

E'gota, or EGEOTA, in *Minnesota,* a former township of Olmstead co.

E'gotheism, *n.* [Gr. *ego,* and *theos,* God.] The deification of self.

E'gotism, *n.* [Fr. *égoïsme,* from Lat. *ego,* I.] The practice of too frequently using the word I; an exaggerated love of self, leading to self-exaltation; self-commendation.

E'gotist, *n.* One who repeats the word I very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself, or magnifies his own achievements.

Egotis'tic, or EGOTIS'TICAL, *a.* Addicted to egotism; conceited; vain; self-important; containing egotism.

Egotis'tically, *adv.* In an egotistic manner.

E'gotize, *v. a.* To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance.

Egre'gious, *a.* [Lat. *egregius — e, ex,* and *grex, gregis,* a flock or herd. See GREGARIOUS.] Distinguished; surpassing; eminent; standing out with remarkable prominence; extraordinary; remarkable; singular; monstrous; enormous; — generally used in a bad sense; as, "*egregious* impudence."

Egre'giously, *adv.* Greatly; enormously; shamefully.

Egre'giousness, *n.* State of being egregious.

Eg'remont, in *Massachusetts,* a township of Berkshire co., about 120 m. W. by S. of Boston; *pop.* about 1,400.

E'gress, *n.* [Lat. *egressus,* from *egredior — e, ex.* and *gradior,* to go. See GRADE.] Act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place; exit; departure; issue.

(*Astron.*) The passing off of a planet from the sun's disc.

Egres'sion, *n.* [Lat. *egressio.*] Act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement.

Egres'sor, *n.* [From Lat. *egredi.*] One who goes out. (R.)

E'gret, *n.* See AIGRETTE.

Egrette', *n.* An ornament. See AIGRETTE.

Eg'riot, *n.* [Fr. *aigriote,* from *aigre,* sour.] A species of acid cherry.

E'gypt, [the *Mizraim* of the Hebrews, and *Aigyptos* of the Greeks.] A country on both banks of the Nile, occupying the N.E. angle of the African continent; one of the earliest seats of art, science, and literature, and famous alike for the historical events of which it has been the theatre, its magnificent monuments, and physical characteristics. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez, S. by Nubia, and W. by the deserts to the E. of Fezzan, lying from Lat. 21° 6′ to 31° 36′ N. From Cape Bourlos, on the coast, to Philæ, its S. limit, the distance is about 452 geographical, or 520 English miles. The breadth of the Egyptian coast is 160 m.; but in ascending to Cairo (104 m. from Cape Bourlos), the cultivated tract tapers off to a point, and the rest of the country is chiefly comprised in the narrow valley of the Nile; which, however, at Beni-touf, 85 m. higher, spreads to the W. to form the vale of Faïoum, a circular valley of great fertility and beauty, measuring about 40 m. from E. to W., and 30 m. from N. to S. Thence to Syene, the valley of the Nile is mostly confined within very narrow limits. The Nile, so important among the great rivers of the world, is also the most striking object in the general aspect of a country which not only is wholly comprised within the sphere of its influence, but is entirely indebted to it for existence. (See NILE.) The mountain system of *E.* is very peculiar. Two ranges, pressing closely on each bank of the river, extend from Syene to Cairo, and form the valley of the Nile, protecting it from the ravages of the deserts on either side. That to the E. gives out an arm at Kennek (Lat. 26° 12′), and bisects the desert to the Red Sea at Cosseir in nearly the same latitude; while the Libyan, or W. range, branches off from Assouan to the Great Oasis. The general components of the hills are chiefly granite, and a peculiar highly crystallized red formation called Syenite marble. This primitive rock is remarkable for durability, and the fine polish it is capable of receiving. From quarries of this stone the Pharaohs, Ptolemies, and Antonines drew materials not only for the stupendous monuments which still make Egypt a land of wonders, but also for many of the public buildings of Italy. — The most considerable of the Egyptian lakes are those of Menzaleh, Bourlos, Etko, and Maræotis, lying along the shore of the Delta. There is also a considerable lake occupying the N.W. part of the valley of Faïoum. The whole of the Delta is intersected with canals in every direction, in which the overflowings of the Nile are preserved after the inundations, to afford communication between the various towns, and to keep a constant supply for the irrigation of the cultivated lands. — *E.* is naturally divided into — 1. *The Delta,* or Lower Egypt, which derived its name from the similarity of its figure with the Greek Δ, and is a triangular tract, formed by the bifurcation of the Nile. The soil consists of the mud of the river, resting upon desert sand. The greatest length of the Delta is at present about 85 m. from E. to W., and from the fork of the Nile to the sea about 90 m. intervene. It is covered with meadows, plantations, and orchards, and presents a more fertile aspect than any other part of the country. This district, from its comparatively low situation, is more influenced by the inundation than the upper lands; and when the river is at its greatest height, it presents the aspect of an extensive marsh. 2. *The Valley of the Nile of Central and Upper Egypt.* Ascending the river from its fork, the cultivatable land at the apex of the Delta is found to decrease. The space left between the two ridges, E. and W., seldom exceeds 10 m. in Central *E.,* while in the Upper country they press even more closely upon the sides of the river; thus that part of the valley of the Nile which belongs to *E.* has but a contracted breadth, and even that is not all available for the labors of the husbandman, a great portion of it being, from the height of the banks, out of the reach of the overflowings and their beneficent deposits. Between the isle of Philæ and Assouan, the

current of the Nile is interrupted by innumerable islands. Among them, the isle of Elephantiné, opposite to Assonan, wears so beautiful an aspect that it is called by the natives "the isle of flowers;" and most European travellers describe it as a sort of terrestrial paradise. The Egyptian valley is strewed with those

Fig. 914.— STATUES OF MEMNON.
(In the plain of Thebes.)

stupendous monuments of human labor, those beautiful remains of ancient art, which have excited the wonder and admiration of ages. 3. *The Desert East of the Nile* is broken by rugged mountains, and intersected by numerous wadys or ravines, sometimes thickly, but more frequently scantily, clothed with verdure. It has, however, the advantage of numerous springs; besides which are traced ancient caravan tracks, that are still traversed in exactly the same manner as when the "company of merchants" found Joseph in the pit. The leading characteristic of the Desert is its gradual ascent from the Nile to a certain distance E., where commences a plain nearly level, from which all the torrents running in a W. direction empty themselves into the Nile, and those to the E. into the Red Sea. The whole of the desert of *E.* is the resort of distinct tribes of Arabs, who confine themselves to particular localities; they consist of the Maazy, occupying the country to the east of Benisouef, Atouni, and Benihasel, S. of the Maazy and the Ababdie Arabs, who are scattered over the N. part of the desert, and breed camels for the market of Esneh. 4. *The Desert West of Egypt* presents a scene so formidable to travellers, that few have visited the *Oases* by which it is here and there interspersed. They, no doubt, owe their origin to the springs with which they abound, the decay of the vegetation thence arising having produced the soil by which they are now covered. Their fertility has been deservedly celebrated; but the glowing eulogiums of travellers on their surpassing beauty are probably, in a great measure, to be ascribed to the striking contrast they present to the surrounding deserts of arid, burning sand.— *Climate.* Extremely hot, generally uniform, and remarkably dry. When a few drops of rain fall, they are viewed by the inhabitants almost as a miracle. In Lower Egypt, the latest observations give 13 days of rain in a year. Thunder and lightning are nearly equally unfrequent. The prevalent winds are from the N., and continue from May to September, and from November to February. At intervals during the spring, for about fifty days, *E.* is liable to the terrible wind of the desert, the *simoom*, which, from its intense heat and dryness, threatens, when long continued, almost the extinction of animal life; fortunately, however, it seldom lasts above three days. The heat of the climate, combined with the filthy habits of the people, is considered favorable to the ravages of the plague, which is supposed to be indigenous, whilst ophthalmia, another severe disease, is also peculiar to *E.*— *Zoöl.* The wild animals are tigers, hyenas, camels, antelopes, apes, dromedaries, horses, large asses, crocodiles, hippopotami, the chameleon, and a kind of rat, called ichneumon. The birds are— ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. Among the reptiles is a serpent, called the cerastes, or horned viper, the bite of which is fatal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it.— *Minerals.* No metals; but marble, salt, natron, saltpetre, and red granite. Emeralds are found in the mountains on the shores of the Red Sea.— *Productive Industry.* No soil can be better adapted for agriculture than that brought down by the Nile, and deposited on its banks. The earliest authentic records of the human race represent *E.* as the granary of the old world, to which less fortunate nations resorted in times of scarcity. The husbandry of *E.* is divided into 2 great classes:— the upper, or *sharakee* lands, where the banks are too high for the country beyond them to benefit by the inundation; and the *rei*, or low lands, which are watered by the natural overflowings of the river. About 4,000,000 of *feddâns* (a measure of 3,208,000 sq. yards) are now under cultivation in *E.*, of which about 300,000 are occupied with cotton; 100,000 with flax, indigo, sugar, dates, hemp, &c., and the rest with millet, maize, wheat, and rice. The efforts of the present government have been principally directed to the culture of cotton, so that the crops of wheat have greatly fallen off, and Alexandria has almost ceased to be a port for shipment of this kind of grain. The cotton of *E.* is mixed staple, of good quality, and the soil is well suited to its growth. By far the largest amount of this product is exported to Great Britain. In 1861, the exportation amounted to 40,892,096 lbs.; it rose to 93,552,368 lbs. in 1863; to 125,493,648 lbs. in 1864; and to 176,838,144 lbs. in 1865. The shipments temporarily declined after 1866, owing to the restoration of peace in this country, but again increased, and now average nearly 500,000,000 lbs. annually.— *Commerce.* Egypt is well situated for commerce. She forms the link that connects the Eastern and Western worlds; and it is to her admirable situation in this respect, and to the commerce of which she in consequence became the centre, that her ancient wealth and civilization are mainly to be ascribed. The ruin of commerce, in modern times, ought to be traced to the subjection of the country to the lawless and arbitrary dominion of the Mamelukes, who loaded all articles passing through *E.* with oppressive exactions; and to the discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope. But a new æra has begun; the intercourse with the East has already in part reverted to its old channel, and the comparatively recent opening of the famous canal which now connects the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, may restore *E.* to its ancient state of prosperity and civilization. See ALEXANDRIA, and SUEZ (CANAL OF).— *Govt. and Laws.* *E.*, whose history commences with the history of civilized man and organized government, which gave laws to the old world and art to the Greeks, after being for many centuries subjected to foreign masters, became, at length, a prov. of the Ottoman empire. Under the Turkish sway it was long her fate to suffer that worst kind of despotism resulting from the delegation of arbitrary power by a careless tyrannical master to a scarcely responsible servant. The bold, innovating spirit of the first independent ruler of *E.*, the celebrated Mehemet Ali, has, however, introduced several reforms into the administrative constitution of the government, which have been upon the whole beneficial. The government of Egypt, as at present organized, consists of— 1st, an hereditary *khedive* (the Arabic equivalent of king, subject to an annual tribute to the Sultan, of $3,426,540); 2d, his deputy, called *kikhya;* 3d, seven councils of state; 4th, governors (*nazir*) appointed to each province. The country is divided into 3 great provinces, viz.:— *Saïd*, or Upper *E.;* *Vostani*, or Middle *E.*; and *Bahari*, or Lower *E.* Those prov. are again divided into 7 intendancies, and subdivided, after the French system, into dep. and arrondissements. In other respects, the successors of Mehemet Ali have tried to imitate the forms of government of Imperial France. The Khedive, or Pasha, was, with some few exceptions, proprietor of all the land of *E.;* and he, in fact, the only considerable agriculturist, manufacturer, and trader in the country. He specified the employment in which the bulk of the population should engage, the crops or produce they were to raise or furnish, and the price at which, when produced, they were to deliver them to his agents. It must be admitted, notwithstanding the grinding oppressiveness of this system, that it has materially improved the agriculture of the country. But the vice of the system is, that the fellahs (cultivators) reap no advantage whatever from increase of production. Their increased labor, instead of bringing with it an increase of comfort, brings only an increase of privation. This system could last to the present time only owing to the exceedingly primitive and scanty needs of the people, which explains the facility with which enormous taxes, exacted by the Khedive, have been paid. The food, clothing, and homes of the fellah cost next to nothing. Of late, however, a marked improvement has taken place in the homes and the whole standard of comfort of the fellah, and the general condition of the Egyptian people will, it is to be hoped, be materially benefited by the English, who became virtually masters of this country by their defeat of Arabi Pacha (who had headed a rebellion against the Khedive), at Tel-el-Kebir, Sept. 13, 1882, his subsequent capture and banishment. Alexandria was bombarded and taken by the English July 11, 1882, and Cairo, the capital, occupied by them in September following.— *Inhabitants.* These are composed of four different races, consisting of Copts, Arabs, Turks, and, till 1811, Mamelukes. The Copts are the original race, and appear to be descendants of the most ancient inhabitants of Egypt, mingled in some degree with Persians and Greeks. The Arabs are the descendants of the Saracen conquerors, and are now the most numerous inhabitants of Egypt. The Turks have always been established, to a considerable extent, in the great cities; and the Jews are also numerous in the commercial cities, and are oppressed and persecuted, though never extirpated. The Mamelukes consisted of Georgians and Circassian slaves, who, under the Fatimite khalifs, were brought into the country, and being intrusted with arms, rose against their masters, whom they massacred or expelled, and thus assumed the dominion of Egypt, which they transmitted to new bands brought into the country. They were rather the plunderers than the rulers of Egypt. Their strength being broken by the defeats experienced during the invasion of the French, the Pasha, Mehemet Ali, conceived a plan for their destruction; and having invited their chiefs to a feast, treacherously massacred the greater part of them, in 1811. Those who escaped fled to Upper Egypt, and were finally driven to establish themselves at Dongola. The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and as we proceed southward, they become darker, until those near Nubia are almost black. They are generally indolent and cowardly. *E.* had, in

Fig. 915.—EGYPTIAN GIRL.

1897, a population of about 7,000,000, and there were over 1,250 miles of railway and 5,000 miles of telegraph. (*Hist.*) The early history of Egypt is involved in obscurity. The ancient kings governed it till Cambyses became master of it, 525 years B. C.; and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, and works perfected, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebais, the obleisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Mœris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade and to render the land fruitful. The country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 323 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second caliph of the successors of Mahomet, who drove out the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the caliphs declined, Saladin, in 1171, set up the order of the Mamelukes, who usurped the sovereign power in 1260, and extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. At the commencement of the 16th century, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered it, and for many years it was distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys by which its provinces were governed. The famous Hassan Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them. The French invaded

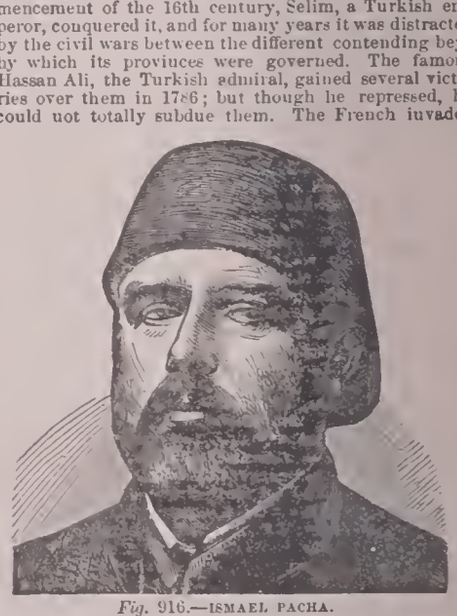
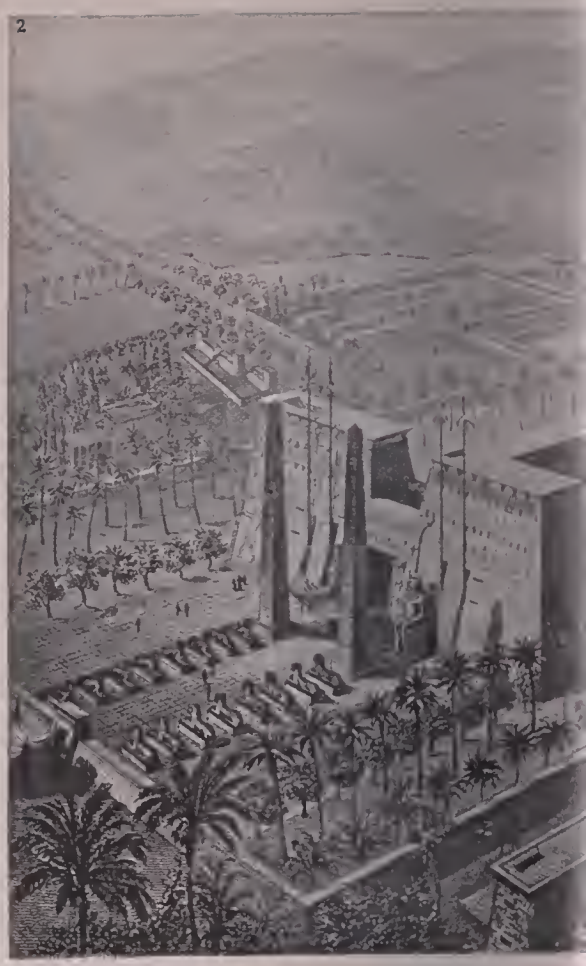
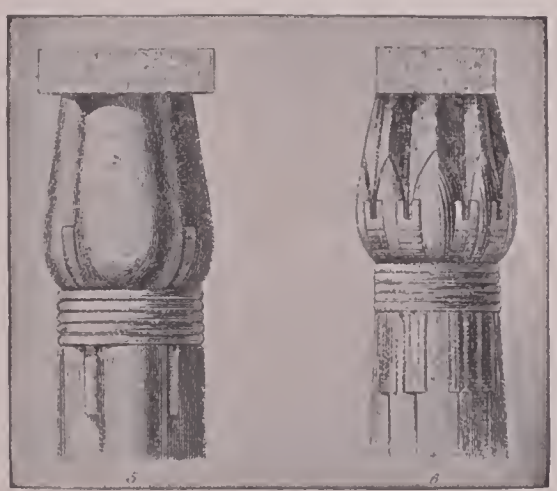
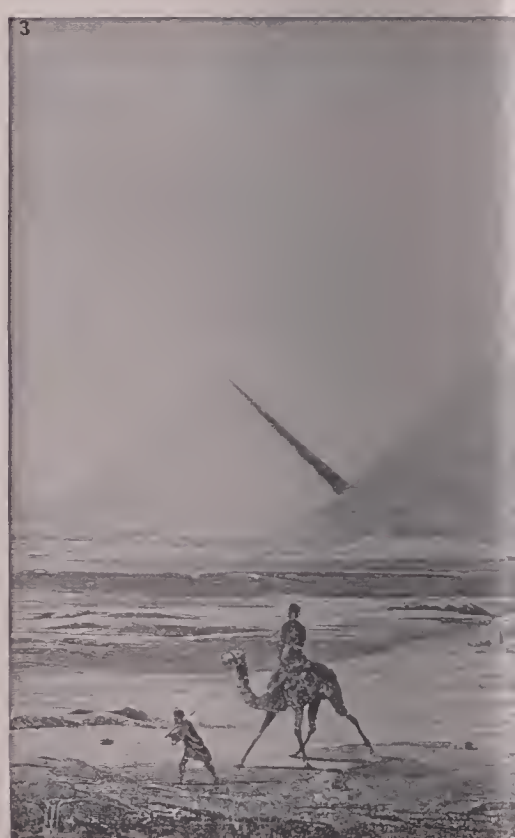


Fig. 916.—ISMAEL PACHA.

Egypt in 1798, under General Bonaparte, and evacuated the country in 1802. In 1811, Mehemet Ali became master of Egypt by the massacre of the Mamelukes; and under his sway, it progressed rapidly in civilization. He considerably extended his boundaries, and by the treaty of London (1841) was made viceroy of Egypt, as a fief of the Ottoman empire. The independent position of the rulers of Egypt was much enlarged in 1867, by an imperial firman which established the succession of the descendants of Mehemet Ali, under the title of Khedive, or King. Still greater powers were granted in 1872, and in 1874–75 Ismail Pasha, the then ruler, greatly extended the Egyptian territory, annexing the Soudan to Darfur and finally to the shores of Victoria Nyanza. The finances of the country became so involved that they were placed under European manage-





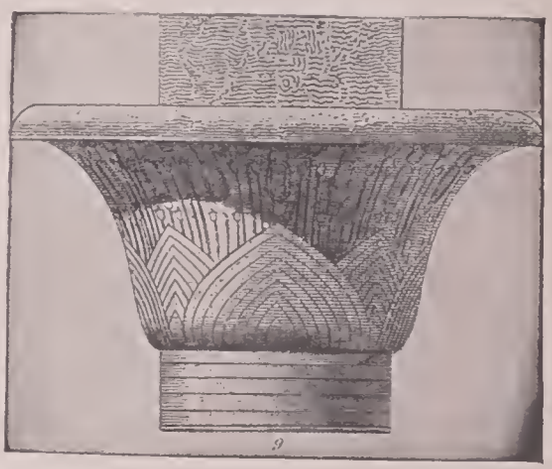


7 8

EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE.

1. Small Temple on Heights of Denderah. 2. Ideal restoration Island of Elephantine. 5, 6, 7. Lotus capitals, Beni-Hassan

12. Corner and moulding of a temple cornice.



temple at Edfu. 3. Pyramids of Cheops, Chephren, and Mencheres near Gizeh, with the Sphinx. 4. Temple on
d Karnak. 8. Capital from Philæ. 9. Calyx capital, Karnak. 10. Capital from Denderah. 11. Palm capital from Esneh.

ment and the country under English and French control. Ismail in 1879 was forced to abdicate and was succeeded by his son Tewfik. A revolt, under Arabi Pasha, of those opposed to European influence, succeeded. It was suppressed by the British army and navy, the French taking no part. In consequence, the dual control ended; and since then Great Britain has been the practical ruler of Egypt, despite the occasional protest of France and other European powers. About 1880 a serious revolt began in the Soudan, under the leadership of the Mahdi, a pretended prophet. Efforts to suppress it proved unavailing in 1883 an army under Heiks Pasha was totally routed. other officers were defeated, and Khartoum, which was held by Gen. Gordon, was taken and that gallant officer killed. By these operations Egypt lost the whole of the Soudan, except the equatorial province, held by Emin Pasha till 1888, when he was rescued from his dangerous position by the explorer Stanley. In 1892 Tewfik died and was succeeded as Khedive by his eldest son, Abbas, the British control continuing. In 1899, the expedition of British and Egyptian troops, under General Kitchener, totally defeated the dervish army, and won the Soudan for Great Britain and Egypt. It is now under the joint rule of these countries.

Egyptian Architecture, (*e-jip'shăn,*) *n.* The architecture of Egypt is the oldest in the world, and in its colossal proportions, massive structure, general magnificence and grandeur of conception, is superior to that of any other country, Assyria alone excepted. Its leading characteristic is a massive solidity that seems to have destined it to endure for all time. Its type was cavern excavation. When we consider the vast period of time that has elapsed since their erection, the preservation of the Egyptian monuments of architecture, in many instances so perfect as they still appear, is calculated to excite our surprise and admiration. The circumstances of its subsequent history, and its geographical surroundings, doubtless were favorable to their preservation; for had the country received as successors to its early inhabitants a powerful people,—if rich and industrious cities had arisen on the sites of the old ones,—the temples of Egypt would doubtless have been used as quarries, admirably suited to the purpose; but independent of these considerations, the materials used in their construction and their peculiar form and proportions are well calculated to defy the tooth of time and the hand of violence. The earliest specimens of *E. A.* that yet remain to us, and which will probably endure as long as the world lasts, are the Pyramids (*q. v.*) and the monumental records known as obelisks (*q. v.*); but to ascertain the efficiency they had attained in this art, we must go to the temples of Karnac, Edfou, Denderah, and that of Abou-Sambul, hewn out of the solid rock, as well as the architectural remains that still exist at Thebes, and other ancient cities of Egypt. The Pyramids are buildings of great solidity, but of simple

Fig. 917.—STATUE 60 FEET HIGH. (Temple of Abou-Sambul.)

Fig. 918.—AVENUE IN THE GREAT HALL OF COLUMNS AT KARNAC, (Thebes.)

form. They are built on a square base, with four triangular sides, that meet in a common apex. They are supposed to be royal mausoleums, and were built between 1500 and 1000 B. C. The obelisks are four-sided shafts of great size, terminating in a pyramidal top. They are hewn out of a solid block of stone, and are elaborately carved with hieroglyphics. The temples cover a great space of ground, and stand in a walled enclosure. Before the temple itself there is a large square court, surrounded on three sides by a colonnade. Access is obtained to this court through a doorway of great height, flanked on each side by quadrilateral towers, diminishing in size as they approach the top. The doorway and side-towers are adorned with colossal sculptured figures, and in some cases an avenue of figures, generally sphinxes, was made, leading directly to the door we have mentioned. The temple itself was generally raised, the court between it and the grand entrance being composed of a series of broad steps, rising in a gradual slope. These steps led to a magnificent hall or portico, occupying nearly the entire width of the court, in which there are generally six rows of pillars, which support the flat and massive roof. Passing through a series of chambers, each narrower than the one before it, we gain the innermost chamber, or shrine; in which the statue of the divinity was placed, to whose worship the temple was dedicated. Many of these temples were of immense size. The length of the temple at Karnac is about 1,200 feet, its breadth about 360 feet, and its great portico or hall is 338 ft. long by 170 broad. Excepting some varieties in the places of their temples, a sameness of character and uniformity is observable in their fronts, their general forms, and the details of their decorations. Heaviness seemed to be synonymous with strength, height with grandeur, and size or mass with power. Uniformity of plan is universal. The right line and square was never abandoned, and it is said there exists no circular monument in this style. The columns, entablatures, and mouldings are the great distinctive features of Egyptian architecture, in addition to the marked peculiarity that their doors and windows, and even the buildings themselves present; namely, the convergence of the sides; so that the breadth at the base is greatly diminished at the summit. The size of the columns is in proportion to the size of the building in which they are placed. At Karnac they are 9 and 11 feet in diameter. All are elaborately sculptured. The shaft stands generally on a circular base, and sometimes on a base that contracts in size as it approaches the floor of the building, instead of expanding from its junction with the shaft, as is usually the case. The capitals are sometimes bell-shaped, and adorned with lotus-leaves, while others are square in form, with a human face sculptured on each side. In some cases, as at Denderah, this capital is surmounted by another, also quadrilateral in shape, and enriched with carving. The entablature was very massive and heavy, consisting of an architrave surmounted by a bold and deeply-moulded cornice, the upper part of which projected considerably beyond the face of the walls of the building. The roof was perfectly flat. The doorways are surrounded by a flat moulding, and surmounted by a cornice and lintel of great depth. Figures attached to the walls were generally executed in *alto-relievo*, like those that flank the doorways of the Assyrian palaces; but the hieroglyphics and representations of historical events were carved in low relief, in a style peculiar to Egyptian sculpture, known as *cavo-relievo*. (See CARTOUCH.) The walls were adorned with paintings; in red, blue, green, black, and yellow on a white ground; gilding was also used as an embellishment, and the sculptured columns and ceilings were also painted. The dwellings of the Egyptians seem to have been built of brick, and consisted of rooms ranged around a central court planted with trees, and having a fountain in the centre. They were sometimes two and three stories high. The method of forming arched doorways and vaulted passages was known to the Egyptians, but was seldom resorted to, and then principally in the construction of tombs. In the construction of their edifices there must have been considerable mechanical knowledge employed, for some of the blocks of stone were of enormous dimensions. The walls of some of their temples extend to the thickness of 24 feet, and the walls to the principal entrance of the gate at Thebes are at their base not less than fifty feet in thickness. The stones are all squared inside, as well as on the external face; no rubble work is to be seen—another cause of the surprising durability of their monuments.

E'gypt Mills, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Cape Girardeau co.

E'gypt Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Pike co.

Eh, *interj.* Denoting inquiry, or slight surprise; eigh. See EIGH.

E'hingen, a town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 10 m. from Ulm. *Manuf.* Chiefly cotton goods. *Pop.* 4,000.

Ehn'ingen, a town of Würtemberg, 15 m. from Stuttgart; *pop.* 7,000.

Ehrenberg, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED, (*air'en-bairg,*) a distinguished German microscopist and naturalist, who made several scientific expeditions into various parts of the globe, among which may be noticed one with Humboldt into the Ural, and also the Altai Mountains. He wrote largely on his favorite pursuits, and investigated the fossil forms of microscopic organic beings with success. B. at Delitsch, in Prussian Saxony, 1795. D. 1876.

Ehrenbreitstein, (*air'en-brite'stine.*) See COBLENTZ.

Ehretia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Echiales*. DIAG. Regular symmetrical flowers; 5 stamens; 4 confluent nuts; a naked stigma, and circinate inflorescence.—They are trees, or shrubs, or herbaceous plants, only separated from the *Boraginaceæ*, *q. v.*, by their concrete carpels, and the presence of a small quantity of albumen. Most of them are tropical trees or shrubs. Some Ehretians bear eatable drupers; and the delicious odor of the Peruvian Heliotrope is known to everybody. There are 297 species in 14 genera.

E'hud, a judge of Israel, who slew Eglan, king of Moab.

E. I., an abbreviation for East Indies.

Eichhorn, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, (*ike'horn,*) a German professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature in the university of Göttingen, B. 1752, at Dorrenzimmern. He filled several important posts, and in 1819 was appointed privy councillor of justice for the kingdom of Hanover. His writings, illustrative of Oriental literature, are numerous, and procured for him a reputation of being among the most learned and distinguished scholars of Germany. D. 1827.

Eichstadt, (*ike'stat.*) a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 30 m. from Augsburg. *Manuf.* Woollens, &c. *Pop.* 8,478.

Ei'der, or Eider-duck, *n.* [Ger. *eider.*] (*Zoöl.*) See SOMATERIA.

Eider, a river of Denmark, forming the boundary-line between Schleswig on the N., and Holstein on the S. It is navigable as far as Rendsburg, and enters the North Sea at Föuing, after a course of abt. 90 m.

Ei'der-down, *n.* The soft and light down of the eider-duck. See SOMATERIA.

Ei'dograph, *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument to copy drawings or designs.

Eidonra'nion, *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *ouranion*, heaven.] A representation of the heavens.

Eigh, (*āh,*) *interj.* An expression of sudden delight.

Eight, (*āt,*) *a.* [Sax. *eahta;* Ger. *acht;* O. Ger. *ahto;* Icel. *atta;* Dan. *aatte;* Goth. *ahtau;* Lat. *octo;* Gr. *okto;* Sansk. *ashtan;* Pers. *hasht;* Hind. *husht.*] Twice four; seven and one.

Eight Brothers, (Isles of.) See BABELMANDEB.

Eigh'teen, *a.* [A.S. *eahta*, and *tyn*, ten.] Eight and ten united; twice nine.

—*n.* A mark noting eighteen units, as xviii.

Eigh'teenmo, *n.* [*Eighteen*, and last syllable of Lat. *decimo.*] Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

Eigh'teenth, *a.* Next in order after the seventeenth; noting one of eighteen parts into which anything is divided.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) An interval comprising two octaves and a fourth; the replicate of the eleventh.

Eighteen Mile, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Pickens dist

Eighteen Mile Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Kiowee a few m. S.W of Pendleton.

Eight'-foil, *n.* (*Hor.*) A grass having eight leaves, as the trefoil has three. It is used as a difference of the 9th branch of a family.

Eight'fold, *a.* Eight times the number or quantity.

Eighth, *a.* Noting the number eight; the ordinal of eight.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) The interval between a note and its octave; an interval of seven conjunct degrees, that is, of five tones and two semitones.—The eighth force of the diatonic scale.

Eighth'ly, *adv.* In the eighth place.

Eigh'tieth, *a.* The eighth tenth; next in order to the seventy-ninth.

Eight Mile, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hamilton co.

Eight'-score, *a.* and *n.* Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty.

Eigh'ty, *a.* and *n.* [Sax. *eahta-tig.*] Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eigne, (*ān,*) *n.* [Fr. *ainé.*] An old legal word for eldest, or first-born.

Ei'kon, *n.* [Gr. *eikon*, statue.] (*Sculp.*) An image; a statue.

Ei'lenburg, a town of the Prussian States, prov. Saxony, is situated on an island of the River Mulde, 26 m. E.N.E. of Merseburg. It is reached by two bridges, and is surrounded by walls and ditches. *Manuf.* Calico, woollen yarn, tobacco, starch, vinegar, and brandy. *Pop.* 11,428.

Eim'beck, or **Ein'beck,** a town of Hanover, on the Ilme, 40 m. S.S.E. of Hanover. It was, in the 15th century, a place of great importance. *Pop.* 5,600.

Ei'meo, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 17° 30′ S., Lou. 150° 10′ W., about 30 m. W.N.W. of Tahiti. It measures 9 m. by 5. *Pop.* about 1,200.

Ei'rie, *n.* See AERIE.

Eisenach, (*ī'sen-ak,*) a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 45 m. W. from Weimar. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, meerschaum pipe-bowls, carpets, &c. *Pop.* 12,000.—In its neighborhood is the castle of Wartburg, formerly the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia. Between 1521 and 1522 Luther passed ten months' imprisonment in this abode, under the friendly arrest of the elector of Saxony, and called it his "Patmos."

Eisenberg, (*ī'sen-bairg,*) a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 26 m. E. of Weimar. *Manuf.* Woollens and porcelain. *Pop.* 6,211.

Eisenstadt, a free town of E. Hungary, 12 m. N.N.W. of Oedenburg. In the suburbs is a conservatory, one of the largest in Europe, containing 70,000 specimens of exotic plants. *Pop.* 6,434.

Eisleben, (*īse'le-ben,*) a town of Prussian Saxony, 24 m. from Merseburg. *Manuf.* Linen goods, and in its vicinity are silver and copper mines. *Pop.* about 11,072. Here Martin Luther was born in 1483, and here he died in 1546. The pulpit in which he preached is still preserved in the church of St. Andrew.

Eisteddfod, (*i-steth'vod.*) [W. *eistedd*, to sit.] (*Eng. Hist.*) A name applied to the assemblies of the Welsh bards and minstrels, who anciently formed an hereditary order. These meetings were forbidden by Edward I. at the conquest of Wales, but they were renewed by Henry VII., who was of Welsh origin. They have been again revived during the present century, and *E.* are held period-

fically at various Welsh towns in succession, at which prizes are awarded for proficiency in the Welsh tongue, and for poems in that language, and playing on the harp.

Ei'ther, *a.* or *pron.* [Sax. *æghwæther;* Ger. *jeder;* Fris. *eider, aider;* Sans. *itara*, the other, generally.] One or another of any number; one of two; each; every one, separately considered.

—*conj.* Or; as, *either* this or that.

Ejac'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *ejaculor, ejaculatus—e, ex*, and *jaculor*, from *jaculum*, a dart, from *jacio*, to throw or cast.] To utter briefly and suddenly, as a short prayer, a cry, &c.

Ejacula'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *ejaculatio.*] The uttering of a short, sudden expression, cry, or prayer.

Ejac'ulatory, *a.* [Fr. *ejaculatoire.*] Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, *ejaculatory* prayer.

Eject', *v. a.* [Lat. *ejicio, ejectum—e, ex*, and *jacio*, to throw or cast.] To thrust out, as from a place enclosed or confined. — To discharge; to evacuate. — To dismiss from an office; to turn out; to dispossess of land or estate; to drive away; to expel; to reject; to banish.

Ejec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ejectio.*] Act of casting out; expulsion. — Dismission from office; dispossession. — Evacuation; vomiting, &c.

Eject'ment, *n.* A casting out; a dispossession.

(*Law.*) A writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected, and for trial of title.

Eject'or, *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Law.*) One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

Ejus'dem gene'ris. [Lat.] Of the same kind.

Ekat'erineburg, a town of Asiatic Russia, govt. of Perm, on the E. declivity of the Ural chain, on the Iset, and in the line of the great road leading from Perm to Tobolsk.

Ekat'erinodar, a town of Russia, cap. of the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, on the Kuban, Lat. 45° 5′ N., Lon. 39° E.; *pop.* about 10,000.

Ekat'erinograd, a town and fortress in the S. of Russia, govt. of Caucasus, on the Terek, Lat. 43° 40′ N., Lon. 44° 3′ E.

Ekat'erinoslav, a fortified town of S. Russia, cap. of a govt. of same name, on the right bank of the Dnieper, 250 m. N.E. from Odessa; Lat. 48° 27′ N., Lon. 35° 5′ E. In the vicinity is a ruined palace, formerly the residence of Prince Potemkin.

Eke, *v. a.* [Sax. *ecan, æcan*, to increase, to add; Lat. *augeo;* Gr. *auxo, auxano.*] To increase; to augment; to enlarge; to add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; to lengthen; to prolong.

—*adv.* [Sax. *eac;* Ger. *auch.*] In addition; also; likewise.

—*n.* An addition. (R.)

Eke'bergite, *n.* (*Min.*) A massive and sub-fibrous variety of scapolite.

El, [Heb., strength.] One of the names of God, especially in poetry (*Gen.* xxxiii. 18–20). It is very often found in proper names, as Bethel, Daniel, Elijah, &c. Eloi, like Eli, means "my God."

E'la, *n.* Formerly the highest note in the scale of Guido; since proverbially applied to any hyperbolical saying.

Ela, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Scott co.

Elab'orate, *v. a.* [Lat. *elaboro, elaboratus—e, ex*, and *laboro*, to labor, *q. v.*] To labor on; to take pains with; to work out; to produce with labor; to improve or refine by successive operations.

—*a.* [Lat. *elaboratus.*] Wrought with labor; finished with great diligence; executed with exactness; labored; studied; high-wrought.

Elab'orated, *p. a.* Produced with labor or study; improved.

Elab'orately, *adv.* In an elaborate manner; with great labor or study.

Elab'orateness, *n.* Quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor.

Elabora'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *elaboratio.*] Act of elaborating; improvement or refinement by successive operations.

(*Physiol.*) The various changes which substances undergo in the acts of assimilation in animals and vegetables.

Elab'orative, *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate; working out by successive processes and with care; developing and carefully finishing step by step; as, "the *elaborative* faculty."

Elab'orator, *n.* One who elaborates.

Elæagna'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *elaia*, the olive, and *agnos*, chaste, the trees having a resemblance to the olive.] (*Bot.*) The Oleaster family, an ord. of plants, alliance *Amentales.* — DIAG. 1-celled ovary, a simple ascending ovule, an inferior radicle, and flowers occasionally perfect or scattered. They are trees or shrubs, usually covered with a leprous scurf. Leaves alternate or opposite, entire, without stipules. Flowers axillary, dicœious, rarely perfect. Sterile flowers, calyx 4-parted, stamens 3, 4, or 8, sessile, anthers 2-celled. Fertile flowers, calyx free, tubular, persistent, limb entire or 2–4-toothed. Ovary simple, 1-celled. Ovule solitary, stipitate. Stigmas simple subulate, glandular. Fruit a chenium, crustaceous, enclosed within the calyx, which becomes succulent and baccate. Seeds ascending. Embryo straight, in thin, fleshy albumen. This family is found in every part of the N. hemisphere, but is comparatively rare S. of the equator. *E.* includes 4 genera and 30 species.—The fruits of several species of the typical gen. *Elæagnus*, q. v.

Elæagnus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the ord. *Elæagnaceæ.* They are trees or shrubs cultivated for their silvery foliage. *E. argenta*, the silver-leaved Oleaster, is a beautiful shrub, with reddish branches, and small, roundish-ovate cartilaginous drupes, found in Missouri, &c. *E. angustifolia*, the Narrow-leaved Oleaster, is a tree of middle size from Europe, cultivated for its beautiful foliage and fine fruit, which, when dried, resembles an oblong plum, with a reddish skin, and a flavor similar to that of a date.

Fig. 919. — OLEASTER. (*E. angustifolia.*)

Elæs'is, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as ELAIS. *q. v.*

Elæocar'pus, *n.* [Gr. *elaia*, an olive, and *carpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Tiliaceæ.* The Molucca berries, which are frequently made into necklaces in India, are obtained from the species *E. serratus.* The outer portion of the fruit is pulpy, but the undercarp is hard, bony, and beautifully furrowed. The pulp is carefully removed from the berries when they are used as beads.

Elæoden'dron, *n.* [Gr. *elaia*, olive-tree, and *dendron*, tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Celastraceæ.*

Elæ'olite, *n.* [Fr. *eléolithe*, from Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A massive variety of nephaline.

Elagab'alus, or HELIOGABALUS, a Roman emperor, B. at Emesa, 204 A. D. His real name was Varius Avitus Bassianus, but having, when a mere child, been appointed high-priest of the Syro-Phœnician sun-god Elagabal, he assumed the name of that deity. Soon after the death of his cousin Caracalla, *E.* was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers, in opposition to the legitimate sovereign, Macrinus, who had become obnoxious to the troops from the severity of his discipline. The rivals met in battle at Antioch in 218 A. D. Macrinus was defeated, and *E.* quietly assumed the purple. His reign, which lasted rather more than three years and nine months, was infamous for the nearly unparalleled debaucheries of every kind in which he indulged. He was murdered in an insurrection of the Prætorians in 222 A. D., and was succeeded by his son, Alexander Severus.

Elah, a valley in which David slew Goliath. — The son and successor of Baasha, king of Israel, B. C. 926. After reigning two years, he was slain, while intoxicated, by Zimri, one of his officers, who succeeded him as king.

Elaid'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid derived from elaidine and potassa.

Ela'idine, *n.* [Gr. *elaion*, oil.] (*Chem.*) A fatty matter produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, particularly castor-oil.

Ela'is, *n.* [Gr. *elaion*, oil.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Palmaceæ.* The two species *E. guineensis* and *melanococca* are the Guinea oil-palms, from the fruit of which the vegetable butter called palm-oil is extracted. The fruits are drupaceous, and the oil is found in the sarcocarp. It is of a rich orange-yellow color, and in Europe it is extensively used in the manufacture of candles and soap. In Africa it is used as food by the natives. Being emollient, it is sometimes used in medicine as an embrocation to spasms and bruises. The hard stony putamen of the same fruits yields a limpid oil. Palm wine may be prepared from the juice which flows from the wounded spathes of the two palms.

E'lam. (*Script.*) The region afterwards known as Persia. It was called Elam after a son of Shem (*Gen.* x. 22).

E'lam, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Delaware co.

Elance', *v. a.* [Fr. *élancer.*] To throw out; to shoot out; to dart.

E'land, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) This animal, *Antelope oreas*, considerably the largest of all the antelopes, is known by several different names; — the Impoofoo, Elaná, Cape

Fig. 920. — ELAND. (*Antelope oreas.*)

elk, Canna, or Bastard eland, being among the many terms applied to it. The ordinary *E.* is a large, heavy animal, weighing, at full growth, from 7 cwt. to 9 cwt.; and, contrary to the rule among antelopes in general, is prone to be fat. Its usual size is that of a full-grown horse, measuring generally a little more than eight feet in length, and standing full five feet at the shoulder. The horns of the male are thick and heavy, and about a foot and a half in length. They are straight till they arrive at about three inches from the tips, where they bend outwards. They are also surrounded by a thick spiral wreath, which becomes indistinct at the points. The horns of the female eland are longer and smaller, and the spiral wreath is often absent. In both sexes the head is long and pointed, the ears large, the neck thick, and in front of the chest is a loose hanging skin or dewlap, with a border of long hair on its margin. A short erect mane of dark brown hair runs from the centre of the forehead to the root of the tail. This mane is directed backwards along the spine, but is reversed on the neck. The tail is more than two feet long, and terminates in a tuft of long black hair. The flesh of the *E.*, according to Dr. Livingstone, is superior to beef.

Ela'nus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, order *Falconidæ*, distinguished by having the wings long and pointed, and the tail not forked. The White-tailed Hawk, *E. leucarus*, inhabits S. America, and is also found in our Western and Southern States.

Elapse', *v. n.* [Lat. *elabor, elapsus—e, ex*, and *labor. lapsus*, to fall, slip, or slide. See LAPSE.] To fall or slip out; to slide away; to slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time.

Ela'queate, *v. a.* [Lat. *elaqueare. elaqueatum*, from *e*, out, and *laqueare*, to ensnare, entangle, from *laqueus* noose, snare.] To disentangle.

Elas'tic, *a.* [Fr. *élastique;* It. *elastico;* Sp. *elastico*, from *ar*, clastic, springy, springing.] Springing back when driven or forced out of its position or shape; having the power of returning to or recovering the form from which it is bent, extended, depressed, or distorted; rebounding; flying back.

Elas'tically, *adv.* In an elastic manner; by an elastic power; with a spring.

Elas'tic Gum, *n.* Same as INDIA-RUBBER, *q. v.*

Elastic'ity, *n.* [Fr. *élasticité;* Sp. *elasticidad;* It. *elasticita.*] State or property of being elastic; the inherent property of certain bodies, by which they recover their former figure or state, after external pressure, tension, or distortion. *E.* is only perfect when the body recovers exactly its primitive form after the force to which it has been subjected has been removed, and that in the same time as was required for the force to produce the alteration. This is, however, a quality not strictly found in nature. Aëriform fluids or gases approach nearer to perfect *E.* than any other substance.

Elas'ticness, *n.* Quality of being elastic; elasticity.

Elate', *a.* [Lat. *elatus*, from *effero.* See the verb.] High, raised, elevated in mind; flushed, as with success; puffed up; haughty; swelling.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *effero, elatus—e, ex*, and *fero, latus*, to bear or carry.] To exalt; to raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; to elevate with success; to puff up; to make proud.

Elat'edly, *adv.* With elation.

Elat'edness, *n.* State of being elated.

Elat'er, *n.* That which elevates.

—[From Gr. *elaynein*, to drive.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Elateridæ.*

(*Bot.*) An elastic, spiral filament.

Elater'iæ, *n.* (*Chem.*) The active principle of elaterium.

Elater'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of coleopterous insects. They have a narrow, elongated body; the head is, in almost all cases, inserted deeply into the thorax; a strong spine on the under part of the thorax at its base, fits into a groove; the legs are short, and rather slender. They are generally found upon the flowers and leaves of plants, which are their food. When disturbed, they fold their legs and antennæ close to the body, and let themselves drop to the ground. If they fall on their back, or are placed on it, the shortness of their legs incapacitates them for obtaining another position by the means common to other insects; but they are enabled to do so by a violent muscular exertion, arching the body a little, and suddenly straightening it again, so that they fling themselves into the air with a jerk and a click. Hence the names CLICK-BEETLE (*q. v.*), and SKIP-JACK.

Elat'erite, *n.* Mineral caoutchouc, an elastic variety of bitumen.

Elate'rium, *n.* [Gr. *elaterios*, driving away.] See ECBALIUM.

(*Bot.*) Same as COCCUS, *q. v.*

E'lath. [Heb., "kind," "strength," or "an oak."] A town of Arabia, on the E. gulf of the Red Sea.

Elatina'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *elate*, a fir; the leaves resembling those of the fir-tree.] (*Bot.*) The Water-pepper family, an order of plants, alliance *Rutales.* DIAG. With a many-seeded fruit, which is finally apocarpous, and polypetalous flowers. The flowers are small and axillary; sepals and petals 3–5; the latter, as well as the stamens, being hypogynous. The fruit is capsular 3–5-celled; the placentation axile. The styles 3–5; stigmas capitate. The seeds are numerous and exalbuminous. The plants of this small order are scattered all over the world. They are generally considered acrid. The order includes 6 genera and 22 species.

El'atine, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Elatinaceæ*, q. v.

Ela'tion, *n.* [Lat. *elatio.*] An inflation or elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success; haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

El'ba. [Lat. *Ilva;* Gr. *Æthalia.*] A small island belonging to the kingdom of Italy, in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Tuscany, and with several much smaller

tsles, lying at the mouth of the Gulf of Piombino. The island of Elba is 18 m. from E. to W., with a width varying from 2½ to 12 m. in its widest part. The mountainous districts of the island yield large quantities of superior iron, marble, loadstones, and alum, besides wines and fruits. On the first abdication of Napoleon in 1814, Elba was assigned to him as a residence and empire. Here he accordingly took up his residence, in the month of May; and ten months after, February 26, 1815, he secretly left the island, and, landing in France, commenced that brief and final career known in history as the *Hundred Days*. Elba was a place of celebrity in the time of the Romans, and famed then, as now, for its yield of iron.

El'ba, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Coffee co., on Pea River, abt. 75 m. S. by E. of Montgomery.

El'ba, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Gallatin co.

—A township of Knox co.

El'ba, in *Mich.*, a township of Gratiot co.

—A township of Lapeer co.

El'ba, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Winona co., on the Minneska River, abt. 20 m. W. by N. of Winona.

El'ba, in *New York*, a village of Essex co., abt. 25 m. W. by N. of Elizabethtown.

—A post-village and township of Genesee co., abt. 6 m. N. of Batavia.

El'ba, in *Wisconsin*, a thriving township of Dodge co.

Elbe, (*elb,*) a river of Germany, rising amid the mountains called the Riesengebirge, between Silesia and Bohemia, and, after a winding course of 550 miles, falling into the German Ocean abt. 70 m. below Hamburg. At its mouth it is 13 m. wide, and is connected by canals with the Oder and Trave, an affluent of the Baltic.

El'berfeld, a town of Rhenish Prussia, dist. Düsseldorf, on the Wupper. *Manuf.* Silk, cotton, and linen fabrics, velvet, lace, ribbons, &c., and is noted for the dyeing of Turkey-red. *Pop.* (1895) 125,899. Adjoining *E.*, by a bridge, is *Barmen*, also a great manufacturing town of Rhenish Prussia, noted for its ribbons, for which it is the most important mart in Europe. *Pop.* (1895) 116,248.

El'bert, in *Georgia*, an E.N.E. co.: *area*, 406 sq. m. *Rivers.* Broad and Savannah rivers (which latter separates it from South Carolina) and Beaverdam, Coldwater, and Cedar creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Elberton. *Pop.* (1890) 15,376.

El'berton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Elbert co., about 78 m. N.W. of Augusta. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,400.

Elbeuf, (*el'be(r)f,*) a town of France, dept. Seine Inférieure, on the Seine. *E.* has been long celebrated for its woollen manufactures, and is at the present time the principal seat of that branch of industry in France, the annual production being estimated at 100,000 pieces, valued at $15,000,000. *Pop.* 22,766.

El'bing, a river rising in the lake of Drousen, and falling into the Frische Haff, a large inlet in the Baltic.

El'bing, a trading-town of East Prussia, on the river Elbing, 35 m. from Dantzig. Its streets are narrow, and the houses lofty. The chief buildings are several Protestant churches, a public library, several charitable institutions, and a house of industry, founded by an Englishman of the name of Cowle, in which 400 children are educated. *Manuf.* Woollens, vitriol, oil, sail-cloth, tobacco, sugar, starch, soap, and chicory. *Pop.* 25,000.

El'binsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bedford co.

Elbœuf, RENÉ DE LORRAINE, Marquis of, (*el'be(r)f,*) the 7th son of Claude, Duke of Guise, D. in 1566.—Charles, his grandson, who died in 1657, married first Catharine Henriette, daughter of Henry IV., and, secondly, Gabrielle d'Estrées. His posterity in the male line ceased in the person of Emanuel Maurice, who D. in France, aged 86, in 1763. To the latter is attributed the discovery of the buried city of Herculaneum.

El'bow, *n.* [Sax. *elboga, elnboga—elne*, an ell, and *boga*, any thing curved, a bow; Du. *elleboog*; Ger. *elbogen*. See ELL and BOW.] The beud of the arm, or outer angle made by the bend of the arm; auy flexure or angle; the obtuse angle of a wall, building, or road.

(*Anat.*) The joint of the arm formed by the lower end of the humerus and the upper end of the radius and ulna. The lower end of the humerus is received into the hollow of the ulna, so as to produce a hinge-like arrangement, and the upper end of the radius forms also a small part of the joint. The surface of the humerus in contact with the ulna is limited, internally and externally, by a prominent ridge, and is hollowed out in the centre; that in contact with the radius is a small rounded eminence which moves in the cavity of the latter. In front of the humerus, above the articular surface, are two depressions that receive the coronoid process and the head of the radius during flexure, and behind is a large fossa for the reception of the olecranon, or large process of the ulna, in the extension of the forearm. Where the bones touch, their surfaces are covered with cartilage, and their articular ends are kept in place by a number of ligaments.

(*Naut.*) The angle in each of the two cables by which a ship is moored, made by the intertwisting of those cables consequent on the swinging of the vessel. To form on *E.*, one cable must cross the other cable, and then reach the ground on the same side as it leaves the ship's bow.

El'bow, *v. a.* To push with the elbow; to push or drive to a distance; to encroach on.

—*v. n.* To put into an angle; to project; to bend.

El'bow-chair, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

El'bow-room, *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; freedom from confinement; room for motion or action.

El'bridge, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Edgar co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Paris.

El'bridge, in *Michigan*, a township of Oceana county.

El'bridge, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., abt. 165 m. W. by N. of the city of Albany. *Manuf.* Knit goods, pails, chairs, lumber, &c.

Elburz, (*el-boorz',*) the highest peak of the Caucasus, 18,526 feet above the level of the sea.

El'caja, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TRICHILIA.

Elce'seans, or **Elcesaites,** *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of Elxai or Elcesai, a Jew, who flourished in the reign of Trajan (98–116). They ingrafted many opinions derived from Oriental philosophy on a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. Epiphanius says it is doubtful whether the Elceseans should be classed among the Christian or Jewish sects.

El'ché, a town of Spain, prov. Alicante, 16 m. S. W. of Alicante city, near the Elda, and abt. 2 m. from the sea. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, and cottons. *Pop.* 20,000.

Elchingen, a village of Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, abt. 8 m. N.E. of Ulm. It is noteworthy as the scene of a battle fought on October 13, 1805, between the French under Ney, and the Austrians under Loudon, in which the latter were defeated. Ney's victory obtained for him the title of Duke of Elchingen.

El Da'ra, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Pike co.

Elde'na, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Lee co.

El'der, *a.* [Sax. *ealdor*, the comparative degree of *eald*, now written *old*. See OLD.] Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else; prior in origin; preceding in the date of commission.

—*n.* One who is older than another or others; an ancestor; a person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) In the ancient Jewish polity, the elders were persons of considerable age and experience, and who consequently obtained certain power and influence over others. When Moses was sent into Egypt to deliver the children of Israel, he assembled the elders of the people, and told them that God had appeared unto him. Afterwards Moses associated with himself in the govt. 70 of the elders of Israel, which, according to the generality of interpreters, was the beginning of the Sanhedrim (which *see*). Every city, also, had its elders, who seem to have possessed a certain local jurisdiction. In the New Testament, the term *E.* is employed to designate a certain class of officers in the church, regarding the office and duties of whom there are various conflicting opinions. Whether the elders were lay officers of the church, has long been matter of dispute. It appears certain, however, that the elders mentioned by St. Paul (1 *Tim.* v.) did not hold the same office as those in the Presbyterian churches, but "labored in word and doctrine." It is said that Calvin admitted lay elders into church courts on what he conceived to be the sanction of the primitive church, and "as an effectual method of preventing the return of inordinate power in a superior order of clergy." Elders, in the Presbyterian Church, are certain laymen who are elected and ordained for ecclesiastical office, and who, in conjunction with the minister and deacons, compose in Scotland the kirk session. The number of elders is proportioned to the extent and population of the parish, and they are usually persons of tried character and Christian excellence. They have no right to teach or to dispense the sacraments; but in every question of jurisdiction within the parish, they form a spiritual court, of which the minister is officially moderator; and in the presbyteries, synods, and General Assembly, they sit as representatives of the several sessions or consistories.

El'der, *n.* [Sax. *ellarn, ellen;* Ger. *holder, holunder.*] (*Bot.*) See SAMBUCUS.

El'derly, *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.

El'dership, *n.* State of being older; seniority.

(*Eccl.*) The office of an elder in the Presbyterian Church; order of elders.

El'der's Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Indiana co.

El'dersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 30 m. W. by S. of Pittsburg.

El'derton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Armstrong co., abt. 14 m. S.E. of Kittanning.

El'dest, *a.* [Sax. *ealdest*, superlative of *eald*, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others.

Eld'ing, *n.* [A. S. *ældan*, to kindle.] Wood for burning; fuel. (Local, Eng.)

El'don, in *Kansas*, a village of Pottawattomie co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Manhattan.

Eldo'ra, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, cap. of Hardin co., on the Iowa River, abt. 70 m. N.N.E. of Des Moines.

El Dora'do. [Sp., the golden region.] The name given by Orellana, in 1531, to a country which he pretended to have discovered in the interior of S. America, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon. He asserted that gold and precious stones existed in this region in great abundance. In 1595 Sir Walter Raleigh fitted out an expedition for the purpose of taking possession of El Dorado for the English government. The term has been since applied to various regions in which gold has been found.

El Dora'do, a name given to a part of S. America by the Spaniards.

El Dora'do, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Union co., 145 m. S. by W. of Little Rock; *pop.* abt. 450.

El Dora'do, in *California*, a E. central co., bordering on Nevada; *area*, abt. 1,790 sq. m. *Rivers.* American, Cosumne, and Carson rivers. *Surface*, mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada and Snowy Range of California; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold, limestone, alabaster, and slate. *Cap.* Placerville. *Pop.* (1890) 9,232.

—A post-village of El Dorado co., about 6 m. S.W. of Placerville.

El Dora'do, in *Illinois*, a township of McDonough co.

—A post-village of Saline co., abt. 70 m. S.S.E. of Salem.

El Dora'do, in *Iowa*, a township of Benton co.

—A post-village of Fayette co., on Turkey river, abt. 8 m. N. of West Union.

El Dora'do, in *Kansas*, a thriving city of Butler co., on A., T. & S. F. and Mo. Pac. R.Rs., 32 m. N.E. of Wichita. Has tannery, cheese factory, and other manuf.; is in fine farming district. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 3,950.

El Dora'do, in *Kentucky*, a village of Mercer co.

Eldorado, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Dorchester co.

Eldorado, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Warren co.

El Dorado, in *Missouri*, a city of Cedar co., 10 m. S.E. of Harwood. *Pop.* (1897) abt. 1,600.

El Dorado, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Preble co., abt. 27 m. W.N.W. of Dayton.

El Dorado, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Blair co.

El Dorado, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Fond du Lac co.

El'dred, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of Jackson.

Eldred, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Jefferson co.

—A township of Lycoming co.

—A township of McKean co.

—A township of Monroe co.

—A township of Schuylkill co.

—A township of Warren co.

El'dredsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

El'dridge, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Walker co.

Eldridge, in *Wisconsin*, a former post-office of Manitowoc co.

Eleanor, (*el'e-nor,*) duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father, William IX., at the age of 15, in 1137, and the same year married Louis VII., king of France. She accompanied him to the Holy Land, where she is said to have intrigued with her uncle, Raymond, prince of Antioch, and a young Turk named Saladin. A separation ensued between her and her husband, and in 1153 she married the duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II., king of England, which occasioned a succession of wars between the two kingdoms. Her jealousy of Henry, and subsequent conduct to Fair Rosamond, have afforded a copious subject to poets and romance-writers. She excited her sons to rebel against their father, for which she was imprisoned sixteen years. On the accession of Richard I. she was released, and, in his absence in the Holy Land, was made regent. D. in 1204, a nun in the abbey of Fontevrault.

Ele'leh, a town of the Amorites, near Heshbon, their capital, assigned to the tribe of Reuben (*Num.* xxxii. 3–37). Its ruins, now *El-Aal*, are a mile N.E. of Heshbon.

Eleat'ics, *n. pl.* (*Phil.*) A sect founded at Elea, in Sicily, by Zenophanes of Colophon, about B. C. 538. Zeno, who flourished B. C. 464, Empedocles, B. C. 435, and Melissus, B. C. 428, were leading philosophers of this school. They opposed the idea of a plurality of gods, but mingled this truth with many puerile and absurd conceits, which obscured and weakened its efficacy.

Elea'za. (*Script.*) Judas Maccabeus was defeated and slain by the Syrians under Bacchides and Alcimus at this place, in Palestine, near Ashdod, B. C. 160.

Elea'zar, [Heb., help of God.] The third son of Aaron, and high-priest after him, (*Ex.* vi. 23; *Num.* xx. 25–28.) The high-priesthood continued in his family through seven generations; till the time of Eli, when we find it transferred to the line of Ithamar. In the reigns of Saul and David it was restored to the line of Eleazar, and so continued till after the captivity.

Elecampane', *n.* [From the Lat. *enula.*] (*Bot.*) See INULA.

—A coarse candy, composed of little else than colored sugar.

Elect', *v. a.* [Lat. *eligo, electus—e, ex,* and *lego*, to choose.] To pick, select, or choose out, from among two or more, that which is preferred; to take for an office or employment; to choose from among a number; to manifest preference for by vote or designation; to designate, choose, or select as an object of mercy or favor.

—*a.* [Lat. *electus.*] Picked out; chosen; taken by preference from among two or more; chosen as the object of mercy; chosen; selected or designated to eternal life; chosen to an office, but not yet in office.

—*n.* One chosen out or set apart; persons who are chosen or designated by God to salvation; a nation or body selected and set apart, as a peculiar church or people.

Elect'ant, *n.* [Lat. *electans.*] An elector. (B.)

Elec'tary, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ELECTUARY.

Elec'ticism, *n.* Eclecticism.

Elec'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *electio.*] Act of electing or choosing; choice; act of selecting one or more from others; act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment; choice.—Voluntary preference; free will.—Liberty to act or not; power of choosing or selecting.—Divine choice; predestination.—Predetermination.—The public choice of officers; those who are elected.

(*Law.*) *E.* is, when a man is left to his own free will to take or do one thing or another, which he pleases. It is the obligation imposed upon a party to choose between two or more inconsistent or alternative rights or claims, where he cannot enjoy the benefits of both. In courts of equity, the principle of election is frequently

applied where a party has inconsistent rights, and is compelled to elect which he will enforce. It has been said that the doctrine constitutes a rule of law as well as in equity, but that, in consequence of the forms of proceeding at law, a party cannot be put to elect. Every act of election presupposes a plurality of gifts or rights, with a right of the party to elect any one of them. Though, as a general rule, a person is not allowed to sue in equity and at law for the same thing, but is obliged to elect in which court he will proceed; yet there is an exception in the case of a mortgagee, who may proceed both in equity and at law at the same time.

(*Theol.*) Election is defined as "a purpose of God referring to certain and definite persons of the fallen and sinful race of mankind, determining to unite them to Christ, and by means of that new connection with Him to bring them to perfect holiness and happiness." —That God hath out of His mere good pleasure from all eternity predestined some of the human race to everlasting life, and left others to inevitable and eternal damnation, is maintained to be a doctrine clearly taught in Scripture, and a necessary consequence of the omniscience and foreknowledge of God. See PREDESTINATION.

Electioneer', *v. n.* To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate; to canvass for votes.

Electioneer'er, *n.* One who is active in promoting an election.

Elec'tive, *a.* [Fr. *électif*, from L. Lat. *electivus*.] Dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; pertaining to, or consisting in, choice or right of choosing; exerting the power of choice.

Elective affinity. (*Chem.*) This signifies the order of preference, as it were, in which substances combine; thus, if nitric acid be added to a mixture of lime and magnesia, it will *elect* or choose to combine with the lime in preference to the magnesia.—See AFFINITY.

Elective government. (*Polit.*) A government in which all functionaries, from the highest to the lowest, are chosen by the suffrages of a greater or less number of citizens. Of these, the government of ancient Athens, and in modern times that of the U. S., will serve as examples. When the functionaries of an elective government are chosen by a very great number, or by all the people, as in this country, it is a *democracy;* and when by a comparatively small number, it is either an *aristocracy* or an *oligarchy.*

Elec'tively, *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

Elec'tor, *n.* [L. Lat.; Fr. *électeur.*] One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has the right of voting for public officers.

(*Amer. Constit.*) A member of the Electoral College (*q. v.*).

(*Ger. Hist.*) The German Empire became elective after the death of Conrad I., in 919, when the right of choosing his successor was exercised by the dukes of Saxony, Bavaria, Franconia, and Swabia. In 1257 there were seven electors, viz., the archbishops of Mayence, Trèves, and Cologne, with the Count Palatine, of the Rhine, and the rulers of Brandenburg, Saxony, and Bohemia. These were recognized by the States in 1338, and confirmed by Charles IV. in the Golden Bull of 1356. The treaty of Westphalia added another elector in 1648, in the person of the palatine Frederic V., whose vote had been conferred upon the Duke of Bavaria; and in 1692 the emperor Leopold I. granted the privilege to the duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who became the ninth elector. In 1777, the electorate of Bavaria was reunited to the palatinate, which reduced the number to eight; but in 1803 the diet of Ratisbon increased the number to ten, viz.: the arch chancellors of Mayence, Bohemia, Bavaria, Salzburg, Saxony, Brandenburg, Brunswick, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse. In 1804, Francis I. declared the empire hereditary, in consequence of which the dignity of elector became merely nominal. The title is now only borne by the princes of Hesse-Cassel. The title of ELECTOR-PALATINE was first assumed by Rodolph I., count-palatine of the Rhine, in 1294.

Elec'toral, *a.* Pertaining to election or electors.

Electoral College. The body of the electors chosen by the people of the U. S. to elect their President and Vice-president.—The Electoral College is the outcome of a difficulty experienced by the Constitutional Convention in deciding who would be the best judges of the fitness of the candidates for the offices named—the people, or a select body chosen by the people; this body to be either Congress, or delegates selected for this express purpose. It was doubted if the people as a whole would be the best judges of a candidate's qualifications for the high office of National Executive; and it was finally decided to let the people choose men whose proficiency they knew, and let this chosen body elect candidates of their own choice. The method fixed upon was that the people of each State should vote for as many electors as they had members in Congress, these to be free from connection with the Government, and the choice of the President and Vice-president to be left wholly in their hands. As is well known, this plan has not had the effect for which it was designed. The electors, as now chosen, are pledged to support certain previously selected candidates, and the choice of the President has fallen so strictly into the hands of the people that it has been proposed to do away with the Electoral College as useless and cumbersome, and have these officers elected directly by the popular vote.—The law governing the duty of the electors provides that they shall meet within a fixed period after the date of their election, cast their votes and transmit the result to the seat of Government by the fourth Monday of the following January. On the second Wednesday of February, following, a joint session of the two Houses of Congress is held, with the President of the Senate as presiding officer, whose duty it is to open the certificates of the electoral vote, and hand them to tellers who have been appointed to make a list of and count the votes, and deliver the result of their count to the presiding officer, who thereupon announces the same to the assembled Congress. This announcement is deemed a final and sufficient declaration and guarantee of the election of the persons so chosen President and Vice-President of the U. S. The principal objection to the Electoral College system is that it does not fairly represent the choice of the people, and that through its agency a candidate may be elected President who has not received a majority of the votes of the people of the U. S.; in other words, that a candidate may receive a large majority of the votes and yet fail of election by the Electoral College.

Elec'torate, Electoral'ity, *n.* [Fr. *électorat;* Sp. *electorado;* It. *elettorato.*] The territory of an elector, as formerly in Germany.

Elec'toress, *n.* Same as ELECTRESS.

Elec'torship, *n.* The office of an elector.

Elec'tra. (*Myth.* or *Anc. Hist.*) Of this name the following are the most remarkable:—

Fig. 921.—ELECTRA.

One of the Oceanides, wife of Atlas, and mother of Dardanus, by Jupiter. —A daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She was changed into a constellation.—A daughter of Agamemnon, king of Argos. She first incited her brother, Orestes, to avenge his father's death, by assassinating his mother, Clytemnestra. Orestes gave her in marriage to his friend Pylades, and she became mother of two sons, Strophius and Medon. Her adventures and misfortunes form one of the interesting tragedies of the poet Sophocles.

Electrep'eter, *n.* [Gr. *elektron*, amber, and *trepein*, to turn.] (*Phys.*) An instrument for changing the direction of electrical currents.

Elec'tress, *n.* [Fr. *électrice;* Sp. *electriz;* It. *electrice.*] (*Ger. Hist.*) The wife or the widow of an elector.

Elec'tric, or ELECTRICAL, *a.* [Fr. *électrique;* Sp. *electrico;* It. *elettrico*, from Gr. *elektron*, amber.] Pertaining to electricity; containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it; derived from or produced by electricity.

Elec'tric, *n.* (*Phys.*) A substance which may, under ordinary circumstances, be readily made to evince electrical properties by friction. Amber is a powerful electric, and its property of attracting light particles of matter when rubbed was known to the ancients. From the Greek word for amber, the terms *electric, electricity,* and many others, are derived. Electrics do not transmit, or conduct, electricity; hence, they are frequently termed *non-conductors* or *insulators;* while, on the other hand, *anelectrics* (*q. v.*) are transmitters, or conductors, of electrical action. The most perfect electrics are shellac, sulphur, amber, jet, resinous bodies, gums, guncotton, glass, silk, diamond, agate, tourmaline, dry fur, hair, wool, feathers, paper, turpentine, and various oils, dry atmospheric air, and other gases, steam of high elasticity, and ice at 0° Fahr. The facility of rapidly conducting away electricity prevents many solid bodies from being regarded as electric, though they may be made to develop electricity by friction. By insulating a metallic rod with a glass or resin handle, it may be made, like the glass tube, to develop electricity; opposed to ANELECTRIC (*q. v.*). See ELECTRICITY.

Electric Absorp'tion. The apparent soaking of an electric charge into the glass or other solid substance of a Leyden jar, or condenser. When such a condenser has been discharged, a portion of the electricity remains, and may be made subsequently to appear as a residual charge. The cause of this is not known; but the action is as if some of the electricity had soaked into the dielectric, and gradually reappeared after the main charge had been neutralized.

Electric Ca'ble. The combination of a series of insulated electric conductors, covered with a metallic sheath, or a single conductor thus sheathed. The conductor may consist of a single wire, a number of wires in connection, or a number insulated from each other. A cable, therefore, consists of the following parts: the core, or conducting wire or wires; the insulating material separating the wires; and the armor or sheath, consisting of strands of iron wire or of a covering of lead. Cables are aërial, submarine, or underground, in accordance with their position; while their purpose may be telegraphic, telephonic, or the transmission of light or power currents. Underground cables are surrounded with a waterproof insulating substance, and protected by a sheathing—usually of lead. For ready examination and the addition of new cables when necessary, underground cables are placed in a conduit or subway. Submarine cables may be designed for either shallow water or deep sea. The former are more heavily armored than deep-sea cables, to protect them from chafing through the action of tides and currents—a danger which does not exist under the deep ocean. Gutta-percha is here usually employed for the insulating material of the core, for which it answers admirably. Around this are wrapped strands of tarred hemp or jute, known as the *cable serving,* to protect it from the pressure of the galvanized iron wire which is next wound on. To prevent corrosion of the latter, the iron wire is covered with tarred hemp. Before a telegraph line or cable can transmit a signal to its farther end, its difference of potential must be raised to an amount dependent on the character of the instruments and the nature of the system. The first effect of sending an electric charge into a cable is to produce an accumulation of electricity along its extent, similar to the charge in a condenser. A cable, in fact, acts as a condenser; and, from the high inductive capacity of the insulator surrounding, permits considerable induction to take place between the core and the metallic armor or the ground. The capacity of the cable depends on the capacity of the wire—*i. e.,* its length and surface area, the specific induction of its insulator, and the vicinity of the earth or other conductors; submarine or earth lines thus having a greater capacity than air lines. This accumulation of charge retards the speed of signalling, since this cannot take place until the wire is charged from end to end; and it must be discharged or neutralized before a return signal can be sent. This is effected by connecting each end to earth or by the action of the reverse current itself.

Electric Charge. The quantity of electricity that exists on the surface of an electrified conductor; this quantity having its maximum limit, beyond which no further charge can be received. Discharge or loss of electricity takes place when the conductor is connected by a conducting body with the earth, but if it be isolated from any other conductor it remains in a free or unchanged state. As, however, complete isolation is impossible, more or less loss of charge gradually takes place, and it will in time all disappear by leakage, or aerial convection. It is an interesting fact that leakage is more rapid with a negative than with a positive charge. Leakage has been prevented, by Prof. Crookes, by surrounding charged conductors with a high vacuum, thus showing that air is the principal agent in this loss. The charge is said to be *bound* when the conductor is placed near another conductor with a dielectric medium between. In this case a charge of the opposite name is induced in the neighboring conductor. Such a charge is not discharged if contact is made with the earth, it being held by the attraction of the neighboring conductor. The latter loses its charge on the removal of the charged conductor; but if it be connected with the earth it discharges electricity of the same name as that on the inducing conductor, and on removal it now retains a permanent charge of the opposite name: negative, if the primary charge is positive, and *vice versa.* The electric charge distributes itself over the surface of the conductor in accordance with its shape. In a sphere it is of equal density at all parts of the surface, but varies where the body is irregular in shape. Thus, it is greater at the corners of a cube than in the middle of the side, and at the extremities of an egg-shaped body, the apex of a cone, or the edge of a circular disk. Its density increases at a pointed extremity to such an extent that rapid loss takes place. In the case of a Leyden jar discharge does not carry off all the electricity, a residual charge remaining which becomes apparent in a few minutes, and which is believed to be due to a strained position of the molecules of the glass. See ELECTRIC ABSORPTION.

Electric Cir'cuit. The path which electricity follows in its journey from a given point, through a conducting medium, back to its starting point. This circuit, by the use of conducting wires, may be made thousands of miles in length, returning directly to the starting point if an insulated return wire be used. Ordinarily, however, the earth is made part of the circuit, the charge of a telegraphic wire, for instance, being discharged into the ground, and equilibration being completed through earth action. A circuit is said to be closed when conduction is continuous, and broken when continuity is disturbed and the current ceases to pass. All lines of magnetic force form closed circuits, and such closed circuits are supposed to exist within the substance of every atom or molecule, these opening out and forming lines of polarized atoms in the case of magnetization. This, however, is theoretical. The electric current is not instantaneous in its passage through a circuit, there being a degree of resistance in the best conductors and time occupied before the current attains its maximum strength.

Electric Coil. A convolution of insulated wire through which an electric current may be passed. Coils are used for various purposes in electrical science, one of the most important being in the production of electro-magnets (*q. v.*) by sending an electric current through a coil wound round the core of a magnet. Equally important are armature coils, which are wound round the cores of the armatures of electro-magnets, for the production of a current of electricity through rotation before the poles of the magnet. Such an arrangement forms a dynamo machine, and is the source of the power currents now so widely employed. An induction coil is an apparatus consisting of two parallel coils of insulated wire used for the production of currents through inductive action. The coil through which the current passes is called the primary and that in which the current is induced the secondary coil. As usually made, the primary coil consists of a few turns of thick wire, the secondary of many turns, often thousands in number, of fine wire, it being sometimes over a hundred miles in length. Such an arrangement is known as a Ruhmkorff coil, from the name of a celebrated manufacturer of these appliances. Each current sent through the primary wire induces a momentary current of much greater electro-motive force in the secondary, its voltage being thousands of times that of the primary, while its current strength is correspondently reduced. By rapidly breaking the current in the primary coil, a rapid succession of alternating currents passes through the secondary, yielding a

torrent of sparks, of great length, between its disconnected extremities. On the other hand, by making the primary coil long and thin and the secondary short and thick, the reverse condition may be produced, a current of small strength but of high electro-motive force being transformed into one of low electro-motive force and large current strength. By the use of a condenser in the circuit of the induction coil, the tendency to spark at the contact points on breaking circuit is much reduced; this, by making the battery current more sudden, adding considerably to its inductive action. One important use of the single coil system is for the measurement of electric resistance. This is accomplished by the use of a coil of wire whose resistance is known, and of which successively greater lengths can be thrown into the circuit to measure greater resistances. By comparison with this resistance coil, the resistance of a broken line wire or cable can be accurately ascertained, and the location of the break discovered within narrow limits.

Electric Condens'er. A device for increasing the capacity of an insulated conductor by bringing it near another conductor connected with the earth, the two being separated by any dielectric medium which will readily permit induction to take place through it. Thus a conductor which stands in a position separated from other conductors, and connected with an electrical machine, will accept only a very small charge. But if it be placed near another earth-connected conductor, the two being separated by a dielectric, as a plate of glass, it may be made to receive a much greater charge. This is due to mutual induction. If the primary conductor be charged with positive electricity, the secondary will discharge positive electricity to earth, and by its accumulated negative charge induce conditions in the primary permitting it to hold a greater positive charge; these inductions alternating until the maximum charges are received. A Leyden jar is such a condenser. In practice, condensers are now made of sheets of tin foil, separated by sheets of oiled silk, mica, or paraffined paper. A condenser does not in any sense store electricity. The same quantity of electricity passes from the secondary plate or outer coating of a Leyden jar as is passed into the primary plate or inner coating. What is stored is not electricity, but electrical energy. Condensers are employed usefully in connection with alternating coils, to increase their effect. See ELECTRIC COIL.

Electric Conduc'tor. A substance which will permit the passage of an electric current, or which possesses the power of controlling the direction in which electricity shall pass through the contiguous ether or other dielectric. The term conductor is opposed to non-conductor, which indicates a substance which will not permit the passage of an electric current. These terms, however, are only relative, since there is no such thing as a perfect conductor or non-conductor, the best conductors having a degree of resistance and the best non-conductors failing to completely prevent current flow. Between the maxima there are numerous shades of less complete conduction or non-conduction, the opposed conditions shading into each other in the middle line. Conductors are distinguished from electrolytes, since the latter permit the passage of electricity only through chemical decomposition.

Electric Cur'rent. The quantity of electricity which passes per second through any conductor or circuit, and its rate of flow through the circuit. In the current there are two things to be considered, the electro-motive force to which it is due and the resistance which it has to overcome. The current is supposed to flow out from the positive terminal of a source of electric energy, to pass through the circuit, and to return into the source at its negative terminal, neutralization being effected by the meeting of the positive and negative charges. In ordinary extended circuits part of this flow is through the earth, and it may be that both the positive and negative charges make their way into the earth, and are there neutralized without an actual completion of the electric circuit as is the case when a return wire is employed. In the flow of the current through the conductor it may be caused to pass through various devices, such as a lamp, motor or storage battery. These it enters at their positive terminals and leaves at their negative terminals. It may be connected with the wire of a coil around a core of soft iron, producing electro-magnetism, and in other ways may be made to yield power and do work. In the words of Professor Lodge: "Electricity can travel with matter, or it can travel through matter, by convection or by conduction, and by no other way." Some theorists do not accept this view of a single current traversing the conductor in one direction, but believe that there are two distinct currents, one of positive and the other of negative electricity, which flow through the conductor in opposite directions, each being equal in quantity to the other, and each neutralizing the other when meeting. It may be said that various phenomena appear to favor this view, and also that there are differences in the behavior of the supposed positive and negative currents, indicating distinct and characteristic attributes in each.—*The Current Medium.* In recent theory the current is no longer thought to make its way through the substance of the conductor, but through the surrounding dielectric medium, though it is held in close contiguity to the surface of the conductor. Poynting, who has studied this matter carefully, remarks: "A space containing electrical currents may be regarded as the field where energy is transformed at certain points into the electric or magnetic kind, by means of batteries, dynamos, thermopiles, &c., and in other parts of the field this energy is being again transformed into heat, work done by the electro-magnetic forces, or any other form yielded by currents. Formerly the current was regarded as something travelling in the conductor, and the energy which appeared at any part of the circuit was supposed to be conveyed thither through the conductor by the current. But the existence of induced currents and electro-magnetic actions have led us to look on the medium surrounding the conductor as playing a very important part in the development of the phenomena. If we believe in the continuity of the motion of energy, we are forced to conclude that the surrounding medium is capable of containing energy; and that it is capable of being transferred from point to point. We are thus led to consider the problem: How does the energy about an electric current pass from point to point; by what paths does it travel, and according to what laws? Briefly stated, the tendency of recent views is that the energy is conveyed through the electro-magnetic medium or ether, and that the function of the wire is to localize the direction or to concentrate the flow in a particular path, and thus provide a *sink* or place in which the energy can be dissipated." The condition of affairs in the case of a conductor traversed by currents, is now generally regarded as similar to that of the action of heat when a wire is exposed to a high temperature and then transferred to a lower temperature. The current begins at the surface of the conductor and makes its way more or less slowly inward toward the center. If the current be constant, its effect soon reaches the deepest layers. But if it is intermittent, being rapidly broken or alternated, before it has sunk deeply its flow is reversed, as that of heat turns back toward the surface when the heated substance is removed to a place of low temperature. In case of rapid alternation, therefore, the current does not penetrate deeply, but becomes confined to surface layers, becoming more superficial the more rapid the alternations. In such a case the solid conductor acts practically as a hollow cylinder, since the electric energy is confined to its surface layers. Maxwell, Rayleigh, and others regard a conductor conveying a rapidly alternating current as possessing in its central portions a counter electro-motive force greater than that of the outer portions. The conception here given regards the electric energy of the current, not as being pushed through the conductor, like water through a pipe, but as being absorbed at its surface from the surrounding dielectric; being, as it were, rained down on the conductor from the space outside it, as we may conceive heat to be rained down on a cool mass from a heated atmosphere surrounding.—*Strength and Force.* An electric current may differ in two particulars, those of strength and force. Strength refers to the quantity of electricity present, the degree of energy present—or of activity of motion, if energy be the effect of motion. Force, or electro-motive force, as it is called in this instance, is the force of flow of the current, and is due to difference of potential or degrees of separation between the positive and negative states. Both these conditions may be illustrated by the flow of water: Strength of current is equivalent to depth of water, electro-motive force to difference of level. If the difference of level between two parts of a stream be considerable, the downflow will be vigorous whether the stream be deep or shallow; if the difference of level be slight, the flow will be deliberate whether the quantity of water be great or small. In the same way a great quantity of electric energy will not cause a forcible current unless there be a considerable difference of level or potential; and a weak current, with high potential, will flow more vigorously than a strong current with low potential. The quantity of current is known as *density*, and may be estimated by its electrolytic action, or the weight of metal it is capable of depositing from an electrolytic solution. The unit of current is known as the *ampere*, and is a current of strength sufficient to deposit ·005084 grains of copper per second. The definite quantity or amount of the thing or energy called electricity present in any instance is named a *coulomb*; and an ampere is a rate of flow sufficient to transmit one coulomb a second. The *volt*, the unit of electro-motive force, is such a force as would cause a current of one ampere to overcome the resistance of one *ohm*, the latter being the unit of resistance. These units are named here for convenience in distinguishing the terms employed in technical electrical language, and will be more fully explained under ELECTRICAL UNITS (*q. v.*). A *direct current* of electricity is one that flows continuously in one direction throughout its duration; an *alternating current* is one whose direction is being constantly reversed. In the case of currents produced by a dynamo-electric machine, if no device be employed to prevent it, the currents alternate during each rotation of the armature; and if a direct current is required a device called the *commutator* is employed to change the direction of each alternate current in the armature coil, and cause all the currents to move in one direction in the outer circuit. An *induced current* is one produced in a secondary conductor by the action of the current in a primary conductor. See ELECTRIC COIL. In recent practical electricity, the induction coil is of great service in its power of reversal of current and voltage or electro-motive force, through the aid of a device known as the *transformer*. A transformer consists essentially of an induction coil in which the primary wire is long and thin, with numerous turns, and the secondary wire short and thick, with few turns. Alternating currents of small strength but considerable voltage can be sent over a line from a distant station, their high potential giving them great power in the overcoming of resistance; and then, by the aid of a transformer or converter, can be changed in the secondary wire into currents of considerable strength and low voltage. By this means currents of small quantity can be sent over thin wires with little loss, if their electro-motive force be sufficiently great; and in the thick secondary wire of the transformer can be converted into currents of great strength and low electro-motive force, for purposes in which current strength is desired. Thus, a current of 10 amperes, at 2,000 volts, if passed into a transformer whose primary wire has twenty times the number of turns of the secondary, will be changed into a current of nearly twenty times the strength, or 200 amperes, with only about one-twentieth the voltage, or 100 volts. In general, the shorter the secondary wire, and the fewer its number of turns, as compared with the primary, the greater will be the reduction in voltage and increase in current strength, the change being nearly proportional to the ratio of the number of windings of the two coils. This device, which is technically known as a *step-down transformer*, is of the utmost value in electric power transmission, enabling a current of great voltage to be sent for long distances without the loss which would take place with lesser voltage, and, by aid of the transformer, to decrease the voltage and increase the current for commercial use. The *step-up transformer* acts in the opposite way, converting a large current, of small voltage, into a small current of high voltage. In this case the primary wire is thick and of few turns, the secondary one thin and of many turns, thus reversing the effect. Such an arrangement is known as a Ruhmkorff coil, and by its aid currents of immense electro-motive force may be produced. It is in this way that Tesla has produced his extraordinary effects, he dealing with currents of enormous voltage and correspondingly reduced current strength. A powerful current of 2,000 volts, when passed through the human body, would produce certain death; but Tesla has passed currents of 200,000 volts through his body without injury, while so great is their electro-motive force that the electricity streams from parts of his body into the air. Currents of this great potential can be transmitted without the use of wires, and a room with copper plates in the ceiling and floor can be illuminated by the glow of vacuum tubes anywhere between them. See ELECTRIC DISCHARGE.

Electric Discharge'. The removal of a charge from a conductor by means of a stream of electrified air particles, or through connection with the earth, or another conductor; signifying the equalization of the difference of potential between the terminals of an electric source on their connection with a conductor. The discharge of a voltaic or a storage battery is nearly continuous, and yields a practically continuous current; that from an insulated conductor—a Leyden jar, a condenser, or a cloud—is *oscillatory*, and brief in duration, yielding what have been called momentary currents. A *disruptive discharge* is one that takes place suddenly across an intervening dielectric. It is supposed to be preceded by a strain in the dielectric, which suddenly yields and permits the discharge to pass as a spark, or succession of sparks, which, when long and through the air, take a zigzag path. The sparks produced consist of heated gases, with volatilized portions of the conductor. A lightning flash is a disruptive discharge due to great difference of potential. The disruptive charge is oscillatory, and not instantaneous, it consisting of a number of discharges taking place in alternatively opposite directions. The effect of the discharge upon the human body increases in proportion to its suddenness, the greatest shock being supposed to be due to the discharge which soonest reaches its maximum. This conclusion, however, is in part disproved by the researches of Tesla. The luminous effects of a discharge vary as to color, intensity, shape and sound in accordance with various circumstances, such as the kind and density of the medium, the kind of electricity, the substance of the electrodes, the density of the discharge, &c. A spark through hydrogen is crimson or reddish in color; one through chlorine or carbonic acid, greenish. Density of the medium has an important effect. If the discharge from an induction coil be passed through a partial vacuum it yields an ovoidal mass of light. With an increase in the vacuum the light grows brighter to a certain limit, then shows stria of alternate dark and light bands, and in case of very high vacua the discharge fails to pass. The discharge of positive electricity assumes a tan-like shape; that of negative electricity the shape of a star. The disruptive discharge through air is attended with a snapping or crackling sound, which in the case of lightning becomes the intense noise of thunder. In the case of a vacuum, a

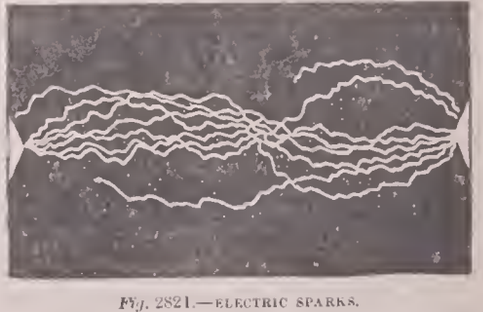


Fig. 2821.—ELECTRIC SPARKS.

From photograph (one-half second exposure) of the discharge between the poles of a plate machine.

faint hiesing noise may be heard, or all sound disappear. In high vacua the molecules streaming off from the poles yield luminous effects, from their bombardment of the eides of the glass veeael; and in certain glaseee a fluorescence appears.—*Convective Discharge.* A diecharge which comes from points on the surface of a highly charged conductor, through the repulsion of air particles, each of which ie charged and carries off a minute portion of the charge. It ie eometimes called a *silent discharge*, though often attended by a slight eouud; und ls also called a *glow* or *brush discharge*, being of a hrueh-shape when the electricity is poeitive, but star-shaped when it le negative. In rarefied gases the discharge ls convective, and produces luminous effects of great beauty. See GEISSLEA TUBES. The diecharge which takes place between the terminals of the secondary of an induction coil of high frequency yielde etriking effecta. It has been largely luveetigated by Tesla, with intereeting reeulta. When the number of alternations per second is high, and the primary current

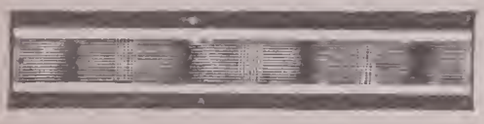


Fig. 2825.—ALTERNATE CURRENT ARC.
Exhibiting the periodic extension of the arc; from a photograph.

small, the discharge ie in the ehape of a thin thread of feeble color, nnd so sensitive that it may be deflected by the breath. Yet it is quite persietent. Tesla attributee its great sensitiveness to the motion of dust particles suspended in the air. If the current, through the primary, be increased beyond a certain limit, the *sensitive thread discharge* is succeeded by the *flaming discharge*, consisting of a white and flaming arc-like appearance. For its best effect the alternations of current should not be too frequent. Considerable heat is developed, and the shrill note which attende less powerful dischargee is alsent. This is believed to be due to the very great frequency of alternation. Wheu the frequency of the alteruatione passee a certain limit, the *streaming discharge* appears, lumiuous streams passing in abundance, not only between the terminals of the secondary coil, but between the primary and eecondary through the intervening space. These etreame are not confined to the terminals, but issue from all points and projectione. By still further increasiug the frequency, the streaming discharge passes into what has been called the *brush and spray discharge*, and takes on the appearance of a spray of silver-white sparke or a bunch of thin, eilvery threads around a powerful brush. These phenomena have been closely studied by Tesla, who says of them that "they not only resemble, but are veritable flames, for they are hot." Certainly they are not as hot as a burning gae jet, but they would be if the frequency and the potential would be sufficiently high. At still higher frequencies this discharge takes on a new

Fig. 2826.—OSCILLATING ELECTRIC DISCHARGE.
From photograph.

form, described by Tesla, but not named. The tendency to stream out and dissipate becomee so great that "when the brueh ls produced at one terminal no sparking occurs, even if the hand or any conducting substance ie held within the stream; and what is more singular, the luminous etream is not at all easily deflected by the approach of a conducting body. At this stage the streams seemingly pass with the greatest freedom through coneiderable thicknees of iusulatore." If metallic spheres be attached to the terminale of the coil and a spark be passed between them, "by interpoeing a plate of ebonite the spark instantly ceases aud the discharge spreads into an intensely luminoue circle several inchee in diameter, if the spheree be sufficiently large. If the spheree are so far apart that no spark occurs, by inserting a thick plate of glass the diecharge is instantly ludnced to pass from the spheres to the glass in the form of luminoue streams. It appears almost as though these streams pass *through* the dielectric. Iu reality this is not the case, as the etreame are due to the molecules of the air which are violently agitated in the epace between the oppositely charged eurfaces of the spheres. The greater the specific inductive capacity of the interposed dielectric, the more powerful the effect produced. Owing to this, the streams ehow themeelves with excessively high potentials even if the glass be as much as one and a half to two inches thick." Tesla's experiments with theee high frequency diecharge phenomena have attracted wide attentiou, from the remarkable results produced, and have added a new field to the study of electrical effects which may be susceptible of etill more striking developments.

Electric Fish'es. (*Ichth.*) There are a few fishes which poseess electric organs, capable of yieldiug a discharge strong enough to cause a severe shock. These are peculiar etructures, due to a modificatiou of the muscular tissue, and under the control of the nervous system. These organe have their most powerful development in the electric eel (*Gymnotus*), the Alricau cat-fish (*Malapterurus*), aud the electric ray (*Torpedo*), and are weakly developed in the remaining raye, and in several species of hony fishea (*Mormyrus* and *Gymnarchus*). These organs consist of a large number of rounded chambers or prisuatic columns, separated by partitione of connective tissue. With them are associated greatly hranching nerves whoee euds fuse with disks of the modified muecle substance, or "electric platee." How these are charged with electricity is not known, hut the currents are undoubtedly electrical. The actlvity of the organ depends on connec ion with the brain, nerve stimulne being required for its action. The organ itself may he exhaueted by rapidly repeated discharges, and a period of rest is required bcfore it cau resume its activity. These organs are variously situated in the body. In the *Gymnotus*, tho most powerful of electric fishes, they replace the lower muecles aloug the sldee of the long tail, the whole apparatus being eupplied with more than 200 spinal nervee. Its power of shock is very considerable. The ray ls "able to disable by a single diecharge a full grown man," and the *Gymnotus* must have a etill greater effect. These organs may be both defensive and offensive in character, enabliug the fish to paralyze or kill othcr fishee for food.

Electric Fur'nace. In the electric furnace, tho heat employed is derived from electric incandesceuce or from the arc, the latter being most frequently euployed. Its purpose is to effect difficult fusions for the extraction of metals from their oree or for other metallurgical operatione. The substance to he treated is exposed directly to the heat of the voltaic arc. The cruehed ore is, in some furnacee, permitted to fall through the arc, the melted matter being received in a suitable vessel, in which the separatiou of its coustituents may he made. In other furnaces the ore is placed between electrodee of carbon or other refractory substance, and a powerful current passed through it. In the Cowles furnace, used in the reduction of aluminum, molten copper forms an alloy with the aluminum ae soon as separated. The intense heat of the electric furnace has yielded, in coneiderable quantities, substancee formerly not commercially attainable. Among these is carbide of calcium, the eource of acctyleuo gae, now coming into uso as an illuminant of remarkable brilliancy. Carboruudum (*q. v.*), a product of the furnace uot previously known, le of great value from its abrasive powers. Numeroue applicatione of electricity to furnace-operations have been made, and new results of much importauce will doubtless ariee in the near future.

Electric Heating. It is a well-known phenomenon of electricity that the electric current develope heat in passing through auy conductor, no matter how slight its resistance may be; the effect of resistance being to convert a portiou of the electric energy into heat energy. If the conductor be long and of good conducting power, the heat developed ie not very sensible, it heing spread over a considerable area and rapidly lost by radiation. As resistance iucreases, the generation of heat grows greater; and a eubstauce of large resistance, yet with eome power of conduction, converts a great percentage of current into heat. The development of heat ie great where there is a partial break in the circuit, as in electric welding, and greatest where the hreak ie complete; yet the interval is traversed hy the current, ae in the arc lamp. The temperature to which a conductor of a given reeistauce is raised varies with the mase of the wire, its extent of radiating surface, and its specific heat capacity; a couductor of small diameter aud little radi-

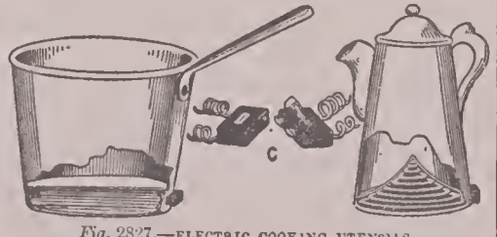


Fig. 2827.—ELECTRIC COOKING UTENSILS.
C—Detail of the wire connection.

ating surfaco heing raised to a far higher temperature than if the mass and surface area be increased. The heat generated is also dependent upou the strength and the motive power of the current, a current of large volume and low electro-motive force beiug the best adapted for the development of high temperature, since high electro-motive force gives greater power of overcoming resistance. Thie principle has been made use of in the euployment of electricity ae a heating agent, electric heaters heing used lu trolley cars for heating purposes, a portion of the driving current being diverted through them, and for other purposes, such ae domestic heating and cooking. These heaters coneist esseutially of coils or circuits of eome refractory metal through which the current ls passed, the wires employed being of the thicknees adapted to produce the highest heating effect, while a current of large energy and low voltage ls employed. The coils are surrounded by air or finely divided solids, and placed inside metal hoxes or radiatore, which receive and throw off the heat produced. If the purpose is to heat water or other liquid, the coils are placed directly in the liquid, or are surrounded hy radiating boxes placed in the liquid, eo that all the heat evolved may be utilized. Electric heating is as yet in its infancy, but promises to have an important industrial future. Ae applied in street cars, it uses up a considerable portion of the current energy and renders necessary a greater power plant for a epecified service.—Electric heating for household purposes has hardly got beyond the experimental stage; hut already euough has been accomplished to show what a transformation will he effected in household economy when this method shall have been widely adopted. The mere turning of a switch will suffice to start the current through a suitable apparatus, made as ornamental as the taste may desire or wealth permit; nnd there will be no fuel to handle, ashes to remove, or dust to annoy. Cooking utensils have been devised, and ouly await the cheapeuing of the current to be put into use. These are arranged so that each carrice ite own heatlng coil; attach the wire, turn tho switch, and the cooking process is at once begun. It may even he possible to arrange the utensils at night, so that one may lazily turn on the current by means of a switch-board in the bed room, and doze while the breakfast is cooking. In fact, uothing now prevents the general use of electricity as a meane of domestic heating, where the necessary currents are within reach of connection, except the relatively high present cost of the system.

Electric Insula'tion. An electric charge or current in a conductor, if its maintenance is desired, must he kept from contact with other conducting substance; and, for this purpoee, non-conducting or iusulating material is employed. This ie uecessary in tbe case of underground or euhmarine wires, the coils of a dynsmo or an electro-magnet, or in any caso where contact with conductiug substanco will prove hurtful. Insulators for telegraphic or telephonic wires, which touch ouly at their points of support, are generally made of glass, earthenware, porcelain, or hard rubber, their forms varying in accordance with the conditions. It ls necessary that the wire should rest ou a smooth eurface to avoid abrasion, either of its insulating cover or of the wire iteelf. Ineulation for aerial wires which are likely to come iuto contact with conductlng aubstauce, or for coils, whose eeparato sectione must be kept separate, is attained by wrapping with some uon-conducting material, such as silk, wool, or cotton fibre. For undergrouud wiree varioue materials are employed; while in the caee of eubmarine cablee, gutta-percha forme the most efficieut iusulating material that has yet heen triod. In some cases the wire is wrapped with perforated paper before being covered with the insulating material, or an inner cord ie wrapped around it. By this meane a layer of air is encloeed between the wire and the outer covering, adding to the perfection of the insulation.

Electric Lighting. Illumination by means of electricity, produced hy the interruptiou of the electric current by a break in the conductor (arc light) or by the introduction of a non-conducting filament (incandeecent light).

ARC LIGHT.—Immediately after tho invention of the galvanic hattery by Volta (1800), Sir Humphrey Davy had one made consisting of several hundred cells, and hegan experimentation on a large scalo with it. The whole field wae new, and no one knew what to expect. He eent the current through two touching pieces of charcoal. When these were eeparated n ehort distance the current did not stop flowing, but coutinued across the break; and the charcoal tips became dazzling iu brightness, comparable with lightning. This was the first continuous electric light; for electric sparks are but transient. Davy had the carbon pencils held horizontally, and found he could separate them three or four inches without breaking the current, while between them was a blue flame curving upwards. This curved flame wae named the *electric arc*. It is now known that the curvature is due to the rising current of heated air and not to auy peculiarity of the electric

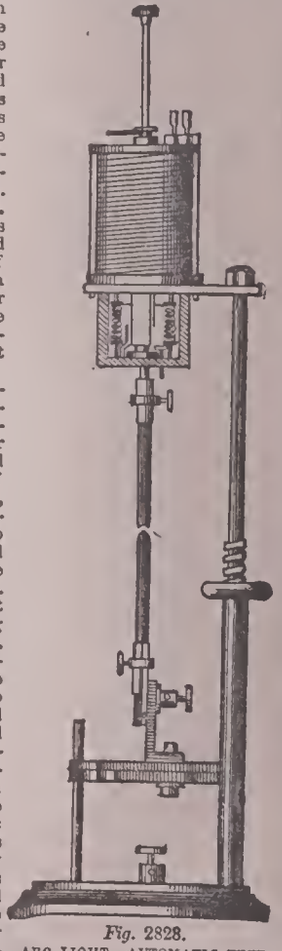


Fig. 2828.
ARC LIGHT—AUTOMATIC FEED.

flame; for when the carbon terminals are vertical, the flame is not thus curved. Gas coke was afterward substituted for charcoal; and the freer it is from impurities, the steadier is the light. Now, great pains are taken in preparing the carbon rods that are to be thus used. For fifty years after the discovery of the arc light, the only source of the electrical current was the galvanic battery; and, though this had been greatly improved

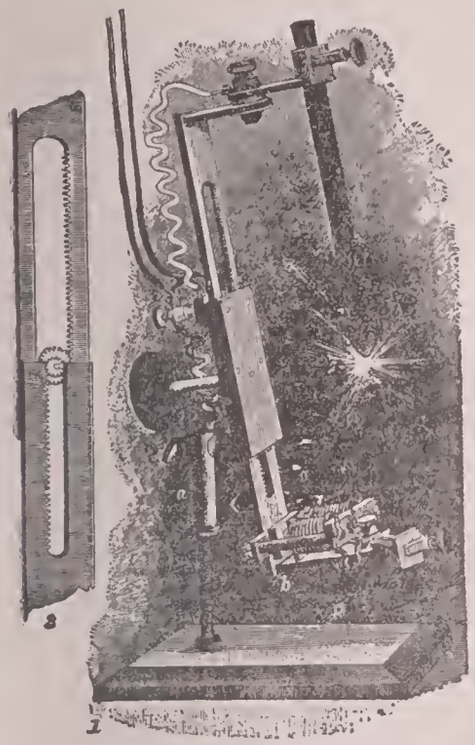


Fig. 2829.—HAND-FEED ARC LIGHT.

by Daniell, Grove, and Bunsen, the cost and trouble prevented its use in any way except in lecture-room experiments. To maintain an arc it requires 40 or 50 volts of electric pressure; and, as a single cell of the improved batteries gave but about 1·8 volts, as many as 30 cells were needed for a small arc, and 50 for a good one. The electric pressure steadily falls in such cells, and after using them but an hour or two they become unable to maintain an arc for a longer time, and must have their liquids renewed. The carbon points are raised to a high temperature; and, being in the air, they are slowly burned away, the product being carbonic acid gas, as in the common furnace. This wasting away results in increasing the distance apart of the points, until the current can no longer pass; when the light goes out until the points are again made to touch and then separated. This action makes it needful to provide an automatically regulating lamp that shall keep the terminals at a uniform distance apart. This is effected in several ways, the more common being a mechanicism for lowering the upper rod, the lower being fixed in place (Fig. 2828). Hand-feed regulators have also been devised, by the use of which the carbon points are kept at the proper distance apart by turning a small thumb-piece connected with the carbon carriers. (See Fig. 2829.)

There are a number of curious phenomena shown by an arc light: (1) It cannot be produced in a vacuum: matter in its gaseous form is essential. (2) The carbon through which the current is introduced (positive) is always hotter than its mate (negative), and therefore, burns away at a more rapid rate—generally about twice as fast. In common arc lamps the positive carbon burns away about an inch in an hour. These are, however, made longer than the lower or negative terminal, if they are to be kept lighted for some hours, as in street lighting. (3) The positive carbon assumes a different form from the negative, having what is called a *crater* excavated in it, while the other assumes a conical form, as shown in Fig. 2830. Within this crater is to be seen a bright spot from which the arc starts. It is seldom as large as the tenth of an inch square, and from it comes the most of the light given out. It moves about from place to place within the crater. Its temperature is about 6,000° F., while the conical tip is only about 4,000° F. By projecting upon a screen, with a lens one may see particles moving from the upper to the lower carbon at a moderate rate, but the material thus transported is soon burned. The high temperature of the arc is sufficient to melt the most refractory substances, or volatilize them. Iron melts at 3,000° F.; platinum at 3,500°; and both quickly flow in an arc, while rocks and clay are easily fused. Carbon itself is softened and vaporized, though it does not fuse.

An ordinary commercial arc light requires about 45 volts and from 7 to 10 amperes of current to maintain it. This represents about ·5 or ·6 of a horse-power, which amount of energy is therefore spent in the small

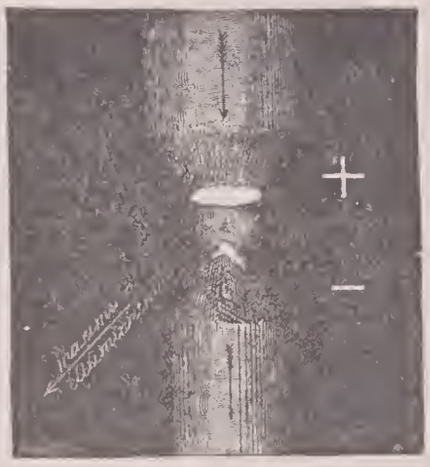


Fig. 2830.—ARC LIGHT.

space between the terminals of the carbons; and the most of it is radiated away, as light, from the bright spot in the crater. It is interesting to note that if ·6 of a horse-power be spent in the hundredth of a square inch, it would require 60 horse-power for a spot an inch square, and for a square foot (144×60) 8,640 horse-power—an amount about equal to that radiated by the sun per square foot. This gives reason for thinking that the temperature of the sun cannot be far from the temperature of the arc itself; for if the surface of the sun were covered with such bright spots, it would radiate with as much energy as it now does. If more energy is spent upon an arc, it does not make it brighter or hotter; it makes the bright spot larger,—and of course it radiates more, for its surface is greater.

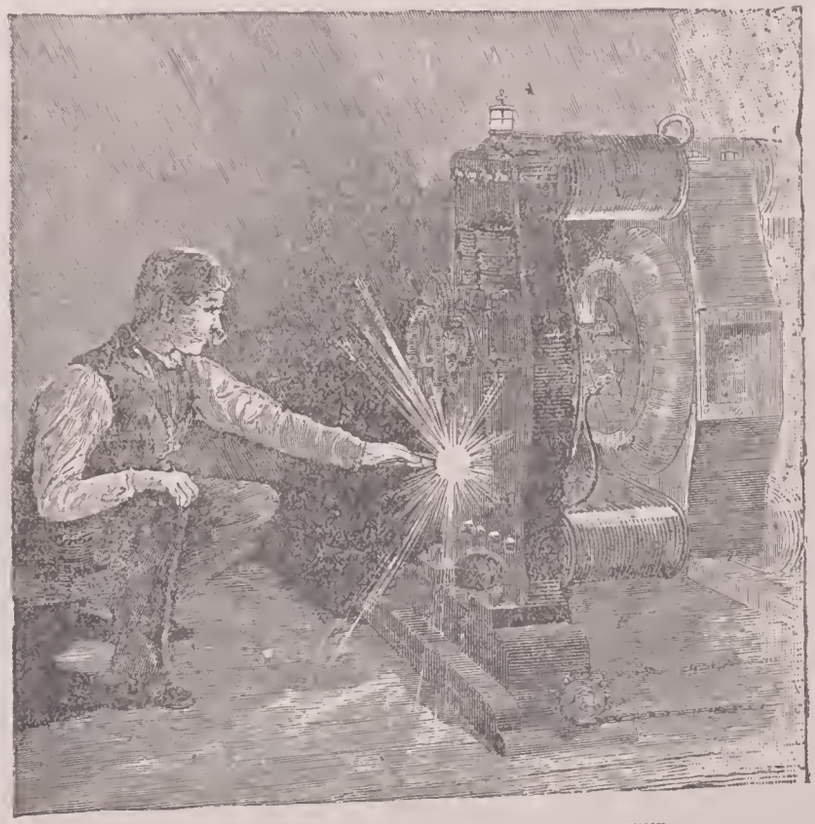


Fig. 2831.—SHORT-CIRCUITING AN EIGHTY-LIGHT ARC MACHINE.

Until between 1850 and 1860, only galvanic batteries could be used for producing arc lights; thereafter magneto-electric machines, driven by steam engines, were made powerful enough to give large electric lights, and light-houses were thus illuminated, both in England and France, only a single lamp being used in a circuit. It was observed that if two lamps were placed in the circuit, and both were lighted, together they gave less light than a single one. It was therefore concluded that it was not practicable to employ more than one such light in a circuit, and there was no future for electric lighting. This was the common opinion until 1879. In that year C. F. Brush, of Cleveland, demonstrated in a commercial way that, with properly constructed dynamos and lamps, almost any number could be lighted in the same circuit. He had perceived, in 1876, that if one arc required 50 volts, two arcs would need 100 volts, three 150, and so on. Theoretically, this solved the problem; there remained the designing of the dynamos and lamps, and these soon followed. The development of the dynamo since 1873 has made it possible to make arc lights with almost any light-giving power. If large arcs are to be produced, large carbons are used, to give large luminous craters. Sometimes

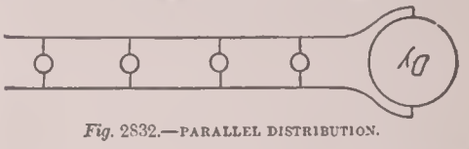


Fig. 2832.—PARALLEL DISTRIBUTION.

these carbons are three or four inches in diameter, and use a current of 100 or 200 amperes. The pressure needed is seldom more than 55 or 60 volts. With such an arc placed in the focus of a large parabolic reflector, the beam may be directed at will. It is then called a *search light*, and may be seen in clear air for a hundred miles. The common street-arc seldom gives more than 800 candle-power; while a large search light may equal fifty million candles, or more. Such a one was shown at the Columbian Fair in 1893.

The uses to which the arc light has been put are many; not only for lighting houses and streets, but for signaling; for light-houses; for naval protection; for hastening the growth of vegetables for market; and for diminishing insect pests in gardens and orchards, these flocking in enormous numbers into the lamps and being thereby destroyed.

INCANDESCENT LIGHT.—An electric current always heats the conductor through which it passes to a degree which depends upon the strength of the current and the character of the conductor. The same current going through two wires, one of iron and the other of copper, of the same length and thickness, may heat the iron to a bright glow while the copper wire will be heated but a little. By properly regulating a current, it is possible to bring any kind of a wire to incandescence, and keep it so; but to give much light a metal needs to be very near its melting point, and then it has so little elasticity and is so soft as to lose its shape. This difficulty hindered the early attempts to produce an electric light with currents from a galvanic battery.

In 1845 Starr, of Cincinnati, tried a fine wire made of carbon. It glowed, but was soon burned out for the same reason the arc light carbons burn away. He then inclosed the carbon filament in a hermetically sealed glass globe from which the air had been exhausted. This prevented combustion, and he then had a practical incandescent electric lamp; but the necessary current for it could not be economically produced by a battery, and, as there was then no substitute, the invention was soon forgotten. In 1859 Moses G. Farmer, of Salem, Mass., made a similar lamp and used it for a time to light one of the rooms in his house. That, too, came to nothing, for the lack of an economical current of electricity. No one knew how to produce a lamp with definite candle-power, nor how to distribute a current of electricity to a number of lamps if he had them. In 1879 Edison attacked the double problem: How to make a lamp to give a definite candle-power, and how to produce and distribute a current for lighting in a commercial way. He succeeded in both. For the first, the plan of Starr was rediscovered, and a fine filament, made by carbonizing bamboo fiber, was inclosed in a hermetically sealed glass bulb from which the air was exhausted. For the second, he proposed to connect every lamp to both wires from the dynamo, independent of every other lamp; that is, like the steps in a ladder, as represented in figure 2832, "Parallel Distribution," *Dy* being the dynamo, or source of the current. In figure 2833, "Series Distribution," the lamps are put in the circuit so that whatever current goes through one

must go through all, and this is the plan for an arc light circuit. In parallel distribution any lamp may be lighted or stopped without interfering with the rest of the system. In the first system, the electric pressure in the wires leading from the dynamo may be kept uniform whether many, few or no lamps be lighted; but the current supplied by the dynamo will vary with the

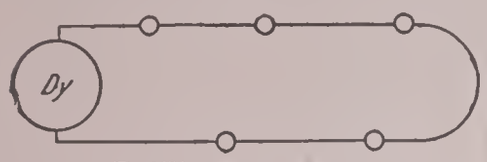


Fig. 2833.—SERIES DISTRIBUTION.

number of lamps lighted. In the other system, the electric pressure varies with the number of lights in the circuit. If for one it be 45 volts, then for 50 lamps it would be (50×45) 2,250 volts; but the current would be kept the same by a proper regulator. The first of these is called the *constant pressure* system, the other the *constant current* system. This difference, now so simple and obvious, was neither simple nor obvious in 1878.

A given current of electricity—say of one ampere—will keep any length of wire or carbon filament at a given temperature. If it be incandescent, the amount of light given out will depend upon the length of the conductor thus heated. A filament the size of a horse hair will, with a proper current, give two or three candle-power to the linear inch. If ·6 of an ampere gives three candles per inch, a filament eight inches long will give 24 candles, and 16 inches will give 48 candles; so the candle-power of a filament lamp depends upon the length of the filament. The electric pressure generally employed for such lamps is 50 or 110 volts. If ·6 of an ampere will properly light a 110-volt lamp, then, according to Ohm's law (*q. v.*), the resistance of the lamp is $\frac{110}{\cdot 6} = 183$ ohms; while it is hot but it is considerably more when cold. The amount of electrical energy spent in any lamp is found by multiplying the pressure by the current, EC. In the above lamp it will be $110 \times \cdot 6 = 66$ watts. If this lamp gives sixteen candles, the number of watts per candle is $\frac{66}{16} = 4+$. A horse-power is equal to 746 watts; hence, a horse-power may give $\frac{746}{4} = 186$ candles; and this may be distributed in lamps as one pleases—ten 18 candle-power lamps, or 18 of ten candle-power, or 11 of sixteen candle-power, &c. If stronger currents be sent through a given filament, it will increase in brightness faster than the current increases. Such a lamp as the above, giving 16 candle-power with ·6 of an ampere, with ·8 of an

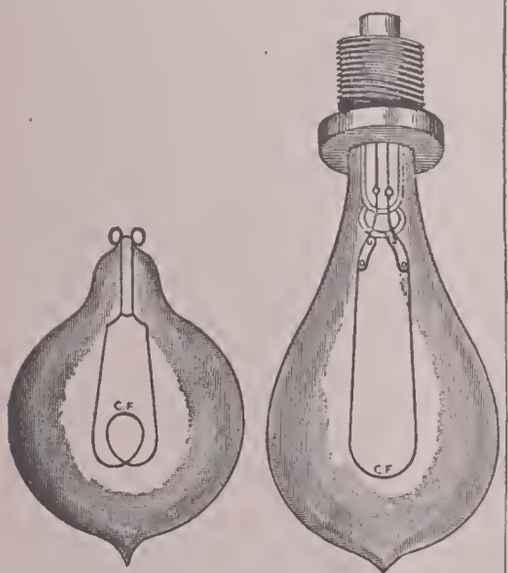


Fig. 2834.—INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
C. F., Carbon Filament.

ampere may give 30 candle-power, or more; and with 1 ampere it may give a hundred, but the life of the lamp will be greatly shortened. With the latter current it might last but a few minutes. Lamps are made to be properly lighted by a current that will not rapidly destroy them, and should last for a thousand hours or longer. All lamps become less efficient as they age, and will not give their rated amount of light with their proper current. It has been calculated that after a lamp has been used about 400 hours, it is no longer profitable to keep it in service if a definite amount of light is required. The inner surface of the bulb becomes coated with a film of carbon from the filament, which dims the light; the filament becomes thinner from the loss, and ultimately it breaks. Lamps for special purposes are made, having much thicker filaments of charred paper or thread or silk, which permit the employment of much stronger currents. Thus, one taking 10 amperes at 46 volts may give the light of 200 candles; that is, 50 candles to the linear inch, if the filament be but four inches long. Forty volts and 10 amperes is 400 watts; and, if 200 candle-power be given, the lamp takes but two watts per candle, and so is twice as efficient as the 16 candle-power lamp; but the lamp will not be useful for more than thirty or forty hours.

One may now compare the relative efficiencies of arc lights and the incandescent lamps: If the former gives 800 candle-power for a horse-power of 746 watts, this is $\left(\frac{800}{746}\right)$ 1·07 watts per candle. The special lamp takes two watts per candle, and the ordinary lamp four or more. This may be stated in another way: One horse-power spent in an arc may give 800 candle-power; if spent in a special lamp may give 400 candle-power; if spent in a common commercial lamp will give less than 200 candle-power. The comparison is unfavorable to the incandescent lamp, from the standpoint of economy, and much remains to be done to change this condition; but the usefulness of the lamp, in some places, so overbalances its deficiencies that this method of electric lighting is employed, by those who can afford it, for the same reason that gas is used by others in the place of coal oil, though the latter does not cost half as much for a given amount of light.

Other methods of producing light from electricity have been proposed. When an electric discharge is passed through a glass tube of low vacuum, the residual gas becomes luminous. Geissler's tubes (*q. v.*) illustrate this: but the amount of light is seldom as great as one candle, though if the bore of the tube be very small—the hundredth part of an inch or less—the amount of light is greatly increased. MacFarlane Moore, of New

Fig. 2835.—INCANDESCENT TUBES—MOORE'S SYSTEM.

Jersey, has lighted large vacuum tubes, four or five feet long and two or three inches in diameter, by means of rapid discharges produced by breaking a strong current in a vacuum, which process gives a very high electric pressure and a relatively large current through the tube, and this may enable it to shine, giving 30 or 40 candle-power. Crookes discovered that electrical discharges in a vacuum, not too high, would make diamonds, sapphires, rubies and some other minerals glow brightly, with phosphorescent and characteristic colors. Such lighted tubes are beautiful objects, but the process is too costly for commercial work at present, because the amount of energy spent outside the tubes vastly exceeds that utilized within the tubes; but the amount of light given by that spent in the tube is ten times greater than that given by an equal amount of energy in the common incandescent lamp.—There are now (1897) in the U. S. more than 10,000 electric light plants—public and private—representing an invested capital of about $500,000,000.

If all the energy represented by a pound of coal could be expended in the production of light, without waste, it would maintain thousands of 16 candle-power lamps for 12 hours.

Electric Machine'. Many varieties of electrical machinery have from time to time come into use, the term being principally applied to the frictional electrical machine employed to yield static electricity through friction of a glass plate, or cylinder, or of other dielectic material. Its principal use is for the purpose of producing spark and other discharge effects, and for the study of static electrical conditions. The *influence* machine is an improved form of this, in which the charge is produced by induction. See ELECTRICITY.—The *hydro-electric machine* is a machine for the development of electricity by the friction of a jet of steam. The fact that electricity could be produced in this way was discovered by an engineer, who received a shock by placing his hand in a jet of steam escaping from a leaking boiler. Sir Wm. Armstrong studied its causes, and in 1840 produced a hydro-electric machine in which a jet of steam is allowed to escape from a boiler, passing through a cooling box, by which it is partly condensed into water. The friction of the drops of water against the orifice (and perhaps of the steam with the water surface), is the cause of the electricity evolved. It is not an economical source of electricity. See DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE.

Electric Me'ter. Any apparatus for measuring the quantity of electricity that passes through a circuit. Meters are used for commercial purposes, to test the quantity of electricity used by consumers. Various kinds are in use. *Electro-magnetic* meters measure the current by its electro-magnetic effects, the total current used being passed through the meter. In the *electro-chemical* meter the current is measured by the electrolytic effects. In these a portion of the current is shunted off and usually passed through a solution of metallic salt, the amount of decomposition which takes place indicating the strength of the current. Others, known as *electro-thermal* meters, measure the increase in temperature of a resisting section through which it is passed, or the amount of some liquid which is evaporated by its heat. *Electric-time* meters are those in which no effort is made to measure the strength of the current, but which keep a record of the number of hours that a lamp, motor, &c., is used. Edison's electric meter, which is of the chemical class, consists of two cells containing zinc sulphate, in which two plates of zinc are dipped. The current that passes is indicated by the variation in the weight of these plates, due to electrolytic action, and is discovered by weighing them at stated periods.

Electric Mo'tors. An electric motor is a machine for transferring electrical energy into mechanical energy; mechanical energy being represented by the rotation of wheels, and their ability to do ordinary mechanical work such as is required for running machinery of any kind.

An electric current heats the conductor, but does not

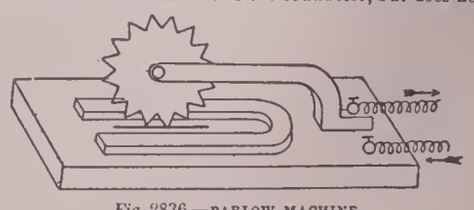


Fig. 2836.—BARLOW MACHINE.

exhibit movement of any kind. Directly, it has no mechanical action. In 1819, Oersted, of Copenhagen, discovered that the position of a magnetic needle was disturbed by the presence of a current of electricity, which pushed it from its position, pointing north and south, to some angle to the east or west of it; depend-

ing upon which direction the current was going. If the current in the wire be going from south to north, the north end of the needle moves to the west. If the the current he going from north to south, the south end of the needle moves to the west. This motion represents mechanical energy derived from the current; for, upon stopping the latter, the needle promptly returns to its original position. By changing the direction of the current at proper intervals, the needle may be made to go round and round. In like manner, if the conductor carrying the current be itself free to move, and the magnet be fixed, the conductor may be made to rotate continuously. The Barlow wheel, invented in 1825 (see Fig. 2836), consists of a metallic star fixed so as to rotate between the poles of a magnet. Its lower points touch into some mercury and, with the latter, form part of an electric circuit. When a current of electricity goes through the star and mercury, the former rotates continuously. By reversing the current the rotation will be reversed. About the same time Sturgeon discovered that iron became magnetic when a current of electricity was sent through a wire coiled about it. It had poles similar to natural magnets, and would attract and repel them. In 1829, Henry discovered how to make such artificial magneta much stronger than natural ones; these at once suggested the advisability of utilizing their stronger attractions and repulsions for mechanical purposes, and many forms of motors were devised between 1830 and 1840. One of the simplest and easiest to understand is the Page machine (Fig. 926). A vertical shaft is so fixed between the arms of a magnet as to be capable of rotation. A short electro-magnet is fixed to the shaft between the poles, and the wires from this magnet are soldered to a device called a *pole changer* or *conductor*, which directs the current through the electro-magnetso that its polarity is always the same as that of the large magnet when they face each other. They are then mutually repellant, and the electro-magnet, being free to move, turns away from the other; it is pushed round until the poles again face each other, when the direction of the current is changed and repulsion takes place, as before. Thus a continuous rotation may be kept up while the current is supplied. The speed of such a rotation may be as high as a hundred per second, and is a good representation of the conversion of electrical energy into mechanical energy. With such a small motor not much power could be expected; but it illustratea the fundamental principles of electro-magnetism as applied to all motors. Whether the shaft be long or short, vertical or horizontal, is a matter of no importance so long as the moving parts are placed where the magnetic push can be at its maximum. Neither is it important that the large magnet should be a permanent one, as in figure 926. If made an electro-magnet instead, its field may be made much stronger and its push correspondingly greater. The form of the large magnet, which is called the *field magnet*, may he any convenient one, so long as the rotating part, which is called an *armature*, is properly fixed between its poles. It is customary to make the field magnet short and thick, with its poles so cut away as to allow the armature, in the form of a ring or cylinder, to rotate as close as possible to them in order that the magnetic push may be as great as possible. How great this may be dependa upon the size of the parts and the current which is provided. A magnet may be made that will support thousands of pounds if the armature touches the poles, and hundreds of pounds if separated from them by not too great distance. See ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

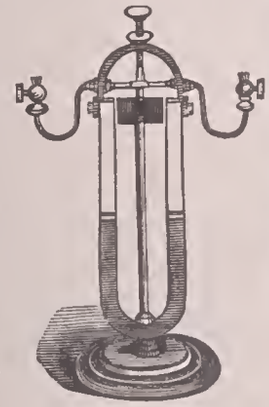


Fig. 926.
PAGE'S ROTATING MACHINE.

Mechanical work is measured by the product obtained by multiplying the pressure (p) that producea the motion, by the distance (d) the body is moved, or pd. This product is called *foot pounds*. A horse-power equals 550 foot pounds per second, and $\frac{pd}{550} = 1$ horse-power, whether of muscle, steam, wind, water, or electric current. Thus, if a horse pulls a hundred pounds and thus moves a load 5 feet in a second, he has done (5×100) 500 foot pounds of work—nearly the standard horse-power. In like manner, the magnetic push that makes the armature rotate may be 100 pounds, and the circumference may move 11 feet in a second; pd will then be 1,100 foot pounds. The rate of work will be $\frac{1100}{550} = 2$ horse-power for the motor. If the armature, with the same pressure of 100 pounds, spun round at the rate of 100 linear feet per second, the work done would be (100×100) 10,000 foot pounds, and the horse-power $\frac{10,000}{550} = 18{\cdot}+$.

The electrical energy in the wire supplied to the motor is represented by the product of the electrical pressure (in volts) multiplied by the current (in amperes), or EC; and for most commercial work the electric pressure is fixed at 100 or 500 volts, such being the pressure needed for other considerations. As 746 watts is an electrical horse-power—that is, will do 550 foot pounds in a second: $\frac{EC}{746} = 1$ electrical horse-power. Suppose, then, one would know what current will be required to give 18 horse-power when the electric pressure is 500 volts: $\frac{18 \times 746}{500} = 27+$ amperes. This electric energy, represented by 500 volts and 27 amperes, is that actually spent in doing the work by the motor. But a motor is not a perfect machine; *i. e.*, it takes more

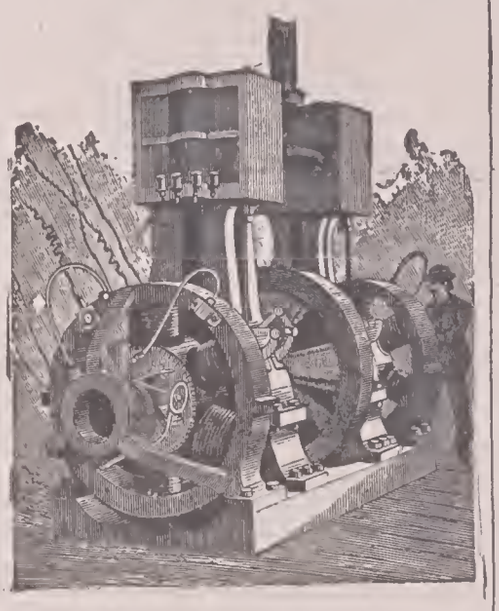


Fig. 2837.—ELECTRIC FORCE PUMP.

power to run it than itself will give. A very good motor may give out, in mechanical energy, 90 per cent. of the electrical energy with which it is supplied; so, in the above case, one-ninth more horse-power must be supplied to the motor than it gives; that is, the dynamo must yield 20 horse-power. If the dynamo pressure be 500 volts, then the current must needs be $\frac{20 \times 746}{500} = 29{\cdot}8$ amperes. Under DYNAMO it is explained how the rotation of the armature in the magnetic field gives rise to electric pressure and a current in a certain direction in the connected circuit. It needs to be pointed out here that, in structure, a motor is the same as that of a dynamo; therefore, if its armature be rotated (no matter how) it has electric pressure developed in it and the consequent current in its conductors; but this pressure and current will be opposite in direction from what they are when the machine is used as a dynamo. This opposing action cuts down the pressure in the circuit, and the efficiency of the motor is proportional to this reduction (see Fig. 2638). Thus, suppose that

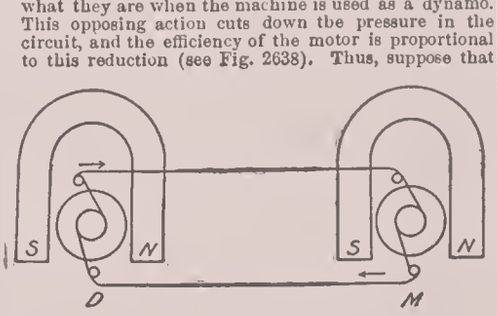


Fig. 2838.

the dynamo (D) supplies a current at 100 volts, and the motor (M), by its opposing action, returns 90 volts. The efficiency of the motor will be 90 per cent. If the dynamo supplies 100 horse-power, the motor will yield 90 horse-power.

Again, 100 horse-power represents (100×550) 55,000 foot pounds of work per second; and work is measured as pressure in pounds multiplied by distance in feet, or pd. Suppose the armature of the motor rotates at the rate of 100 linear feet per second; what will be the magnetic pressure upon the armature which keeps it going?

$$pd = 55{,}000 \text{ and } d = 100.$$

$$p = \frac{55{,}000}{100} = 550 \text{ pounds.}$$

In like manner, rate of rotation may be computed if the pressure and horse-power be known; for

$$d = \frac{55{,}000}{550} = 100 \text{ feet per second.}$$

This means the distance the motor would roll in a second. Such motors as have been described require currents that are continuous, such as are given by a galvanic battery; but the galvanic battery is not an economical source, which is the chief reason that electric motors were not in commercial use fifty years ago. As it was, Jacoby, at St. Petersburg, propelled a boat with an electric engine in 1839. In 1850 Page drew an electric locomotive from Washington, D. C., to Bladensburg, Md., attaining a velocity of 19 miles an hour. See ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The reciprocal relations between the dynamo and motor were not generally known until about 1878. Since then the electric motor has been substituted for other sources of power where it has been convenient, the advantage being that the mechanical power of a steam-engine or waterfall may easily he transformed into electrical power and led by conductors to a distant place, and there transformed back into mechanical power by a motor without great loss. There is no limit of distance to which electrical energy may be sent, as the telegraph shows, for some lines are several thousand miles long; but if much energy is to be sent, there is required either high electric pressure or large conductors for the circuit. If the voltage be high, it is difficult to prevent loss on long lines; and if the conductors be large, their cost is great. At present there are several lines from ten to forty miles long, and improvements in insulating make it probable that ere long electrical energy may he used economically a hundred or more miles from its source. There are some advantages for long-distance electric transmission of energy in the use of alternating currents, and motors adapted to them. In structure these are more complicated than the continuous-current motors; but their action depends upon the same mechanical and magnetic relations, though differently disposed.

In every case, with present methods, a continuous metallic circuit is needed from dynamo through motor and back again. If the motor be fixed, the connections may all be fixed. If the motor be movable, as on street cars, the conductors must be stretched wherever the cars are to go; and movable metallic connections are provided by the so-called "trolley" arm and the wheel which rolls along on the under side of the aerial conductor, upon the upper side of a wire stretched in a conduit between the tracks, or upon a third rail laid between the others. The present range in size of motors is from such small ones as can run a fan or sewing machine, using but two or three foot pounds in a second, to the thousand horse-power locomotives used in Baltimore to draw the trains of cars through the tunnels.—The electric motors now in use in the United States have passed the million mark in numbers, while their value ranges to the hundred millions of dollars, and their use is rapidly growing.

Electric Potential. The power of doing electric work. There are three leading problems with which electricians have to deal, *current*, *resistance*, and *potential*; the first indicating the sum of energy involved in any movement of electricity, the second the checks to freedom of movement through different conductors, the third the ability of a current to overcome resistance. The last named is what is known as the *potential* or *electro-motive force* of the current. Potential is usually explained as a difference of level, and illustrated from the flow of water. The ability of a body of water to do work depends, like that of a quantity of electricity, on three things: On the quantity of water, on the frictional resistance to flow, and on the difference of level of the two points between which it flows. If water flows through a pipe, the quantity which passes in a given time is the same at any cross-section of the pipe. In like manner the quantity of electricity which passes through a conductor is the same at any cross-section. But, though the quantity of water is the same at any cross-section, the pressure is not the same, but decreases as the water progresses through the pipe. This is due to resistance, or friction. In like manner, the electric potential is not the same at every cross-section of the conductor, but decreases in the direction in which the current is flowing, suffering a loss of strength in consequence of the resistance to its progress. The dynamo-electric machine is analagous to a pump, being occupied in raising electricity from a lower to a higher level. From the dynamo the current flows down hill, as it were, to the motor, the pressure or potential to which the movement is due being greatest near the dynamo and least near the motor, it being slowly exhausted in overcoming resistance. Differences in potential must be distinguished from differences in density or electrostatic charge. There will be no movement of electricity in a charged conductor unless there he a difference of potential between two points. If two conductors at the same potential be connected by a wire, no current will appear; if at different potentials, a current will be established. An electric source not only produces but also maintains a difference of potential. The electricity is replaced at the high level as it is drawn away, and the flow thus made constant. Just what is meant by the terms positive and negative electricity no one knows. They represent diverse electric conditions which seem to attract each other, or at least tend to flow together and became neutralized, with the production of an intermediato electrical condition. It is to these diverse conditions that electric potential seems due. Positive electricity may be compared to water at high level, and negative to water at low level, or the reverse, and the difference of level may vary greatly, from the slightest to the most extreme difference, the positive and negativo conditions being very slight or very decided. In the former case, even with large quantity, there will be a weak flow; in the latter, even with small quantity, there will be a strong

flow, the fall being greater, or the attraction between the two conditions stronger, as these conditions become more widely separated. It may be questioned, however, if there is any actual difference in kind between positive and negative electricity, since they may represent but differences in degree; a difference in height or level between two positive charges, for instance, producing a difference of potential in the same way as what are distinguished as positive and negative charges. Electricity thus seems capable of covering a wide range in level, as we may call this difference in condition for want of a better name, and manifests a stronger tendency to flow together and produce an intermediate state the greater the difference in degree or potential. It is the strength of this tendency which constitutes the power of overcoming resistance, and which gives energy of flow without regard to the quantity of current. Through the force of potential a small quantity of electricity, as in a static charge, may spark through a considerable width of air space; while a large quantity, of low potential, may not be able to pass the least width of air. Potential is measured by several methods. One of these is known as the method of weighing, and depends on the attraction between two oppositely charged plates or oppositely energized coils. In this the weight required to overcome this attraction is ascertained. If the charges be the same, the weight of the repulsive force is ascertained. A second method is by the use of the electrometer, which acts by the attraction or repulsion of a charged conductor on a suspended needle or disk. A third method is by the use of the galvanometer. This is employed to measure potential in currents, which is ascertained by determining the quantity of electricity which flows per second through a given circuit, in the same way as the pressure of water on the sides of a containing vessel may be determined from the quantity of water that flows through per second. Difference of potential may, therefore, be measured by a galvanometer which gives the number of amperes, if the resistance of the circuit is known.

Electric Rail'way. The railroad system had not long been introduced when the first proposition to employ electric power in locomotive traction was made. Experiments in this direction were begun as early as 1835, by Thomas Davenport, of Brandon, Vermont, who constructed a model electric car operated on a circular track by means of batteries. In 1842 Robert Davidson of Scotland, operated, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, a car of 5 tons weight which was propelled at a speed of 4 miles an hour by an electro-magnetic engine whose current was received from a galvanic battery. In 1850 Prof. Page, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, employed the current from 100 large Grove cells to operate an electric locomotive, which developed 16 horse-power, and ran at the speed of 19 miles an hour on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. But such a system, though possible experimentally, was quite impracticable, the cost of producing electricity on a sufficient scale by means of a battery rendering it far too expensive a method; and the electro-magnetic motor then in use was so imperfect a machine that only a small percentage of its electric current was utilized as power. Electric traction, therefore, fell into abeyance, and continued so until the invention of the steam-driven dynamo furnished a much cheaper source of electricity and a much more efficient means of employing it mechanically. The discovery of a cheap and easy means of electric traction was completed when it was recognized that the dynamo is reversible, and that the current produced by mechanical power in one dynamo can be reconverted into mechanical power, with comparatively small loss, in another. This discovery rendered it possible to work a railway electrically with ease and economy, the current being produced by the use of a fixed dynamo, driven by a steam-engine, turbine wheel, or any source of power; and this current being employed to drive a second dynamo, carried on the car or train engine, and acting as a motor; electrical connection being kept up between the dynamos by means of conductors with which the train is kept in contact throughout its course. The application of electricity to this purpose was first demonstrated in a practical way at the Berlin Exposition of 1879, by Werner Siemens, who exhibited an electric railway 219 yards long, on which three cars ran at a speed of 7 miles an hour, carrying 20 persons, the power being derived from a fixed dynamo, driven by a steam-engine. The conductor through which the current reached the car was a special rail, laid between the wheel rails on blocks of wood which insulated it from the ground. Copper brushes rubbing on this rail took the current to the car motor, the circuit being completed through the car wheels and the rails on which they ran. In 1881 the the first permanent electric railway was laid at Lichterfelde (Berlin). This was 1½ miles long, the two wheel rails, which were insulated from the ground and from each other by wooden sleepers, forming the two conductors. It soon appeared, however, that the plan of using the wheel rails as the only conductors was impracticable, except on very short lines, from the difficulty of maintaining good insulation. This plan was therefore abandoned for the use of a spiral conducting rail, raised from the ground on insulating supports, which method was adopted in the Portrush and Bush Mills Railway, Ireland, in 1883. This line was six miles long, the supply dynamos being placed at a station a mile from the line and driven by water power. The Bessbrook and Newry Railwey (1885), was operated on the same principle, the motors being placed on passenger cars, these serving as locomotives to draw a baggage train which ran at a speed of about ten miles an hour. In addition to these European enterprises, experiments were made in the U. S. by Edison, George F. Green, Stephen D. Field, and others, a dozen or more experimental roads being operated in America and Europe, whose principal utility lay in the practical lessons derived from them. Out of these various experiments developed the electric street railway system so widely introduced in the U. S. and now employed in many of the cities of Europe. The earliest of these was established at Richmond, Va., in 1887, it going into operation early in 1888, with 20 cars. In its establishment all the earlier experiments were considered, and the overhead trolley system adopted as the cheapest and most practicable. It was quickly followed by others, a number of electric roads, with nearly 150 miles of track, being in operation in the U. S. and Canada by the end of 1888. By 1892, these had increased to over 450 roads, with nearly 6,000 cars and more than 3,000 miles of track. In 1897 there were in the U. S. 15,000 miles of street railway, of which 90 per cent. were operated by electricity, using more than 25,000 cars, and employing a capital aggregating about $1,500,000,000.—The first elevated electric railway in Europe was the Liverpool Overhead Railway, 7 miles long, opened in 1893. In 1895 the Metropolitan, a four-track road of this kind, was put in operation in Chicago, and the Lake Street elevated railway, in the same city, has used electricity as a motive power since 1896. During 1897 plans were completed for operating all the elevated railroads in New York city by this agent, the changes to be completed by 1899. For this purpose the "third rail" system has been selected, as in Chicago. This conducting rail is laid between the others, not fastened to the ties, but carried on blocks of wood. The running rails are used to return the current, which is taken from the third rail through a flat cast-iron shoe sliding along its upper surface, just as a trolley wheel follows an overhead wire. The mechanism of connections and motors is substantially the same as in the ordinary trolley car, but a 600-volt current is to be used instead of one of 500 volts. No shock can be taken by contact with the third rail, even when fully charged, unless some portion of the body be at the same time in contact with one of the running rails.—The electric railway system has also been extended from all the large cities to considerable distances into the surrounding country, some of them extending for many miles and connecting numerous towns and villages with neighboring cities, while many miles of track have been laid in furtherance of the project of connecting the cities of New York and Philadelphia by an electric railway. "Trolley" cars are now running in Capetown, South Africa; at Madras, India; Bangkok, Siam; Hobart Town, Tasmania, and other far-off regions. The West End line, Boston, is the longest in the world—nearly 200 miles. In addition to the systems in which each car is independent and carries its own motor, electric locomotives drawing trains of

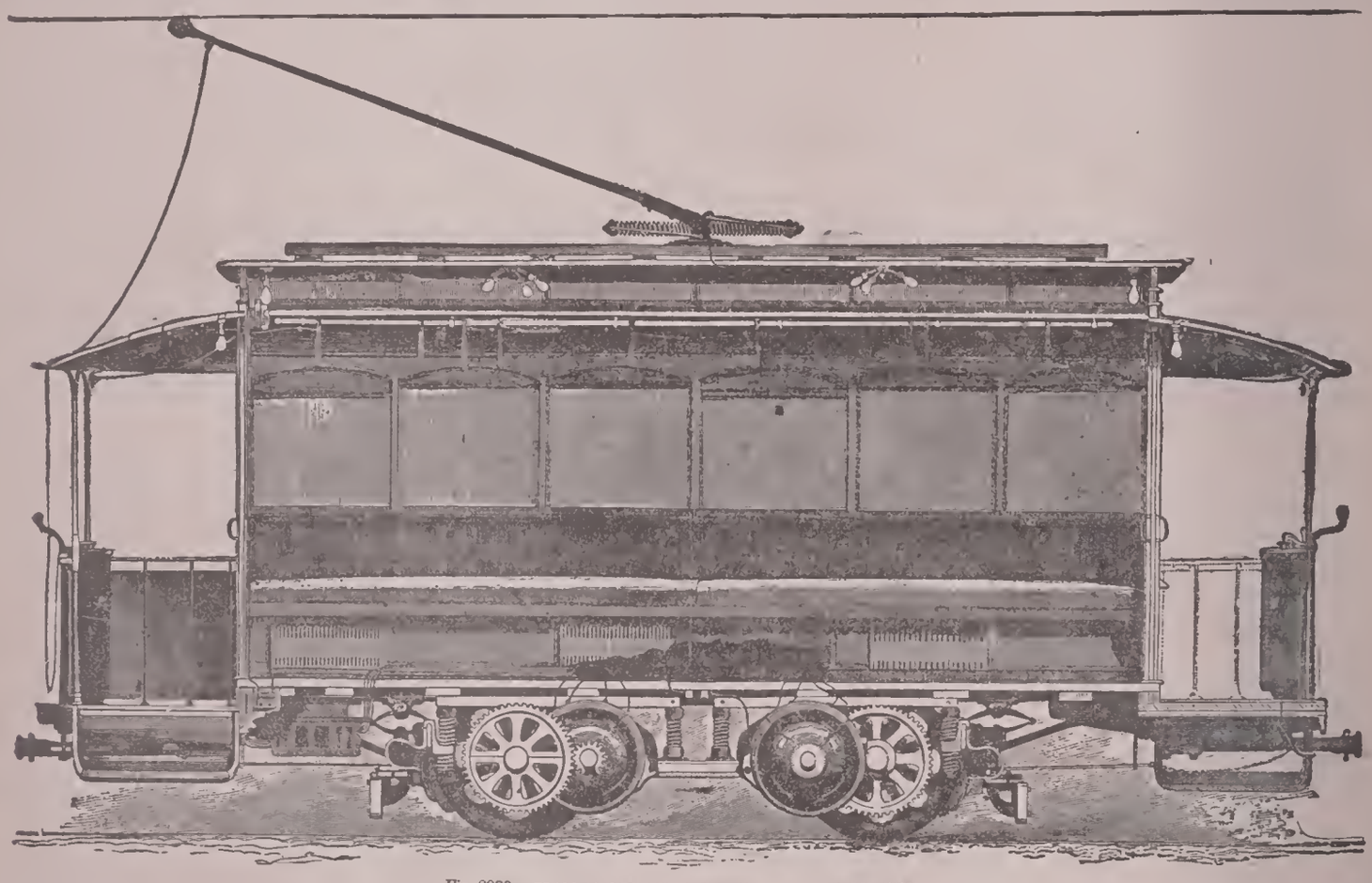


Fig. 2839.—TROLLEY CAR AND ITS ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS.

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: February 2019

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